

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни

«англійська мова»

для студентів денної та заочної форми навчання

зі спеціальності «Туризм».

Затверджено

на засіданні групи забезпечення спеціальності

242 Туризм

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Завідувач кафедри П'янова І.Ю.

Одеса 2020

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Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни
«англійська мова» для студентів денної та заочної форми навчання.

Напрямок підготовки: спеціальність «Туризм».

Укладач: викладач Попович І. І., Одеса: ОДЕКУ, 2020. – 174 с.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки для СРС та навчальний матеріал з англійської мови призначені для студентів IV курсу для студентів денної та заочної форми навчання зі спеціальності «Туризм».

Мета запропонованих методичних вказівок — розвинути навички читання, аналізу, перекладу текстів, а також їх переказу на матеріалі наукової літератури за фахом.

Методичні вказівки складаються з 4 уроків, в яких подано відповідний граматичний матеріал за програмою, а також тексти, які відібрані з оригінальної науково-популярної та наукової літератури.

Тексти А та В призначені для аудиторній роботі студентів: для читання, усного перекладу, аналізу елементів тексту, анотування та переказу; тексти С тематично пов'язані з текстами А та В, призначені для СРС та тематично-письмового перекладу з подальшою перевіркою на занятті, уточненням значень окремих лексичних одиниць та переказу.

Лексичні вправи призначені для вивчення та закріплення лексичного матеріалу кожного уроку та охоплюють лексику основних текстів. Вони можуть бути використані також для контролю (самоконтролю) засвоєння лексичного матеріалу уроку. Під час виконання лексичних вправ рекомендується не тільки підбирати українські або англійські еквіваленти наведених слів та словосполучень, але й знаходити у тексті або складати самостійні речення з зазначеними словами, звертаючи увагу на багатозначність слів.

Граматичні вправи спрямовані на аналіз найскладніших граматичних явищ англійської мови, розвиток навичок орієнтування у граматичній структурі англійського речення, що сприяє вірній інтерпретації текстів, усної мови та матеріалів наукової літератури.

Після вивчення даного курсу студенти повинні знати і вміти:

- читати та перекладати науково-технічну англomовну літературу за фахом для отримання необхідної інформації;
- розуміти зміст прочитаного та лексико-граматичний матеріал, наданий у методичних вказівках;
- розуміти і володіти відповідними граматичними конструкціями та матеріалом;
- 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

to exceed, v	перевищувати; переходити межі; перевершувати
rapid, adj	швидкий, стрімкий
to distinguish, v	розрізнити, усвідомлювати різницю, розрізняти; відзначати, характеризувати
purpose, n	ціль
entirely, adv	цілком, повністю
recreation, n	відновлення сил, розвага, відпочинок
reason, n	причина, привід, підстава, міркування, мотив, аргумент, виправдання
to reason, v	міркувати, обговорювати, умовляти, аргументувати, доводити
convention, n	з'їзд, конвенція
accommodation, n	приміщення, житло; стіл і нічліг, притулок
catering	громадське харчування
the catering trade	ресторанна справа
to cater for, v	постачати провізію, намагатися робити приємність; догоджати
facilities, n	обладнання; пристосування; споруди; кошти
relatively, adv	щодо; порівняно; з приводу; відповідно
to depend on, v	залежати від ...
means, n	засіб; спосіб
.means_of transportation	транспортні засоби
to put together	збирати; тут: організовувати
to remain, v	залишатися
prominent, adj	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.

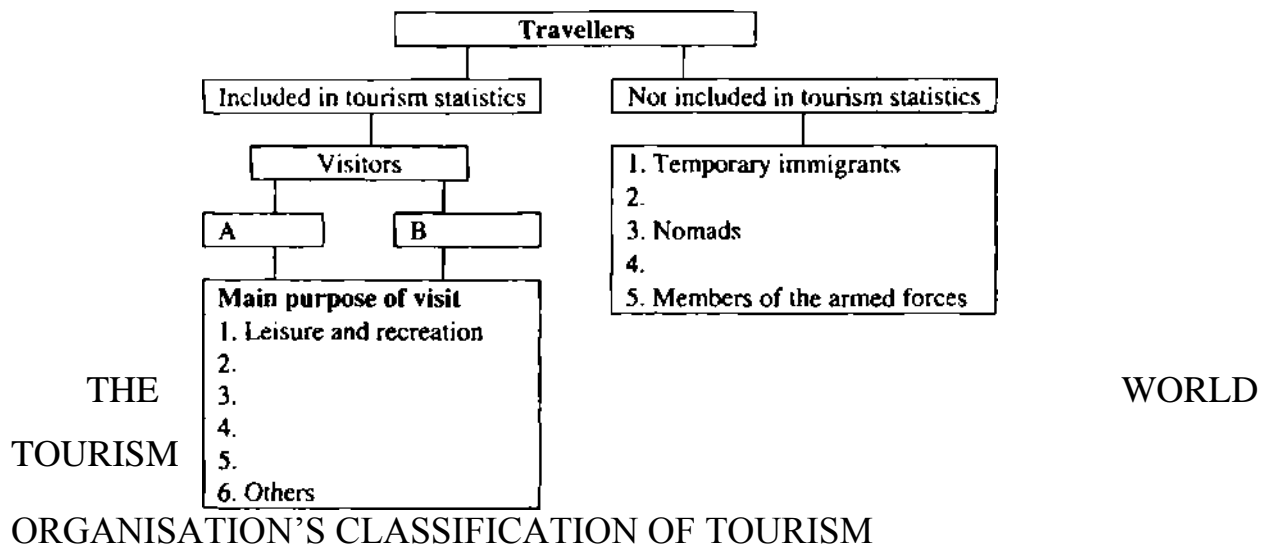
There's domestic tourism, that's where the residents of a country travel within their national borders. And there is inbound tourism, that's when people who live in another country come to visit the country where you live. And finally outbound tourism which involves the residents of a particular country 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.



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.

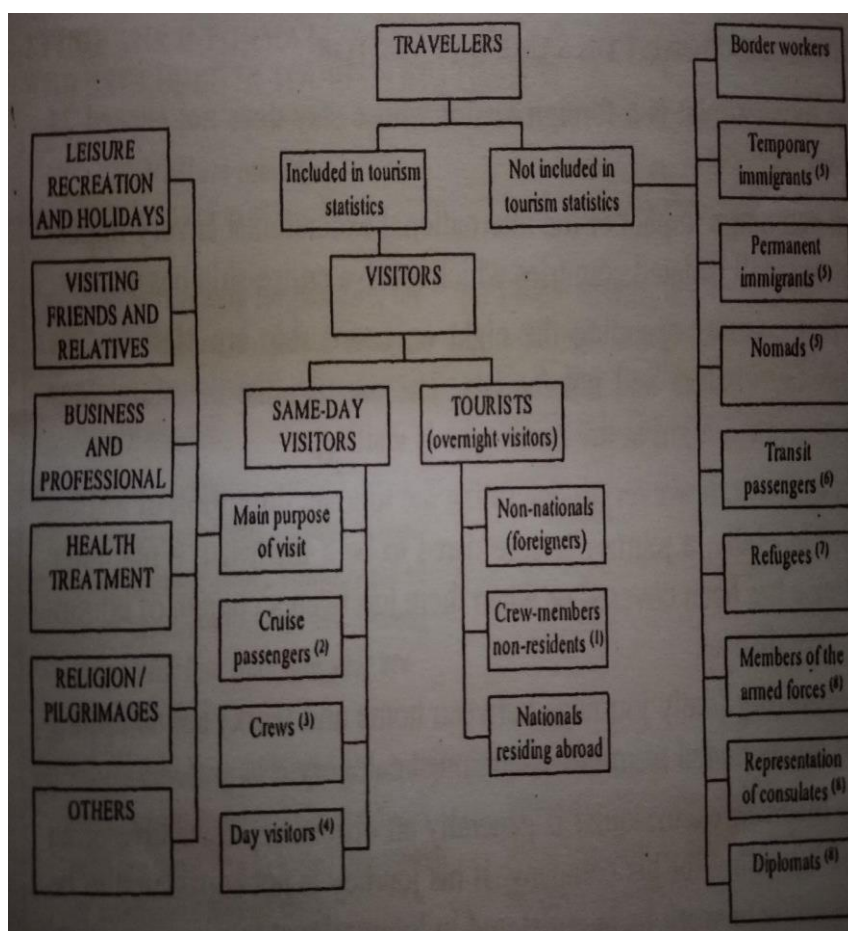
THE INTERNATIONAL TOURIST

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

<p>(a) People travelling for pleasure, for family reasons, for health etc. (including nationals who live permanently abroad;</p> <p>(h) people travelling to attend meetings or for assignments (sports, scientific, management). Employees of large organisations on assignment 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>(a) People arriving in a country for work with or without a contract (including service personnel and people accompanying them);</p> <p>(b) people who emigrate;</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?

<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!

Who had the best value for money?

VI. 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 EXERCISES

А Р Т И К Л Ь (T H E A R T I C L E)

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 too 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. ___guilder 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)

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 звать 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. Поголіться, 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! Пригощайтесь. 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 hat 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 чийсь 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?

П Р И К М Е Т Н И К (T H E A D J E C T I V E)

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
Moscow/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) здавався 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 впорасься (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.

ІМЕННИК (THE NOUN)

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 tooth 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. Їй 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.

П И Т А Л Ь Н И Р Е Ч Е Н И Я (QUESTIONS)

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; укласти 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 percentage 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
2. the terrain	місцевість; особливості території

3. wild life / wildlife	жива природа (ліс, поле, пустеля, океан і їх мешканці); заповідник
4. a diversity	різноманітність, розмаїття; різнорідність
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.

wintersports	safari	7) adventure
self-catering	cruise	8) package tour

- 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-
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.

3. 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 EXERCISES

ТЕПЕРІШНІ ЧАСИ

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.

МИНУЛІ ЧАСИ

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 Col-lege.

- 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 Сойєр 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 відїжджали. 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 одинадцятку, 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.

МАЙБУТНІ ЧАСИ

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	replac e

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. Боюсь, 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 вправи 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
d) 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)

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 екзаменують 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)

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?

Exercise 56. Circle the correct item:

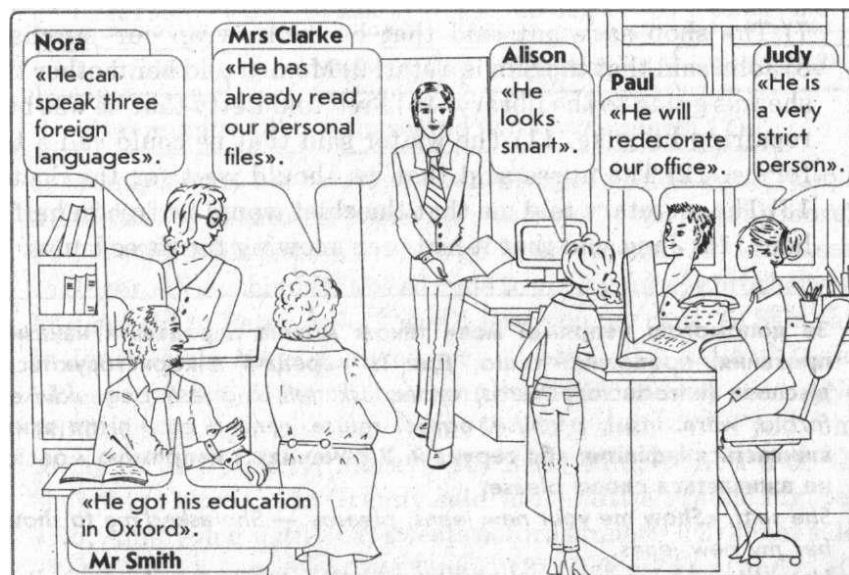
1. Sue says she *wants/wanted* to go to bed earlier today. 2. Mark said he *will/would* pack his rucksack in the morning. 3. The secretary said that the boss *is/was* waiting for us. 4. The policeman says that there *is/was* no parking here. 5. The nurse said that the injured man *have/had* just come 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 stuff 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.

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.

Exercise 64. Report the questions:

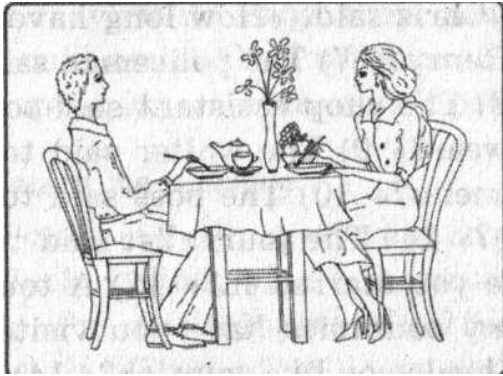
1. Julia said, «Do you know that boy, Nelly?» 2. Colin said to Eddy, «Will you go on the excursion?» 3. The doctor said to Molly, «Have you taken the temperature?» 4. The teacher said to Peter, «Did you translate the text?» 5. The shop assistant said to us, «Can I help you?» 6. The child said to his 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.

LESSON III

ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Study the vocabulary list

1. encouragement, <i>n</i>	підбадьорення; підтримка; заохочення
2. trash, <i>n</i>	<i>амер.</i> залишки, мотлох, сміття (Am E)
3. litter, <i>n</i>	<i>брит.</i> сміття; безлад (Br E)
4. to cart in <i>syn</i> to carry	привезти на візку
5. campaign, <i>n</i>	кампанія: наприклад, політична, рекламна кампанія
6. to pick up	збирати; підбирати

7. to go easy on smth. to go easy on the environment	не приносить шкоди; не доставляти клопоту не засмічувати навколишнє середовище
8. to preserve, <i>v</i>	зберігати; оберігати; охороняти
9. to conserve, <i>v</i>	зберігати
10. to strive, <i>v</i>	намагатися; докладати зусиль
11. to avoid, <i>v</i>	уникати; ухилятися; цуратися
12. to sustain, <i>v</i>	підтримувати; підкріплювати (життя, порядок, рівновагу)
13. endangered species	вимираючі біологічні види, види живої природи в небезпеці вимирання
14. approach, <i>n</i> to approach, <i>v</i>	наближення, підхід, підступ наближатися, підходити

15. schedule, <i>n</i> to schedule, <i>v</i>	розклад; графік; план намічати; планувати
16. to stagger, <i>v</i> staggered hours	регулювати години роботи; час відпусток і т. п. різні години початку роботи (для розвантаження міського транспорту в години пік)
17. choking, <i>adj</i> to choke, <i>v</i>	задушливий душити
18. to boom, <i>v</i>	швидко рости (про ціну; про попит); рекламувати; створювати галас
19. to top the list	бути на чолі списку; мати найбільше значення
20. to be filled to capacity	бути повністю заповненим; заселеним (про готелі)
21. to mitigate, <i>v</i>	пом'якшити; зменшити (негативний вплив), полегшити (біль)
22. a vehicle, <i>n</i>	транспортний засіб (автомобіль, вагон, коляска; візок)
23. to ferry, <i>v</i> ferry, <i>n</i>	перевозити (на човні, поромі); переїжджати (на човні, поромі, регулярна переправа); переганяти (літаки); доставляти по повітряю перевіз; переправа; паром, регулярна авіатранспортна служба
24. to pollute, <i>v</i> pollution, <i>n</i>	забруднювати; оскверняти забруднення навколишнього середовища
25. payoff, <i>n</i>	виплата; компенсація
26. to reduce, <i>v</i>	зменшувати; знижувати
27. to find out	дізнатися (отримати інформацію, доклавши до цього певних зусиль)
28. to get by	влаштуватися; обходитися : зд. They can get by with the same laundry. - Вони можуть довше обійтися одним комплектom постільної білизни
29. stray, <i>v</i> to avoid straying	збитися з шляху, відхилитися від маршруту уникати відхилення від наміченого маршруту
30. overloaded waste systems	перевантажені системи вивозу сміття і відходів
31. ski slopes ski runs	лижні схили

	лижня; лижний шлях
32. hiking trails	туристичні, пішохідні стежки
33. a path, <i>v</i>	шлях; доріжка; маршрут
34. to enable, <i>v</i>	давати можливість або право щонебудь зробити; полегшувати; сприяти чомусь
35. to survive, <i>v</i> a survivor, <i>n</i> survival, <i>n</i>	залишитися в живих; вціліти; продовжувати існувати; пережити; винести; витримати той, що залишився в живих; вцілілий виживання
36. damage, <i>n</i> to damage, <i>v</i>	школа, збиток; пошкодження пошкоджувати, псувати; завдавати збитків
37. irreversible, <i>adj</i>	незворотний
38. lush, <i>adj</i>	соковитий; буйний, пишний (про рослинність)

II. Study the glossary to the text “The Environmental Tourist” and note the differences in British and American usage. Give Russian equivalents

AMERICAN	BRITISH
autos	cars
trash	rubbish
garbage	litter
(on) vacation	(on) holiday
blissful	wonderful
to boom	to profit most
box loads of	a lot of
to cart	to carry
ethic	principle
ferry	transport
fleet	group
ecotourists	green tourists
choking	polluting
fragile	delicate
flicking off	turning off
conserve	sustain, protect
endangered species	animals or plants at
get by	manage
go easy on	not be severe with
hiking trails	walking paths

irreversible	impossible to correct
items	products, goods
laundry	sheets and towels to be washed
leisure	free time
lush	healthy and very
mitigate the environmental assault	reduce the environmental damage
on the house	free (of charge)
overloaded	with too much to do
payoff	reward; benefit
promote active preservation of	encourage people to do something positive for
purchase	buy

Text

A

THE ENVIRONMENTAL TOURIST

How to be an ecofriendly tourist in the Alps

Guests at the Waldhaus Am See in St. Moritz bring more than baggage to the 36-room hotel. With manager Claudio Bernasconi's encouragement, each week in summer they cart in box loads of trash they've found in the Swiss mountains.

The visitor who brings in the most litter gets room and board for a week on the house. The record is 19 kilograms, mostly cans, collected by two Swiss women on vacation last August.

"They said they worked so hard they were going to need another holiday," Bernasconi laughs.

The hotel's two-year-old campaign is meant to encourage visitors to protect the Alpine environment. But Bernasconi and tourist officials throughout the Alps know that responsible, or "soft" tourism requires more than picking up litter.

Successful ecotourists, they say, must start with careful planning — finding leisure activities and transportation that go easy on the environment and searching

out resorts that promote active preservation of the Alps.

Once the traveller has arrived, moreover, he or she must strive to conserve energy, avoid endangered species and purchase local products, generally produced by mountain farmers who sustain the fragile landscape of the Alps.

One approach to soft tourism is scheduling a trip between seasons.

Staggering of holiday schedules helps reduce the choking, noisy traffic that tops the list of environmental concerns in most Alpine regions. Alpine resorts generally boom during the height of winter, when hotels are filled to 100 per cent of capacity.

Another important way to mitigate the environmental assault from autos is to take public transportation whenever possible.

In some areas, like Zermatt, Switzerland, local transport is an attraction in itself. In Zermatt, a mountain community 1,620 meters high, cars are forbidden. In their place, a fleet of five electric buses carries skiers to lifts (the fare about \$1.40).

Hotels ferry luggage on some 380 smaller electric vehicles. The payoff for the environment is low pollution and energy demand, and blissful quiet.

The environmental ethic should continue inside the hotel.

Responsible tourists should reduce their own demand for energy whenever possible by flicking off unnecessary lights, by turning down heat, and by finding out how often the hotel changes sheets and towels, and letting the concierge know if they can get by with the same laundry for a longer period of time.

Tourists who visit local shops can try to buy items with minimal wrapping that will add less trash to overloaded waste systems. They can also purchase locally made products when possible. Goods made nearby require less energy to transport, and their sale supports the Alpine economy.

Finally, ecotourists should take their environmental ethic onto the ski slopes and hiking trails of the Alps.

It is important to avoid straying from marked paths or ski runs unless a local guide is present. Snow protects plants and animals through the winter and skis can slash the blanket that enables them to survive.

The future of the alpine ecosystem depends on the behavior of the millions of tourists each year who enjoy the beauty and grandeur of the Alps.

Damage done by the unthinking tourist can be irreversible, and in some parts of the Alps, trash thrown to the side of the trail will be preserved for decades in a deep freeze.

But if everyone cooperates, the payoff will be rewarding vacations in the lush alpine environment for generations to come.

EXERCISES

I. Find in the text answers to these questions:

1. How did one Swiss hotel help protect the environment?
2. What does “soft” tourism require?
3. What should successful ecotourist start with?
4. How do responsible tourists sustain the fragile landscape of the Alps?
5. What is another approach to soft tourism?
6. Why is staggering of holiday schedules so vital in most Alpine regions?
7. Are there any other ways to mitigate the environmental assault from cars?
8. How should the environmental ethic continue inside the hotel?
9. What shopping principles should ecotourists follow?
10. How can ecotourists protect the environment on the ski slopes and hiking trails of the Alps?
11. What does the future of the alpine ecosystem depend on?
12. Why is damage done to the nature irreversible?
13. What is the payoff for everyone who takes care of the environment?

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

- a) at least ten ways of being a good “ecotourist”;

- b) “soft” tourism (or Green Tourism) principles;
- c) the roles of local community in protecting the future environment of the Alpine ecosystem.

III. Study the Information chart and discuss the environmental issues concerning the Alps’ ecosystem.

IV. The Alps are Europe's largest ecosystem, shared by 12 million people.

1. What laws are needed to protect them?
2. What harm are tourists doing to them?
3. What guidelines could be used to treat them better?

V. Who should pay to protect the Alps?

the EC?

national governments?

local people?

visitors?

the polluters?

VI. Give reasons for your answer.

Are tourists starting to think about environmental tourism in Ukraine?

How and where? If not, why not?

Text B

Read the interview with Michael Leech “Protecting the environment”

Michael Leech is Managing Director of a company called Overland Encounter, which organizes adventure holidays to remote destinations.

He is very concerned to protect the sites he visits and talks about the way

he thinks the environment can be protected.

I — the Interviewer **M. L.** — Michael Leech

I. I know you're very concerned about environmental issues at Overland Encounter, but, in practical terms, what can a tour operator do to make sure that tourists don't destroy the beauty of the thing they came to see?

M. L. Well, I think you have to get involved in what we call "Low impact tourism." You can't deprive people of their interest in wanting to travel. But what you can do is to set up patterns of behavior which will introduce them to a country in a responsible way.

That means, for example, making sure that, on an adventure holiday, no detergents are used in springs or streams and that no rubbish is left behind after camps. It means, if you're visiting a protected area like the Antarctic, that people must respect the rules and not damage fragile plants or go too near the penguins. It means providing travellers with a pack with instructions on how to behave and what to do to best preserve the cultures and places visited.

I. Do you think that many people will in fact not listen and will just ignore whatever guidelines you give them?

M. L. Perhaps, but the key factor in minimizing damage through tourism is to keep groups to a manageable size and then you can control how they behave. Thirty on a safari is an absolute maximum.

I. Are operators now putting things back into the environment instead of just taking from it?

M. L. Very much so. There are schemes to protect wildlife habitats in Kenya and Tanzania, to save the rhino, veterinary programmes and so on. People now go on holiday to restore ancient monuments or clean up beaches.

Things have changed and the model of Mediterranean tourism of high-rise concrete, sun, sea, sand and sex is not the one most people now want. |

And another thing, in some places the environment is tourism and national

parks have been created by it. Without tourism, the animals would have gone.

I think the environment is strengthened by sensitive tourism — look at the preservation of the gorillas, for example.

And you never know, tourism might save the tropical rainforest in a place like Madagascar. I think most countries go through several phases in their tourism development and hopefully, in the best scenario, the local people not only share the income and foreign exchange generated by tourism but also use the amenities.

EXERCISES

I. Note the following words and expressions from the interview:

1. environmental issues	питання, пов'язані з охороною навколишнього середовища
2. encounter, <i>n</i>	зустріч
3. low impact tourism; safe tourism; responsible tourisms; sensitive tourism	екологічно безпечний туризм
4. an adventure holiday	відпочинок з елементами пригоди, (напр. Сафарі)
5. to set up patterns of behaviour	встановлювати певні норми / моделі поведінки
6. to keep groups to a manageable size	кількість людей в групах має бути керованою
7. to restore, <i>v</i>	відновлювати; реставрувати
8. a scheme, <i>n</i>	план, проект; програма
9. wildlife habitats	місця поширення (тварини, рослини)
10. tropical rainforests	тропічні дощові ліси
11. to share, <i>v</i>	брати участь у розподілі; бути пайовиком; користуватися разом; ділити
12. amenities, <i>pl</i> <i>e. g.</i> the amenities of the famous resort amenities of home life	все, що сприяє гарному настрою, відпочинку тощо сприятливі умови для відпочинку на знаменитому курорті принади сімейного життя

II. Read the interview again and answer the questions:

1. Michael mentions patterns of behaviour which an operator can encourage among tourists. What are they?
2. What, according to Michael, is a “key factor”?
3. In what way is tourism now putting things back into the environment?
4. What steps should be taken to make sure that no damage is done to the environment?

III. Sum up the interview with Michael Leech.

IV. Think and answer:

1. What guidelines would you give to tourists travelling to Ukraine?
2. How important are environmental issues for Ukrainian tourists?

Text C

DOES TOURISM RUIN EVERYTHING THAT IT TOUCHES?

At the entrance to one of the ruined temples of Petra in Jordan, there is an inscription chiselled into the soft red rock. It looks as if it has been there for centuries. It could have been carved by one of King Herod's soldiers, when they were imprisoned in the town in 40 BC. But closer inspection reveals that it is not so ancient after all. It reads:

Shane and Wendy from Sydney were here. April 16th 1996.

The ruins of Petra were discovered in 1810 by a Swiss explorer, and a recent report has just concluded that 'they are in grave danger of being destroyed by the instoppable march of tourism'. More than 4,000 tourists a day tramp through Petra's rocky tombs. They wear away the soft red sandstone to powder and (occasionally!) scratch their names into the rock.

It is not just Petra that is under threat of destruction. More than 600 million tourists a year now travel the globe, and vast numbers of them want to visit the world's most treasured sites: the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, Stonehenge, the national parks of Kenya. The tourist industry will soon be the largest industry in the world, and it has barely reached its 50th birthday. Many places that once were remote are now part of package tours. Will nothing put a stop to the growth of tourism?

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOURISM

The Romans probably started it with their holiday villas in the Bay of Naples.

In the 19th century, the education of the rich and privileged few was not complete without a Grand Tour of Europe's cultural sites.

Things started to change for ordinary people in 1845 when Thomas Cook, of Leicester, England, organized the first package tour.

By 1939, an estimated one million people were travelling abroad for holidays each year.

It is in the last three decades of the 20th century that tourism has really taken off. Tourism has been industrialized: landscapes, cultures, cuisines, and religions are consumer goods displayed in travel brochures.

TOURISM TODAY

The effects of tourism since the 1960s have been incredible. To take just a few examples:

The Mediterranean shores have a resident population of 130 million, but this swells to 230 million each summer because of the tourists. This is nothing. The United Nations projects that visitors to the region could number 760 million by the year 2025. In Spain, France, Italy, and most of Greece, there is no undeveloped coastline left, and the Mediterranean is the dirtiest sea in the whole world.

In the Alps, the cable cars have climbed ever higher. More and more peaks have been conquered. It is now an old Swiss joke that the government will have to build new mountains because they have wired up all the old ones. There are 15,000 cable car systems and 40,000 kilometres of ski-runs.

American national parks have been operating permit systems for years. But even this is not enough for the most popular sites. By 1981, there was an eight-year waiting list to go rafting down the Grand Canyon's Colorado River, so now there is a lottery once a year to select the lucky travellers.

In Notre Dame in Paris, 108 visitors enter each minute during opening hours. Thirty-five buses, having put down their passengers, wait outside, their fumes eating away at the stonework of the cathedral.

Poor Venice with its unique, exquisite beauty. On one hot, historic day in 1987, the crowds were so great that the city had to be closed to all visitors.

In Barbados and Hawaii, each tourist uses ten times as much water and electricity as a local inhabitant. Whilst feeling that this is unfair, the locals acknowledge the importance of tourism to their economy overall.

The prehistoric cave paintings at Lascaux in France were being slowly ruined by the breath and bacteria from 200,000 visitors a year. The caves have now

been closed to the public and a replica has been built. This is much praised for its likeness to the original.

THE FUTURE OF TOURISM

Will there be more replicas like in Lascaux? There already are. Heritage theme parks (mini-Disneylands!) are springing up everywhere. Many of the great cities of Europe, such as Prague, Rome, and Warsaw, are finding that their historic centers are fast becoming theme parks — tourist ghettos, filled with clicking cameras and whirring camcorders, abandoned by all local residents except for the souvenir sellers.

Until recently, we all believed that travel broadened the mind, but now many believe the exact opposite:

‘Modern travel narrows the mind’.

Note: BC — before Christ (до нашої ери);

AD — Anno Domini (нашої ери);

to chisel an inscription — висікати напис (на мармурі, на камені).

EXERCISES

I. Work in pairs. Read the text quickly and discuss these questions.

1. What do you understand by the title of the article?
2. Which of the places affected by tourism are mentioned?
3. What is said about them?
4. Is the writer optimistic or pessimistic about the future of tourism?

II. Check your comprehension. Are the following

statements true (+) or false (-)? Correct the false ones with the right information and discuss your answers with a partner.

1. An ancient inscription has been discovered at the entrance of a ruined

temple in Petra.

2. Nearly 1.5 million tourists a year visit Petra.

3. The stone in Petra is so soft that the tourists' feet are destroying it.

4. Tourism has been the world's largest industry since the 1960s.

5. It is now possible to go everywhere in the world on a package holiday.

6. In the 19th century, Thomas Cook organized tours of Europe's cultural sites for rich people.

7. The number of foreign tourists has been growing gradually since 1939.

8. There will be a huge increase in the numbers of tourists to the Mediterranean.

9. The Swiss are considering ways of creating new mountains for skiers.

10. Nowadays, you can only go rafting down the Colorado River if you win a lottery.

11. The caves of Lascaux are going to be closed to the public and a replica is going to be built in Disneyland.

12. Local people are moving away from many historic city centers.

III. What do the following numbers refer to?

40 BC	230 million
-------	-------------

1810	eight-year
------	------------

600 million	108
-------------	-----

1845	1987
------	------

1939	ten times
------	-----------

IV. Try to guess the meaning of the following words from the text.

tramp	swells
-------	--------

treasured	clicking
-----------	----------

replica	whirring
---------	----------

V. Find a word in the text that has the same or similar meaning to the following:

shows (v)	unbelievable (<i>adj</i>)
<i>reached a decision</i> (v)	defeated and controlled (v)
serious (<i>adj</i>)	choose (v)
hardly (<i>adv</i>)	extremely beautiful or delicate (<i>adj</i>)
distant and far away (<i>adj</i>)	admit, accept (v)
having special rights and advantages (<i>adj</i>)	left (<i>past participle</i>)

VI. Think and answer:

1. How vital is problem of ecotourism in Ukraine?
2. What tourist attractions and destinations in Ukraine have suffered from the development of tourism?
3. What is the attitude of wide public in Ukraine to ecological dangers?
4. What are the most effective ways of environmental protection needed to protect the environment in Ukrainian tourist areas?
5. What else should be done to make tourism in Ukraine both attractive and ecologically safe?

VII. Test Yourself

1. What is the English for:

- a) дбайливо поводитися з природою;
- b) екологічно безпечний туризм (3 варіанта);
- c) відповідальний підхід до проблеми забруднення середовища;
- d) зменшити шкідливий вплив автомобілів на навколишнє середовище;
- e) підтримувати баланс в природі;
- f) збирати сміття і відходи;
- g) низький рівень забруднення;
- h) обходитися мінімальними витратами енергії;
- i) завдавати непоправної шкоди;

- j) регулювати час туристичних заїздів;
- к) екологічний «удар» по природі;
- l) за рахунок готелю;
- м) заохочувати спроби відвідувачів захистити навколишнє середовище від забруднення;
- н) сприятливі умови для відпочинку;
- о) зберегти мізерні ресурси природи;
- р) вплив туризму на життя місцевого населення;
- q) заходи щодо обмеження напливу туристів;
- г) створювати копії існуючих пам'яток.

2. Give definitions for the following words:

- a) sustainable tourism / soft tourism;
- b) an ecotourist;
- c) the environmental assault;
- d) low pollution;
- e) the payoff for the environment;
- f) endangered species;
- g) staggered hours.

3. Say it in English:

З розвитком туризму проблема забруднення навколишнього середовища стала особливо актуальною. Туризм став галуззю з настільки високими темпами розвитку, що в найближчому майбутньому велика частина населення земної кулі буде залучена в цей вид діяльності. Не можна обмежити людей в їх бажанні подорожувати, а це створює не тільки нові робочі місця для місцевих жителів, а й масу екологічних проблем. Люди, які стали називатися «екотуристами» або «зеленими» туристами, добре усвідомлюють екологічну небезпеку масового туризму. Вони відповідально ставляться до навколишнього середовища і роблять все, що в їх силах, щоб уберегти місця

туризму від екологічного «удару». Правила їх поведінки під час туристического відпочинку надзвичайно прості.

Вони збирають і знищують сміття і відходи в місцях скупчення людей, намагаються звести до мінімуму використання автомобілів, які забруднюють повітря, знаходять такі види відпочинку і пересування, які не шкодять навколишньому середовищу.

Турбота про екологію повинна бути частиною роботи турагенств і туроператорів. Необхідне ретельне планування турів з урахуванням напливу відвідувачів. Дуже часто люди просто не задумуються про згубний вплив їх перебування на природу і спосіб життя місцевого населення.

Але якщо всі будуть діяти заодно, то нагородою стане відпочинок в насправді чистій і здоровій обстановці.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Умовні речення (Conditional Sentences)

Умовні речення першого типу (First Conditionals)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct item:

1. You *are/will be* healthy if you *go/will go* in for sport. 2. As soon as Fred *finishes/will finish* doing his homework, we *go/will go* to the cinema. 3. When I *grow/will grow* up, I *become/will become* a private detective. 4. If you *drink/will drink* so much coffee, you *don't/won't* sleep well at night. 5. If I *don't/won't* know a word, I always *consult/will consult* a dictionary. 6. Nick *leaves/will leave* me a note if he *doesn't/won't* see me. 7. When we *run/will run* out of food, we *go/will go* shopping. 8. Mike *has/will have* an accident if he *drives/will drive* so carelessly. 9. Until you *promise/will promise* to keep it in secret, I *don't/won't* tell you anything. 10. The doctor *doesn't/won't* prescribe any medicine until he *examines/will examine* the patient.

Exercise 2. Match two parts of the sentences:

1) If you don't understand this rule,	a) you shouldn't eat with dirty hands.
2) What colour do you get	b) he'll be late for the meeting.
3) She always goes to bed early	c) if you give me your phone number.
4) If you don't want to have a stomachache,	d) if she is tired.
5) People wear warm clothes	e) we'll go fishing.
6) I'll phone you	f) I'll explain it to you.

7) The baby can't fall asleep	g) if you have some free time tomorrow?
8) If Nick misses this bus,	h) if you make such a noise.
9) What will you do	i) when you mix red and yellow?
10) If my father repairs the boat,	j) when the weather is cold.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Future Simple Tense:

1. We ... (*to order*) a pizza if Dolly ... (*not to cook*) supper. 2. If you... (*not to be*) careful, you ...(to *burn*) yourself. 3. When Tony ... (*to finish*) school, he ... (*to continue*) his study at the college. 4. If Mary ... (*to have*) a toothache, she should go to the dentist. 5. The snow ... (*to melt*) when the sun ... (*to shine*). 6. If you .. (*not to pay*) the electricity bill, they ... (*to cut*) it off. 7. Sue .. (*not to go*) to the mountains until she ... (*to pass*) her exams. 8. We ... (*to have*) lunch when you ... (*to be*) hungry. 9. Polly .. (*to feel*) better if she ... (*to keep*) to a diet. 10. When Helen ... (*to have*) any problems, she always ... (*to ask*) her mother for help.

Якщо підрядне речення (If-clause) стоїть першим, воно відокремлюється комою: *She will finish the work soon if we help her. If we help her, she will finish the work soon.*

Exercise 4. Rewrite the sentences as in the example:

Example: *Granny prepares a cake. We have tea. (if) — If granny prepares a cake, we'll have tea.*

1. Sally is angry. We don't phone her, (*if*) 2. You feel better. You stop smoking, (*when*) 3. Father comes home. We have supper, (*as soon as*) 4. Brian doesn't buy the tickets. We don't go to the concert, (*if*) 5. I tell you all the news. You phone me tomorrow morning, (*if*) 6. We don't know the marks. The teacher checks our tests, (*until*) 7. I don't go to the seaside. Eddy agrees to go with me. (*unless*) 8. Gordon earns more money. He gets a promotion, (*when*) 9. Julia finishes reading a report. She has a break for lunch, (*as soon as*) 10. You don't set the alarm. You oversleep, (*if*)

В умовних реченнях першого типу в підрядній частині також можуть вживатись теперішній тривалий (The Present Continuous Tense), теперішній доконаний (The Present Perfect Tense) та теперішній доконано-тривалий (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense) часи, відповідно до їх правил вживання та якщо цього вимагає зміст речення: *If you are still doing your homework, we won't go to the cinema. If you have done your*

homework, we'll go to the cinema. If she has been cleaning the flat for two hours already, we should help her.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. We'll miss the train if you ... (*not to pack*) the suitcase yet. 2. If Stuart ... (*still to wait*) for me, I'll catch a taxi. 3. If Susan ... (*still to sleep*), I won't wake her. 4. If Tony ... (*to work*) on this project for a week now, we should help him. 5. We can have dinner if Cindy ... (*already to lay*) the table. 6. We should stop the boys if they ... (*still to fight*). 7. If the taxi ... (*not to arrive*) yet, I'll wait for it outdoors. 8. Jane should take a break if she ... (*to prepare*) for her exam for more than two hours now. 9. Unfortunately, we can't have a picnic if it ... (*still to rain*). 10. If they ... (*not to repair*) your car yet, I can give you a lift.

Unless часто вживається у реченнях замість *if not*. У цьому випадку заперечна частка *not* не потрібна. Але не можна вживати *unless* у питальних реченнях: *We won't have a break unless we finish (if we don't finish) our project. What will she do if she doesn't get a diploma? NOT: unless she gets a diploma.*

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with *if* or *unless*:

1. ... you promise to return home at eleven o'clock, I won't let you go to the party. 2. They will be able to launch the new medicine, ... they sign this contract. 3. Martin won't start his own business ... he gets a loan from the bank. 4. I won't talk to you again ... you tell me the truth. 5. What will you do ... Max doesn't meet you? 6. ... I tell you everything, you won't be surprised. 7. Sheila won't go to Rome ... she buys a plane ticket. 8. You will continue making mistakes ... you learn all the rules. 9. How will Jerry find information for his project ... the Internet doesn't work? 10. Where will Sam buy flowers ... all the shops are closed?

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences as in the example:

Example: *If you don't send a message, we'll worry about you. — Unless you send a message, we'll worry about you. Unless Dave finishes the picture, he won't exhibit it. — If Dave doesn't finish the picture, he won't exhibit it. .*

1. I will feel bored if you don't come to my birthday party. 2. You won't know anything about the state of his health unless you speak to the doctor. 3. We won't plan our weekend if we don't watch the weather forecast. 4. Emma will be upset if she doesn't speak to you. 5. I won't spend the money unless I buy a new computer. 6. Unless the police catch the thief, we won't get our jewellery back. 7. We won't go on holiday if we can't take our dog with us. 8. Margaret won't start her job if she doesn't find a babysitter. 9. I won't go shopping unless you give me money. 10. Andy won't leave the house if he doesn't find the key.

Exercise 8. Use the sentences to make up a chain story as in the example:

a) Example: *If Nick joins a tennis club, he will train a lot. If trains a lot, he...*

Nick will join a tennis club

He will train a lot

He will take part in the Wimbledon tournament

He will win a cup

He will become a famous sportsman

He will get a lot of money

He will start his own business

He will become rich

He will marry a beautiful and clever girl

He will buy a big house

He will have many children

He will be happy

b) Use the sentences of part A and write what happens if Nick doesn't join a tennis club.

c) Write your own chain stories, using the first sentences: *If I enter university...*, and *If I don't enter university...*

Exercise 9. Translate into English:

1. Моя бабуся завжди готує щось смачне; коли ми приїжджаємо відвідати її. 2. Ти даси мені диск з іншим фільмом, коли я подивлюся цей? 3. Ви можете зателефонувати мені, якщо у вас будуть якісь питання. 4. Поки Том не пообідає, йому не можна їсти цукерки. 5. Якщо Ганна вже написала реферат, ми запросимо її піти з нами у кіно. 6. Що ти будеш робити, якщо не купиш квитки на поїзд? 7. Якщо ти ще готуєш вечерю, я подивлюсь новини по телевізору. 8. У тебе будуть проблеми зі здоров'ям, якщо ти обідатимеш у ресторанах швидкого харчування. 9. Ти допоможеш мені, коли звільнишся? — Так, якщо я швидко виконаю свою роботу, я допоможу тобі. 10. Поки він не отримає вищу освіту, він не зможе розпочати власну справу.

Умовні речення другого типу (Second Conditionals)

Exercise 10. Choose the correct item:

1. If the weather *were/would be* fine, we *played/would play* a game of tennis in the court. 2. I *were/would be* very glad if Ted and Mary *visited/would visit* me today. 3. If Jim *bought/ would buy* the tickets, we *saw/would see* the football match at the stadium. 4. If my mother *weren't/wouldn't be* so busy, she *helped/would help* me with my essay. 5. I could read the letter if Annie *didn't/wouldn't* break my glasses. 6. Helen *translated/ would translate* this article in time if she *had/would have* a good dictionary. 7. If Frank *didn't/wouldn't* get a bad mark, he might go for a walk with his friends. 8. Nigel *found/would find* information about endangered species if he *had/would have* the Internet. 9. We *arrived/would arrive* on time if we *weren't/wouldn't be* delayed in a traffic jam. 10. Tina *didn't/wouldn't* miss the first lecture if she *didn't/wouldn't* oversleep.

Exercise 11. Write down the sentences as in the example, using the rules of the second conditionals:

Example: *Alex has my phone number. He phones me.— If Alex had my phone number, he would phone me.*

1. We don't have to go to school tomorrow. I play computer games all day. 2. John doesn't phone Carol every day. He doesn't like her. 3. I win the lottery. I travel around the world. 4. Paul has a camera. He lends it to us. 5. I visit the Eiffel Tower. I go to France. 6. Betty opens her own restaurant. She is a skilled cook. 7. Ben can drive. We go to the seaside by car. 8. I wake up half an hour earlier. I watch that TV programme. 9. Sheila has enough money. She buys that pretty dress. 10. I meet Brad Pitt. I ask for his autograph.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (Use the second conditional):

1. If we ... (*not to sell*) our cottage house in the village, we ... (*to spend*) summer there. 2. Janet ... (*to learn*) how to type if she ... (*to have*) time. 3. If I... (*to need*) your help, I... (*to ask*) you for it. 4. If Angela ... (*to go*) to bed earlier, she ... (*not to look*) so tired. 5. They ... (*not to have*) difficulties getting to our place if it ... (*not to snow*). 6. If we ... (*to have*) enough petrol, the car ... (*not to stop*) in such a deserted place. 7. Colin ... (*to bring*) you a present if he ... (*to know*) about your birthday. 8. We ... (*not to order*) a pizza if Dolly ... (*not to burn*) the meat. 9. If Rosie ... (*to get*) a good mark, her parents ... (*to allow*) her to go to the disco. 10. If Sandra ... (*to know*) Italian, she ... (*can*) work as an interpreter.

Exercise 13. Use your ideas to complete the sentences:

1. If I had an opportunity to travel, I... 2. If I were the Minister of Education, I... 3. If I woke up on a desert island I... 4. If I had my own car, I... 5. If I met an alien from another planet, I... 6. If I were older, I... 7. If I studied harder, I... 8. If I could travel in time...

Умовні речення другого типу вживаються для висловлювання порад:

If I were you, I would eat more fruit. (На вашому місці я би їв більше фруктів.)

Форма **were** вживається для всіх осіб в умовних реченнях.

Exercise 14. Give your friends advice in the following situations. Start with the words «If I were you...»:

1. My parents don't allow me to go to a disco because they think I'll come home too late. 2. My granny thinks my clothes look horrible. 3. I haven't enough time for studying and house chores. 4. My parents don't understand me. 5. My mother doesn't like my friends. 6. My parents don't give me money to buy the clothes that I like. 7. I'm always late for school. 8. My parents think I'm too young to ride a motorbike. 9. My parents think I should study medicine, and I want to become a journalist. 10. I don't have many friends.

Exercise 15. Match the problems with the solutions and write the sentences to give advice as in the example:

Example: *I'm afraid I will fail my exam.— If I were you. I would study harder.*

1) I'm afraid I will fail my exam.	a) Find a part-time job.
2) My mother hasn't cooked anything for dinner.	b) Exercise more.
3) My jeans are too small for me.	c) Take a taxi.
4) I don't understand this rule.	d) Study harder.
5) My parents don't give me enough pocket money.	e) Take an aspirin.
6) My mobile phone is broken.	f) Order a pizza for dinner.
7) I'm afraid I'll be late for the train.	g) Join computer courses.
8) I've got a terrible headache.	h) Buy new jeans.
9) I've put on weight.	i) Save money to buy a new mobile phone.
10) I can't use the Internet.	j) Ask your friend to explain it.

Exercise 16. Translate into English:

1. Якби у мене зараз були гроші, я би купив морозива. 2. Ми б не запізнились, якби зараз прийшов автобус. 3. На вашому місці я би спочатку вислухав його. 4. Якби ти планував свій робочий день, у тебе вистачало б часу на відпочинок. 5. Я би сфотографував тебе, якби у мене був зараз фотоапарат. 6. Якби ти знав німецьку, ти би переклав нам це речення. 7. На вашому місці я би порадився з батьками. 8. На вашому місці я би не поспішав із висновками. 9. Я би показав тобі, як грати в цю гру, якби у мене зараз був комп'ютер. 10. На вашому місці я би сказав правду.

Умовні речення третього типу (Third Conditionals)

Exercise 17. Choose the correct item:

1. If you *had woken/would have woken* up forty minutes earlier, you *hadn't been/wouldn't have been* late for your work. 2. We *had bought/would have bought* new furniture if Henry *had earned/would have earned* more money. 3. If Mike *had remembered/would have remembered* about Helen's birthday a day earlier, he *had sent/would have sent* her a present. 4. Sue *hadn't forgotten/wouldn't have forgotten* her key if she *hadn't been/wouldn't have been* in a hurry. 5. We *hadn't waited/wouldn't have waited* for so long if Steven *had called/would have called* the taxi beforehand. 6. If I *had known/would have known* about the time of your arrival, I *had met/would have met* you at the airport. 7. If little Denny *had behaved/would have behaved* well, his parents *hadn't punished/wouldn't have punished* him. 8. Nick *had been able/would have been able* to go on holiday if he *had saved/would have saved* some money. 9. Molly *hadn't got/wouldn't have got* wet if she *had taken/would have taken* her umbrella. 10. Greg *hadn't broken/wouldn't have broken* his arm if he *had been/would have been* more careful.

Exercise 18. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (Use the third conditional):

1. We ... (*not to get*) lost in this city if we ... (*to buy*) a map. 2. I ... (*to drink*) a cup of coffee in the morning if I ... (*to have*) time. 3. If you ... (*to take*) a pain killer, you ... (*to feel*) much better. 4. If Jack ... (*to drive*) carefully, he ... (*to avoid*) the accident.

5. Linda ... (*to win*) the competition if she ... (*to train*) more. 6. If I... (*to see*) that film, I... (*to describe*) you my impressions of it. 7. Sally ... (*to join*) us in our trip to the mountains if her parents ... (*to allow*) her to go with us. 8. If you ... (*not to leave*) the meat on the table, the cat ... (*not to eat*) it. 9. If my friends ... (*to have*) any problems, I... (*to help*) them. 10. If Diana ... (*to close*) the window, the parrot... (*not to fly*) away.

Exercise 19. Read the story and rewrite it as in the example, using the third conditional:

Example: *If Dave hadn't gone to bed very late, he would have heard the alarm clock. ...*

Dave went to bed very late yesterday. He didn't hear the alarm clock in the morning so he overslept. He didn't have time for breakfast, so he felt very hungry soon. He left his wallet at home and didn't have money to buy a hamburger. He felt sleepy and didn't work well. He made some mistakes in his calculations and his chief was very angry with him. At the end of the working day Dave was exhausted and went straight home. His girlfriend was very disappointed because Dave didn't meet her after work and they didn't go to the cinema.

Exercise 20. Translate into English:

1. Якби ви вчасно викликали лікаря, ситуація не була б такою поганою.
2. Якби ти попросив мене раніше, я би вже купив квитки на літак. 3. Якби ти не залишив парасольку дома, ми б не намокли. 4. Якби Лінда купила ту сукню, вона б одягла її на вечірку. 5. Якби Бен дав мені свій номер телефону вчора, я б йому зателефонував. 6. Я би вас зустрів на вокзалі, якби моя машина не зламалась. 7) Том би не проспав, якби попросив батька розбудити його. 8. Я би пограв з вами в теніс учора, якби почувався краще. 9. Якби мама залишила мені гроші, я би купив хліб і молоко. 10. Якби ми помітили щось незвичайне, ми б розповіли вам.

Exercise 21. Jane doesn't like her life. Write what she wishes:

Example: *I wish my days weren't so busy.*

My days are too busy. I don't want to get up so early. My mother makes me eat porridge for breakfast. I have too many lessons at school. My teachers give me too much homework. I have to prepare for my exams. I have no time to meet my friends. I want to have a new computer and the Internet.

Exercise 22. Max wants to change his future life. Write about his wishes:

Example: *I wish my parents would give me more pocket money.*

I want my parents to give me more pocket money. I want my father to teach me to drive. I don't want my mother to make me tidy my room every week. I don't want to study Maths. I want to find a job for summer. I want to go to the seaside with my friends. I want my parents to buy me new jeans and a T-shirt. I want my parents to give me a puppy for my birthday.

Exercise 23. Andrew regrets some things in his past life. Write about his wishes:

Example: *I wish I had studied well at school.*

I didn't study at school well. I failed my final exams. I didn't get a higher education. I found a poorly-paid job. I quarrelled with my best friend. My boss didn't give me a promotion. My wife left me. I didn't spend much time with my son.

Exercise 24. Match two parts of the sentences:

1) If we had a lot of money,	a) if he had known about our problems.
2) I wish my parents	b) I would have told him about the meeting.
3) You will catch a cold	c) we won't start the concert.
4) If I were you,	d) as soon as she gets a message from her brother.
5) If he had called earlier,	e) would send me to study abroad.
6) Peter would have offered us his help	f) hadn't spent so much money.
7) Ann will tell us everything	g) we would buy a house in France.
8) If only I	h) when you heat it.
9) If the musicians haven't arrived yet,	i) if you don't put on your warm sweater and a hat.
10) Chocolate melts	j) I would ask the boss for a day off.

Exercise 25. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

1. If Den manages to buy the tickets, we ... (*to go*) to the concert tonight. 2. You wouldn't have broken my cup if you ... (*to be*) more careful. 3. If I were you, I ... (*to call*) the dentist for an appointment. 4. If we lived near the sea, I ... (*to go*) swimming every day. 5. If only I... (*not to leave*) my driving licence in the office yesterday. 6. If you were famous, people in the streets ... (*to recognize*) you. 7. I wish I ... (*to be*) at home now. 8. Your parents will be happy if you ... (*to get*) a scholarship. 9. Jack wishes he ... (*to find*) a better job in the near future. 10. Pamela ... (*to paint*) the shelf if you had bought paint for it.

Exercise 26. Match two parts of the sentences:

1) If you keep food in the fridge	a) would tell me what is wrong with him.
2) She would have come to dinner	b) he won't find a good job.
3) Jane would lose weight	c) if we had invited her.
4) If I were you, I	d) the burglars wouldn't have got in.
5) I wish Alex	e) he would understand the words of this song.

6) Unless Mark graduates from university	f) wouldn't travel on my own.
7) If you had locked the door,	g) it stays fresh longer.
8) When the guests arrive,	h) we will greet them at the door.
9) If he knew English well,	i) if she attended the gym regularly.

Exercise 27. Circle the correct item:

1. I will read this article when I *have/will have* time. 2. Mum *worried/would worry* if you didn't call. 3. If I were you, I *didn't/ wouldn't* complain. 4. If Dolly *didn't leave/hadn't left* in such a hurry, she would have remembered to switch off the light.

5. What will they do *if/unless* the weather is good tomorrow? 6. If only I *wasn't/hadn't been* so rude to her yesterday! 7. *If/Unless* we pay the bill, they will cut off the phone. 8. If Jim didn't like his job, he *did/would do* something else. 9. Jane *will/would* walk the dog if she comes home early. 10. I wish I *can I could* invite all my friends for my birthday party.

Exercise 28. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

1. If you touch a hot frying pan, you ... (*to burn*) your finger. 2. If Jack had closed the door, the dog ... (*not to run*) away. 3. Helen could live by herself if she ... (*to be*) older. 4. If only my parents ... (*to buy*) me a new bike for my next birthday. 5. When water ... (*to boil*), it produces steam. 6. If I were you, I... (*not to drive*) a car in such weather. 7. If Brian ... (*to hear*) any news, he would have phoned us immediately. 8. If the bus arrived half an hour earlier, we ... (*to be*) in time for the seminar. 9. Sam ... (*not to lose*) his wallet if he hadn't put it into the pocket. 10. Nora ... (*to be*) surprised if Gordon brought her a bouquet of flowers.

Exercise 29. Find mistakes and correct them:

1. If you won't water these flowers, they will fade. 2. They won't start the wedding party unless the groom and the bride don't arrive. 3. If Tina can skate, we would go to the skating rink. 4. If Henry wouldn't laugh so loudly, the baby wouldn't wake up. 5. If I were you, I will consult a lawyer. 6. Den would have bought you that medicine if you told him about it. 7. What will Frank do unless he doesn't pass his driving test? 8. I wish Chris will finish building his cottage house next year. 9. She will help us with this project if she worked in our group. 10. If only my teachers hadn't give us so much homework to do every day!

Exercise 30. Translate into English:

1. Ми б влаштували пікнік, якби наші друзі приїхали завтра. 2. Якби у нього зараз були всі факти, він би змінив свою точку зору. 3. Він би вчора приєднався до нас, якби його начальник дозволив йому піти з роботи раніше. 4. Що ти будеш робити, коли у тебе закінчатся гроші? 5. На жаль, вони не приїдуть сьогодні. 6. На вашому місці я би не продавав цю машину. 7. Як би я хотів уміти кататись на ковзанах! 8. Шкода, що вам не подобається така музика. 9. Якби вона вчора отримала наше повідомлення, вона б одразу приїхала. 10. Ви би не впізнали її, якби зараз її зустріли.

Exercise 31. Use the subjunctive mood in the following sentences:

Example: *I will be glad to meet you again. — I would be glad to meet you again.*

1. I will apologize to him for being late. 2. Everybody will be glad to go there. 3. I'll eat something sweet. 4. It does not make much difference. 5. I won't go to Egypt in summer. 6. She will do her best to improve the situation. 7. He will give you a different answer. 8. Nobody blames them. 9. Do you find it inconvenient? 10. He will warn you of the danger. 11. A true friend will never fail you. 12. They will accept the invitation for Sunday. 13. I will never agree to it. 14. A wise man will find a way out of the situation. 15. It will be interesting to find out who is right.

Exercise 32. Open the brackets and use the subjunctive mood:

Example: *Why didn't you tell me? I (close) the window long ago. I would have closed the window long ago.*

1. In your place I (arrange) everything yesterday. 2. At that time he (take) the necessary steps. 3. Why did you wash up? I (do) it myself. 4. She (buy) the dress, but she had no money. 5. He (advise) them what to do, but he couldn't get in touch with them. 6. We (go) to the country rain or shine, but he was busy last weekend. 7. I (come) to see him last week, but I got ill and had to stay in bed. 8. It (be) important then but not now. 9. They (take) a taxi, but there was none. 10. Why didn't you ask them to discuss your problem then? They (not postpone) it.

Exercise 33. Choose the right variant:

1. I would (have brought/bring) the book, but you did not tell me you needed it. 2. It would (be/have been) wise of you to consult a dentist twice a year. 3. I think nobody would (object/have objected) to having a party tomorrow. 4. I did not know that it was so important for you. I would (do/have done) it long ago. 5. In your place I wouldn't (argue/have argued) with her yesterday. She is your boss. 6. Last year he wouldn't (say/have said) so of John. 7. I wouldn't (worry/have worried) about it now. Everything will clear up soon. 8. We would (stay/have stayed) for an hour, but it is rather late. 9. We did not know that we would come to the lake. We would

(take/ have taken) our rods. 10. I would (go/have gone) to sea, but my father wanted me to be a lawyer.

Модальні дієслова (Modal Verbs) **Obligation and Likelihood**

Must

Exercise 34. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs *must, have to or be to*:

1. You ____ (not tell) him about it. It's a secret. 2. It looks like rain. You ____ (take) your raincoats. 3. You ____ (not talk) so loudly here. 4. In his youth he ____ (work) from morning till night to earn his living. 5. He ____ (wait) at the station till it stopped raining. 6. The secretary informed us when the manager ____ (come). 7. They ____ (leave) on Saturday, but because of the delay with their visas they ____ (book) tickets for Monday. 8. They ____ (not tell) him anything about it before they get further instructions. 9. He ____ (leave) for London that night. 10. ____ I (do) it all by myself? 11. It was too late to change their plans and they ____ (put up) with it. 12. You ____ (not prepare) all this work, I will help you. 13. Stay here till she is free. I think you ____ (not wait) long. 14. We ____ (conduct) a series of experiments this week. 15. Remember that we ____ (be) at this place not later than noon.

Exercise 35. Choose the correct variant:

1. His German is very poor. He must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard. 2. His German is very good, he must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard. 3. His German has considerably improved, he must (study/be studying/have studied) hard during his holiday. 4. He must (study/be studying/have been studying) German these two years, his German is rather rich and fluent. 5. She must (have taken/be taking/have been taking) a bath at that moment that's why she did not answer your call. 6. She must (be/be being/have been) at home now, we saw her leaving the office. 7. She must (be/be being/have been) at home, she can't go away because there is no one to look after her sick mother. 8. You must always (think/be thinking/have thought) twice before you say anything. 9. Now he must (think/ be thinking/have thought) of what she has said. 10. He knows they are coming. They must (write/be writing/ have written) to him of their arrival in due time. 11. She must (play/be playing/have been playing) the piano now. 12. The foreigner must (understand/understood/have understood) me, for he nodded his head. 13. Where is Sara? I haven't seen her for a long time. — She must (stay/be staying/have stayed) at her friends'. She wanted to spend July with them. 14. He must (get/be getting/ have got) all he needed, otherwise he would have come again. 15. We must (meet/have met/have been meeting) somewhere before.

Exercise 36. Open the brackets and use the proper infinitive after the verb *must*:

1. Look! All people in the street are going with their umbrellas up. It must (rain). 2. He has changed his job. He must (follow) your advice. 3. He must (fall) ill. Otherwise he would have come to the party. 4. Where is Michael? He must (be) here by now. He lives in the country. He must (miss) the train. 5. What a dreadful noise! What is the matter? Our neighbors must (quarrel) again. 6. Nobody must (notice) that he was not used to speaking in public. 7. The criminal must (be) very careful. He did not leave any fingerprints. 8. We are late, I am afraid. Ann must (wait) for us. 9. He must (forget) that he promised to come. 10. They must (write) a composition for two hours. They must (be) tired. 11. You must (misunderstand) me, I did not want to hurt your feelings. 12. Nobody must (see) him enter. Everybody startled when he came in. 13. I hear someone's steps outside. She must (go). 14. You may find him in the garden. He must (read). 15. It is impossible to change anything. One must (take) things as they are.

Exercise 37. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb *must*:

Example: *I am sure they have changed the time. They must have changed the time.*

1. They are in Greece. I am sure they are enjoying themselves. 2. She is an experienced teacher. I am certain she has been working at school for at least twenty years. 3. They have probably finished painting the house. 4. I feel sure she is at home. 5. Probably they have already crossed the frontier. 6. She is sure he is playing cards with his friends. 7. She is not very young, as she seems to be. I think she is nearly forty. 8. I think you have visited this place before. 9. He has to do a very urgent task. I feel sure he is working now. 10. He is so absent-minded. I am sure he left the letter unanswered. 11. You know he is a good tennis player. He is no doubt has won this match. 12. I shan't bother you any longer; no doubt you feel tired of my talking after a tiring day. 13. It is clear that they are expecting somebody. 14. She was obviously upset by something; I never saw her so nervous. 15. The youth is probably reading something funny. He is smiling all the time.

Exercise 38. Choose the right variant:

1. He wants us to obey him. We ____ exactly what he says.
 - a) have to do
 - b) must to do
 - c) are to do
2. Mrs. Sparred ____ very beautiful when she was young. She has a fine face.
 - a) was to be
 - b) must have been
 - c) must be
3. You ____ so late. You should leave after dinner.

- a) are not to stay
 - b) must not have stayed
 - c) must not stay
4. Something ____ . He ____ at seven.
- a) must happen, must come
 - b) must have happened, had to come
 - c) must have happened, was to have come
5. Yesterday's rain spoiled my shoes completely and ____ new ones.
- a) had to buy
 - b) must have bought
 - c) was to buy
6. Which of them ____ the documents?
- a) must have brought
 - b) have to bring
 - c) was to bring
7. The only thing he knew for certain was that he ____ them.
- a) must not meet
 - b) hasn't to meet
 - c) is not to meet
8. You can't come in. You ____ a catching disease like that.
- a) must not have
 - b) don't have to have
 - c) aren't to have
9. There ____ a garden once.
- a) was to be
 - b) must have been
 - c) must be
10. We ____ in. The weather is changing.
- a) must go
 - b) must have gone
 - c) are to go

Exercise 39. Translate into English using the verb *must* and its equivalents:

1. Він, мабуть, чув про це. 2. Цей будинок, мабуть, побудовано на початку століття. 3. Ви не повинні припиняти роботу, поки ви її не закінчите. 4. У них, ймовірно, зараз урок. 5. Не журися, він, мабуть, зробив це випадково. 6. Він, ймовірно, зараз спить. 7. Я шукаю цей будинок ось уже півгодини і ніде не можу його знайти. Певно, мабуть вона дала мені неправильну адресу. 8. Мені не довелося робити це креслення. 9. Він, ймовірно, не встиг закінчити роботу до п'ятниці і був змушений витратити на неї всі вихідні, тому що її потрібно було закінчити до понеділка. 10. Вона, либонь, не полила сад. Земля дуже суха. 11. Вибору не було, і їм довелося погодитись. 12. Вона, мабуть,

чекає нас вдома. 13. Вона повинна чекати нас вдома. 14. Їй, напевно, не сказали, що ми вже повернулися. 15. Їй довелося вибачитися, хоча це і було неприємно.

Need

Exercise 40. Open the brackets and give the correct form of the verb after *need*:

1. The vegetable garden needs (water). 2. The TV needs to be (fix). 3. They need (come) here at three o'clock. 4. The cottage needs to be (repair). 5. She needs (prepare) harder for her exams. 6. The lawn needs (cut). 7. You need (book) a ticket beforehand. 8. Granny needs to be (look after). 9. The walls need to be (paper). 10. I need (get) this book somewhere.

Exercise 41. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Pay attention to the use of the particle *to*:

Example: *All is agreed and understood between us, so you needn't ___ about it any more. — All is agreed and understood between us, so you needn't worry about it any more. You don't need ___ there. You don't need to go there.*

worry	leave
carry	come
talk	help
tell	go
phone	ask

1. You needn't ___ here by yourself. You may send someone else. 2. She doesn't need ___ bags by herself: there are porters at the station. 3. You don't need ___ about her; she is quite able to take care of herself. 4. I don't need ___ you how important it is. 5. I needn't ___ him. He will tell me everything himself. 6. You needn't ___ me again, I never forget my promise. 7. She doesn't need ___ to the library; I have got this book. 8. They needn't ___ for the airport so early; I will give them a lift. 9. I can do it by myself. You needn't ___ me. 10. You don't need ___ to her. I have already told her everything.

Exercise 42. Choose the right variant:

1. He says I (mustn't/needn't) do it. He has already done it. 2. You (needn't/mustn't) carry your driving license with you. 3. I can show my student's card, and I (mustn't/needn't) pay to get in. 4. I've hurt my knee and the doctor says I (mustn't/needn't) play football for two weeks. 5. Copies (needn't/mustn't) be done without permission. 6. He is a very discreet person, you (needn't/ mustn't) be afraid of telling him anything. 7. He (needn't/mustn't) be said twice. 8. You

(needn't/mustn't) answer the question if you don't want to. 9. It's a nonsmoking carriage. You (needn't/mustn't) smoke here. 10. She (needn't/mustn't) go to bed so late. Has she forgotten the doctor's instructions?

Exercise 43. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with either *didn't need (to)* or *needn't have (done)*:

1. You ____ (go) into so many details. The report was too long. 2. She got up late because she was alone and she ____ (cook) breakfast for the whole family. 3. We ____ (hurry): she wasn't ready yet. 4. He ____ (return) to the office so he took a taxi and went home. 5. I ____ (take) a bus because Martin gave me a lift. 6. We ____ (come) so early. Now we must wait. 7. She ____ (go) shopping so she went straight home. 8. You ____ (make) this remark. I am sure he felt hurt. 9. She was on holiday and she ____ (wake up) early. 10. He ____ (spend) so much money. Does he remember that he's got three children?

Exercise 44. Translate into English using the verb *need*:

1. Даремно ти сказав Майку про це. 2. Його не треба про це питати. 3. Мені потрібна ваша допомога. 4. Даремно ти вчив текст напам'ять (by heart); учитель його не питав. 5. Увечері температура впала, і він вирішив, що йому не потрібно йти до лікаря. 6. Хіба ти не бачиш, що йому треба підстригтися? 7. Даремно він відмовився від запрошення. 8. Ви купили машину тільки рік тому. Невже її треба фарбувати? 9. Мені треба налагодити (fix) комп'ютер. 10. Джону не треба було їхати в Лондон, і він вирішив провести вихідні в Брайтоні.

Should /Ought

Exercise 45. Match the parts of the sentences:

1) My room is in a mess and my friends are coming to visit me tonight.	a) He should always turn them on in the dark otherwise he may have an accident.
2) You haven't paid your monthly rent yet. Friday is the last day you can do it.	b) You ought to go on a diet.
3) Tom drives the car without headlights.	c) You should ring her up and apologise.
4) Anna's library book is due today.	d) She ought to give up smoking.

5) I've put on weight recently.	e) He should go to the dentist's.
6) I am afraid, I was rude to Kate yesterday.	f) You ought to put it in order.
7) I've got urgent work and my computer doesn't work.	g) You should record the film. Have you got a VCR?
8) He has a bad toothache.	h) You ought to go to the bank till Friday and pay it.
9) I have a test tomorrow but there is a film on TV I've wanted to see so much.	i) You should phone Nick. He's got clever fingers.
10) She has a bad cough but she goes on smoking.	j) She ought to return her books today if she doesn't want to pay a fine.

Exercise 46. Read the situations and write sentences with *should* (*shouldn't*) *have* or *ought to* (*ought not to*) *have*:

Example: *He had a test this morning. — He didn't do it well. He should have studied more last night:*

1. She didn't take a taxi. She was late for the wedding. 2. I didn't eat at home. Now I'm hungry. 3. She bought a TV set last month. Now she regrets doing that. Her children watch it day and night. 4. He signed a contract without reading it thoroughly. Now he has discovered that he has no right to make any amendments there. 5. Mary sold her house. That was a mistake because now she spends a lot of money to rent an apartment. 6. I enjoyed the party last night a lot. Why didn't you come? 7. The driver in front of me stopped suddenly and I smashed into the back of his car. It was not my fault. 8. The boy went out without the doctor's permission. Now he is much worse. 9. When we arrived at the hotel there were no free rooms. We hadn't reserved one. 10. It was not a good idea for Tom and Mary to get married. Now they quarrel all days long.

Exercise 47. Choose the right variant:

1. She looks bad. She should (be/have been) more careful about her health. 2. You shouldn't (miss/have missed) the chance. It was a brilliant opportunity for you. 3. I think the policeman was right. She shouldn't (exceed/have exceeded) the speed. 4. I ought to (bring/have taken) the opera glasses. Now I see nothing. 5. It seems to me that he is a hot-temper person and often flies into a rage because of

mere trifles. He should (control/ have controlled) his temper. 6. They should (clear/have cleared) up the problem long time ago. 7. I ought not to (stay/have stayed) there long. The party was a failure. 8. You should (shave/have shaved) this beard of yours! 9. She should (be/have been) more attentive. Didn't she see a car on the right? 10. It's a secret. You ought not to (reveal/have revealed) it to anybody.

Exercise 48. Choose the right variant:

1. Don't argue with her, you ____ her age.
 - a) need respect
 - b) have to respect
 - c) ought to respect
 - d) are to respect
2. You ____ it long ago.
 - a) must do
 - b) should have done
 - c) needn't have done
 - d) are to do
3. This is serious; you ____ at it.
 - a) haven't to laugh
 - b) should not laugh
 - c) don't have to laugh
 - d) must not have laughed
4. There ____ an interesting concert last night, but I didn't feel well and ____ home.
 - a) had to be, had to stay
 - b) should be, was to stay
 - c) must be, ought to stay
 - d) was to be, had to stay
5. According to the rules a football player ____ the ball with his hands.
 - a) must not touch
 - b) need not touch
 - c) don't have to touch
 - d) must not have touched
6. The situation was dangerous. You ____ frightened.
 - a) should have got
 - b) must have got
 - c) have to get
 - d) need have got
7. We ____ to write and thank them for their hospitality.
 - a) must not forget
 - b) must not have forgotten
 - c) shouldn't forget
 - d) don't have to forget

8. Why ____ I know where he is?
a) should
b) must
c) need
d) ought
9. They ____ more polite.
a) need have been
b) should have been
c) must have been
d) are to have been
10. You ____ so much noise or you'll wake up the baby!
a) must not make
b) must not have made
c) needn't have made
d) don't have to make

Exercise 49. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with *must, have to, be to, should, need, ought to* (in some cases you may have several variants):

1. He ____ (not go) to court because the case was dismissed. 2. If I'm late, I'll ____ (take) a taxi. 3. The young ____ (respect) the old age. 4. The conversation grew awkward. She felt that something ____ (do), or else the party would break up. 5. They ____ (meet) tomorrow, so you ____ (not make) an appointment to see him. 6. You ____ (have) a visa to enter a foreign country. 7. You ____ (try) and be more punctual. 8. Why are you so late? I ____ (change) a tyre. 9. You ____ (not shout), I am not deaf. 10. They ____ (cross) the English Channel now.

Exercise 50. Translate into English using modal verbs:

1. Тобі слід було зателефонувати йому вчора. 2. Йому не слід було говорити з нею таким тоном (tone). Його тон, мабуть, і образив (hurt) її. 3. Це повинно було статися. Всім відома його забудькуватість (forgetfulness). 4. Вона повинна була з'ясувати все до того, як починати роботу. Тепер їй потрібно багато переробляти. 5. Їй слід було принести всі документи давним давно. Тепер занадто пізно. 6. Дітям не можна дивитись фільми жахів. 7. Мені їх проводити (see off)? – Ні, не потрібно. Мені доведеться зробити це самому. 8. У чужій країні необхідно пристосовуватися (adapt oneself) до нових умов життя. 9. Даремно ти купив це пальто. 10. Ми, мабуть, не помітили його в цьому натовпі (crowd). 11. Нам не треба було поспішати, тому ми вирішили піти пішки. 12. Чому я повинен це робити?

Ability, Likelihood and Permission

Can, Could

Exercise 51. Fill in the blanks with *can/can't* or *be (not) able to* in the proper form:

1. He ___ speak English rather fluently, but that time he say a word. 2. He has never ___ speak in public. 3. I used to ___ speak German very well. 4. You ___ marry her, but you ___ make her love you. 5. I ___ do it on Friday, but I ___ do it next week. 6. ___ you give me a lift to the station, please? 7. I used ___ eat a kilo of sweets for supper. 8. I have never ___ ride a bicycle. 9. You ___ see him at the meeting. He was ill. 10. I'd like ___ ski very well. 11. Luckily I ___ find a taxi. 12. I ___ drive when I was fifteen. 13. I ___ hear somebody running. 14. He did not want to go there, but we ___ persuade him. 15. She sighed. I ___ feel her hands shaking.

Exercise 52. Open the brackets with *could* (expressing a possibility) or *could have* (expressing a possibility that did not happen) and make all necessary changes:

1. A car is pulling up. It could (be) Lucy. 2. He could (get) a credit, but he did not prepare all the documents in time. 3. Why didn't you ask me? I could (do) it for you. 4. He could (be) there tomorrow. 5. They could (be) there yesterday. 6. Why are you so depressed? He could (tell) a lie. 7. You should have told us about your delay. We could (cancel) our meeting. 8. He could (do) it if he tries. 9. Somebody has called on you today. It could (be) a friend of mine. 10. I think he could (commit) a crime, but he's got an alibi. 11. The train arrives at 11.30. She could (come) at noon. 12. Yesterday I saw him driving at a very high speed. He could (crash).

Exercise 53. Express your surprise and disbelief using *can/could*:

A) in interrogative sentences:

Example: *He is working now. Can/Could he be working now?*

1. He was at the party yesterday. 2. They are in Germany. 3. He has broken his leg. 4. They were sent to prison. 5. She got married. 6. He studies at Cambridge University. 7. She has been practicing the violin for five years. 8. He has made an interesting report. 9. He has won a lot of money in the casino. 10. They will go to the Canaries next summer. 11. He has passed his English exam. 12. She will be forty in June. 13. She is stubborn. 14. He was a cruel man.

B) in negative sentences.

Example: *He bought a new car. He can't/ couldn't have bought a car.*

1. You are mistaken. 2. They forgot about the meeting. 3. He is writing a new novel now. 4. She has bought a new fur coat. 5. He had an accident. 6. Mary will invite the Jones to her place for the weekend. 7. They upset our plans. 8. She wastes a lot of time. 9. Mr. Fox is a reliable person. 10. She is making a cruise now.

Exercise 54. Translate into English:

1. Не може бути, щоб він був удома вчора в цей час. 2. Невже він сказав вам про це? 3. Можливо, він і заходив до них, коли був у Києві. 4. Він міг би зробити це, але не захотів. 5. Невже він відмовився їхати туди? 6. Не може бути, щоб він спав зараз. 7. Не може бути, щоб вони поїхали, не попрощавшись з нами. 8. Не може бути, щоб вона вам так відповіла. 9. Він міг би приїхати завтра. 10. Не може бути, що він зіткнувся (collide) з іншою машиною. Він такий обережний водій. 11. Навряд чи він забув про свою обіцянку, я нагадувала йому про це вчора. 12. Він не міг прочитати цю книгу так швидко, вона занадто складна для нього. 13. Вони змогли б піднятися на вершину, але їм перешкодила погода. 14. Навряд чи вони одружаться; вони занадто різні люди. 15. Хіба міг хто-небудь подумати, що він виграє матч?

May, Might

Exercise 55. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb *may/might*:

1. Under the law you are allowed to make one photocopy for your personal use but you can't make multiple copies. 2. This is possibly the reason why they have refused to join us. 3. Perhaps I will have to take her to hospital; it is possible she has broken her arm in the accident. 4. It is possible he did not have her phone number. 5. When the World Cup was shown on TV, I was allowed to stay up late and watch it. 6. Perhaps your friend will help you, but I don't believe it. 7. Maybe they did not know that the problem was so urgent. 8. Would you mind my smoking here? 9. Why didn't you come? I needed your help badly. 10. Perhaps she has made a 206 mistake, but I am not sure of it. She is a very punctual person.

Exercise 56. Fill in the blanks with *may/might* or *can could* and make all necessary changes:

1. You ____ (warn) me about it beforehand. 2. The weather is changing. It ____ (start) raining. 3. No, he ____ (not hear) your name. We tried to speak in a whisper. 4. He ____ (not hear) your name. That's why he did not say anything. 5. She ____ (not notice) us. We were standing too far away. 6. She ____ (not notice) us though we were standing beside her. 7. ____ I use your name as a referee? 8. She ____ (not hear) the news, that's why she looks as if nothing had happened. 9. She ____ (not hear) the

news, nobody ____ tell her about it. 10. The professor says that I ____ (rewrite) the essay. 11. ____ I use your phone? 12. He ____ (help) them when they were in trouble. 13. ____ he (say) it? No, it's not like him. He is a man of few words.

Exercise 57. Choose the right variant:

1. I don't like the way you study. I think you ____ harder!
a) might have worked
b) might work
c) could work
d) could have worked
2. Let's wait a little. He ____ .
a) may have come
b) could have come
c) may come
d) might have come
3. She ____ of the plan herself. Somebody has suggested it to her.
a) can't have thought
b) may not have thought
c) can't think
d) may not think
4. They ____ our telegram, that's why they did not meet us.
a) couldn't have received
b) can't have received
c) may not have received
d) may not receive
5. She ____ my letter! Don't be so angry with her. She ____ it by mistake.
a) may not read, may do
b) cannot read, can do
c) might not have read, can't have done
d) can't have read, might have done
6. He ____ it. I don't believe you.
a) is not able to say
b) might not say
c) can't have said
d) might not have said

Exercise 58. Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs making necessary changes (you may have several variants):

1. He is in the garden. He ____ (read) a newspaper in the summerhouse. 2. Her son ____ (get) into trouble yesterday. I've seen him today and he looked quite happy and gay. 3. I don't remember him well but it seems to me he ____ (be) in charge of

the Finance department last year. 4. He ____ already (get) used to driving on the left. He

has been living in London for a year. 5. He ____ (receive) an emergency call, that's why he is out. 6. They ____ (not take up) this problem. It has been already solved. 7. Where is Mr. Black? He ____ (receive) a foreign delegation. They ____ (come) at two o'clock. 8. Why haven't the Smiths arrived yet? They ____ (lose) their way. They don't know the road well. 9. You ____ (introduce) me to your wife long ago. 10. He ____ (buy) a new car. He is deeply in debt. 11. He ____ (buy) a new car, but I am not sure. 12. They ____ already (arrive). Look, the windows are open. 13. Where is John? He ____ (smoke) in the corridor. 14. I think for your children's sake you ____ (do) it. 15. You ____ (buy) this book for me. You know I have wanted to have it. 16. A wife ____ (obey) her husband, the Bible says. 17. You ____ (wait) for me, I knew the road well and found my way myself. 18. Judging by his papers on the writing table he ____ (work) for several hours. 19. ____ it (be) Nick? He has changed a lot. 20. They ____ (not know) of the plane's delay, otherwise they did not come at 2 o'clock.

Exercise 59. Find and correct the mistakes if any:

1. I must not dress in my best. When I came, everybody was wearing jeans and T-shirts. 2. He must have known that she needed his help. 3. He had to have an accident in the thick fog. 4. You should phone her long ago. I am sure she is looking forward to your call. 5. With your knowledge of the language you may read the article. 6. I may not imagine Mary teaching students. She used to be so impatient. You know time changes people. She is able to become quite different. 7. I am sure you might have done it much better. You did not try. 8. I was so angry, I must have thrown my boot at him. 9. May you do me a favour, please? 10. May I ask you to do me a favour, please?

Exercise 60. Translate into English using the modal verbs:

1. Що тут відбувається? Не могли б ви сказати, в чому справа? -- Певно, поліція ловить небезпечного злочинця (criminal), і тому тут не можна пройти. 2. Він міг би пояснити мені з самого початку, як це важливо. 3. Тобі слід поквапитися. Ми можемо запізнитися. 4. Який нудний фільм я подивився! Не варто було ходити в кіно, я міг би подивитися що-небудь по телевізору. 5. Тобі слід було б сісти на дієту (go on a diet) ще півроку тому. Подивися на себе! Ти погладшала (gain) на 3 кілограми. Тобі не можна їсти солодке. 6. Невже вона загубила мій номер телефону? 7. Чому він мовчить (keep silence)? -- Може бути, він не почув ваше запитання. Чи не могли б ви його повторити? 8. Ти повинен поважати (respect) своїх батьків. 9. Напевно, він сьогодні не прийде. Уже восьма година, а він повинен був прийти о сьомій. 10. Навряд чи вони вже повернулись. Вони там вперше і можуть затриматися (stay long).

LESSON IV
TOURIST PROMOTION

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Study the vocabulary list

to retain, <i>v</i>	зберігати, підтримувати
fringe benefits	пільги, що надаються за місцем роботи крім заробітної плати: напр., оплачені відпустки;
to cause, <i>v</i>	бути причиною; викликати
to overcome, <i>v</i>	подолати
bias, <i>n</i>	ухил; пристрасть; упередженість
seasonal bias	сезонні тенденції; сезонність
to extend, <i>v</i>	сягати; тягнутися; поширювати (вплив)
to spread, <i>v</i>	поширювати; сприяти розвитку
retail, <i>adj</i>	роздрібний; роздрібний продаж
to advertise, <i>v</i> advertising, <i>n</i> advertisement, <i>n</i>	рекламувати; поміщати оголошення реклама (как вид діяльності) реклама (как продукт реклами); рекламна об'ява
a feature, <i>n</i>	велика газетна стаття; сенсаційний матеріал (в статті, повідомленні по радіо чи телебаченню)
facilities, <i>pl</i>	обладнання, споруди; кошти, можливості, сприятливі умови для здійснення будь-якої діяльності
amenities, <i>pl</i>	все, що сприяє гарному настрою, відпочинку
familiarization, <i>n</i>	освоєння, ознайомлення
to generate, <i>v</i>	породжувати; викликати; виробляти; генерувати
income, <i>n</i>	дохід
brochure, <i>n</i>	брошура
word of mouth	з вуст в уста"; передача інформації при особистому спілкуванні
to influence, <i>v</i>	впливати

II. Read and translate into Ukrainian

1. **Promotion** is paid advertising and public relations efforts that in case of tourism encourage recreational travel either generally or on specific carriers and to specific places.
2. **Fringe benefits** are other benefits than pay raises. The most important fringe benefit in relation to tourism is the paid vacation.
3. In current usage, the term “*media*” refers to the means of spreading information through the print media, like newspapers and magazines, and the broadcast media, like radio and television.
4. **Brochure** is a pamphlet usually put out for promotional purposes.
5. In advertising, *a throwaway* usually means a one-page advertisement that can be widely distributed by mail or by hand.
6. **Direct mailing** is a form of promotion that involves mailing brochures or throwaways to a selected list of people.
7. **The mailing list** often includes card holders, previous customers, members of clubs or organizations, and so on.
8. **Destination advertising** stresses a resort area or some other tourist destination.
9. **Institutional advertising** is intended to keep the name of a corporation — such as an airline — in the public eye rather than to give much information about specific services.

Text A

TOURIST PROMOTION

There have been three aims of most tourist promotion in the last few years.

The first has been to retain the established market of people for whom travel is a normal form of recreation.

The second purpose of tourist promotion has been to increase the size of the

market. In order for tourism to grow, it is necessary to attract people who would not have travelled much until the last few years.

It is significant for tourism that trade unions now fight for fringe benefits for workers such as longer paid holidays and shorter work weeks. A three-day weekend would almost certainly cause an increase at least in domestic tourism.

The third goal of tourist promotion has been *to overcome* what might best be called *its seasonal bias*.

In many countries, summer is the traditional vacation season. In France, for instance, the summer vacation has extended even to the shutting down of many stores and small businesses. Hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen leave Paris in August for the south of France or for destinations outside the country. Winter vacations have been heavily promoted to spread tourism more evenly throughout the year. There has been a big increase in facilities for winter sports.

Ski resorts have sprung up which attract not only the wealthy to resorts in Switzerland, but also the office or factory workers who want to get out on the ski slopes for a winter weekend.

Many different organizations are involved in tourist promotion. They include tourist bureaus, the transportation companies, tour operators, retail travel agents and individual hotels or hotel chains.

Through their tourist offices, governments do a great deal of travel promotion, both in the form of advertising and publicity.

There are two major kinds of promotion — publicity and advertising.

Publicity might well be termed free advertising. It consists of stories placed in newspapers and magazines about travel, accommodations, restaurants, and other parts of the whole tourist industry. Many newspapers and magazines carry such stories regularly as features. Professional travel writers journey from resort area to resort area to report on the facilities and amenities that are available.

Another kind of tourist-connected public relations comes under the heading of **familiarization**. People in the industry, especially those involved in sales — travel

agents — are frequently provided with free trips to tourist destinations. They will be able to answer questions from their own experience.

Tourist advertising is a large business in itself. Most of the advertising is directed toward the large tourist-generating regions.

Media, **the plural of medium**, is a term that is used for the different means of spreading information in the form of news and advertising. **Newspapers and magazines** — the print media, and radio and television — the broadcast media — are usually included in the term.

Television reaches the largest market, one that generally cuts across different social and income groups. TV time is also very expensive, so it is used principally by transportation companies and government tourist agencies.

Radio serves a more limited audience since it cannot transmit the beautiful pictures and colours of television. But it is unique because it can reach people driving their cars.

Another form of advertising is **the brochure**. Tour operators distribute brochures in large numbers to travel agents in the market area they are trying to reach. In addition, many of them are sent out by direct mailing to selected lists of customers by tour operators and travel agents.

Perhaps the most effective kind of tourist promotion is the one that cannot be manipulated by the industry.

This is word of mouth, what one person says to another about his or her vacation. And this is indeed a major topic of conversation among people who travel.

Like news stories, the results of “word of mouth” can be good or bad. A recommendation of a resort or hotel by one family to another can significantly influence the choice people are likely to make. On the other hand, a bad report spread around by dissatisfied tourists may sharply cut tourism.

Among other things, “word of mouth” guarantees that the tourist industry will provide more or less what it promises. One might say that it is a powerful force in keeping the industry honest.

EXERCISES

I. Find in the text answers to these questions.

1. What has been the first aim of most tourist promotion in the last few years?
What has been the second purpose of tourist promotion?
2. In what way is the effort by unions to obtain more fringe benefits for workers significant to the tourist industry?
3. What has been the third aim of recent tourist promotion?
4. What has been done to spread tourism more evenly during the year?
5. What kinds of organizations are involved in tourist promotion?
6. What are some types of publicity in tourist promotion?
7. How do professional travel writers provide publicity for tourism?
8. What is another kind of tourist-connected public relations?
9. What does this involve?
10. Where is tourist advertising directed?
11. What kind of market does television reach?
12. Why does radio serve a more limited audience?
13. How are brochures distributed?
14. What is an effective form of tourist promotion that cannot be controlled by the industry?
15. What does word of mouth guarantee concerning the tourist industry?

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

- a) the major aims of most tourist promotion;
- b) the major kinds of promotion;
- c) various means of tourist promotion; their advantages and disadvantages;
- d) the effect of word of mouth for tourist promotion.

Text B

Read an interview with George Webber who works for a large tour operator. He is talking about “familiarization trips”

I— the Interviewer **G. W.** — George Webber

I. George, you’ve been working for one of Europe’s largest tour operators for the past twenty years. Can you tell us what familiarization trips are?

G. W. Well, the familiarization trip or “fam trip,” as it is commonly known, means different things to different people. Basically, for us, it is an opportunity for the people who sell our holidays to get to know our hotels and resorts better. We, as a tour operator, get together with an airline, the relevant national tourist office, and one or more of our hotels to construct a trip for the employees of the travel agencies that we’re dealing with. They will be staying in our hotels, which, we hope, they will then recommend to their customers. Now, in the past this was really often seen as a chance for, basically, a cheap holiday. You stayed in a nice hotel, met a few people and had a good time. Not much work was done. It was considered a kind of freebie.

I. But not any more?

G. W. Well, I think those days have long gone. In the current economic climate, everyone is looking for value for money. No one’s got money to throw around.

Organisations invest in fam trips in the hope of securing extra business. In the past, we simply saw familiarization trips as a kind of reward. These days, that’s still important but we emphasize much more the learning or the “educational” side. Of course, we want people to have fun, but we need to see a return for our money. We want to make sure they go away with a good knowledge of our resorts and hotels. Any agency employee who comes on one of our fam trips is given a questionnaire to fill in while they are staying in the hotel, and we always ask for a report to be written afterwards. In that sense they’re educational.

I. You said earlier that fam trips were an opportunity for people to meet each other, but isn't it true that it's always the same kind of company that gets invited on fam trips — by that I mean the big ones?

G. W. Well, yes and no. Clearly we cannot send every employee in every agency on a familiarization trip. The important thing is to reward customer loyalty. So then we'll ask a good agency to send along a member of staff who has probably never stayed in one of our hotels before and see exactly what our hotels have to offer.

Naturally, popular agencies sell more of our holidays, so more of their employees will go on our fam trips.

I. Right. So it's a question of how popular a travel agency is?

G. W. Yes, but then there are the new-product educational trips. They may be quite different. Maybe our new hotels will appeal to travel agents that we don't do much, or even any, business with. When we have new hotels we wish to promote, we have to calculate which agencies to approach. Then we do deals with smaller agencies. All businesses need to evolve, so we can't just use the same hotels or the same travel agencies year after year.

I. So who pays for fam trips?

G. W. Well, as I said: tour operators, transportation companies, such as airlines, but also coach companies and ferry operators and the hotels themselves. We actually charge the agencies something for sending people along. That way agencies themselves become more concerned about getting value for money. We don't charge much, mind, or we wouldn't get anyone who was interested.

I. Right. Will you be sending people out soon?

G. W. Not right now, but we'll be sending people out in May, nearer the high season. Then by June we'll have arranged some more trips for the end of the summer, when we're not so busy. We also try to make sure that we send people who are in more or less the same positions in their firms. We don't usually have junior staff and senior management together, for example. They might feel a bit uncomfortable.

I. Right. Well, thanks very much.

EXERCISES

I. Note the following words and expressions from the interview:

1. relevant	той, що має до чогось відношення; що відноситься до справи
2. to construct a trip	організувати поїздку
3. to secure, v	діставати; отримувати; домагатися; досягати мети
4. <i>my</i> in the hope of securing extra business	в надії отримати додатковий бізнес
5. a return for money	дохід від вкладених грошей
6. value for money	вигідно витратити гроші; отримати сповна
7. a questionnaire	запитальник, анкета
8. <i>my</i> to fill in a questionnaire	заповнити анкету
9. to reward, v	нагородити; віддячувати
10. to evolve, v	розвиватися; розгортатися; еволюціонувати
11. to charge, v	стягувати оплату; призначати ціну

II. Read the interview again and answer the questions:

1. What is a familiarization trip?
2. How is it different today from the past?
3. Which travel agencies get invited on most fam trips?
4. Which other agencies might get invited on “new-product” trips?
5. Who pays for fam trips?
6. When will George be sending people on them?

III. Summarize the interview with George Webber

IV. Discuss what questions you would put on a fam trip questionnaire to make sure that travel agency employees used their time well. Make a list.

Text C

Read a passage from the book by Susan Briggs “Successful Tourism Marketing” and answer the questions.

PROMOTIONAL TOOLS

Most promotional activities work through the “AIDA principle,” which stands for Attention, Interest, Desire and Action.

To be effective your brochure will need to:

- grab attention;
- appeal to the readers’ self-interest;
- arouse the desire to buy;
- urge the reader to take action.

For brochure producers this means that the promotional message will depend on several key factors:

1. the target market.
2. Channel of distribution — for example, different messages may be necessary for tour operators, members of the public and tourist information centers.
3. The type of response you need to evoke — these usually divide into rational and emotional appeals.
4. Promotional method — for example, you need a stronger and shorter message for radio advertisements than you do for a direct sales campaign when a salesperson can explain in more detail.
5. You should always be aware of the reasons why people buy specific

products. Sometimes people appear to be buying for reasons different to their real motivations. By understanding the reasons people buy you are more likely to appeal to them.

These are some of the key reasons why we buy particular products:

- **Price:** It may be that something appears to offer value for money. Sometimes we buy more expensive products because we believe they will be better than cheaper ones or we like the image they convey.

- **Health:** Holidays are seen as healthy activities, offering the chance to relax. We buy some products because we think they are good for us.

- **Social:** This may be a chance to be together with friends or family, or simply a desire not to get left out. Some products are purchased because it becomes normal to have them, rather than for rational reasons.

- **Status:** Some products offer a chance to impress. Others are bought because they make a statement about the purchaser or make the purchaser feel good about themselves.

BROCHURES

Brochures demonstrate the benefits which an organization has to offer. Many tourism products are not tangible. By describing them in print, brochures become the only “evidence” of the product so it is important that the feel and quality of the experience are conveyed by the brochure. Destinations and tours are particularly difficult to promote without print material which explains what is on offer.

Why do you need a brochure — what is it for?

For example, it could be to:

- inform people about your facilities;
- encourage them to make a booking;
- encourage them to stay longer in your area or hotel.

In many cases it will be for a combination of purposes — ensure you jot these down as part of your brochure brief.

Consider also where the brochure will be used. Pre- and post-arrival print fulfill

differing needs!

Who will be your main target markets?

When writing and designing brochures you will be more successful if you paint a picture of a key reader in your mind.

It is easier to write better copy by imagining you are speaking to one typical reader. Ask yourself:

- What are their ages?
- What are their interests?
- Where do they come from?
- Are they likely to be direct consumers or intermediaries such as travel agents or tour operators?
- Are they potential new clients or existing clients?
- Do you need to persuade them to switch from another product or just that yours is a good one?

MAKING YOUR BROCHURE WORK

Remember the AIDA principle and think about each of the four stages and how they relate to brochures.

1. **Attention.**
 - Catch the reader's attention and get them to pick up the brochure.
 - Make the reader open the first page.
 - Make the reader keep reading the brochure until all the information is absorbed.
2. **Interest.**
 - The brochure must look interesting to the reader.
 - The brochure must be interesting to the reader to keep their attention.
 - The brochure should be easy to read and understand.
3. **Desire.**
 - You will need to make sure the reader distinguishes your product from others.

- The brochure should demonstrate why your product is good.
- The brochure should persuade the reader to agree that it is the only one for them.

4. **Action.**

It should be easy to take action and easy to make a booking or buy.

Copywriting

Of all aspects of brochure production, copywriting can be the most difficult, and yet it is often given little thought.

Vast sums of money are spent on upgrading the quality of print and design. They are both important but what about the words you use?

Most organizations could make a major improvement to their brochures without spending a penny — just by thinking more carefully about the copy. By following a few simple rules you can vastly improve most print material.

What do people want to read? You will be able to write more persuasive and direct copy if you picture one typical reader in your mind. This will help you write as if you were speaking to them. What are they wearing? What sort of words and ideas will they react to?

Jot down some of the words you think that reader might like to read.

For example parents will warm to words like ‘fun’, ‘educational’ and ‘safe*’.

Busy couples looking for a weekend away are more likely to react to ‘romantic’ and ‘relaxing’.

Try to identify one key message which you want your brochure to give. For example, it might convey an overall feeling of quality, or portray a sense of serenity and relaxation, or stress value for money.

Make a note of the benefits you want to sell. Think why your typical reader might buy your product or experience. We are all motivated by different things, depending on our social background and personal needs.

YOU!

YOU WILL GRAB YOUR READERS' ATTENTION BY ADDRESSING THEM DIRECTLY

The word "YOU" instantly grabs attention. Readers identify with it and instinctively assume it means them.

Many brochures describe 'our facilities' which isolates the reader and focuses on features instead of benefits.

Sentences should be turned round to make them more appealing.

For example: All our bedrooms are individually designed and have en-suite facilities.

Should become:

You'll be able to relax in one of our individually designed bed-rooms with a private bathroom.

The second sentence is immediately more appealing. Using questions also helps to involve and persuade the reader, particularly if the answer is almost certainly 'Yes'.

For example: Wouldn't you just love to escape the pressures of everyday life and relax in the countryside? Hotel Snooze offers the perfect get-away break.

The benefits of what you have to offer are the real reason why people will buy. If your prospective guest were to read: "You'll feel relaxed and refreshed, enjoying the fresh air and tranquility at Hotel Snooze," they would be even more likely to make a booking. But remember, you must write something which sounds credible and appeals to your target audience.

SOME COPYWRITING HINTS

— Headlines are useful for attracting attention. Responses will be more positive if you: make a promise (which you can fulfill); offer the solution to a problem; describe a good strong benefit.

— Link headlines to the first sentence of your body copy so readers are enticed to read further.

- It is worth starting with something newsworthy or different, a surprising fact rather than a standard introduction.
- Use specifics, not generalizations: “adventure playground, muddling maze and glorious gardens” works better than “something for everyone.”
- Short everyday words, short sentences and short paragraphs are easier to read. Short sentences have impact.
- Demonstrate the benefits of what you have to offer in the main copy.
- Do not exaggerate — we have all become used to words like ‘amazing’, ‘incredible’ and ‘fantastic offer’. Your copy will be more credible if you give real examples, and show what you mean by good use of illustrations.
- Use trigger words. We have become accustomed to seeing many of these but for some reason we still react to them. Useful trigger words include: free, new, guarantee, opportunity, service, save, love and extra.
- People like stories. Anecdotes and intrigue are more likely to attract than bland descriptions.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What is the AIDA principle?
2. How does it work for brochures?
3. Why is it essential to understand the motives for buying?
4. What are the key reasons for buying?
5. Why are brochures an important promotional tool?
6. What should be considered when writing a brochure?
7. Why is it a good idea to imagine your key reader?

8. What questions should help you in doing so?
9. What are the ways of making your brochure work?
10. Why is copywriting the most difficult part of brochure production?
11. What are the main rules for copywriting?
12. What language should be used? Why?
13. Why is it important to address your readers directly?
14. Why is it necessary to give credible information?
15. What are the most helpful copywriting hints?

II. Note the following words from the text:

1. to appeal, <i>v</i>	<i>тут</i> залучати, притягати, подобатися
2. to jot down	коротко записати; швидко накидати
3. a copy, <i>n</i>	<i>тут</i> текст реклами; матеріал для друку; рукопис
4. a copywriter, <i>n</i>	автор рекламного текста
5. copyright, <i>n</i>	авторское право
6. to persuade, <i>v</i>	схилити; умовити; переконати (в необхідності що-н. зробити)
7. persuasive, <i>adj</i>	переконливий
8. trigger words	слова- «спонукачі»

III. Sum up what you've learned from the text about major rules and principles of using brochures as a promotional tool.

IV. Think and answer:

1. What do you think is the most effective way of promoting tourism?
2. What other promotional tools do you know?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of printed materials?
4. Have you ever tried to write copy? Was it difficult?

5. Can you think of a brochure that impressed you?
6. Why did it impress you?
7. What did it advertise?

V. Test Yourself

1. What is the English for:

- a) просування туристичних послуг
- b) засоби реклами в туризмі;
- c) сезонні тенденції; сезонність в туризмі;
- d) реклама за допомогою публікацій в пресі;
- e) реклама туристичних місць;
- f) реклама організацій, зайнятих в сфері туризму;
- g) списки для поштової розсилки;
- h) потрапити на цільовий ринок (про рекламу);
- i) реклама за допомогою усної передачі інформації;
- j) метод особистого «ознайомлення» з рекламованими місцями відпочинку;
- k) суспільні зв'язки в сфері туризму;
- l) розподілити туристичні потоки рівномірно по всьому році;
- m) «піковий» сезон в туризмі;
- n) заповнити анкету;
- o) «супутні» пільги (пов'язані зі службовим положенням);
- p) текст реклами;
- q) спонукальні слова;
- r) потенційні клієнти.

2. Give definitions for the following words:

a throwaway;
direct mailing;
seasonal bias;

a "fam" trip;
amenities;
word of mouth;
"new-product" trips;
trigger words;
fringe benefits;
target audience;
promotional tools.

3. Complete the text with the words in the box:

- 1) adding 4) differentiating 7) opening
2) capturing 5) giving 3) gaining 6) helping

Advertising does not work in the same way as a sales pitch. Very little advertising tries to persuade anyone to buy immediately. Advertising has to motivate customers to take further action, such as making a telephone call or visiting the shops.

Creative advertising offers many benefits and helps businesses to meet their objectives by:

- a) ____ the attention of the audience.
- b) ____ their imagination.
- c) ____ their minds to your sales messages.
- d) ____ your products and services from all others.
- e) ____ them a reason to choose you.
- f) ____ value to your products and services.
- g) ____ the audience to remember your products / services

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

ІНФІНІТИВ (INFINITIVE) ТА ГЕРУНДІЙ (GERUND/ING-FORM)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct item.

1) Tom is skilled enough *to do/doing* this job. 2) It started *to rain/raining* an hour ago. 3) Sue prefers *to have/having* lunch in a cafeteria. 4) I hope *to see/seeing* you tomorrow. 5) Mike suggested *to play /playing* bowling in a new club. 6) I don't know where *to go/going*. 7) *To sledge/Sledging* in winter is fun. 8) Sam spent hours *to look/looking* for these facts. 9) They offered *to continue/continuing* the experiment in a modern laboratory. 10) Witty succeeded in *to study/studying* Biology. 11) I would like *to talk/talking* to you. 12) My parents refused *to give/giving* me pocket money. 13) Little Johnny is complaining about *to have/having* a toothache. 14) Molly was happy *to see/seeing* her niece again. 15) Jane can't stand *to listen/listening* to loud music.

Exercise 2. Write the words into the correct column.

Agree, would love, avoid, deny, can, promise, will, mind, offer, may, decide, prefer, like, hope, would prefer, manage, suggest, let, look forward to, can't help, practise, refuse, must, prevent, admit, it's worth, want, happy, forgive.

Followed by Full Infinitive	Followed by Gerund/ing -form	Followed by Bare Infinitive

Exercise 3. Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Reading detective stories | a) learn this poem by heart. |
| 2) The woman was watching the children | b) to help you. |
| 3) You must | c) is good for your health. |
| 4) I don't know how | d) to understand it. |
| 5) My brother is keen on | e) is her favourite hobby. |
| 6) Eating lots of fresh fruit | f) to see your friend at our party. |
| 7) I don't know why Peter avoids | g) wash your hands before meals. |
| 8) My teacher made me | h) collecting car models. |
| 9) I'm sure she is clever enough | i) playing in the sandpit. |
| 10) We'll be happy | j) speaking to me. |

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) My parents dislike ... (*to spend*) holidays without me. 2) The Thompsons go... (*to ski*) to the mountains every winter. 3) I think you'd better ... (*to phone*) him in the evening. 4) Helen refused ... (*to answer*) my question about her future plans. 5) We saw Greg ... (*to walk*) towards the bus stop. 6) Nick promised ... (*to return*) my MP3 player in a week. 7) Bob is too angry ... (*to listen*) to our explanation. 8) Sarah started ... (*to learn*) French when she was 7. 9) The doctor advised Kate ... (*to keep*) to a diet. 10) Don't bother me. I'm busy ... (*to write*) an essay about my winter holidays.

Exercise 5 . Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Alison wants ... (*to take*) her little sister with us. 2) Martin is looking forward to ... (*to meet*) his school friends. 3) Margaret couldn't help ... (*to feel*) that she had made a mistake. 4) You couldn't ... (*to swim*) a year ago. 5) It's no use ... (*to talk*) to Tony. He is too obstinate ... (*to change*) his mind. 6) How did they manage ... (*to book*) a room in this hotel? Any room in this hotel is worth ... (*to pay*) a lot of money. 7) I offered ... (*to help*) Ann with the washing-up. 8) My parents let me ... (*to use*) our cottage house for the party. 9) Do you mind ... (*to wait*) outside? 10) I know that your cousin is fond of ... (*to paint*). I hope ... (*to see*) her pictures at my gallery some day.

Exercise 6 . Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing ... (*to inquire*) about your advertisement in the May edition of «Around The World» magazine. I am interested in ... (*to visit*) Italy and would be grateful if you could ... (*to send*) me further details.

Your advertisement states that the price includes a return flight from Borispol Airport. Will the flight... (*to leave*) in the morning or in the evening? The advertisement also mentions that the price includes seven nights in a five-star accommodation. Will I ... (*to have*) my own room or will I have ... (*to share*)! In addition, ... (*to regard*) the meals that the price includes, I'd like ... (*to know*) if all meals are included in the full cost or if the price only includes breakfast. Finally, could you ... (*to tell*) me whether the tour includes ... (*to visit*) Vatican and if there will be time to go ... (*to shop*).

I look forward to ... (*to hear*) from you. Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Victor Bondarenko

Exercise 7 . Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Millions of people every year visit national parks. 1) ... a national park can 2)... a wonderful way of 3)... a day, but are these parks worthwhile or do they have too many drawbacks?

One major advantage of national parks is that they provide an opportunity for wild animals and other species to be protected and conserved. In addition, national parks make it possible for animals to have more space and freedom than they can 4)... in zoos and allow children to see animals 5) ... freely instead of 6)... behind bars.

However, some people object to 7) ... animals in national parks. They believe that animals should 8) ... in their natural habitats and shouldn't be used as a form of entertainment for visitors to these parks.

All in all, it would 9) ... that national parks do some advantages, but there are also several drawbacks to 10) ... animals in them. Perhaps it is time we started 11)... to protect animals in their natural environments.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| a) To visit; | b) Visit; | c) Visiting. |
| a) to be; | b) be; | c) being. |
| a) to spend; | b)spend; | c) spending. |
| a)to have; | b) have; | c) having. |
| a) to wander; | b) wander; | c) wandering. |
| a) to live; | b) live; | c) living. |
| a) to keep; | b) keep; | c) keeping. |
| a) to live; | b) live; | c) living. |
| a) to appear; | b) appear; | c) appearing. |
| a) to keep; | b) keep; | c) keeping. |
| a) worked; | b) work; | c) working. |

Exercise 8 . Complete the sentences writing true information about you.

1) In my free time I like 2) I hate 3) I'm good at 4) I don't mind
5) I want ... when I finish school. 6) My friend is interested in 7) I'm thinking of ... in my future.

Після дієслів *to begin, to start, to continue, to intend* можуть вживатись як інфінітив, так і герундій без різниці у значенні: *The child began laughing/to laugh.*

У сполученні з деякими дієсловами вживання інфінітива чи герундія залежить від того, що саме ми хочемо висловити. Зверніть увагу на

відмінності у значенні речень залежно від вживання в них інфінітива чи герундія.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words.

1. We regret to inform you that there are no tickets left for this train.
a) Sorry to tell such news.
b) Sorry that it happened in the past.
2. The children stopped writing and looked at the teacher.
a) Stopped so that they could do something.
b) Finished doing something.
3. I'll never forget driving the car without my instructor.
a) Not remember.
b) Memory of the past.
4. She is trying to send you an e-mail letter.
a) Is doing her best.
b) Is doing something which may solve the problem.
5. He didn't mean to hurt you.
a) Intention to do something.
b) Involve.
6. I must remember to take my camera.
a) Not to forget.
b) Memory of the past.
7. She went on eating without saying a word.
a) Did the next thing.
b) Continued doing the same thing.

Exercise 10. Choose the correct item.

1) Den stopped *to buy/buying* a bottle of water as it was boiling hot. 2) The child stopped *to cry/crying* and looked at a toy with some sign of interest. 3) Unfortunately, I forgot *to take/taking* my umbrella with me. 4) I'll never forget *to visit/visiting* Asterix Park in France. 5) After finishing his computer courses Tim went on *to study/studying* economy. 6) Ella went on *to write/writing* without looking up at me. 7) I regret *to tell/telling* you that we don't have enough money to pay for the medicine. 8) I regret *to buy/buying* this hat. It looks a bit old-fashioned. 9) Jane means *to open/opening* her own designer house. 10) Julia's greatest wish is to get a ticket for their concert even if it means *to pay/ paying* a lot of money. 11) Try *to phone/phoning* Jack one more time. Perhaps he doesn't hear his mobile phone. 12) Peter tried *to start/starting* the engine, but it didn't work.

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Cindy tried ... (*to catch*) a taxi, but the road was deserted. 2) I'm afraid I forgot ... (*to switch*) off the light in the room. 3) Why don't you try ... (*to exercise*)? It may help you to lose weight. 4) Jack regretted ... (*to stay*) in that hotel as it was too far from the centre of the city. 5) Pam stopped ... (*to buy*) some magazines as she wanted to read something during her trip. 6) Mike can remember ... (*to tell*) you about the changes in our timetable. He told you about it two days ago. 7) Can you stop ... (*to play*) music so loudly? I can't hear the news on TV. 8) Nigel made some notes and went on ... (*to read*) the report. 9) I'm sorry for ... (*to be*) unfair to you and your friends. 10) Sarah will never forget ... (*to fly*) over the Atlantic Ocean.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Ann didn't know what ... (*to do*) at the weekend until friend phoned her and suggested ... (*to go*) to the cinema to watch a new comedy. 2) Do you remember ... (*to try*) Japanese food for the first time? 3) Henry stopped ... (*to skate*) after he had broken his leg. 4) Pamela isn't slim enough ... (*to become*.) a fashion model. She tries ... (*to keep*) to a diet, but it doesn't help. 5) Yesterday Mary was busy ... (*to clean*) her flat. After washing the windows she went on ... (*to vacuum*) the carpets 6) I'm so sorry for ... (*to miss*) that lecture. I'm sure it's no us ... (*to ask*) if it was interesting. 7) Do you mind ... (*to have* lunch with me? I hate ... (*to eat*) alone. 8) Is Richard good at (*to speak*) in public? — Oh, yes! I heard him ... (*to make*) a speech last week. It was excellent! 9) Amanda prefers ... (*to spend*) her summer holidays at the seaside. She enjoys ... (*to swim*) and ... (*to sunbathe*). 10) A little boy stopped ... (*to weep*) and said, «I'm so sorry! I didn't mean ... (*to break*) your window».

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Nelly,

How are you? I'm writing ... (*to tell*) you the news. I'm busy ... (*to prepare*) for my final exams which are in a week. I feel so tired of ... (*to study*) that I decided ... (*to take*) a break and write you a letter. I can't help ... (*to think*) of the day when I'll leave school and become a student of the university! By the way, I want... (*to find*) a job for summer because I would like ... (*to get*) a driving licence and you can't... (*to get*) one without... (*to attend*) driving courses. Our mother decided ... (*to redecorate*) the living room. She is busy ... (*to find*) wallpapers, new furniture and curtains of the right colour. Dad continues ... (*to work*) on his research project. Your friend Molly started her new job last Monday... (*to work*) as a travel agent suits her — she loves ... (*to communicate*) with people. She hopes ... (*to stay*) in this job for a couple of years and then she intends ... (*to start*) her own travel agency.

Oh, I almost forgot... (*to tell*) you that we are going to have a party to celebrate the end of my school life. I hope you will ... (*to join*) us.

Write soon and tell all your news, won't you?

Best wishes,
Sheila

Exercise 14. Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Tom ran all the way home without to stop. 2) The teacher made us rewriting our compositions. 3) Kate couldn't sleep and I suggested her to drink a cup of tea with honey. 4) I'm sorry for interrupting, but I'd like asking you a question. 5) Nick promised giving me that disc. 6) Mark stopped to eat junk food because it is unhealthy. 7) Henry tried winning the race. 8) The children couldn't help to speak about their journey. 9) This book is worth to read. 10) I'm glad knowing that you're fine.

Exercise 15. Translate into English.

1) Він ненавидить вчити вірші напам'ять. 2) Вона намагалася заспокоїти дитину, але дівчинка продовжувала плакати, не кажучи ні слова. 3) Боб зупинився, щоб подивитись на годинник. 4) Я дуже радий почути ваш голос і сподіваюся скоро з вами зустрітись. 5) Ми не знаємо, як вирішити цю проблему. 6) Лінда пропонує піти у кіно. Ви не проти приєднатись до нас? 7) Вони почули, як хтось стукав у двері. 8) Мені шкода, що я витратив усі гроші. Мені б хотілося купити цю футболку. 9) Я ніколи не забуду, як уперше катався на велосипеді. 10) Джулія припинила різати хліб і уважно подивилась на мене. Я не знав, що їй відповісти.

Exercise 16. Choose the correct item.

1) Children enjoy *to play/playing* snowballs in winter. 2) Yesterday I saw Sally *to dance/dancing* with a boy at a disco. 3) My parents will be glad *to know/known* that you are getting better. 4) Den goes *to run/running* every morning. 5) Helen advised her husband *to speak/speaking* to his boss. 6) The child denied *to eat/eating* all the chocolates. 7) George offered *to give/giving* me a lift. 8) My father promised *to teach/teaching* me to drive when I finish school. 9) Denny is too short *to reach/reaching* a doorbell. 10) What's the use of *to go/going* to the swimming pool? 11) Has Sue told you where *to meet/meeting* Vicky? 12) He entered the room without *to knock/knocking* at the door. 13) I would prefer *to have/having* supper at home. 14) My granny loves *to look/looking* at old photos. 15) Alice went *to buy/buying* some fruit for the children.

Exercise 17. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Jim heard the phone ...*(to ring)* but it stopped before he could ... *(to answer)* it. 2) Julia let little Annie ... *(to go)* to the beach because it was warm enough ... *(to swim)*. 3) Tom's sister loves ... *(to look)* after children. 4) You'd better ... *(to ask)* Peter to help you. He knows how ... *(to use)* the Internet. 5) It's no use ... *(to wait)* for a bus. Let's ... *(to catch)* a taxi. 6) My mother makes me ... *(to tidy)* my room twice a week. 7) Pamela was happy ... *(to win)* the prize. 8) My Dad refused ... *(to lend)* me his car. 9) The newspaper offered ... *(to apologise)* for the article. 10) She couldn't help ... *(to cry)* when she saw a mouse in her room.

Exercise 18. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) I don't remember ... *(to meet)* you in our office before. 2) I'm sorry, I forgot ... *(to phone)* you yesterday. 3) The firemen are trying ... *(to put)* out the fire. 4) Why don't you try ... *(to add)* some milk to your coffee? 5) We are sorry for ... *(to keep)* you waiting. 6) I'm sorry ... *(to say)* this, but you've failed your exam. 7) Bob stopped ... *(to fill)* up his car before continuing his journey to Cracow. 8) The pupils stopped ... *(to talk)* when the teacher entered the classroom. 9) Alison regretted ... *(to shout)* at her younger sister. 10) I regret... *(to inform)* you that we can't return you the money. 11) The students went on ... *(to write)* the test for another hour. 12) The secretary talked on the phone and went on ... *(to type)* some documents. 13) Being a teacher means ... *(to check)* up a lot of homework. 14) He didn't mean ... *(to offend)* you.

Exercise 19. Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Ron went to the post office buying some stamps. 2) You must to clean your teeth twice a day if you want them to be healthy. 3) Wendy hates to listen to rap music. 4) Fiona regrets to invite Tom to her party. 5) I'll never forget to meet Bruce Willis. 6) The scientists tried finishing the experiment but theycouldn't. 7) Linda often makes me to help her about the house. 8) Is this film worth to watch? 9) I'd like seeing the Tower of London one day. 10) Kate can't stand to watch violent films.

Exercise 20. Translate into English.

1) Маленькі діти дуже люблять дивитися мультфільми. 2) Ви не проти, якщо я приєднаюсь до вас трохи пізніше? 3) Ти не забув покласти брудний одяг у пральну машину? 4) Я ніколи не забуду, як зустрів вас уперше. 5) Том не міг не думати про пропозицію шефа. Він не хотів втрачати можливість отримати таку посаду. 6) Олена не заперечувала, що бачила їх у той вечір. Вона

бачила, як вони сідали в машину. 7) Вона жалкувала, що продала будинок у селі, їй подобалось проводити там свої вихідні. 8) Вчитель припинив говорити і подивився на хлопчика. Хлопчик був зайнятий малюванням і нічого не помічав. 9) Ми зупинилися, щоб спитати дорогу, тому що не знали, куди їхати. 10) Він з нетерпінням чекав на моє повернення. Ми були дуже раді знову побачити один одного.

ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК (THE PARTICIPLE)

Exercise 21. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle I.

1. That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty. 2. She smiled (remember) the joke. 3. A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station. 4. He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything. 5. (Not know) that she could trust them she did not know what to do. 6. And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair. 7. I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of *The Guardian* before I found the main news and articles. 8. (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community. 9. The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe. 10. (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

Exercise 22. Paraphrase the following using Participle I where it is possible.

Example: The man who is speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon. — *The man speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon.*

1. The woman who is working in the garden is my sister. 2. The man who made a report yesterday came back from the USA. 3. I couldn't ring them up because I did not know their telephone number. 4. We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage. 5. The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival. 6. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father. 7. He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose. 8. The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems. 9. Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports. 10. I looked at the people who were lying on the beach. 11. The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time. 12. The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

Exercise 23. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle II.

1. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread (divide) into two halves. 2. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men sitting in the first row. 3. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming.

4. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal. 5. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry. 6. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors. 7. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated. 8. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month. 9. The methods (apply) in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient. 10. She warmed over the dinner that she (cook) yesterday.

Exercise 24. Paraphrase the following using Participle II.

Example: These are only a few of the attempts, which were made to improve the situation. — *These are only a few of the attempts made to improve the situation.*

1. The new job, which has been offered to me lately, seems to be very interesting. 2. He could not recognize the square, which was rebuilt, while he was away. 3. The news, which you've brought to us, is exciting. 4. The things that are left behind by passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office. 5. The animals, which were caught in the morning, struggled furiously. 6. The answer, which had been so long expected, came at last. 7. There was a dead silence in the room, which was broken only by his cough. 8. The sunrays lighted the magnificent house, which was built on the hill. 9. The castle, which was built many years ago, was in good order. 10. The typewriter that was bought a few days ago has gone wrong.

Exercise 25. Open the brackets and use participial constructions with the conjunctions *when, while, as if, as though, if, till, unless*.

Example: When you cross the street, be careful at the crossroads. — *When crossing the street, be careful at the crossroads.*

1. When he was lying he spoke more quickly than when he was telling the truth. 2. She stood in front of the mirror as if she were speaking to herself. 3. She screamed as though she had been badly hurt. 4. He is a quiet man. He never hurries unless he is pressed for time. 5. While I was waiting for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 6. When he was asked about it, he could say nothing. 7. When the article is translated, it will be typed. 8. While I was crossing the street yesterday, I saw an accident. 9. A promise accounts so little till it is kept. 10. When he was a student he used to study at the library. 11. He was hesitating whether to take the step, which if it was mistaken, could put him to trouble.

Exercise 26. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle

1. (see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 2. (arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh. 3. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 4. (buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 5. She left (tell) us all she had found out. 6. (get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 7. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 8. I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours. 9. (complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 10. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

Exercise 27. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper participle.

1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey. 2. She entered the dining room (accompany) by her husband and her father. 3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it. 4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand. 5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat. 6. When I came home, I found the table (lay). 7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow. 8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job. 9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew. 10. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm. 11. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree. 12. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent. 13. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passer by. 14. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit. 15. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it. 16. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys. 17. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it. 18. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

Exercise 28. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle.

1. (see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 2. (arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh. 3. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 4. (buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 5. She left (tell) us all she had found out. 6. (get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 7. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 8. I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours. 9. (complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 10. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

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1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey. 2. She entered the dining room (accompany) by her husband and her father. 3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it. 4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand. 5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat. 6. When I came home, I found the table (lay). 7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow. 8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job. 9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew. 10. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm. 11. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree. 12. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent. 13. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passer by. 14. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit. 15. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it. 16. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys. 17. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it. 18. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

Exercise 30. Choose the right variant.

1. She stayed in her room, _ to come downstairs.

- a) having locked, refused
- b) locked, refusing
- c) locking, having refused

2. She had a good practical knowledge of French as an interpreter for many years in France.

- a) working
- b) having worked
- c) worked

3. When we from our day's outing came into the kitchen, we found dinner ____.

- a) returned, serving
- b) having returned, served
- c) returning, having served

4. ____ by his elbow, Mary listened to their talk.

- a) supported
- b) supporting
- c) having supported

5. ____ their meal they went for a stroll in the park.

- a) finishing
- b) finished

- c) having finished
6. ____ fruits in hothouses are not so rich in colour, taste and vitamins as fruits ____ in natural conditions.
- a) having grown, grown
 - b) grown, growing
 - c) growing, having grown
7. ____ in the reception room he thought over what he would say when he was asked into the office.
- a) waiting
 - b) waited
 - c) having waited
8. She used to say sharp and words to him.
- a) having wounded
 - b) wounded
 - c) wounding
9. I admired the grounds and trees the house.
- a) surrounding
 - b) having surrounded
 - c) surrounded
10. She looked at the scene to the innermost of her heart.
- a) shaking
 - b) shaken
 - c) having shaken

Exercise 31. Find and correct the mistakes if any.

1. Felt tired and having nothing more to do till he came, she sat into the armchair at the window having looked at the mountains lighting by the sun. 2. On the walls there were some common coloured pictures, framing and glazed. 3. His house was close at hand, a very pleasant little cottage, painted white, with green blinds. 4. It was the hour of sunset, having unnoticed in the cities, so beautiful in the country. 5. Finished breakfast, he stayed for some minutes in the dining room. 6. Mother smiled looking at the children played in the garden. 7. While reading a book, I came across several interesting expressions. 8. Some questions having touched upon in the report are worth considering. 9. Leaving our suitcases we went sightseeing. 10. Hearing her come into the house he went downstairs.

Exercise 32. Translate into English using participles where possible.

1. Будьте уважні, коли ведете машину. 2. На аркуші паперу було кілька рядків, написаних олівцем. 3. Отримавши телеграму, моя сестра одразу ж виїхала в Глазго. 4. Я не знаю людини, яка розмовляє по телефону. 5. Виїхавши

ввечері, ми прибули в місто о 6-ій ранку. 6. Отримана звістка схвилювала всіх. 7. Я залишила їй записку, не заставши її вдома. 8. Відчуваючи втому, вони вирішили перепочити. 9. Я не запам'ятав ім'я людини, яка телефонувала вам вчора. 10. Ми сиділи на терасі, насолоджуючись чудовим видом гір, що оточують наш готель.

Exercise 32. (Revision.) Open the brackets and fill in with the proper verbals (infinitives, gerunds or participles). Use prepositions if necessary.

The Bees

I remember when I was a child (send) (visit) one of our numerous elderly eccentric aunts. She was mad about bees; the garden was full of bees, (hum) like telegraph poles. One afternoon she put on an enormous veil and a pair of gloves, locked us all in the cottage for safety, and went out (try) (get) some honey out of one of the hives. Apparently she did not stupefy them properly, or whatever it is to do, and when she took the lid off, the bees poured out and settled on her. We were watching all this through the window. We didn't know much about bees, so we thought this was all right, until we saw her (fly) round the garden (make) desperate attempts (avoid) the bees, (get) her veil tangled in the rosebushes. Eventually she reached the cottage and flung herself at the door. We couldn't open it because she had the key. We kept (try) (tell) her this, but her screams of agony and the humming of the bees drowned our voices. It was I believe Leslie who had the brilliant idea (throw) a bucket of water over her from the bedroom window. Unfortunately in his enthusiasm he threw the bucket as well. (Drench) with cold water and then (hit) on the head with a large iron bucket is irritating enough, but (fight off) a mass of bees at the same time makes the whole thing extremely trying. When we eventually got her inside she was so swollen as to be almost unrecognizable.

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