

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
з англійської мови для студентів ІІІ курсу
денної форми навчання**

Спеціальність: «Туризм»

Одеса - 2020

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки з англійської мови призначені для студентів **III курсу** денної форми навчання зі спеціальності «Сталий 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, де подано відповідний граматичний матеріал за програмою, а також тексти, що відібрані з оригінальної науково-популярної та наукової літератури.

Тексти А та В призначені для аудиторній роботи студентів: для читання, усного перекладу, аналізу елементів тексту, анотування та переказу; **текст С** тематично пов'язан 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, української мови та матеріалів наукової літератури.

Після вивчення даного курсу студенти повинні знати і вміти:

читати та перекладати науково-технічну англійську літературу за фахом для отримання необхідної інформації;

розуміти зміст прочитаного та лексико-граматичний матеріал, наданий у методичних вказівках;

розуміти і володіти відповідними граматичними конструкціями та матеріалом;

брати участь в усному спілкуванні англійською мовою в обсязі матеріалу, передбаченого програмою.

INTRODUCTION

In the past, tourism investors used to see tourism merely as an economic benefit. Today, due to negative developments, they look at the environmental and socio-cultural structure of tourism, going beyond economic factors. Latest research Shows that in order for tourism to take up a positive place in sustainable development, importance must be given to environmental protection. Hence, tourism now becomes the subject of scientific research not only in terms of its economic benefits but also in terms of its impacts particularly on social and physical environment, and these researches even question whether the economic benefits and effects actually transform into benefit. In a sense, the “sustainable development” concept introduced first in 1987 in the Brundtland Report of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) formed the basis of almost all subsequent agreements, and became the starting point for evaluating the contradictions and relationships between economic and social development and the environment. As an understanding started to grow on the negative impact of tourism activities on natural and cultural resources and how these impacts endanger the future of tourism itself, the concept of sustainability found its way into tourism, and the concept of “sustainable tourism” came on the agenda. In connection, agreements and meetings at various dimensions were performed within the context of sustainable tourism at national, regional and international levels.

One of the main reasons behind such initiatives is the growing awareness that continuity in the tourism sector depends heavily on protecting and developing the resources used for tourism purposes. In addition, in the tourism sector it has become necessary to expand the market and open new profit areas. To this end, a multitude of new tourism types were created, such as alternative tourism, ecotourism, nature tourism and tourism with a conscience, responsible tourism, green tourism etc.. Hence, a dimension of environmentalism was given to tourism, at least on discourse level. According to this environmentalist tourism discourse, new tourism types were

introduced that utilized the nature without changing or disturbing it and without exhausting its resources. Yet as everyone knows, utilizing implies transforming, changing and effecting. Therefore it is not possible to utilize without spoiling, without exhausting the resources. Behind this environmentalist discourse lies the need to make new investments in rural and nature areas, to sell goods and services, to ensure expansion of the market and hence to turn towards new areas of profit for the tourism capital. Therefore, in the recent years tourism investments have started to focus on rural areas and green areas

LESSON 1

Text A

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting somewhere as a tourist and trying to make a positive impact on the environment, society, and economy. Tourism can involve primary transportation to the general location, local transportation, accommodations, entertainment, recreation, nourishment and shopping. It can be related to travel for leisure, business and what is called VFR (visiting friends and relatives). There is now broad consensus that tourism development should be sustainable; however, the question of how to achieve this remains an object of debate.

Without travel there is no tourism, so the concept of sustainable tourism is tightly linked to a concept of sustainable mobility. Two relevant considerations are tourism's reliance on fossil fuels and tourism's effect on climate change. 72 percent of tourism's CO₂ emissions come from transportation, 24 percent from accommodations, and 4 percent from local activities.

Aviation accounts for 55% of those transportation CO₂ emissions (or 40% of tourism's total). However, when considering the impact of all greenhouse gas emissions from tourism and that aviation emissions are made at high altitude where their effect on climate is amplified, aviation alone accounts for 75% of tourism's climate impact.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) considers an annual increase in aviation fuel efficiency of 2 percent per year through 2050 to be realistic. However, both Airbus and Boeing expect the passenger-kilometers of air transport to increase by about 5 percent yearly through at least 2020, overwhelming any efficiency gains. By 2050, with other economic sectors having greatly reduced their CO₂ emissions, tourism is likely to be generating 40 percent of global carbon

emissions. The main cause is an increase in the average distance travelled by tourists, which for many years has been increasing at a faster rate than the number of trips taken. "Sustainable transportation is now established as the critical issue confronting a global tourism industry that is palpably unsustainable, and aviation lies at the heart of this issue (Gossling et al., 2010)."

Responsible tourism

There are many definitions and understandings of responsible tourism. According to the Center for Responsible Tourism, responsible tourism can be defined as, "tourism that maximizes the benefits to local communities, minimizes negative social or environmental impacts, and helps local people conserve fragile cultures and habitats or species." Responsible tourism incorporates not only responsibility with the physical environment, but also an incorporation of awareness for the economic and social interactions whereas, sustainable tourism focuses more on the environmental impacts. Responsible tourism is regarded as a behaviour, it is more than a form of tourism as it represents an approach to engaging with tourism, be that as a tourist, a business, locals at a destination or any other tourism stakeholder. It emphasizes that all stakeholders are responsible for the kind of tourism they develop or engage in. This ensures that the tourism service providers and purchasers or consumers are held accountable. Whilst different groups will see responsibility in different ways, the shared understanding is that responsible tourism should entail an improvement in tourism. Tourism should become 'better' as a result of the responsible tourism approach.

Within the notion of betterment resides the acknowledgement that conflicting interests need to be balanced. However, the objective is to create better places for people to live in and to visit. Importantly, there is no blueprint for responsible tourism: what is deemed responsible may differ depending on places and cultures. Responsible Tourism is an aspiration that can be realized in different ways in different originating markets and in the diverse destinations of the world.

The concept of responsible tourism emerged following the environmental awareness that rose out of the 1960s and 70s amidst a growing phenomenon of "mass

tourism”. The European Travel Commission in 1973 and a multilateral initiative to instate environmentally sound tourism and development was advanced. The United Nations specialized agency called the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), highlights the link between tourism and development in aims of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Given the dramatic increase in tourism, the report strongly promotes responsible tourism. Given the local based approach of Responsible urism, it can also incorporate local populations into the decision making and tourism planning process. While further research is needed to understand the impacts of responsible tourism, a study conducted in 2017 found that well-managed responsible tourism practices were beneficial to local communities.

Focusing in particular on businesses, according to the Cape Town Declaration on Responsible Tourism, it will have the following characteristics:

- minimises negative economic, environmental, and social impacts
- generates greater economic benefits for local people and enhances the well-being of host communities, improves working conditions and access to the industry
- involves local people in decisions that affect their lives and life chances
- makes positive contributions to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, to the maintenance of the world’s diversity
- provides more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more meaningful connections with local people, and a greater understanding of local cultural, social and environmental issues
- provides access for people with disabilities and
- is culturally sensitive, engenders respect between tourists and hosts, and builds local pride and confidence.

While widely acclaimed, responsible tourism has also been critiqued. Studies have shown that the degree to which individuals engage in responsible tourism is contingent upon their engagement socially. Meaning, tourist behaviors will fluctuate depending on the range of social engagement that each tourist chooses take part in. A study regarding responsible tourist’s behavior concludes that it is not only a personal behavior of tourists that shape outcomes, but also a reflection of

mechanisms put in place by governments. Other research has put into question the promise that tourism even responsible tourism is inline with UN Sustainable Development Goals given the difficulties in measuring such impact. Some argue that actually detracts attention from the wider issues surrounding tourism that are in need of regulation, such as number of visitors and environmental impact.

Humane tourism

Humane tourism is part of the movement of responsible_tourism. The idea is to empower local communities through travel related businesses around the world, first and foremost in developing countries. The idea of humane travel or humane tourism is to connect travelers from Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand seeking new adventures and authentic experiences directly, to local businesses in the specific locations they wish to visit - thus, giving economic advantages to local businesses and giving travelers authentic and truly unique travel experiences.

Humane travel or humane tourism focuses on the people, the local community. The idea is to enable travelers to experience the world through the eyes of its local people while contributing directly to those people, ensuring that tourist dollars benefit the local community directly.

Humane tourism is about giving opportunity to the local people, empower them, enable them to enjoy the fruits of tourism directly. The Internet is changing tourism. More and more travelers are planning their travels and vacations via the net. The Internet enables people to cut off commissions. The traveler can search for new destinations to visit, talk or read about other people experience, and buy the services directly. The Internet platform can encourage local people to start new businesses and that already existing small businesses will begin to promote themselves through the net and receive the economic advantages of this directly in their communities. The world is now in a new tourism age, with globalization and the Internet playing a key role.

The new travelers have traveled the world, they have seen the classic sites. Staying at a Western hotel is not attractive enough, and they are excited by the

prospect of experiencing the authentic local way of life: to go fishing with a local fisherman, to eat the fish with his family, to sleep in a typical village house. These tourists or travelers, are happy to know that while doing so they promote the economic well-being of those same people they spend time with. Humane tourism is part of Responsible tourism. The concept of Responsible Tourism originated in the work of Jost Krippendorf in *The Holiday Makers* called for “rebellious tourists and rebellious locals” to create new forms of tourism. His vision was “to develop and promote new forms of tourism, which will bring the greatest possible benefit to all the participants - travelers, the host population and the tourist business, without causing intolerable ecological and social damage.” As one can see he already talked, back in the 80s about benefits for the host population and used the term human tourism. Humane travel focuses on that host local population.

The South African national tourism policy (1996) used the term "responsible tourism" and mentioned the well-being of the local community as a main factor.

The Cape Town Declaration on Responsible Tourism in Destinations, agreed in 2002, that Responsible Tourism is about “making better places for people to live in and better places for people to visit.” The declaration focused on "places" but did mention the local population.

From the Rio summit or earth summit on 1992 until the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 1999, the main focus of the tourism industry was the earth, the planet, the places, "green" or "eco" tourism. Now there is a trend to include the local population. This trend or branch of responsible tourism is called humane tourism or humane travel.

II. Answer the questions:

1. What is sustainable tourism?
2. Is there any tourism without travel?
3. What does the IATA consider?
4. What is responsible tourism according to the Center of Responsible Tourism?

5. What is a blueprint for responsible tourism?
6. Name at least some characteristics of responsible tourism.
7. What is humane tourism? What is its idea?
8. How does internet change tourism?
9. What is “responsible tourism” as to the Cape Town Declaration?

III. Write down the unknown word and expression from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

Text B

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas, intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. It means responsible travel to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people. Its purpose may be to educate the traveler, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. Since the 1980s, ecotourism has been considered a critical endeavor by environmentalists, so that future generations may experience destinations relatively untouched by human intervention. Several university programs use this description as the working definition of ecotourism.

Generally, ecotourism deals with interaction with biotic components of the natural environments.¹⁴¹ Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions.

Ecotourism is intended to offer tourists an insight into the impact of human beings on the environment and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats.

Responsible ecotourism programs include those that minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. For these reasons, ecotourism often appeals to advocates of environmental and social responsibility.

Many consider the term "ecotourism", like "sustainable tourism", an oxymoron. Like most forms of tourism, ecotourism generally depends on air transportation, which contributes to global climate change. Additionally, "the overall effect of sustainable tourism is negative where like ecotourism philanthropic aspirations mask hard-nosed immediate self-interest."

The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of local people, and involves interpretation and education".

For many countries, ecotourism is not simply a marginal activity to finance protection of the environment, but a major industry of the national economy. For example, in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nepal, Kenya, Madagascar and territories such as Antarctica, ecotourism represents a significant portion of the gross domestic product and economic activity.

Ecotourism is often misinterpreted as any form of tourism that involves nature (see Jungle tourism). Self-proclaimed practitioners and hosts of ecotourism experiences assume it is achieved by simply creating destinations in natural areas. According to critics of this commonplace and assumptive practice, true ecotourism must, above all, sensitize people to the beauty and the fragility of nature. These critics condemn some operators as greenwashing their operations: using the labels of "green" and "eco-friendly", while behaving in environmentally irresponsible ways.

Although academics disagree about who can be classified as an ecotourist and there is little statistical data, some estimate that more than five million ecotourists—the majority of the ecotourist population—come from the United States, with many others from Western Europe, Canada and Australia.

Currently, there are various moves to create national and international ecotourism accreditation programs, although the process is also controversial. National ecotourism certification programs have been put in place in countries such as Costa Rica, Australia, Kenya, Estonia and Sweden.

Criteria

Ecotourism is tourism which is conducted responsibly to conserve the environment and sustain the well-being of local people. It...

- Builds environmental awareness
- Provides direct financial benefits for conservation
- Provides financial benefits and empowerment for local people
- Respects local culture
- Supports human rights and democratic movements such as:
- Conservation of biological diversity and cultural diversity through ecosystem protection
 - promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity, by providing jobs to local populations
 - sharing of all socio-economic benefits with local communities and indigenous peoples by having their informed consent and participation in the management of ecotourism enterprises
 - tourism to unspoiled natural resources, with minimal impact on the environment being a primary concern.
 - minimization of tourism's own environmental impact
 - affordability and lack of waste in the form of luxury
 - local culture, flora, and fauna being the main attractions
 - local people, who benefit from this form of tourism economically, and often more than mass tourism

The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of local people, and involves interpretation and education".

II. Answer the questions:

1. What does tourism deal with Ecotourism?
2. How does the International society define ecotourism?
3. Why is ecotourism often misinterpreted as a form of tourism that involves nature?
4. What is the criteria of ecotourism?
5. Discuss some items of criteria in your group.
6. Give your own explanation of the items of criteria.

III. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

Text C

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Principles, regulation and accreditation

Ecotourism in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can benefit conservation, provided the complexities of history, culture, and ecology in the affected regions are successfully navigated. Catherine Macdonald and colleagues identify the factors which determine conservation outcome, namely whether: animals and their habits are sufficiently protected; conflict between people and wildlife is avoided or at least suitably mitigated; there is good outreach and education of the local population into the benefits of ecotourism; there is effective collaboration with stakeholders in the area; and there is proper use of the money

generated by ecotourism to conserve the local ecology. They conclude that ecotourism works best to conserve predators when the tourism industry is supported both politically and by the public, and when it is monitored and controlled at local, national, and international levels.

Because the regulation of ecotourism may be poorly implemented, ecologically destructive greenwashed operations like underwater hotels, helicopter tours, and wildlife theme parks can be categorized as ecotourism along with canoeing, camping, photography, and wildlife observation. The failure to acknowledge responsible, low-impact ecotourism puts legitimate ecotourism companies at a competitive disadvantage.

Many environmentalists have argued for a global standard of accreditation, differentiating ecotourism companies based on their level of environmental commitment, creating a standard to follow. A national or international regulatory board would enforce accreditation procedures, with representation from various groups including governments, hotels, tour operators, travel agents, guides, airlines, local authorities, conservation organizations, and non-governmental organizations. The decisions of the board would be sanctioned by governments, so that non-compliant companies would be legally required to disassociate themselves from the use of the ecotourism brand.

Mr. Crinion suggests a Green Stars System, based on criteria including a management plan, benefit for the local community, small group interaction, education value and staff training. Ecotourists who consider their choices would be confident of a genuine ecotourism experience when they see the higher star rating.

Environmental impact assessments could also be used as a form of accreditation. Feasibility is evaluated from a scientific basis, and recommendations could be made to optimally plan infrastructure, set tourist capacity, and manage the ecology. This form of accreditation is more sensitive to site specific conditions.

Some countries have their own certification programs for ecotourism. Costa Rica, for example, runs the Certification of Sustainable Tourism (CST) program, which is intended to balance the effect that business has on the local environment.

The CST program focuses on a company's interaction with natural and cultural resources, the improvement of quality of life within local communities, and the economic contribution to other programs of national development. CST uses a rating system that categorizes a company based upon how sustainable its operations are. CST evaluates the interaction between the company and the surrounding habitat; the management policies and operation systems within the company; how the company encourages its clients to become an active contributor towards sustainable policies; and the interaction between the company and local communities/the overall population. Based upon these criteria, the company is evaluated for the strength of its sustainability. The measurement index goes from 0 to 5, with 0 being the worst and 5 being the best.

Small scale, slow growth and local control

The underdevelopment theory of tourism describes a new form of imperialism by multinational corporations that control ecotourism resources. These corporations finance and profit from the development of large scale ecotourism that causes excessive environmental degradation, loss of traditional culture and way of life, and exploitation of local labor. In Zimbabwe and Nepal's Annapurna region, where underdevelopment is taking place, more than 90 percent of ecotourism revenues are expatriated to the parent countries, and less than 5 percent go into local communities.

The lack of sustainability highlights the need for small scale, slow growth, and locally based ecotourism. Local peoples have a vested interest in the well-being of their community, and are therefore more accountable to environmental protection than multinational corporations, though they receive very little of the profits. The lack of control, westernization, adverse impacts to the environment, loss of culture and traditions outweigh the benefits of establishing large scale ecotourism. Additionally, culture loss can be attributed to cultural commodification, in which local cultures are commodified in order to make a profit.

The increased contributions of communities to locally managed ecotourism create viable economic opportunities, including high-level management positions, and reduce environmental issues associated with poverty and unemployment.

Because the ecotourism experience is marketed to a different lifestyle from large scale ecotourism, the development of facilities and infrastructure does not need to conform to corporate Western tourism standards, and can be much simpler and less expensive. There is a greater multiplier effect on the economy, because local products, materials, and labor are used. Profits accrue locally and import leakages are reduced. The Great Barrier Reef Park in Australia reported over half of a billion dollars of indirect income in the area and added thousands of indirect jobs between 2004 and 2005. However, even this form of tourism may require foreign investment for promotion or start up. When such investments are required, it is crucial for communities to find a company or non-governmental organization that reflects the philosophy of ecotourism; sensitive to their concerns and willing to cooperate at the expense of profit. The basic assumption of the multiplier effect is that the economy starts off with unused resources, for example, that many workers are cyclically unemployed and much of industrial capacity is sitting idle or incompletely utilized. By increasing demand in the economy, it is then possible to boost production. If the economy was already at full employment, with only structural, frictional, or other supply-side types of unemployment, any attempt to boost demand would only lead to inflation. For various laissez- faire schools of economics which embrace Say's Law and deny the possibility of Keynesian inefficiency and under-employment of resources, therefore, the multiplier concept is irrelevant or wrong-headed.

II. Answer the questions:

1. What are the factors which determine the principles of ecotourism?
2. What can you say about the certification programs of some countries?
3. What is the role of multinational corporations in controlling of ecotourism resources?
4. What is the problem for local people as to the foreign tourism?
5. What do the increased contributions of communities create?
6. How does tourism influence the economy of the country?

III. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

The perfect continuous tense

Ex. 1 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. I (to do) my homework for half an hour.
2. She (to write) the test for ten minutes.
3. It (to rain) for two hours.
4. They (to wait) for us since seven o'clock.
5. He (to teach) English since 1991.
6. She (to read) a lot lately.
7. How long you (to live) in Kyiv?
8. They (to work) since nine o'clock?
9. What she (to do) here since morning?
10. How many months they (to build) this house?
11. Since when you (to look) for our key?

Ex. 2. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. Я продивляюсь статті з шостої ранку.
2. Він грає в футбол з дитинства.
3. Вона розмовляє по телефону вже майже годину.
4. Скільки ви вивчаєте англійську мову? — Я вивчаю цю мову вже три роки.
5. Вони вже півтори години обговорюють це питання.
6. Діти гуляють вже чотири години?
7. Він думає про неї впродовж дня.

8. Скільки вона чекає автобус? — Вона чекає його вже чверть години.
9. Ми обговорюємо план роботи з п'ятої години.
10. З якого часу ви працюєте в бібліотеці? - Я працюю тут з ранку.
11. Хлопці сперечаються вже двадцять хвилин.
12. Скільки діти граються на вулиці? — Вони граються з десятої ранку.
13. Сьогодні з ранку іде дощ.
14. Він живе в Лондоні вже 10 років.
15. Хто з ваших колег працює на заводі з 1970?

Ex. 3 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Perfect* або у *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. She (to be) ill since last week.
2. He (to know) me since childhood.
3. I (to try) to understand you for half an hour.
4. He (to be) in Kyiv for three years.
5. She (to look) for her key since she came home.
6. They (to be) here since two o'clock.
7. My sister (to sleep) for ten hours.
8. We (to be) married since 1977.
9. How long Mary and Ann (to know) each other?
10. We (not to see) them for three months.
11. His car is very old. He (to have) it for many years.
12. It (to snow) for four hours.

Ex. 4 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з часів: *Present Simple*, *Present Continuous*, *Present Perfect*, *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. Her children (to be) in the yard. They (to play) football now. They (to play) it since ten o'clock.

2. She (to speak) English well. She (to study) it for five years. Listen! She (to speak) English to her teacher.
3. His son just (to return) home. He (to be) dirty. He (to play) volley-ball.
4. Where David (to be)? — He (to be) in the library. He (to work) there at the moment. — How long he (to be) there? — He (to work) for three hours.
5. Why she (to look) tired? - She (to work) all night.
6. Since when they (to wait) for us? - They (to wait) for half an hour. We (to be) late.
7. My sister (to drive) a car. She (to learn) to drive for two months.
8. Beth (to be) busy this morning, hasn't she? — Yes. She already (to write) some letters and (to interview) four people.
9. Julia already (to return) home. She always (to come) home at this time. She (to do) her lessons. She (to do) them since three o'clock.
10. My baby (to sleep) at the moment. My baby (to sleep) for two hours.
11. Peter (to write) letters now. He (to write) since seven o'clock. He (not to finish) writing yet.
12. What they (to do) now? — They (to discuss) a very important problem.
They (to discuss) it for two hours; but they (not to reach) the agreement yet.
13. I never (to suppose) that he can cook. He (to be) in the kitchen now. He (to cook) for an hour and he already (to prepare) some tasty dishes.
14. The weather (to be) fine today. There (to be) no clouds in the sky, the warm wind (to blow). The sun (to shine) since early morning.
15. Where (to be) the pupils? - They (to be) in the garden now. They (to plant) and (to water) the trees. They already (to plant) twenty trees.
16. You (to decide) where to go tonight? - I (to think) about it since eight o'clock but I (not to take) the decision yet.
17. Where my purse (to be)? - You (to put) it into your bag.
18. Why you (not to like) this woman? — I (to hate) her since I met her.
19. He (to work) as a translator for already five years.
20. I can say nothing about this ballet as I (not to see) it.

Ex. 5 Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. На кого ти чекаєш? — Я чекаю на свою подругу. Я стою тут вже п'ятнадцять хвилин, але вона ще не прийшла.
2. Міжнародний семінар щойно завершився. Він тривав майже тиждень.
3. Сьогодні дуже холодно. Небо вкрито хмарами, іде сніг. З ранку дме лютий вітер.
4. Вона вже пошила собі нову сукню? — Ні. Вона все ще шиє її. Вона шиє її вже кілька тижнів, але сукня ще не готова.
5. Ти вже півгодини переписуєш цю вправу. Перестань писати і відпочинь трохи.
6. Я тільки зараз зрозумів, що його немає вдома. Де він? — Він на роботі. Він працює уже чотири години.
7. Вже сорок хвилин ми доводимо тобі, що ти неправий, але ти все ще не зважаєш на наші доводи.
8. Де лікар? — Він оглядає пацієнта в своєму кабінеті. Він там уже п'ять хвилин.
9. Чому ти така схвильована? - Цілий день я намагаюсь додзвонитись до своїх батьків, але ніхто не відповідає. Де вони можуть бути?
10. Вони дуже виснажені. Чому? — Весь день вони важко працювали, а тепер вони хочуть відпочити.
11. Де ваш собака?! Він розірвав мою книжку! Вони завжди були відданими друзями. Вони знали один одного з дитинства

Ex. 6 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Paul Perfect Continuous*.

1. I (to do) my lessons for an hour when my parent!' came.
2. He was tired as he (to play) badminton for several hours.
3. She (to sleep) two hours when we returned.
4. It (to rain) for half an hour when I left home.

5. The weather was cold as the severe wind (to blow) since yesterday.
6. Who (to wait) for you at the station for a quarter of an hour when you arrived?
7. How long you (to watch) television when your mother entered your room?
8. She (to take) the bath for ten minutes when I rang her.
9. They (to swim) in the swimming-pool when mother appeared.
10. Since when you (to clean) your flat when your granny came home?

Ex. 7 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Past Perfect* або *Past Perfect Continuous*.

1. They (to discuss) this question for an hour when I came into the room.
2. We (to be) in Paris for three days when our father called on.
3. I (to wait) for this letter for a month when the postman brought me it.
4. Only she dared to tell him the truth, as she (to know) him for many years.
5. They (to be) married for ten years when I met them.
6. My sister (to unpack) her things for half an hour when her friend rang her.
7. They left the flat where they (to live) for twenty years.
8. She (to be) in her room for two hours when somebody knocked the door.
9. He (to serve) in this house for six years when the war began.
10. The pupils (to write) the test for twenty minutes when their teacher left the classroom.
11. My friend was angry, as somebody (to ring) him all night.
12. I didn't like the house, even though I (to live) in it for many years.

Ex. 8 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Future Perfect Continuous*.

1. She (to read) a magazine for two hours when I come.
2. We (to watch) television for a hour when our parents come home.
3. I (to do) my lessons for three hours when my friend telephones me.
4. You (to work) at your report when we arrive?
5. He (not to clean) his room for some time when his granny returns?

6. They (to discuss) this question for some minutes when we enter the office.
7. The teacher (to correct) mistakes for an hour when pupils come into the classroom.
8. Who (to wait) for us at the station when we arrive?
9. My brother (to work) at the factory for some years when I finish my school.
10. They (to play) chess for half an hour when you entered the room?

Ex. 9 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous*.

1. He will be hungry because he (not to eat).
2. We (to go) by train for two days by the time we get there.
3. She will be tonight as she (to work) all day.
4. Brian (to have) dinner when mother comes.
5. They (to meet) us by the time they have to leave Ukraine.
6. She (to work) at school for twenty years by 2001.
7. My sister (to study) for five years when she gets her degree.
8. Don't be late! They (to wait) for you in the cold.
9. They (to live) in this house for some months by the time we find them a new flat.
10. Her granny (to be) a member of the committee for three years by the time she retires.
11. Our children (to play) for three hours by five o'clock.
12. At eleven o'clock she (to sleep).
13. I (to be) a member of our team for seven months by the time the championship begins.
14. Tomorrow at this time I (to watch) television.
15. Her husband (to wait) for her at the airport when her plane lands.
16. In September they (to be) married for ten years.
17. We let you know when Nick (to phone).
18. By seven o'clock he (to drive) for nine hours.

19. You (to have) a house-warming when you move in?
 20. Our friends (to dance) for an hour when we come to disco.

Ex. 10 Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Simple, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous*,

1. Він почне працювати о дев'ятій ранку.
2. Вона піде на пенсію через рік. Вона пропрацює її* нашому заводу сорок років до того часу, як вона під* на пенсію.
3. Наступного місяця вони святкуватимуть срібне весілля. Вони будуть одружені вже двадцять п'ять років до того часу.
4. Завтра о сьомій вечора я працюватиму над доповіддю! Коли ти прийдеш, я працюватиму над нею вже три години. Я закінчу писати доповідь до десятої і ми підемо на прогулянку.
5. Якщо ви подзвоните йому о другій, його не буде вдома. Він працюватиме в бібліотеці в цей час. Він працюватиме там уже чотири години, коли ви подзвоните.
6. Не приходь до неї о п'ятій вечора. Вона ще не повернеться з тренування до цього часу. В цей час вона буде їхати в автобусі додому.
7. Завтра увечері я зустрінусь зі своїми друзями на дискотеці. Якщо я запізнюсь, вони танцюватимуть вже годину.
8. Я думаю, що дідусь буде дуже стомлений увечері. Він працюватиме в садку цілий день.
9. Ви побачите свого друга на зустрічі? - Ні, він буде у відпустці наступного тижня. Він відпочиватиме вже два тижні, коли відбудеться зустріч.
10. Як тільки я закінчу малювати цю картину, я покажу її тобі. Я сподіваюсь, що закінчу малювати її до кінця місяця.

Ех. 11 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у необхідному часі.

1. You (to have) your contract soon: the secretary (to type) it now.
2. How long he (to wait) for Steve yesterday? — He (to wait) for twenty minutes when Steve (to come) at last.
3. You already (to visit) your doctor? - I (to visit) him two hours ago. — What he (to tell) you? He (advise) to keep to a diet.
4. Are you going to read a letter you (to receive)? - No, I (not to want) to read it now. I (to read) it when I (to be) in a better mood.
5. Yesterday I (to return) home late in the evening. I (to have) supper when my old friend, who just (to arrive) to Kyiv, (to ring) me.
6. You already (to feed) her baby? - I (to feed) it an hour ago. My baby (to sleep) now. It (to sleep) for half an hour.
7. They always (to go) to the country in summer? - Yes, as a rule. But they (to spend) their holiday at the seaside next summer if they (to get) enough money.
8. As the day (to be) sunny last Sunday, we (to decide) to go to the country. We (to get) to our place by ten o'clock. We (to enjoy) ourselves the whole day.
9. What your father (to do) at the moment? — He (to have) breakfast. As a rule he (to have) breakfast so late on Sundays.
10. We (to see) them last week, but we (not to see) them since then.
11. She (to be) a typist for our firm since 1997. She (to work) here for three years. But now she (to want) to change her job.
12. This year he (to write) a book which (to describe) all his life.
13. They (to walk) a long way when she (to begin) to insist on a rest.
14. Last night he (to be) furious because someone (to drive) into his car while it (to be) parked.
15. I (to tell) you a million times (not to take) my sweater! Why you (to wear) it now? If you (to put) it on again we (to quarrel).
16. They (to decide) to go to Spain. Because their friends often (to tell) them about

their glorious holiday there.

17. His brilliant intellect (to win) him an international reputation.

18. Nick already (to get) tickets for the concert? — He (to have) the tickets but nobody to go with him.

19. My friend (to ask) me to explain him new rule because he (not to understand) it.

20. He was sure that she (to invite) him to her birthday party which (to take) place in a week.

LESSON 2

Text A

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

TOURISM

Part1

Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warin water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying

nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give fore back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through, one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very, important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

Public Transport

To my mind the best way to travel along the city is to walk. When, you go on foot, you do not depend on any kind of transport. You can observe the beauty of the buildings and landscapes wandering along the streets, you can go anywhere you like. These are the advantages. But, of course, the disadvantages of foot walks are the time you spent while walking.

If you are short of time and you are in a hurry, it is better to take advantage of any means of Public transport. If you live not far from the underground, I advise you to use this mean of transport. First of all it's the fastest. Underground trains run even' 3 to 5 minutes. It is also the most reliable type of transport.

With trams, trolley-buses and buses, there are lots of things that may interfere with their normal operations. But all years I have been travelling by underground it has never let me down.

As for the fare, it is a little more expensive than trams and trolley-buses but cheaper than most buses and shuttle minibuses (route taxis). The only problem with the underground that it does not cover the whole city. But every metro station has good trolley-bus, bus and shuttle minibus connections.

You can also travel along the city by car if you have one. But the traffic in the city is very heavy, especially during the day time. There are a lot of traffic jams on the roads, so maybe it is more convenient to go by underground.

If you want to reach the place of destination without any problems and in a short period of time you can order a taxi by telephone. But bear in mind that it can be rather expensive. I wish you to have a good time and nice impressions of the city.

Travelling by Car

There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself. You just sit down at the steering wheel, start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and go wherever you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic «jams» or «hold-ups», round-about, detours and so

on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel

the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

Then, of course, you see much more of the country' than you do in a plane.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way - green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

By plane

No wonder that one of the latest means of travelling is travelling by plane. Nowadays people mostly travel by air. It combines both comfort and speed and you will reach the place of destination very quickly. No doubt, travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag.

Before boarding the plane you must check in at the airport. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport one hour before departure time on international flights and half an hour on domestic flights. You must register your tickets, weigh in and register the luggage.

The economy class limitation is 20 kg. First-class passengers are allowed 30 kg. Excess luggage must be paid for. Passengers are permitted, to take only some personal belongings with them into the cabin. These items include handbags, brief-cases or attache cases, umbrellas, coats and souvenirs bought at the tax-free shops at

the airport. Each passenger is given a boarding pass, to be shown at the departure gate end again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.

Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives you all the information about the flight, the speed and altitude. She asks you to fasten the belts and not to smoke. She will take care of you during the flight and will help you to get comfortable in your seat. Inside the cabins the air is always fresh and warm. The captain will welcome you on board, tell you all about the flight and the interesting places you are flying over. During the flight you can take a nap or have a chat, you can read and relax. In some planes you can watch video or listen to the music.

When the plane is landing or taking off you have an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful scenery and landscapes. While travelling by plane you fly past various villages and cities at the sight of which realize how majestic and tremendous our planet is. Do not forget your personal belongings when leaving the plane.

- II. Ask 10 questions on the text above and give full answer.**
- III. Give a short summery of the text.**
- IV. Write what kind of travelling do you prefer ? Why ?**

Text B

- I. Read, translate and retell the text:**

TOURISM

Part 2

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. In 2011, there were over 983 million international tourist arrivals worldwide, representing a growth of 4.6% when compared to 940 million in 2010. International tourism receipts (the travel item of the balance of payments) grew to US\$1.03 trillion (€740 billion) in 2011, corresponding to all increase in real terms of 3.8% from 2010. In 2011, international travel demand continued to recover from the losses resulting from the late-2000s recession, where tourism suffered a strong slowdown from the second half of 2008 through the end of 2009. After a 5% increase in the first half of 2008, growth in international tourist arrivals moved into negative territory in the second half of 2008, and ended up only 2% for the year, compared to a 7% increase in 2007. The negative trend intensified during 2009, exacerbated in some countries due to the outbreak of the H1N1 influenza virus, resulting in a worldwide decline of 4.2% in 2009 to 880 million international tourist's arrivals, and a 5.7% decline in international tourism receipts.

Tourism is important, and in some cases, vital for many countries. It was recognized in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980s "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations." Tourism brings in large amounts of income in payment for goods and services available, accounting for 30% of the world's exports of services, and 6% of overall exports of goods and services. It also creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy, associated with tourism. There service industries include transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships and taxicabs; hospitality services, such as accommodations, including hotels and resorts; and entertainment venues, such as amusement parks, casinos, shopping malls, music venues and theatres.

In 1941, Hunziker and Krapf defined tourism as people who travel "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of nonresidents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity." In 1976, the Tourism Society of England's definition was:

"Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes." In 1981, the international Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined Tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home.

In 1994, the United Nations classified three forms of tourism in its Recommendations on Tourism Statistics:

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

Wealthy people have always travelled to distant parts of the world, to see great buildings, works of art, learn new languages, experience new cultures and to taste different cuisines. Long ago, at the time of the Roman Republic, places such as Baiae were popular coastal resorts for the rich. The word tourist was used by 1772 and tourism by 1811. In 1936, the League of Nations defined foreign tourist as "someone traveling abroad for at least twenty-four hours". Its successor, the United Nations, amended this definition in 1945, by including a maximum stay of six months.

Leisure travel was associated with the Industrial Revolution in the United Kingdom - the first European Country to promote leisure time to the increasing industrial population. Initially, this applied to the owners of the machinery of production, the economic oligarchy, the factory owners and the traders.

These comprised the new middle class. Cox & Kings was the first official travel company to be formed in 1758.

The British origin of this new industry is reflected in many place names. In Nice, France, one of the first and best-established holiday resorts on the French Riviera, the long esplanade along the seafront is known to this day as the Promenade des Anglais; in many other historic resorts in continental Europe, old, well-

established palace hotels have names like the Hotel Bristol, the Hotel Carlton or the Hotel Majestic - reflecting the dominance of English customers.

Many leisure-oriented tourists travel to the tropics, both in the summer and winter. Places of such nature often visited are: Bali in Indonesia, Colombia, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, the various Polynesian tropical islands, Queensland in Australia, Thailand, Saint-Tropez and Cannes in France, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico in the United States, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Saint Maarten, St. Martin's Island in Bangladesh, Saint Kitts and Nevis, The Bahamas, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Turks and Caicos Islands and Bermuda.

Sports tourism

Since the late 1980s, sports tourism has become increasingly popular. Events such as rugby, Olympics, Commonwealth games, Asian Games and football World Cups have enabled specialist travel companies to gain official ticket allocation and then sell them in packages that include flights, hotels and excursions.

The focus on sport and spreading knowledge on the subject, especially more so recently, lead to the increase in the sport tourism. Most notably, the international event such as the Olympics caused a shift in focus in the audience who now realise the variety of sports that exist in the world, in the United States, one of the most popular sports that usually are focused on was Football. This popularity was increased through major events like the World Cups. In Asian countries, the numerous football events also increased the popularity of football. But, it was the Olympics that brought together the different sports that lead to the increase in sport tourism. The drastic interest increase in sports in general and not just one sport caught the attention of travel companies, who then began to sell flights in packages. Due to the low number of people who actually purchase these packages than predicted, the cost of these packages plummeted initially. As the number start to rise slightly the packages increased to regain the lost profits. With the certain economic state, the number of purchases decreased once again. The fluctuation in the number of packages sold was solely dependent on the economic situation, therefore, most

travel companies were forced to set aside the plan to execute the marketing of any new package features.

Latest trends

As a result of the late-2000s recession, international arrivals suffered a strong slowdown beginning in June 2008. Growth from 2007 to 2008 was only 3.7% during the first eight months of 2008. This slowdown on international tourism demand was also reflected in the air transport industry, with a negative growth in September 2008 and a 3.3% growth in passenger traffic through September. The hotel industry also reported a slowdown, with room occupancy declining. In 2009 worldwide tourism arrivals decreased by 3.8%. By the first quarter of 2009, real travel demand in the United States had fallen 6% over six quarters. While this is considerably milder than what occurred after the 9/11 attacks, the decline was at twice the rate as real GDP has fallen.

However, evidence suggests that tourism as a global phenomena shows no signs of substantially abating in the long term. Much literature, especially that following the Mobilities paradigm, suggests that travel is necessary in order to maintain relationships, as social life is increasingly networked and conducted at a distance. For many vacations and travel are increasingly being viewed as a necessity rather than a luxury, and this is reflected in tourist numbers recovering some 6.6% globally over 2009, with growth up to 8% in emerging economies.

- II. Write 10 questions on the text above and give full answer in writing.**
- III. Write about the recognition of the Declaration on World Tourism.**
- IV. Discuss the text above.**

Text C

- I. Read the additional material about tourism manager:**

TOURISM MANAGER

Vacation on a tropical island, expedition to Antarctica, traveling on camels, snowmobiling - the modern tourism industry offers programs for every taste. And make our dreams come true help tourism manager.

Job Manager of Tourism has long been surrounded by a halo of romance. Distant countries, working with foreign tourists, interesting travel ... Today the attitude to the profession has changed. Increasingly, people who choose this field, realize that here is a bit exotic, and mentally prepared for a heavy, nervous work.

The first private travel agencies in the country began in the early 1990s. They were directed by mostly former employees of "Intourist", "Satellite" and other travel services. They had established links with partners abroad, they knew all the professional "kitchen." These people are hired managers and trained them on the job. The most successful of the new recruits, with the required experience, opened their agency. Fortunately, that this business does not require large cash investments. Number of travel agencies is growing from year to year - in proportion to the demand for such services. And in a season in almost every travel agency managers have open positions. However, now because of the high competition managers select employees more carefully than 10-15 years ago - especially in the top positions.

Tour operator or travel agent?

Tourism manager - a broad concept. It's one thing to be the head of the Tourist Company, quite another - to book tickets over the phone. And in both cases the specialist can proudly call myself a manager, but the front of work and level of responsibility will be completely different. Job title may not mean anything. More important to know the specific duties performed by a specialist. And a lot depends on where in the company he works. In companies, tour operators and managers are working to develop the formation of tourist routes, and travel agencies sell to their customers.

Managers working in companies, tour operators:

- develop routes;
- make excursions and entertainment plans;

- book places in the hotels;
- purchase the tickets for scheduled flights and organize charter;
- negotiate with the host;
- engaged in registration of insurance and visas;
- create tour packages;
- enter into agreements with travel agencies;
- participate in advertising campaigns;
- if any conflicts associated with the;
- host and try to resolve them in favor of the client.

In companies, tour operators, each employee is responsible for a certain area of work: visas, booking, etc. These simple operations forces even managers with little experience. And such a serious matter, as, for example, the development of a new direction, trusting only experts having a solid knowledge and a good professional reputation.

Numerous travel agencies other task managers - ready to sell tourism product and attract and retain the largest possible number of customers. Managers of travel agencies - the link between clients and tour operators. To them customers call on all issues, delayed departures, not like a hotel room, swim in the sea are not the fish, which he expected to see, etc.

The responsibilities of a manager travel agencies include:

- receiving calls;
- counseling (including by phone);
- market research and feed back in line with the needs of the client;
- interaction with the managers of tour operators;
- a contract with the client. j

Some travel companies combine agent and operator functions. Usually these are small firms that were originally created as an agency, but eventually began to develop and own products.

Business Trips

Never before in the history of the world have businessmen traveled as much as they do today. It is not surprising because we are living in a world of growing international trade and expanding economic and technical cooperation. Though it is fascinating for tourist travelling, it has become the most tiring of all occupations for many businessmen and experts. Therefore, choosing a comfortable hotel to stay at is a matter of big importance. There are plenty of good hotels, motels and guest houses in the world, which are conveniently located in major business centers.

Many developing countries, such as India, Egypt, Nigeria, Lybia, etc have excellent hotels. Their numerous facilities include both large and small cocktail bars, barber's shops and conference halls equipped with simultaneous, multilingual translation systems. There are parking areas which can accommodate a lot of cars. It might be useful for travelling businessmen and tourists to know that tailor shops, shoe repair shops, laundry and dry cleaning services are available for guests. People in the office help guests to book train or steamer tickets and rent a car. They are also ready to give all necessary information. Nowadays people who go on business mostly travel by air as it is the fastest means of travelling. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before the departure time on international flights and an hour on domestic flights, as there must be enough time to complete the necessary airport formalities. Passengers must register their tickets, weigh and register the luggage.

Most airlines have at least 2 classes of travel: first class and economy class which is cheaper. Each passenger of more than 2 years of age has a free luggage allowance. Generally this limit is 20kg for economic class passenger and 30kg for first class passenger. Excess luggage must be paid for except for some articles that can be carried free of charge. Each passenger is given a boarding card to show at departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane. Watch the electric sign flashes when you are on board, when the "Fasten Seat Belts" sign goes on do it promptly and also obey the "No Smoking" signal. Do not forget your personal effects when leaving the plane.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Is it true that job management of tourism a romantic one? Prove it, if not.
2. What is the function of tour operator and travel agency?
3. What can you say about business trips?

III. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech

<i>Зміна часів в підрядних реченнях (дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть в минулому часі)</i>		
Present Simple Present Continuous Present Perfect Present Perfect	Past Simple Past Continuous Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous	<i>Дія підрядного речення відбувається одночасно з дією головного речення</i>
Present Perfect Past Simple	Past Perfect	<i>Дія підрядного речення передуює дії головного речення</i>
Future	Future in the Past	<i>Дія підрядного речення відбувається після дії головного речення</i>
<i>Модальні дієслова</i>		
will must/have to can may	would had to could might	
<i>Sequence of Tenses</i>		
She lives in Kyiv. I knew that she lived in Kyiv.	<i>Одночасова дія</i>	
He is working . I thought he was working .		
He has left Kyiv. I did not know that he had left Kyiv.	<i>Попередня дія</i>	
She lost her keys. I knew that she had lost her keys.		
They will come in time.	<i>Подальша дія</i>	

I hoped they would come in time.	
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Ех. 1. Перекладіть українською мовою. Зверніть увагу на правило узгодження часів в англійській мові.

1. I thought that he finished his work at five every day.
2. I thought that he had finished his work.
3. She supposed that they always came in time.
4. She supposed that they had come in time.
5. He hoped that she studied well.
6. He hoped that she had studied well at school.
7. We knew that he was ill.
8. We knew that he had been ill.
9. I did not know when they left home.
10. I did not know when they had left home.
11. He said his father was a pilot.
12. He said his father had been a pilot.
13. They were sure she wrote letters to her granny.
14. They were sure she had written a letter to her granny.
15. She said that she would visit us in a week.
16. Our teacher said we would be writing the test at two o'clock.

Ех. 2. Поставте подані речення в минулому часі. Звертайте увагу на зміни, що мають відбутися в підрядних реченнях.

1. She says she likes roses.
2. She says he has already written the article.
3. They say they will come to see us next Friday.
4. She says she is glad to see me.
5. We do not know when he comes home.
6. Ann is sure we will arrive on Friday.
7. Peter thinks his friend has just returned home.

8. My teacher believes I will succeed in my studying.
9. I know he always gets up early.
10. We expect Dorothy will join us in the evening.
11. He says he has left his bicycle in the yard.
12. I suppose they met in the street.

Ех. 3. Розкрийте дужки, добираючи відповідно до правила узгодження часів необхідну часову форму дієслова.

1. She realized that nobody (will come/would come).
2. We understood that she (sees/saw) nothing.
3. He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days.
4. My mother was sure I already (have come/had come).
5. I didn't know they (are/were) in the room.
6. We supposed the rain (will stop/would stop) in some hours.
7. He said he never (has been/had been) to Kyiv.
8. We wanted to know who (is singing/was singing) in the next room.
9. I always thought he (is/was) a brave man.
10. When I saw him, he (is working/was working).
11. We know she always (comes/came) in time.
12. They thought he (will have finished/would have finished) his work by the evening.
13. She said she (has/had) a terrible headache.
14. We supposed they (will send/would send) us the documents.
15. He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages.

Ех. 4. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслово у необхідній часовій формі.

1. Her brother said he never (to see) this film before.
2. He came home and listened: his son (to play) piano.
3. They didn't worry too much because they (to lock) the door.
4. I asked her when she (to give) me this book to read.
5. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal.

6. He wanted to know if the station (to be) away.
7. Eric doesn't know who (to phone) him at five o'clock.
8. He admitted he (not to be) here for weeks.
9. She apologises she (to arrive) so late.
10. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again.
11. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.
12. My mother decided that she never (to drink) coffee late at night.
13. I hear you already (to find) a new job.
14. We were sure our children (to sleep).
15. I didn't think they still (to discuss) this problem.
16. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last.
17. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples.
18. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.

Ех. 5 Перекладіть англійською мовою, зважаючи на узгодження часів. Зверніть насамперед увагу на часову форму дієслова головного речення і на залежну від нього часову форму присудка підрядного речення.

1. Я думав, що вона хворіє.
2. Ми сподівались, що він прийде вчасно.
3. Я не знав, що його сестра вивчає англійську мову.
4. Він впевнений, що закінчить роботу до вечора.
5. Вона сказала, що не хоче йти на прогулянку.
6. Ми хотіли знати, коли вона прийшла.
7. Мій друг каже, що вже прочитав цю статтю.
8. Я не знав, що він зайнятий і не може мені допомогти.
9. Ніхто не хотів вірити, що він сказав правду.
10. Вона сподівається, що я не працюватиму в неділю.
11. Ми побачили, що діти грають у футбол.
12. Він сказав, що його мати лікар.

Ех. 6. Перекладіть англійською мовою, дотримуючись правила

узгодження часів.

1. Вона сказала, що буде рада побачити нас знов.
2. Він сказав, що знає, як я себе почуваю.
3. Я сказав, що він щойно повернувся з відрядження.
4. Ми не помітили, як діти вийшли з кімнати.
5. Вона пообіцяла, що надішле нам листівку.
6. Він не хотів вірити, що вони не розуміють його.
7. Він не сказав, що не любить ходити в театр.
8. Ми сподівались, що він уже повернувся додому.
9. Вона сказала, що живе в Києві уже двадцять років.
10. Мій брат сказав, що не згодний зі мною.
11. Ми хотіли знати, де він і що він робить в цей час.
12. Всі знали, що вона поїде у відрядження, але не знали коли вона повернеться.
13. Я не міг зрозуміти, чому він не прийшов. Я подумав, що він хворий.
14. Мама сказала, що вона повернеться до сьомої вечора.
15. Ніхто з учнів не знав, що він такий сильний.
16. Він сказав, що зайнятий, що він працює над доповіддю.
17. Моя сестра сказала, що ніколи не зустрічала цієї жінки раніше і нічого про неї не чула.
18. Ми були дуже раді, що вони не заблудилися в незнайомому місці і прийшли вчасно.
19. Всі думали, що лекція почнеться о десятій.
20. Ми не сподівались, що побачимо його знову.

Ех. 7. Перекладіть англійською мовою, дотримуючись правила узгодження часів.

1. Він сподівався, що проведе наступне літо біля моря.
2. Мама сказала, що вона хоче залишитись дома.
3. Я знав, що нічого особливого з ним не трапилось.

4. Нам здавалось, що вона сміється над нами.
5. Всі розуміли, що він помиляється, але ніхто не наважувався сказати йому про це.
6. Вона сказала, що чекає свою подругу вже чверть години.
7. Вони спитали мене, що я робитиму в неділю.
8. Я не був впевнений в тому, що він поговорив з батьками.
9. Тренер пояснив нам, що це дуже небезпечний вид спорту.
10. Моя двоюрідна сестра пообіцяла мені, що прийде до мене в гості через тиждень.
11. Батько сказав, що не знає чи дзвонив мені хто-небудь, тому що його не було вдома.
12. Вона сказала, що не хоче кави, що вона поп'є чаю.
13. Він сповістив нам, що делегація прибуде сюди приблизно о третій.
14. Я хотів знати, які мови вони вивчають і чи розмовляють вони англійською мовою.
15. Він зрозумів, що втратив гарну нагоду заробити трохи грошей.
16. Вона хвилювалась, тому що не знала, чи сподобаються дітям її подарунки.
17. Вони сказали, що економічна ситуація гірша, ніж вони припускали.
18. Ми сподівались, що це буде найцікавіша зустріч.
19. Мій брат написав мені, що він вступив до університету.

<i>Непряма мова</i>	
<i>Зміна обставин часу при перетворенні прямої</i>	
Direct speech	Reported speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
ago	before/previously
this	that
here	there
tonight	that night
last year	the year before
last month	the month before

Reported commands	
“Don’t move! Stop!”	
He told them He ordered them	not to move and to stop.

*Зверніть увагу на використання дієслів **tell** та **say**. Дієслово **tell** має прямий додаток.*

He **told** me he didn’t agree.

“It’s too late,” they **told** him.

Дієслово **tell** не вживається перед питаннями.

*Дієслово **say** не має прямого додатку.*

He **said** he didn’t agree.

“It’s too late,” they **said**.

Замість прямого додатку використовують непрямою.

“I don’t agree,” he **said to** me.

Why did they **say that to** you?

Ex. 8. Передайте наказові речення непрямою мовою.

1. “Give me a cup of tea, please”, said my mother to me.
2. “Don’t ask me such stupid questions”, said Susan to him.
3. “Open your books at page ten”, said our teacher to us.
4. “Don’t make so much noise”, said mother to her children.
5. “Please, open the window”, asked friend.
6. “Don’t lock the door”, said her granny.
7. He said to me: “Turn the sound down”.
8. “Don’t phone me so late”, said my sister to me.
9. She asked me: “Please, give me his address”.
10. “Don’t tell her the truth”, said they to him.
11. He said to his daughter: “Don’t tease the dog!”
12. “Give us a drive, please”, they asked him.
13. “Don’t be late for the lesson”, Susan’s teacher said to her.
14. Marry told me: “Don’t be frightened”.

Ех. 9. Передайте наказові речення непрямою мовою.

1. "Sit down children", she told us.
2. "Hurry up", — my friend told me.
3. "Leave your keys on the table, please", mother told him.
4. "Have your tickets ready", two men told us.
5. "Don't eat for several days", my doctor told me.
6. Nick's father said to him: "Please, pass me a cigarette".
7. "Don't smoke in my room", she asked me.
8. "Don't go there," Jane's parents said. "Stay at home".
9. Mary said: "Give me his telephone number, please".
10. Mr. Jones said: "Don't stop!"
11. Janes mother told her: "Don't spend so much money".
12. "Take the children from school for me, please", he asked.
13. "Please, help me to translate this text", David said to me.
14. "Don't go near the dog", he told to his son.
15. "Give me a cup of tea, please", my granny asked me.
16. My teacher said: "Please, bring the register".
17. "Stay back!" - ordered the police.
18. "Give me a lift into city, please", she asked me.
19. My friend said to me: "Lend me some money, please".
20. "Don't forget to post this letter", she said to me.

Ех. 10. Передайте подані речення непрямої мовою.

1. "I was to London last year", she said to me.
2. "I have never been to Kyiv before", he said to the girl next to him.
3. She said: "One of these men is my husband".
4. "I have come here to meet Jane", he said to me.
5. "We can not help you: we are too busy", they told me.
6. "I will come to visit you the day after tomorrow", she said to me.
7. He said: "I was tired so I came home after party".

8. "They are at the little hotel near the station", said Mike.
9. She said: "I am trying to listen to music. Go out!"
10. "I haven't been waiting long", said Stephen to her.
11. "They are getting married tomorrow", he said.
12. She thought: "I will do it on Sunday".
13. They said to me: "We are meeting them at four o'clock today".
14. "I am going to the cinema", she said to me.
15. "He can not speak any foreign language", Mary said to us.

Ex. 11. Передайте подані речення непрямою мовою.

1. "I am very hungry. I want to eat something now", a boy said.
2. "I will never finish this work if you don't help me", his wife told him.
3. He said: "This machine is no good but the others much".
4. "I've heard about it before", she said.
5. "You will come with me to see Ann", said Miss Barkley.
6. "I don't know", he said. "There isn't always an explanation for everything".
7. "He didn't join us in the bar", my friend said.
8. "I am awfully sorry, but I can't help you", my cousin said.
9. "We know all about it now", his parents said to him.
10. "I was working hard the whole day yesterday", Nick said.
11. "They will have returned by nine o'clock", my granny said to me.
12. "I don't know why he wanted to go to war", she said.
13. "There is no work for you now", said the manager to him.
14. "You did exactly right", she said. "I don't mind at all".
15. "He has been leading a sort of an interesting life", his friend said.

<p style="text-align: center;">Reported questions (прямий порядок слів)</p>
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<p>He asked (me). He wanted to know. He did not know. He wondered.</p>		
<p>“Are you happy?” “Do you speak English?” “Does she work at school?” “Is he watching TV?” “Have you done our homework?” “Did you borrow the dictionary?” “Will she come tomorrow?”</p>	<p>If whether</p>	<p>I was happy. I spoke English. She worked at school. He was watching TV. I had done my homework. I had borrowed the dictionary. She would come the next day.</p>
<p>He asked (me). He wanted to know. He did not know.</p>		
<p>“<i>Why</i> are you late?” “<i>Where</i> does she live?” “<i>What</i> are they doing?” “<i>What</i> have you bought?” “<i>When</i> did you start learning English?” “<i>Where</i> will you go?”</p>		<p><i>Why</i> I was late. <i>Where</i> she lived. <i>What</i> they were doing. <i>What</i> I had bought. <i>When</i> I had started learning English. <i>Where</i> I would go.</p>

Ex. 12. Передайте питальні речення непрямою мовою.

1. My friend asked me: “Which book did you take?”
2. Father said to Kate: “What are you doing now?”
3. Tom said: “Have you met Pat before?”
4. Judy asked Nike: “Did you invite your friends?”
5. My aunt asked me: “Have you already finished your exams?”
6. The teacher asked his pupils: “Do you like the story?”
7. The passenger said: “What time does the plane arrive?”

8. Grandmother said to Jack: "Will you send a telegram tomorrow?"
9. She asked her guest: "Do you prefer coffee to tea?"
10. Mother asked her children: "Who has broken the cup?"
11. The child asked his father: "What is this toy made of?"
12. The doctor said to his patient: "How are you feeling now?"
13. Sam asked Jane: "Haven't I seen you somewhere before?"
14. He asked his friend: "Can I get you something to drink?"
15. John asked Chris: "When are you leaving?"

Ex. 13. Передайте подані речення непрямою мовою.

1. The teacher asked the boy: "Why are your hands so dirty?"
2. Father said: "Look at these clouds. It is raining soon".
3. Jack said to Sam: "Are you doing anything this evening?"
4. "I haven't learnt a poem for today", said Peter.
5. She said: "I like this song from the sixties".
6. He asked me: "Where was Richard going when you met him?"
7. My grandmother said to me: "You're grown up now".
8. "What did you do at the lesson yesterday?" said his mother.
9. "Have you paid for everything?" the security guard said to him.
10. Nellie said: "I want to keep this because it reminds me of my grandfather".
11. "We have got about twenty hard Rock Cafe in our city", the manager said.
12. My mother said: "Don't brush too much oil on the meat".
13. She said to him: "I have not spoken to you for three days".
14. Eric said: "Sorry I didn't phone you last night".
15. Father said: "Don't lean out of the window".

Ex. 14. Передайте подані речення непрямою мовою.

1. She said: "My grandmother hates leaving doors open".
2. "Do you think you always right?" she asked me.
3. "Is there something wrong with you?" my friend said to me. — "What can I do for you?"

4. "You told me to be objective and that's what I do", said Mary to her mother.
5. Frank said to Jane: "I suppose nothing will change your decision".
6. "Please, don't help him!" said woman. — "He can do it by himself".
7. "Which of you is free now?" asked the teacher.
8. "Don't criticise your friend", said Nike.
9. Rita said to me: "What has mother told you to do today?"
10. "I can look after myself", said the old man.
11. "Why did you use the phone without asking?" said John.
12. "Don't fold back the pages of my book?" Frank said to Mary.
13. Mark said to me: "You have never been so insulted!"
14. "Do you think it's strange that he wants to sleep on the floor?" Julia asked Tom.
15. "If I feel better, I will come to see you tomorrow", said Helen to me.

Ех. 15. Перекладіть англійською мовою. Порівняйте будову речень в прямій і непрякій мові.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Він спитав мене: "Ти був в опері до цього?" | 1. Він спитав мене, чи я був в опері до цього. |
| 2. Вони спитали хлопчика: "Якою мовою ти розмовляєш?" | 2. Вони спитали хлопчика, якою мовою він розмовляє. |
| 3. Я спитав свого друга: "Коли ти покажеш мені свою колекцію марок?" | 3. Я спитав свого друга, коли він покаже мені свою колекцію марок. |
| 4. Мама спитала свою дочку: "Ти не знаєш, де я поклала свої окуляри?" | 4. Мама спитала свою дочку, чи не знає та, де вона поклала свої окуляри. |
| 5. Сестра спитала мене: "Чому ти не робиш уроки?" | 5. Сестра спитала мене, чому я не роблю уроки. |
| 6. Коли я зустрів Тома, я спитав його: "Твій батько все ще в лікарні?" | 6. Коли я зустрів Тома, я спитав його, чи його батько все ще в лікарні. |

16.

Ех. 16. Передайте подані речення непрямою мовою.

1. "Let's go to the theatre next week", said Alec. "With pleasure", said Laura.

2. "Let's run a race", said Tom. "Oh, no", said Kate. "I can't do it as I'm ill".
3. "I can't go for a walk with you because I will be very busy", she said to me.
4. "Let's take them to see the houses of Parliament", said Peter. "All right", said Jane. "Let's do it in the evening".
5. "Will you go to England for summer with us?" my parents said to me. "I don't want to spend summer there", said I.
6. "Let's invite Lisa to the party", said Clare. "I think it's a very good idea", said Bob.
7. "Bob is working in the garden. Let's help him?" said Mike. "He can do it himself", we said.
8. "Let's go to the park", said Joe. "I don't think it's a good suggestion as it's raining heavily", said Tony.
9. "Let's get a job at the college", said Peter. "All, right", said Bob.
10. "Let's start learning Chinese", said Barry. "Ok, I've always wanted to learn it", said Sandra.

LESSON 3

Text A

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Negative impact

Ecotourism has become one of the fastest-growing sectors of the tourism industry, growing annually by 10-15% worldwide. One definition of ecotourism is "the practice of low-impact, educational, ecologically and culturally sensitive travel that benefits local communities and host countries". Many of the ecotourism projects are not meeting these standards. Even if some of the guidelines are being executed, the local communities are still facing many of the negative impacts. South Africa is

one of the countries that is reaping significant economic benefits from ecotourism, but the negative effects far outweigh the positive—including forcing people to leave their homes, gross violations of fundamental rights, and environmental hazards—far outweigh the medium-term economic benefits. A tremendous amount of money and human resources continue to be used for ecotourism despite unsuccessful outcomes, and even more, money is put into public relation campaigns to dilute the effects of criticism. Ecotourism channels resources away from other projects that could contribute more sustainable and realistic solutions to pressing social and environmental problems. "The money tourism can generate often ties parks and managements to ecotourism". But there is a tension in this relationship because ecotourism often causes conflict and changes in land-use rights, fails to deliver promises of community-level benefits, damages environments, and has many other social impacts. Indeed, many argue repeatedly that ecotourism is neither ecologically nor socially beneficial, yet it persists as a strategy for conservation and development due to the large profits. While several studies are being done on ways to improve the ecotourism structure, some argue that these examples provide a rationale for stopping it altogether. However, there are some positive examples, among them the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) and the Virunga National Park, as judged by WWF.

The ecotourism system exercises tremendous financial and political influence. The evidence above shows that a strong case exists for restraining such activities in certain locations. Funding could be used for field studies aimed at finding alternative solutions to tourism and the diverse problems Africa faces in result of urbanization, industrialization, and the overexploitation of agriculture. At the local level, ecotourism has become a source of conflict over control of land, resources, and tourism profits. In this case, ecotourism has harmed the environment and local people and has led to conflicts over profit distribution. In a perfect world, more efforts would be made towards educating tourists of the environmental and social effects of their travels. Very few regulations or laws stand in place as boundaries for the investors in ecotourism. These should be implemented to prohibit the promotion

of unsustainable ecotourism projects and materials which project false images of destinations, demeaning local and indigenous culture.

Though conservation efforts in East Africa are indisputably serving the interests of tourism in the region it is important to make the distinction between conservation acts and the tourism industry. Eastern African communities are not the only of developing regions to experience economic and social harms from conservation efforts. Conservation in the

Northwest Yunnan Region of China has similarly brought drastic changes to traditional land use in the region. Prior to logging restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government the industry made up 80 percent of the regions revenue. Following a complete ban on commercial logging the indigenous people of the Yunnan region now see little opportunity for economic development. Ecotourism may provide solutions to the economic hardships suffered from the loss of industry to conservation in the Yunnan in the same way that it may serve to remedy the difficulties faced by the Maasai. As stated, the ecotourism structure must be improved to direct more money into host communities by reducing leakages for the industry to be successful in alleviating poverty in developing regions, but it provides a promising opportunity.

Direct environmental impacts

Ecotourism operations occasionally fail to live up to conservation ideals. It is sometimes overlooked that ecotourism is a highly consumer-centered activity, and that environmental conservation is a means to further economic growth.

Although ecotourism is intended for small groups, even a modest increase in population, however temporary, puts extra pressure on the local environment and necessitates the development of additional infrastructure and amenities. The construction of water treatment plants, sanitation facilities, and lodges come with the exploitation of non-renewable energy sources and the utilization of already limited local resources. The conversion of natural land to such tourist infrastructure is implicated in deforestation and habitat deterioration of butterflies in Mexico and squirrel monkeys in Costa Rica. In other cases, the environment suffers because local

communities are unable to meet the infrastructure demands of ecotourism. The lack of adequate sanitation facilities in many East African parks results in the disposal of campsite sewage in rivers, contaminating the wildlife, livestock, and people who draw drinking water from it.

Aside from environmental degradation with tourist infrastructure, population pressures from ecotourism also leaves behind garbage and pollution associated with the Western lifestyle. Although ecotourists claim to be educationally sophisticated and environmentally concerned, they rarely understand the ecological consequences of their visits and how their day-to-day activities append physical impacts on the environment. As one scientist observes, they "rarely acknowledge how the meals they eat, the toilets they flush, the water they drink, and so on, are all part of broader regional economic and ecological systems they are helping to reconfigure with their very activities." Nor do ecotourists recognize the great consumption of non-renewable energy required to arrive at their destination, which is typically more remote than conventional tourism destinations. For instance, an exotic journey to a place 10,000 kilometers away consumes about 700 liters of fuel per person.

Ecotourism activities are, in and of themselves, issues in environmental impact because they may disturb fauna and flora. Ecotourists believe that because they are only taking pictures and leaving footprints, they keep ecotourism sites pristine, but even harmless-sounding activities such as nature hikes can be ecologically destructive. In the Annapurna Circuit in Nepal, ecotourists have worn down the marked trails and created alternate routes, contributing to soil compaction, erosion, and plant damage. Where the ecotourism activity involves wildlife viewing, it can scare away animals, disrupt their feeding and nesting sites, or acclimate them to the presence of people. In Kenya, wildlife-observer disruption drives cheetahs off their reserves, increasing the risk of inbreeding and further endangering the species.

Environmental hazards

The industrialization, urbanization and agricultural practices of human society are having a serious impact on the environment. Ecotourism is now also considered to be playing a role in environmental depletion including deforestation, disruption

of ecological life systems and various forms of pollution, all of which contribute to environmental degradation. For example, the number of motor vehicles crossing a park increases as tour drivers search for rare species. The number of roads disrupts the grass cover, which has serious consequences on plant and animal species. These areas also have a higher rate of disturbances and invasive species due to increasing traffic off of the beaten path into new, undiscovered areas. Ecotourism also has an effect on species through the value placed on them. "Certain species have gone from being little known or valued by local people to being highly valued commodities. The commodification of plants may erase their social value and lead to overproduction within protected areas. Local people and their images can also be turned into commodities". Kamuaru points out the relatively obvious contradiction that any commercial venture into unspoiled, pristine land inevitably means a higher pressure on the environment.

Local people

Most forms of ecotourism are owned by foreign investors and corporations that provide few benefits to the local people. An overwhelming majority of profits are put into the pockets of investors instead of reinvestment into the local economy or environmental protection leading to

constrains them to degrade the environment as a means of sustenance/⁸¹ The presence of affluent ecotourists encourage the development of destructive markets in wildlife souvenirs, such as the sale of coral trinkets on tropical islands and animal products in Asia, contributing to illegal harvesting and poaching from the environment. In Suriname, sea turtle reserves use a very large portion of their budget to guard against these destructive activities.

Threats to indigenous cultures

Ecotourism often claims that it preserves and "enhances" local cultures. Evidence shows that with the establishment of protected areas local people have illegally lost their homes, and mostly with no compensation/³⁶¹ Pushing people onto marginal lands with harsh climates, poor soils, lack of water, and infested with livestock and disease does little to enhance livelihoods even when a proportion of

ecotourism profits are directed back into the community. The establishment of parks can create harsh survival realities and deprive the people of their traditional use of land and natural resources. Ethnic groups are increasingly being seen as a "backdrop" to the scenery and wildlife. The local people struggle for cultural survival and freedom of cultural expression while being "observed" by tourists. Local indigenous people also have a strong resentment towards the change, "Tourism has been allowed to develop with virtually no controls. Too many lodges have been built, too much firewood is being used and no limits are being placed on tourism vehicles. They regularly drive off-track and harass the wildlife. Their vehicle tracks criss-cross the entire Masai Mara. Inevitably the bush is becoming eroded and degraded".

II. Put 20 questions to all the aspects of the text and make up a summary of it.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What is the negative impact of ecosystem?
2. Why does even a modest increase in population put extra pressure on the local environment?
3. What is the role of local people in ecosystem?

IV. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

Text B

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Mismanagement

While governments are typically entrusted with the administration and enforcement of environmental protection, they often lack the commitment or capability to manage ecotourism sites. The regulations for environmental protection may be vaguely defined, costly to implement, hard to enforce, and uncertain in effectiveness/⁴⁵¹ Government regulatory agencies, are susceptible to making decisions that spend on politically beneficial but environmentally unproductive projects. Because of prestige and conspicuousness, the construction of an attractive visitor's center at an ecotourism site may take precedence over more pressing environmental concerns like acquiring habitat, protecting endemic species, and removing invasive ones/⁸¹ Finally, influential groups can pressure, and sway the interests of the government to their favor. The government and its regulators can become vested in the benefits of the ecotourism industry which they are supposed to regulate, causing restrictive environmental regulations and enforcement to become more lenient.

Management of ecotourism sites by private ecotourism companies offers an alternative to the cost of regulation and deficiency of government agencies. It is believed that these companies have a self-interest in limited environmental degradation because tourists will pay more for pristine environments, which translates to higher profit. However, theory indicates that this practice is not economically feasible and will fail to manage the environment.

The model of monopolistic competition states that distinctiveness will entail profits, but profits will promote imitation. A company that protects its ecotourism sites is able to charge a premium for the novel experience and pristine environment. But when other companies view the success of this approach, they also enter the market with similar practices, increasing competition and reducing demand. Eventually, the demand will be reduced until the economic profit is zero. A cost-benefit analysis shows that the company bears the cost of environmental protection without receiving the gains. Without economic incentive, the whole premise of selfinterest through environmental protection is quashed; instead, ecotourism

companies will minimize environment related expenses and maximize tourism demand/⁸¹

The tragedy of the commons offers another model for economic unsustainability from environmental protection, in ecotourism sites utilized by many companies/⁴⁶¹ Although there is a communal incentive to protect the environment, maximizing the benefits in the long run, a company will conclude that it is in their best interest to utilize the ecotourism site beyond its sustainable level. By increasing the number of ecotourists, for instance, a company gains all the economic benefit while paying only a part of the environmental cost. In the same way, a company recognizes that there is no incentive to actively protect the environment; they bear all the costs, while the benefits are shared by all other companies. The result, again, is mismanagement.

Taken together, the mobility of foreign investment and lack of economic incentive for environmental protection means that ecotourism companies are disposed to establishing themselves in new sites once their existing one is sufficiently degraded.

In addition, the systematic literature review conducted by Cabral and Dhar (2019) have identified several challenges due to slow progression of ecotourism initiatives such as (a) economic leakages, (b) lack of government involvement, (c) skill deficiency among the local communities, (d) absence of disseminating environmental education, (e) sporadic increase in pollution, (f) conflict between tourism management personnel and local communities and (g) inadequate infrastructure development.^[47]

Natural resource management

Natural resource management can be utilized as a specialized tool for the development of ecotourism. There are several places throughout the world where a number of natural resources are abundant, but with human encroachment and habitats, these resources are depleting. Without the sustainable use of certain resources, they are destroyed, and floral and faunal species are becoming extinct. Ecotourism programs can be introduced for the conservation of these resources.

Several plans and proper management programs can be introduced so that these resources remain untouched, and there are many organizations-including nonprofits-and scientists working on this field.

Natural resources of hill areas like Kurseong in West Bengal are plenty in number with various flora and fauna, but tourism for business purpose poised the situation. Researchers from Jadavpur University are presently working in this area for the development of ecotourism to be used as a tool for natural resource management.

In Southeast Asia government and nongovernmental organizations are working together with academics and industry operators to spread the economic benefits of tourism into the kampungs and villages of the region. A recently formed alliance, the South-East Asian Tourism Organisation (SEATO), is bringing together these diverse players to discuss resource management concerns.

A 2002, summit held in Quebec led to the 2008 Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria-a collaborative effort between the UN Foundation and other advocacy groups. The criteria, which are voluntary, involve the following standards: "effective sustainability planning, maximum social and economic benefits for local communities, minimum negative impacts on cultural heritage.

Natural Reserve Fund

Law of Ukraine on Nature Reserve Fund, 1992. The law defines precisely the background for creation, designation, management and rational use of the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine. The NRF includes lands and water areas, natural complexes and sites of high natural, scientific, recreational and other assets. These are set aside with the aim of protection of both landscape and biological diversity, maintenance of ecological balance (sustainability) and providing basic environmental monitoring.

The network of the natural reserve fund comprise 6737 territories and objects, with an overall area of 2354 thousand hectares, which comprise 3,9% of the Ukraine's territory.

National natural parks, regional landscape parks and biosphere reserves play a very important role for the ecotourism organisation in Ukraine. It is in the location of these natural sites that recreational activity takes place, and is one of the foreseen areas of direction for the future development of these facilities. Biosphere reserves comprise 9.6% of the structure territory of the nature reserve fund, national natural parks - 20.9%, regional landscape parks - 17.2%. Artificially created objects and parks and monuments of horticultural art are also part of the nature-reserve fund, although their share is less than 1 %.

As far as natural reserves, zakazniks, and nature-monuments are concerned, they can be used only for ecological, educational work and tours. At the same time, the possibility for wider use of the reserves and nature-monuments territories for commercial ecotourism has been looked into. For this the corresponding economic mechanism to guarantee self-financing measures to preserve biological diversity is being created.

Ukraine has actively joined the complex development of international ecotourism process. Through this connection, the formation of interstate natural reserves within the country's territory is very important. Large tracts of land "Stuzitsa" (14665 ha) became a part of the first Central European trilateral interstate territory - biosphere reserve "Eastern Carpathian".

From the Polish side Beschadsky national park and landscape parks - Tsisniansko- Vetlinski and "Sleep Valley" are included in the territory; and from the Czech side - region of guarded landscape "Eastern Carpathian". Similar biosphere reserve "Dunaiski Plavni" is being created. There is a proposal to create such interstate biosphere reserves, as: Polish-Ukrainian "Western Polissia", Russian-Ukrainian "Briansk and Starogutsk forests" etc. Those objects might in perspective be the most popular for developing a transnational ecotourism system.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Discuss the main ideas of mismanagement.
2. What can you say about the natural resource management and the natural

resource fund?

III. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

Text C

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

In the recent past eco-tourism became more and more attractive for tourists worldwide. The position of eco-tourism and its noticeable lack of promotion within the UK are examined, while the role and potential of ecotourism in the UK is discussed.

Definition of ecotourism

Based on Fennell (2008), Ecotourism has various meanings but he suggested that five individual objectives have to be set to create ecotourism:

- Minimal impact management/small scale
- Nature-based product/low impact
- Contribution to community
- Environmental education
- Contribution to conservation

Me Laren (2003: 91) defined ecotourism as

"... a participatory experience in the natural environment. At its best, ecotravel promotes environmental conservation, international understanding and co-operation, political and economic empowerment of local populations, and cultural preservation. When ecotravel fulfils its mission, it not only has a minimal impact, but the local environment and community actually benefit from the experience and

even own or control it. At its worst, ecotravel is environmentally destructive, economically exploitive, culturally insensitive, ‘greenwashed’ travel. “

Due to the development of ecotourism, a variety of new destinations have been encountered which have been previously dismissed as isolated and unreachable for tourists. Some examples of this trend could be tropical rainforests, oceans and even desert environments, where the majority are situated in the less- developed areas on the globe. Most of these new destinations are poor and underdeveloped.

Timothy and Boyd (2003) explain that ecotourism and heritage tourism overlap, where ecotourism encompasses the natural and protected types of landscape, which include eco-tourists visiting heritage attractions. This could be for instance state houses, castles and national parks.

The problem with the term ecotourism is, that any tourist-operator can label and promote its product as ecotourism, because there are disappointingly no restriction that rule the use of it. The term ecotourism may be used inappropriate out of ignorance of the principles and ideals that the term carries, but misuse on purpose as a marketing tool also appears to be very common (Black and Crabtree 2007). Another reference from book

Forms of ecotourism in the UK

The UK has four national tourist agencies, the English Tourism Council, the National Ireland Tourist Board, VisitScotland and the Wales Tourism Board.

These promote each country to international and domestic tourists. The Green Tourism Business Scheme in the UK accredits different places for tourists which are trying to trim down their environmental impact. Every business is getting tested in a 2-year period to ensure they fulfil the criteria (i.e. support of public transport, use of local produce,...). (Green Tourism 2009).

Ecotourism is already getting promoted within the UK. An example could be the “ECO-Guide 2010” of the Tourist Information which promotes to people who love to walk in nature how they can reduce their environmental impact. It offers different walks such as some in the Lake District and where you can discover the hill carvings in Oxfordshire.

The difficulties to generate Ecotourism in UK

The problems ecotourism operators are facing when they are looking for a possible destination is that there are not a lot of natural relatively untouched areas left within the UK. Consequently it can't actually satisfy the criteria of low impact and small scale orthodox tourism. There are approximately 62 million people living in the UK and the population density amounts to 659,6 people per square mile , which is the 51st highest rate in the world. Furthermore, the Office for national Statistics predicts that the UK population will increase by 4,3 million by 2018. If that trend continues, in 2033 there will be 71,6million people living in the UK (statistics.gov.uk).

Trends and Potential in the UK

Responsible travel has been receiving quite strong coverage in UK travel media. Ecotourism is rising as a considerable market trend in the UK, as wider consumer market trends towards lifestyle marketing and ethical consumption spread to tourism, and places this in the context of campaigns by Voluntary Service Overseas and Tearfund. Between 1999 and 2001 the percentage of UK holidaymakers aspiring to be willing to pay more for an ethical holiday increased by 7 per cent from 45 per cent to 52 per cent (sagepub.com). There have been many developments in the UK with regard to the adoption of sustainable practices and techniques amongst tourism providers.

Conclusion

Ecotourism has the characteristics of sustainability, conservation and appreciation of the attraction being visited. Due to the named reasons completely orthodox ecotourism in the UK is unlikely, but if the more passive objectives like natural environment were removed, there is a great potential to generate more ecotourism. These may satisfy all the criteria's of other active components (i.e. environmental education, contribution to conservation), even it is a more artificial type of ecotourism. There are many ecotourism activities taking place in the UK but it doesn't get promoted as a major market because not that many ecotourism destinations are existing. The trends reveal that the customer demand is changing to

more sustainable types of holiday which offers a great potential to eco-tourist operators to promote and sell more of their tours.

II. Answer the questions:

1. What new information have you learnt about the English tourism?
2. Give your own opinion about the English tourism.
3. Retel Text C using the words from it as far as possible.

III. Write down the unknown words and expresions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

The conditional

<i>Існує три основних типи умовних речень</i>	
<i>Умовні речення першого типу (First Conditional)</i>	
if + present simple	Future
if you come at ten, <i>Якщо ти прийдеш о десятій,</i>	I will be ready to start. <i>я буду готовий вирушати.</i>
If the weather is fine, <i>Якщо погода буде гарною,</i>	we will go for a walk. <i>ми підемо на прогулянку.</i>
<i>Умовні речення другого типу (Second Conditional)</i>	
if + past simple	would/could/might + indefinite infinitive
If you came at ten, <i>Якби ти прийшов о десятій,</i>	I would be ready to start. <i>я б був готовий вирушати.</i>
If the weather was fine, <i>Якби погода була</i>	we would go for a walk. <i>ми б пішли на прогулянку.</i>
<i>Умовні речення третього типу (Third Conditional)</i>	

if + past perfect	would/could/might + perfect infinitive
If you had come at ten, <i>Якби ти прийшов о десятій,</i>	I would have been ready to start. <i>я б був готовий вирушати.</i>
If the weather had been fine, <i>Якби погода була гарною, (вчора)</i>	we would have gone for a walk. ; <i>ми б пішли на прогулянку.</i>

Ех. 1. Розкрийте дужки, утворюючи *First, Second* та *Third Conditional* від кожного речення. Перекладіть утворені речення.

1. If she (to find out) the truth, she (to be) very happy.
2. I (to visit) him in the hospital, if I (to know) about his illness.
3. If we (not to like) his suggestion, we (to tell) him about it.
4. If John (to want)the advice, he (to ask) you.
5. If his sister (to have) better qualification, she (to be able to) apply for better job.
6. They (to find) the solution, if they (to understand) the problem.
7. If Beth (to go) to her native town, she (to be) happier.
8. If you (not to agree) with me, I (to go) to the director.
9. What you (to do), if he (tell) you to leave?

Ех. 2. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *First, Second* та *Third Conditional*.

1. Ти б почував себе краще, якби лягав спати раніше.
2. Він краще знав би англійську, якби читав побільше англійських книжок.
3. Якби вони прийшли раніше, вони змогли б зайняти кращі місця.
4. Ми б не запізнились на поїзд, якби взяли таксі.
5. Якщо піде дощ, діти залишаться вдома.
6. Якби вчора не було так холодно, ми поїхали б за місто.

7. Якщо ти попросиш брата, він відремонтує твій велосипед.
8. Якщо він вивчить німецьку мову, він читатиме в оригіналі німецьких авторів.

Ех. 3. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи дієслова в потрібній формі.

1. If I (to have) time tonight, I (to finish) this book.
2. He (can) take you to the concert tomorrow if he (to have) a spare ticket.
3. If they (to have) plenty of time yesterday, they (to miss) the train.
4. If she (to leave) at seven o'clock, we (to ask) her to give us a lift.
5. If my friend (to phone) now, I (not to feel) so lonely.
6. If someone (to give) you a million, what you (to do)?
7. If you (to be able) to finish the job tomorrow, you (to have) a holiday.
8. If he (to check) the oil before driving, he (not to have) problems with the car.
9. If she (to be) here now, she (to help) you.

Ех. 4. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуюч *First Conditional*.

1. Я подзвоню тобі, якщо матиму час.
2. Якщо ця сукня коштуватиме надто дорого, я куплю іншу.
3. Якщо бар буде надто людним, ми підемо в інший.
4. Що ти робитимеш, якщо таксі не приїде?
5. Якщо він не зможе прийняти мене, я приїду інши: разом.
6. Вона запитас їх, чи побачить вона їх завтра.
7. Ти подзвониш мені, якщо будуть якісь проблеми?
8. Мама хвилюватиметься, якщо ти не прийдеш вчасне
9. Якщо зима буде морозною, вони кататимуться на ковзанах.
10. Він буде розлючений, якщо побачить вас тут.

Ех. 5. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Second Conditional*.

1. Лікарі допомогли б тобі, якби ти слухав їхні рекомендації.

2. Якби її чоловік був тут, вона б була щасливою.
3. Якби вона працювала наполегливіше, вона б заробляла більше.
4. Якби ми мали час, я б міг розказати тобі більше.
5. Де б ти хотів жити, якби ти не жив у Києві?
6. Якби у мене було більше грошей, я б дав тобі трохи. |
7. Якби вона знала іноземну мову, вона б могла змінити роботу.
8. Якби діти були тут, вони б допомогли батькам.
9. Якби ми побачили їх завтра, ми б віддали їм ключі.
10. Якби учень був уважним, він не зробив би стільки помилок.

Ех. 6. Перекладіть речення, використовуючи *Third Conditional*.

1. Якби він склав останній іспит, він би вступив до університету.
2. Ми пішли б на ту вечірку, якби знайшли няньку для малюка.
3. Щоб вони зробили, якби я не позичив їм грошей?
4. Якби я зустрів її раніше, я б одружився з нею, а не з Марією.
5. Якби вони захотіли, вони б побули там ще декілька днів.
6. Якби він отримав вищу освіту, він зміг би працювати на цій посаді.
7. Я б підвіз тебе, якби моя машина не зламалась вчора.
8. Ми б не замовляли таксі, якби знали, як це дорого!
9. Вона б не відправила сина до тієї школи, якби знала достеменно, що то за школа.
10. Якби ти попросив його раніше, він зміг би тобі позичити трохи грошей.

Зверніть увагу!

В додаткових підрядних реченнях, що залежали від дієслова (to wish), вживається Past Subjunctive (співпадає по формі з Past Indefinite) та Past Perfect Subjunctive (співпадає по формі з Past Perfect)

I wish you **were** here.

—Я б хотів, щоб ти був тут.

—Шкода, що ти не тут.

(Second Conditional)

I wish I **had not told** you the truth.

—Шкода, що я розповів вам правду. (Third Conditional)

—Добре було б, якби я не розповів вам правду.

I wish he **would agree** to go there.

—Я б хотів, щоб він погодився поїхати туди. (Would + Infinitive)

*Зверніть увагу, що в додаткових підрядних реченнях, які залежать від дієслова to wish, вживається **would + infinitive**, якщо ми хочемо висловити бажання про те, щоб ситуація змінилася або зараз, або в майбутньому, хоча не дуже сподіваємось на це.*

В більшості випадків зміна ситуації не залежить від особи, що висловлює побажання.

I wish + subject + would + infinitive

I wish he would ring me up.

Мені б хотілось, щоб він подзвонив мені.

Ex. 7. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у відповідній формі.

1. If Frank's (to go) out, we (would ask) John to help us.
2. If Sally (to have) spare time, she could pay you more attention.
3. If she (not to hear) the news, she wouldn't have gone there.
4. If the factory (not to cut back) production, many people would have lost their work.
5. If the train (to be) less crowded, we would be more comfortable.

6. What would they have done if we (not to help) them?
7. If we (to be) there, it wouldn't happened.
8. He might have heard the news, if he (not to turn on) the radio.
9. If the boy (to be) attentive, he won't make any mistakes in his dictation.
10. If you (to ask) her for tickets, she could have given you some.
11. If he (not to come) home, he wouldn't have noticed the fire.
12. If I (not to be) in a shower, I would answer the call.
13. We wouldn't have gone to this party if we (to know) the truth.
14. If you (to visit) the dentist, you wouldn't have a problem with your tooth.
15. If I (not to be) out of university, I will be working as a foreign correspondent.

Ex. 8. Утворіть умовні речення.

1. He drinks too much coffee. He doesn't feel calm. If ...
2. You can't type. You are not able to operate a computer. If ...
3. They didn't know the sign language, so they didn't understand the indians. If ...
4. Frank ate too much sweets, so he felt sick. If ...
5. I will not phone them, because it's too late. If ...
6. She doesn't understand the problem. She won't find a solution. If ...
7. The travellers lost their way, because it was dark in the wood. If ...
8. I am not in your position. I am not able to advice you. If ...
9. She left the child alone, so he hurt his hand. If ...
10. We will have been working all afternoon, we will need a glass of juice. If ...
11. He walked to the office in the rain, so he got wet. If...
12. Steven didn't study at all, so he failed his exam. If ...
13. I don't want to be late for plane, so I will take taxi. If ...
14. They ran out of money, so they returned from their holiday early. If ...
15. It is late, and we have to go home. If ...

Ех. 9. Утворіть умовні речення.

1. I'm not a millionaire. I will not buy my wife a palace. If ...
2. The colour of this drink looks wrong, I will not taste it. If ...
3. Al is not fit. He will not go surfing. If ...
4. My mother will come at seven, so we will have supper together. If ...
5. His house didn't burn down. The firemen came at once. If ...
6. This fish isn't fresh. It smells so disgusting. If ...
7. This boy is short. He can't play basketball. If ...
8. The weather isn't sunny. They will stay indoors. If ...
9. I don't know what you want, so I can't help you. If ...
10. She wasn't back early, she couldn't buy some bread .If ...
11. Tom had an accident. He wasn't watching the road. If ..J
12. This room belongs to man, because there is a pipe on the table. If ...
13. I will not visit him, so he will be upset. If ...
14. The pupil didn't enjoy school, so he didn't do well. If ...
15. She will call in the evening, so you will take the message. If ...

<p><i>Існує ще один тип умовних речень. Його часто називають “Zero Conditional”</i></p>	
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
If the temperature is below zero	water freezes . the red light appears .
Present Simple	If + Present Simple
She always complains to her mother	if somebody offends her.
The red light appears	if the camera is on.

Ех. 10. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи “Zero Conditional”.

Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Her child says hello if he (to see) you.

2. If the dog is angry, it always (to bark).
3. The toy (not to work) if the batteries are flat.
4. If the machine (not to have) enough oil, it doesn't work.
5. If you go in the best seats, you (to get) a free drink.
6. If the hot-air balloon (to be) filled with air, it rises.
7. The alarm (to raise) automatically if fire is discovered.
8. Water (to change) into ice if it (to freez).
9. If water boils, it (to change) into steam.
10. If she puts her money in a bank, she (to get) five per cent

Ex. 11. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи необхідну форму *Subjunctive* після “*I wish*”.

1. I wish I (to know) French.
2. She fell and broke her leg. I wish she (to be) more careful.
3. I wish you (to read) more English books in future.
4. I feel sick. I wish I (not to eat) all the ice cream.
5. They need a singer for the choir. I wish I (can) sing.
6. My parrot has died. I wish I (to look after) it better.
7. I can't remember her telephone number. I wish I (can).
8. I wish I (not to lend) him my car: he has broken it.
9. My watch has stopped. I wish I (to have) a better watch.
10. I feel so tired. I wish I (not to stay up) so late last night.
11. My apartment is rather small. I wish I (to have) a bigger one.
12. I wish I (not to spend) all my money last night.
13. I wish I (to know) the answer to this question.
14. I wish you (to phone) me yesterday.
15. I wish I (to know) then what I know now.

Ex. 12. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи “*I wish*”.

1. Якби я мав вільний час зараз!

2. Шкода, що я запізнився на зустріч.
3. Якби я вмів малювати!
4. Шкода, що вона не знала відповіді на запитання.
5. Добре було б, якби у мене була відпустка зараз.
6. Шкода, що я послухав їхньої поради.
7. Жаль, що вони не змінили своєї думки.
8. Добре було б, якби ти знав правду.
9. Якби ти сказав мені про це рішення!
10. Шкода, що він не припинив робити такі помилки.
11. Жаль, що вона хворіє.
12. Шкода, що вже пізно йти на збори.
13. Вона шкодувала, що перестала працювати там.
14. Якби він вмів плавати!
15. Добре було б, якби ви взяли участь в обговоренні цього проекту.
16. Шкода, що ти не застав мене вдома.
17. Жаль, що дитина не цікавиться історією.
18. Шкода, що ви провели літо в місті.
19. Шкода, що він не в Києві.
20. Я б хотів згадати її адресу.
21. Шкода, що вона не розуміє класичної музики.
22. Я жалкую, що не відвідав цю виставку.
- 23.

Ex. 13. Перепишіть речення, використовуючи *Mixed Conditionals*. Перекладіть їх українською.

1. If I were you, I (to check) the facts before I accused them.
2. If she were in your position, she (to help) him by now.
3. If you had not caught the flu you not (to feel) ill now.
4. If he (not to play) football yesterday, he (to feel) better today.

5. If she (to be) as silly as you say, she (not to answer) all the questions.
6. They (not to join) that expedition if they (to be) as timid as you think.
7. If you (not to remind) me before, I (to forget) about it now.
8. He (not to be) in the prison now if he (not to steal) the money.
9. If they (to invite) me yesterday, I (to come) to their place tonight.
10. If she is so hungry, she (not to miss) dinner.

Ех. 14. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Шкода, що я вирішив працювати в цій фірмі.
2. Якби він мав час, він поїхав би у відпустку наступного місяця.
3. Якби я був обачнішим, я вчора не відповідав би на їхні питання без адвоката.
4. Шкода, що ми не пішли на вечірку.
5. Якби вона прийшла сюди сьогодні увечері, я б поговорив з нею.
6. Якби ти їх попередив, вони б не зробили цього зараз.
7. Я б хотів бути сильнішим.
8. Якщо він перекладе цю статтю до кінця тижня, він віддасть її редактору.
9. Якби ти міг прожити життя знову, щоб ти робив?
10. Шкода, що він втратив всі свої гроші.
11. Якби ти був молодшим, ти взяв би участь в перегонах.
12. Якби я знав, що я захворію, я б не погодився на участь в конференції.

Ех. 15. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Я б хотіла, щоб вона кинула палити.
2. Я б хотів бути льотчиком.
3. Якби вони були тут зразу, ми б зустріли їх.
4. Шкода, що вчора йшов сніг.
5. Якби він вчора приніс гроші, ми б сьогодні заплатили за новий телевізор.
6. Якби вона не залишила вікно відчиненим, вона б почула телефонний

дзвінок.

7. Шкода, що він така неприємна людина.
8. Якби ти міг змінити щось в своєму житті, щоб ти змінив?
9. Він в Києві. Якби він поїхав, його батьки сказали б нам про це вчора.
10. Якщо він не палитиме, він швидко вилікується.
11. Шкода, що у мене нема часу на цю роботу.
12. Якби вона більше тренувалась перед змаганням, вона б перемогла сьогодні.
13. Якби він був на двадцять років старший!
14. Якби вона послухала моєї поради, вона б не жалкувала про це зараз.
15. Шкода, що я не відповів на цей лист!

LESSON 4

Text A

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Business tourism or **business travel** is a more limited and focused subset of regular tourism. During business tourism (traveling), individuals are still working and being paid, but are doing so away from both their workplace and home.

Some definitions of tourism exclude business travel. However, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

Primary business tourism activities include meetings, and attending conferences and exhibitions. Despite the term business in business tourism, when individuals from government or non-profit organizations engage in similar activities, this is still categorized as business tourism (travel).

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Historically, business tourism takes the form of traveling to, spending money and staying abroad, being away for some time, and has a history as long as that of international trade. In late 20th century, business tourism was seen as a major industry.

According to the 1998 data from the British Tourist Authority and London Tourist Board, business tourism accounted for about 14% of all trips to or within the UK, and 15% of the tourist market within the UK. A 2005 estimate suggested that those numbers for UK may be closer to 30%. Sharma (2004) cited a UNWTO estimated that business tourism accounts for 30% of international tourism, through its importance varies significantly between different countries.

Compared to regular tourism, business tourism involves a smaller section of the population, with different motivations, and additional freedom-of-choice-limiting constraints imposed through the business aspects. Destinations of business tourism are much more likely to be areas significantly developed for business purposes (cities, industrial regions, etc.). An average business tourist is more wealthy than an average leisure tourist, and is expected to spend more money.

Business tourism can be divided into primary and secondary activities. Primary ones are business (work)-related, and included activities such as consultancy, inspections, and attending meetings. Secondary ones are related to tourism (leisure)

and include activities such as dining out, recreation, shopping, sightseeing, meeting others for leisure activities, and so on. While the primary ones tend to be seen as more important, the secondary ones are nonetheless often described as "substantial".

Business tourism can involve individual and small-group travel, and destinations can include small to larger meetings, including conventions and conferences, trade fairs, and exhibitions. In the US, about half of business tourism involves attending a large meeting of some kind.

Most tourist facilities, such as airports, restaurants and hotels, are shared between leisure and business tourists, through a seasonal difference is often apparent (for example, business tourism may use those facilities during times less attractive for leisure tourists, such as when the weather conditions are less attractive).

Business tourism can be divided into:

- traditional business traveling, or meetings - intended for face-to-face meetings with business partners in different locations
- incentive trips - a job perk, aimed at motivating employees (for example, approximately a third of UK companies use this strategy to motivate workers)
- conference and exhibition traveling - intended for attending large-scale meetings. In an estimated number of 14,000 conferences worldwide (for 1994), primary destinations are Paris, London, Madrid, Geneva, Brussels, Washington, New York, Sydney and Singapore

The words meetings, incentive, conferences and exhibition in the context of business tourism are abbreviated as MICE.

Business tourism is a lucrative, fast-growing segment of the world's largest industry sector.

Good niches in business tourism exist for developing and transition economies. These countries can market themselves as cost-effective, yet exotic locales, where corporate objectives can be met in a rejuvenating setting. The challenge is to identify the competitive trends, and meet business travellers' needs for both efficiency and relaxation. ITC consultant Dorothy Riddle outlines major trends and specific niche opportunities for developing and transition economies.

Tourism is the world's largest industry, responsible for more than one in ten jobs globally. In many developing and transition economies, tourism has emerged as the dominant tool for economic growth. There will be 700 million international travellers by the year 2000 and one billion by 2010, according to the World Tourism Organization. The industry is expected to generate over US\$ 5 trillion in economic activity and 245 million direct and indirect jobs worldwide by the year 2000.

Business travel accounts for approximately 9% of all international travel. Business tourism is defined as leisure activities in conjunction with business travel. Business tourists are less cost-sensitive than leisure tourists, spending on average twice as much per day. Their purchase decisions are influenced primarily by their ability to use time efficiently within business travel schedules.

As two-thirds of business travellers extend their business trips for pleasure when they can, there is enormous potential in this market. Business tourism is expected to be one of the hottest growth markets for travel industry providers in the years ahead. Developing and transition economies interested in expanding revenues from business tourism need to focus on both the individual business traveller and the meetings and conventions market.

Attracting business tourists

Business travellers typically have some free time when they are away from home. They are most likely to participate in tourism activities if the effort required is minimal and the risks are low. Hotels typically serve as the starting point in terms of providing information and tourist options. Longer-staying guests at new extended-stay hotel properties will also be looking for evening and weekend tourism options.

Opportunities exist to work with hotels to develop an in-house TV channel that features activities appealing to business tourists such as weekend tours, theatre, golf options, restaurants, special cultural and recreational events and flight departure information.

Extend hotel access

Extended hotel room access can encourage business travellers to extend their stay before or after their business meetings. The standard industry practice of delaying check-in until after 15:00 and requiring check-out by noon discourages business tourism add-ons. Some United States hotel chains now routinely offer check-in times as early as 7:00 and check-out as late as 18:00, with many hotels having established a 24-hour check-in/check-out policy that allows guests to check out a full day after checking in.

Increase hotel business centres

Another way to encourage extended stays is to provide business support facilities so that the traveller can transact business efficiently 24 hours a day. An increasing number of hotels - following the model of airline business lounges - are embracing the concept of business-class rooms that feature enhanced work space and lighting, Internet access via the TV, data ports, two-line cordless phones, and private faxes. One chain, which became the first United States hotel chain to take its business class rooms abroad in 1997, now offers such rooms in 29 countries. When coupled with 24-hour business service centres, the result is often an increase in guests who extend their stay and engage in tourism activities.

Opportunities exist to work with hotels in order to upgrade their business support services.

Influence corporate travel managers

Arrival and departure times are often selected by corporate travel managers rather than by the individual business traveller. For example, a leading company in corporate travel generates US\$ 2.5 billion in annual sales and has locations in over 18 countries. It is followed by another travel service firm, which also owns the world's largest service-voucher business and jointly owns the number-two car rental firm in Europe, and a United Kingdom-based travel company.

Developing and transition economies can market business tourism options to corporate travel managers in order to influence travel schedules, such as including early arrival so travellers are rested and can conduct business efficiently.

Develop airport tourism

Often overlooked is the tourism potential for business travellers in transit at airports for more than three hours (apart from duty-free shopping). Some hub airports are beginning to offer one-hour sightseeing packages, structured so that travellers either remain in-transit or have expedited customs and immigration clearance. By offering travellers an opportunity to see a bit of the country around the airport, they may be encouraged to return for a planned stay.

Developing and transition economies can work with their airports to make an inventory of the activities available to business travellers. Gaps to be addressed may include business centres with Internet access, exercise facilities, day rest rooms booked on a hourly basis, extended shopping options and short tours.

II. Answer the questions

1. What are the peculiarities of business tourism?
2. What does business tourism include?
3. Why do you think an average business tourist is more wealthy than an average leisure tourist?
4. What is primary and secondary business tourism?
5. What can business tourism be divided into?
6. Prove that tourism is the world's largest industry. What is the per cent of business tourism in all the Tourism industry?
7. What are the business tourists attracted by?
8. What can you say about the hotel business centers?
9. What is the influence of corporate travel managers on tourism?
10. What is the role of airport tourism developing?

II. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

Text B

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

Attracting conventions and meetings

Conventions represent the highest incidence of business travel, and both conventions and corporate meetings are on the rise as the pace of international business accelerates. Attracting such major events requires marketing to meeting and convention planners, as well as to major trade fair organizers. The market for small, fast-turnaround meetings is also growing rapidly.

There is a tremendous opportunity for developing and transition economies to attract meeting and convention traffic through the promotion of "off-the-beaten-track" locations, high-quality services and cost-effective options.

Countries are increasingly looking for ways to enhance their attractiveness as a convention destination. For example, Subic Bay, Philippines, has converted a former United States naval base to a Filipino free trade zone, airport and meetings destination. Some 280 United States corporations have set up offices at the site with business amenities including 802 guest rooms and meeting rooms which accommodate up to 1,000 people. Beyond the hotel facilities, Subic Bay features horseback riding stables, a go-cart track, and more than 20,000 acres of virgin rainforest. The complex also offers a Jungle Environment Survival Training Camp, which operates tours by local Aeta tribesmen who trained American soldiers in jungle survival skills.

Developing and transition economies have an opportunity to strategically position themselves to convention and meeting organizers as a world class corporate destination with "out-of-this-world" tourism potential.

Business services for tourist resorts

Upscale resorts opening around the world, as well as hotel properties being converted to conference resorts, are blending resort spa facilities with full-service business amenities. For example, a large hotel in Jimbaran Bali, Indonesia, has been designed with a business centre, multiple outdoor function areas, meeting rooms and in-room facilities such as computer outlets and larger work areas. Similarly, a new

large hotel on Mexico's Pacific coast, which boasts a butler service, is being marketed specifically as a meeting retreat for corporate chief executive officers, high-ranking government officials and international business travellers and their families.

Developing and transition economies can market themselves as cost-effective, yet exotic locales, where corporate objectives can be met in a rejuvenating setting.

Tourism packages for conventions

International trade shows and conferences attract hundreds to thousands of delegates, often from many countries. Tourism and convention planners often include tourism add-ons for delegates. These events may include city tours, golf and sightseeing as a regular part of their programmes.

Golf add-ons can be particularly lucrative. A recent study by the National Golf Foundation in the United States found that golfers travelled more frequently and stayed longer than non-golfers. In an effort to fit golf into their business trips, business travellers lengthened their stay or took additional business trips in order to golf while entertaining clients.

Local suppliers should explore partnerships with local trade and convention planners to develop packages for incoming delegates.

Accompanying families. A growing number of business travellers bring families on business trips. This creates an opportunity to work with hotels and convention centres to develop new offerings for children and spouses during business meetings. A world-famous hotel in Scotland, for example, has introduced a programme for children with diversions including a playroom, country club and participation in sporting activities. In London, a five-star hotel offers a "Mary Poppins package" which includes a trained nanny who will take children on sightseeing trips while parents are working.

Niche companies focusing on children are appearing. One organization in New Orleans in the United States, for example, is a subcontractor to destination management companies to provide programmes for children during meetings or conventions. Most destination management companies are neither equipped nor

have the desire to organize children's programmes, and are happy to refer business to niche market players. In Orlando in the United States, a woman used her training in early childhood education, combined with accreditation courses in meeting planning, to launch her business providing programmes for accompanying youngsters.

The family market is expected to grow significantly in the next millennium, as executives working longer hours look for ways to balance work and family. Recent reports by the Travel Industry Association of America indicate that the number of people who bring children along on business trips jumped by 55% between 1990 and 1996. Many hotel properties now have facilities for children, and the number and variety of schemes is growing yearly. These hotels are competitively priced and range from "kids stay for free" schemes to discounts for individuals with children. Amenities include special children's check-in counters, educational and child care programmes and separate swimming pools.

Developing and transition economies must ensure that their hotels can offer a safe and child-friendly "package" for business executives travelling with children.

Adventure travel. Executives are increasingly attracted to the adventure venue business trip, which combines team building and strategic planning needs with adventure travel. One company, for example, designs adventure vacations for organizations designed to boost morale and develop leadership in corporate employees, while providing a "perk" in the way of a rafting trip or other exciting recreational venues.

Developing and transition economies already positioned in leisure adventure tourism can extend such products to the business traveller.

Corporate travel experts. Travel expenses have become the second or third largest controllable expense for most corporations engaged in business travel. As a result, heads of firms are becoming directly involved in mandating and monitoring travel policy. Close to 90% of United States companies now centralize their travel-policy development, 85% centralize cost monitoring, and slightly more than half centralize reservations and ticketing. Developing and transition economies should

focus business tourism marketing efforts on corporate travel management departments.

Corporate travel agents. More than half of corporate companies deal directly with airlines and two-thirds with hotels, often through on-line booking. Corporate travel agents, however, continue to remain an important contact for corporate travel buyers. Over 60% of corporate travel buyers use the services of a designated agent and 10% use the services of a travel management company. There is a growing trend towards agency in-plants. These are individuals placed by their agencies within a corporation and dedicated to accommodating employees' corporate travel needs.

These agents have a high ability to influence business tourism options. Developing and transition economies will need to cultivate relationships with these purchase decision "influencers".

Travel management companies. Unlike travel agents, travel management companies see themselves as consultants with a focus on service and quality. In the United States, using travel management companies has become so integral to securing corporate business that it has become a prerequisite for many industry suppliers. Large agencies in several countries provide strategic planning as well as implementation to corporate travellers.

Developing and transition economies will need to develop strategic relationships and build their credibility with corporate travel management companies in order to successfully penetrate the business tourism potential of many countries.

II. Answer the questions

1. What are the examples of the ways to enhance the attractiveness as a convention destination?
2. What are the business services for tourist resorts?
3. What are the tourism packages for conventions?
4. Why do you think the business travelers bring families with them?
5. How is the family market expected to grow?

6. What is the result of travel expenses for the most corporations engaged in business travel?
7. What is the role of corporate travel agents?
8. In what way do the travel management companies see themselves?

III. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

Text C

I. Read, translate and retell the text:

New technologies. Internet promotion

As in other areas of business, the Internet is becoming more important in promoting business tourism options and supporting travel arrangements. Bulgaria, for example, is promoting itself on the Internet as a business tourism destination. To attract business events, it highlights its world-class, modern facilities, recreational add-ons, quality service, a geographic location in the centre of Europe and cultural attractions. Evolving Internet technologies facilitate on-line booking directly with airlines, hotels and car rental companies, bypassing the traditional global distribution system while still consolidating all the data. As long as applications have compatible design features, users can book flights and link parts of reservations from multiple web sites in one passenger name record.

Developing and transition economies are advised to ensure that their Internet offerings are compatible with international programming standards and to provide business-specific tourism information on their national or regional tourism web sites.

Electronic ticketing. Business travellers are becoming used to a "ticketless" environment for travel. Increasingly, travellers require only a confirmation number (obtained by phone or on-line) or a faxed document instead of an actual ticket in order to check in for a flight. Some airports now offer machines similar to automatic

teller machines into which travellers can insert a frequent flyer card or credit card, select seats and obtain boarding passes.

Developing and transition markets that implement streamlined technologies and processes for business travellers will be more successful in attracting them.

Computerized reservations. Computerized hotel reservation systems are making it possible to record the details of customer preference (based on special requests made during a stay) and then replicate that experience during the next visit (including assigning the same room). Opportunities exist to replicate this tracking for corporate meetings, thereby streamlining the planning process for frequent corporate users.

Industry sector specialization. Business travel support is becoming more specialized by industry sector. For example, one New York niche agency player caters to specific groups of professionals through five divisions: The Lawyer's Travel Service, The Advertiser's Travel Service, The Banker's Travel Service, and The Consultant's Travel Service. Developing and transition economies should consider niche marketing channels when promoting business tourism.

Business alliances. Partnership arrangements are providing a seamless level of service to business travellers which is global in scope and competitiveness. For example, four alliance partners - Delta Airlines, Swissair, Sabena and Austrian Airlines - launched a meetings and incentives programme to streamline group travel arrangements to four continents. The programme allows meeting and incentive customers to make all required flight arrangements to any destination with one phone call to any of the four airlines. The programme is designed to create an easy-to-use, seamless meeting product which will help the airlines capitalize on opportunities in the booming international meetings market.

Developing and transition economies can benefit from creating alliances that encourage integration of scheduling and reservation systems to provide enhanced service to their international business clients.

Security concerns. Increased concerns over security, particularly for women travellers, provide niche opportunities. Training for hotel staff on security measures,

plus security services such as escorting business travellers to their rooms, may increase market share. There may also be opportunities to provide "safe" evening and weekend events such as theatre outings or tours for women business travellers. Developing and transition economies may wish to develop and provide business tourism offerings specifically for travelling business women.

Business travel. Business tourism is a fast-growing, lucrative market segment. It requires a targeted marketing approach that packages currently fragmented offerings into coherent, flexible and easily accessible add-ons to business travel.

Niche market players in developing and transition economies need to influence the amount of discretionary time business travellers spend. Creating and promoting time-efficient packaged options is a must. Successful growth in business tourism will require the cooperation of a range of domestic players, including airports, airlines and ground transportation, hotels, convention centres and tourism support services. Lesser-known destinations can raise their profile as a business destination where add-on activities are available and attractive by using the Internet appropriately.

Business travellers are most likely to take advantage of ancillary tourism activities if:

- There are readily-accessible options designed with their needs in mind (such as short tours, golf options or executive gift services).
- The quality of service they receive as business travellers is consistently high across all sectors.
- They are able to transact their business efficiently so that they have leisure time available.
- It is easy to extend their stay in terms of hotel check-in and check-out policies and visa extensions (if relevant).
- Off-site activities are known to operate on time, so travellers can arrive on schedule for business commitments.

II. Answer the questions:

1. The internet is becoming more important in promoting business tourism, isn't it?
2. What are the advantages of internet technologies facilities?
3. What can you say about electronic ticketing?
4. What can computerized reservation systems do?
5. Business travel is the successful growth in business tourism, isn't it?
6. When can business travelers take advantage of ancillary tourism activities?

III. Write down the unknown words and expressions from the text (not less than 50) and translate them.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Non-finite Forms of the verbs

Випадки в яких інфінітив вживається без частки "to":

- після модальних дієслів;
- після дієслів **to make** та **to let**;
- після виразів: **would rather ...**, **had better ...**, **would sooner**

*у звороті "Об'єктивний відмінок з інфінітивом" після дієслів **to see**, **to watch**, **to hear**, **to feel**, etc.*

Ex. 1. Вставте частку "to" де необхідно.

1. I think I can't ... help you.
2. We had better ... say it at once.
3. May day I ... come in?
4. He likes ... watch television.
5. Jane couldn't ... open the door.
6. Tom works because he needs ... eat.
7. He isn't going ... answer my question.
8. You would rather not ... tell them the truth.

9. I heard him ... sing.
10. I'm planning ... visit Rome.
11. The children were not allowed ... eat an ice-cream.
12. She said she would sooner ... stay in the city.

Ex. 2. Замініть підкреслені частини речень інфінітивними зворотами.

Ex. He has a lot of books which he can read.

He has a lot of books **to read**.

1. I would like to offer you the dress which you can buy.
2. Have you chosen the project of the house which you will build?
3. Is there something which you can show us?
4. Here is a man who will do this work.
5. Could you give me a book which I can read?
6. Jack's brought us a new film which we can see.
7. They have a lot of work which they must finish in time.
8. She has less time in which she will tell you everything.
9. Here is an interesting physical process which we can study.
10. Mother bought a lot of fruit which we can eat.
11. You can put on the coat which will warm you.
12. Our teacher gives us many rules which we must learn.
13. Can you give me a pen which I can write with?
14. Here are some proposals which we have to discuss.
15. Has she typed the documents which I will sign?

Ex. 3. Перекладіть англійською мовою, замінюючи виділені частини речення інфінітивними зворотами.

Ex. Ось стаття, яку необхідно перекласти.

Here is an article **to translate**.

1. Я знайшов інформацію, яку використаю в доповіді.
2. Лікар прописав мені ліки, які необхідно приймати щодня.

3. Ось програма, яку можна подивитись.
4. Він приніс статтю, яку треба обговорити
5. Мама взяла ніж, щоб нарізати хліба.
6. У них є гарний сад, де можна відпочити.
7. Я дам тобі попити води.
8. У мене є товариш, з яким я можу поговорити про це.
9. Батько приніс нам гру, в яку можна грати.
10. Візьми таксі, щоб не запізнитися.
11. Ось річка, яку треба переплисти.
12. Вона придбала модний одяг, в якому піде на дискотеку.
13. Це люди, які допоможуть вам у роботі.
14. Вчитель продиктував учням запитання, на які треба відповісти.
15. У цього пацієнта рана, яку необхідно обстежити.

Ex. 4. Замініть підкреслені підрядні речення інфінітивними зворотами.

Ex. He is so busy that he can't answer your call.

He is too busy to answer your call.

1. She is so weak that she can't go out.
2. They will be so busy that they will not meet you at the station.
3. This cat is so fat that it can't catch a mouse.
4. The game was so boring that fidn't want to play it.
5. This story was so unbelievable that we didn't believe him.
6. The weather is so hot that we will not leave the house.
7. That bar was so dirty that nobody wanted to eat there.
8. The water is so cold that I don't want swim in the river.
9. He is so stupid that he can't learn a single thing.
10. She had very little money and she couldn't buy that dress.
11. The rule is so difficult that pupils don't understand it.
12. Her dress is so dirty that she can't wash it up.

Форми інфінітива		
	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	—
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	—

Зверніть увагу на значення різних форм інфінітива!

Active	Indefinite	I am (always) glad to help you.	<i>Я радий (завжди) допомогти вам.</i>
	Continuous	I am glad to be helping you now.	<i>Я радий, що допомагаю вам зараз.</i>
	Perfect	I am glad to have helped you.	<i>Я радий, що допоміг вам.</i>
	Perfect Continuous	I am glad to have been helping you since morning.	<i>Я радий, що допомагаю вам з ранку.</i>
Passive	Indefinite	I am (always) glad to be helped .	<i>Я (завжди) радий, коли мені допомагають.</i>
	Perfect	I am glad to have been helped .	<i>Я радий, що мені допомогли.</i>

Ex. 5. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи *Active Infinitive* та *Passive Infinitive*.

1. Я хотів, щоб мене проінформували про їх прибуття.
2. Вона не хоче, щоб її відправили в село на літні канікули.
3. Він наполягає, щоб йому сказали всю правду.
4. Ми хочемо запросити його на зустріч.

5. Він сподівається, що йому допоможуть.
6. Я думаю надіслати йому листа, як тільки приїду з Харкова.
7. Вони раді, що їм надіслали запрошення на весілля.
8. Я не маю права втручатись в це.
9. Він не любить, коли його провідують в той час, коли він хворіє.
10. Вона не любить, коли їй заважають під час роботи.
11. Я хотів показати їм дорогу до станції.
12. Тварини не люблять, коли їх дратують.
13. Вона рада, що їй дають відпустку у серпні.
14. Діти були щасливі, що їм дозволили піти на річку.

Ex. 6. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи відповідну форму інфінітива.

1. She seems (to translate) scientific articles.
2. She seems (to translate) a scientific article at the moment.
3. She seems (to translate) two articles already.
4. She seems (to translate) this article since early morning.
5. Beth likes (to run) every morning before breakfast.
6. He was glad (to find) his gloves.
7. Jane is sorry (to break) a cup.
8. We were very pleased (to receive) their invitation.
9. The pupils want (to help) by his teacher.
10. I am disappointed (to miss) him.
11. She is pleased (to meet) her friend finally.
12. I expect (to tell) the news by them.
13. She pretended (not to listen) to the teacher.
14. They are glad (to do) all the work before.
15. He is glad (to speak) with her now.

Ех. 7. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи відповідну форму інфінітива.

1. I am glad (to work) with you.
2. I am glad (to work) with you now.
3. I am glad (to work) with you since morning.
4. We wanted (to recognize) by them at once.
5. She always wants (to talk) about.
6. He pretended (to sleep) and (not to hear) the telephone ring.
7. They are lucky (to see) so many countries.
8. My younger sister doesn't like (to treat) like a child.
9. Ann seems (to discuss) a very important problem now.
10. This actor doesn't like (to interview) by the reporters.
11. The child didn't want (to forbid) to go for a walk.
12. The teacher wants (to tell) if the student can't attend a lecture.
13. He seemed (not to understand) what I told him.
14. She hates (to wear) a suit.
15. The policeman told him (not to drive) so fast.

Ех. 8. Перекладіть англійською, вживаючи відповідну форму інфінітива.

1. Він вирішив не дзвонити їй.
2. Ми думаємо не залишатися тут до кінця лекції.
3. Здається, зараз іде сніг.
4. Вона вирішила не робити цього.
5. Він любить розповідати смішні історії.
6. Він любить, коли йому розповідають смішні історії.
7. Він задоволений, що йому розповіли цю історію.
8. Я зупинився, щоб подивитись на гру самодіяльних артистів.
9. Вона не задоволена, що її зупинила поліція.
10. Ми раді, що застали його вдома.
11. Приємно було знову плавати в морі.
12. Здавалося, що іде дощ.

13. Я сподівався бути запрошеним на їхнє весілля.
14. Він був задоволений, що відповів на всі питання.
15. Мені приємно розмовляти з тобою зараз.
16. Мені завжди приємно розмовляти з тобою.
17. Вона не любить, коли за нею спостерігають під час роботи.

Ех. 9. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи відповідну форму інфінітива.

1. Вона удає, що не помічає нас.
2. Вона удає, що не помітила нас.
3. Вона удає, що не любить, коли її помічають.
4. Я жалкую, що не знайшов вас.
5. Він попросив, щоб його відвели до менеджера.
6. Вона не задоволена, що працює зараз.
7. Ми розчаровані, що шукаємо його з ранку.
8. Ми розчаровані, що не знайшли його.
9. Він не хотів, щоб його знайшли.
10. Вона щаслива, що знову вдома.
11. Всі люблять, коли їм довіряють.
12. Я радий, що знову граю в хокей.
13. Він був щасливий, що знову в рідному місті.
14. Я щаслива, що закінчила свою книжку.
15. Здається, дме сильний вітер.

Запам'ятайте!

Complex Object складається з: іменника у загальному відмінку або займенника в об'єктному відмінку та інфінітива як дійсного, так і пасивного стану:

I like **him to dance**.

Мені подобається як він танцює.

I want **you to give** me this book.

Я хочу, щоб ти дав мені цю книжку.

*Українською мовою **Complex Object** найчастіше перекладається підрядним додатковим реченням.*

***Complex Object** вживається після дієслів, що виражають бажання, почуття:*

to want to like to desire

to wish to hate should (would) like

Ex. 10. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object*.

1. Вона хоче, щоб ви заспокоїли дітей.
2. Ми бажаємо, щоб ти була щасливою.
3. Я хотів би, щоб ти зберіг цей секрет.
4. Ніхто не хотів, щоб він зіпсував вечірку.
5. Дівчина любить, щоб бабуся розповідала їй казки.
6. Поліція хоче, щоб люди знали про цей злочин.
7. Хлопчик хоче, щоб батьки купили йому найсучасніший комп'ютер.
8. Він не хотів, щоб я будив його.
9. Ми б хотіли, щоб люди стали добрішими.
10. Вони хочуть, щоб ця жінка навчала їхніх дітей французької мови.
11. Хочеш, я дам тобі свій новий диск?
12. Професор не хотів, щоб студенти припиняли дослідження.
13. Я б хотів, щоб ця комп'ютерна програма була сучаснішою.
14. Чому вони не хочуть, щоб ми говорили про це?

15. Він хоче, щоб вам допомогли.

Ех. 11. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object*.

1. Я знаю, що він тяжко працює.
2. Поліція припускала, що вони можуть бути винними.
3. Ми вважаємо, що ця скарга помилкова.
4. Він не знає, що вона зацікавлена в цих дослідженнях.
5. Вони вважали, що робота буде надто важкою.
6. Ми навіть не чекали, що вони такі гостинні. Я сподіваюсь, ти поговориш з ним.
7. Чому вона не припускає, що вони вислухають її.
8. Ти чекав, що ця задача буде такою складною?
9. Ми знаємо, що він дуже кваліфікований лікар.
10. Він уявляв її кращою.
11. Учні не вважають це завдання складним.
12. Ми можемо сподіватись, що він змінить свою думку?
13. Ти вважаєш цих людей надто настирними?
14. Ніхто не чекав, що цю роботу закінчать вчасно.

Ех. 12. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object*.

1. Я хочу привчити їх дотримуватися обіцянок.
2. Лікар не дозволяє, щоб я носив важкі речі.
3. Хто розпорядився, щоб їх пропустили?
4. Вона привчила їх вставати рано.
5. Ніхто не може примусити нас робити це.
6. Не змушуйте хворого багато говорити.
7. Чому ти не дозволив їм піти?
8. Не дозволяй їм поспішати з прийняттям рішення.
9. Які обставини спонукають їх повернутись?
10. Я хочу, щоб ти заставив його повернути гроші.

Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс вживається після дієслів, що виражають фізичне сприйняття:

to see to notice to watch
to hear to observe to feel

Інфінітив після цих дієслів вживається без "to"

I noticed **her enter** the room.

Я помітив, як вона зайшла до кімнати.

Ех. 13. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object* з інфінітивом.

1. Я відчув, як змінився його настрій.
2. Ми не бачили, як вони наблизились до нас.
3. Він не помітив, як його голос затремтів.
4. Вона відчула, як мороз торкнувся її обличчя.
5. Ти бачив, як корабель вийшов з порту?
6. Ти помітив, що він посміхнувся?
7. Я спостерігав, як вони заговорили з незнайомцем.
8. Розмовляючи, ми не помітили, як настав вечір.
9. Ви коли-небудь чули, як вона співає?
10. Я не міг бачити, що хлопці побігли до води.
11. Мати не помітила, як дитина заснула.
12. Ми спостерігали, як сонце сіло.
13. Вона не помітила, як офіціант приніс її замовлення.
14. Я чув, як ви дали йому добру пораду.
15. Ми помітили, як незнайома жінка підійшла до вас.

Ех. 14. Перефразуйте речення, використовуючи *Complex Object* з дієприкметником.

1. They were playing football. We watched them.
2. He was going along the street. I saw him.
3. She was telling lie. We heard it.

4. They were dancing. I didn't see them.
5. The wind was getting stronger. He felt it.
6. The two man were laughing at him. He noticed it.
7. My grandmother was sitting in the arm-chair. I saw her.
8. Somebody was touching his hand. He felt it.
9. The man was getting angry. We felt it.
10. Children were playing with a dog. Did you see them?
11. His wife was washing up. He watched her.
12. The typist was typing a letter. I watched her.

Ex. 15. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object* з інфінітивом або дієприкметником, де необхідно.

1. Студенти спостерігали, як професор передивляється свої папери.
2. Я помітив, що він уважно слухає мене.
3. Ми не бачили, як гелікоптер піднявся і полетів.
4. Я щойно почув, як хтось закричав.
5. Вона спостерігала, як її мати шила сукню,
6. Глядачі побачили, як спортсмени кинулися вперед.
7. Я бачив, як мій сусід рибалив.
8. Хлопчик спостерігав, як його тітка шукає свої окуляри.
9. Він відчув, як товариш обіймає його за плечі.
10. Ти бачиш цю дівчину, що посміхається тобі?
11. Ми почули, що хтось біжить за нами.
12. Я відчув, як моє серце б'ється від щастя.
13. Він побачив, що хвилі віднесли пліт у море.
14. -Він помітив, як хлопець підняв її хустку.
15. Я бачив, як вони вечеряли в ресторані.
16. Вона відчула, що хлопчик дивиться на неї із здивуванням.
17. Генрі бачив, як він повернув направо.
18. Ми почули, як ви попереджали їх про небезпеку.

19. Я ніколи не чув, як грає цей відомий музикант.
20. Я спостерігав, як журналісти задавали питання депутату.
21. Ми спостерігали, як розвантажували товари.

Зверніть увагу!

Complex Object може також вживатися з *Past Participle* після дієслів, що виражають сприйняття, відчуття чи бажання.

She wants **the work** = She **wants the work finished.** **to be finished.**

Вона хоче, щоб роботу було закінчено.

Ех. 16. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object* з *Past Participle*.

1. Я бачив, як відкрили валізу.
2. Він хоче, щоб документи надіслали вчасно.
3. Вона чула, як двічі згадали її ім'я.
4. Вони хотіли, щоб квитки замовляли заздалегідь.
5. Якщо ти хочеш, щоб комп'ютер відремонтували, звернись до спеціаліста.
6. Я хочу, щоб ці папери підписали негайно.
7. Вона не хотіла, щоб її нотатки передивлялись.
8. Ти бачив, як віднесли наші речі?
9. Вчитель хоче, щоб домашні завдання готувались старанніше.
10. Режисер хоче, щоб цей фільм побачили всюди.

Зверніть увагу!

Коли у звороті **Complex Object** з *Past Participle* вживається дієслово **to have**, це означає, що дію виконує не особа, означена підметом, а хтось інший для неї або за неї.

Він (сам) відремонтував свою машину.

He mended his car.

Він відремонтував (віддав в ремонт) свою машину.
He had his car mended.

Ех. 17. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Object* з *Past Participle*.

1. Я хочу навчати своїх дітей англійської мови.
2. Коли ти збираєшся фотографуватись?
3. Ми повинні підписати наші папери завтра.
4. Чому ти не хочеш відремонтувати свій мотоцикл?
5. Де вона хоче пошити костюм?
6. Він повинен вилікувати цю хворобу.
7. Вона хоче перешити пальто.
8. Коли ви збираєтесь ремонтувати комп'ютер?
9. Ти не знаєш, з якої нагоди вона зробила собі таку гарну зачіску?
10. Я збираюсь завезти меблі в свою квартиру через три дні.
11. Де ти звичайно підстригаєшся?
12. Хлопчик хотів відремонтувати велосипед у вашій майстерні.
12. Коли постелили підлогу в будинку?
13. Чому він хоче перешити брюки?
14. Вона вже відремонтувала свої туфлі?
15. Хто хоче сфотографуватись?
16. Ти вже відремонтував пилосос?
17. Вона має зробити зачіску, бо йде на вечірку.

***Complex Subject* складається:**

Перша частина — з іменника в загальному відмінку або займенника в називному відмінку.

Друга частина — з інфінітива у відповідній формі.

Обидві частини відокремлені присудком.

He is **said to live** in Kyiv.

<i>Говорять, що він живе в Києві.</i>															
They are known to be good pupils. <i>Відомо, що вони гарні учні.</i> They were known to be good pupils. <i>Було відомо, що вони гарні учні.</i>															
She is said to have left Kyiv. <i>Говорять, що вона поїхала з Києва.</i> She was said to have left Kyiv. <i>Говорили, що вона поїхала з Києва.</i>															
<p>Complex Subject вживається, коли присудок виражено такими дієсловами, що стоять в <i>Passive Voice</i>:</p> <table><tr><td>to say</td><td>to hear</td><td>to expect</td></tr><tr><td>to state</td><td>to announce</td><td>to know</td></tr><tr><td>to suppose</td><td>to believe</td><td>to understand</td></tr><tr><td>to see</td><td>to think</td><td>to consider</td></tr><tr><td>to order</td><td>to ask</td><td>to allow</td></tr></table> We were asked to wait in the office. <i>Нас попросили зачекати в офісі.</i> They are supposed to come at seven. <u><i>Припускають, що вони прийдуть о сьомій.</i></u>	to say	to hear	to expect	to state	to announce	to know	to suppose	to believe	to understand	to see	to think	to consider	to order	to ask	to allow
to say	to hear	to expect													
to state	to announce	to know													
to suppose	to believe	to understand													
to see	to think	to consider													
to order	to ask	to allow													

Ex. 18. Перекладіть українською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Subject*.

1. My work is considered to be finished in some hours.
2. You are supposed to have told the truth.
3. His parents were not expected to come so early.
4. The pupils are not considered to know the answers to these questions.
5. What are they expected to do now?
6. My friends are believed to be on their way to my place.
7. Do you know the ship is reported to call in the port tomorrow?
8. Isn't he considered to be one of the best surgeons?
9. Her father was known to have been appointed to this post.

10. These plants are known to grow in subtropics.
11. She was heard to have left for France.
12. Who is considered to be the best specialist in this field of science?
13. The documents are reported to have been received.
14. They are said to have been travelling for a long time.
15. These reforms are thought to be difficult to carry out.
16. The train can be expected to arrive at seven.

Ex. 19. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Subject*.

1. Цю рослину вважають отруйною.
2. Говорять, що Джейн знає все про життя тварин.
3. Відомо, що цей співак дуже популярний серед підлітків.
4. Виявилось, що він змінив адресу.
5. Не чекали, що він так швидко піде вгору.
6. Відомо, що ця експедиція проводить розкопки вже тривалий час.
7. Припускають, що результати їхніх дослідів виявлять незадовільними.
8. Було відомо, що будівлю зруйнували під час війни.
9. Кажуть, він досяг великого успіху в спорті.
10. Не можна очікувати, що ваші умови приймуть.
11. Якщо він цього не зробить, його вважатимуть нечесною людиною.
12. Очікують, що цей фільм отримає багато нагород на фестивалі.
13. Думаю, що він зараз працює в бібліотеці.
14. Говорять, що клімат на землі стає теплішим.
15. Допускають, що будівництво нової школи завершиться до першого вересня.

Complex Subject вживається, коли присудок виражено такими дієсловами, що стоять в *Active Voice*:

to seem	to happen	to appear
to chance	to prove	to turn out

He seems to notice nothing unusual.

Здається, він не помічає нічого дивного.

They seem to have forgotten their promise.

Здавалось, вони забули про свою обіцянку.

Ex. 20. Перефразуйте речення, використовуючи *Complex Subject*.

1. They are very happy. It seems so.
2. It seems he is a genius in math.
3. It seemed she was working hard.
4. It turned out that the translation of this text was uneasy.
5. It happened that she was stopped by the police.
6. It turned out that my watch was wrong.
7. It seems that they are looking for something.
8. It appeared that we have lost the way in the darkness.
9. It did not seem that the question had been solved.

Complex Subject вживається, коли присудок виражено словосполученнями:

to be likely to be certain

to be unlikely to be sure *та ін.*

They are certain to come.

Вони безперечно прийдуть.

He is likely to telephone.

Схоже, що він подзвонить.

Ex. 21. Перекладіть українською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Subject*.

1. She is likely to get upset if you ask about it.
2. Their work is certain to take a long time.
3. Jane is not sure to obtain information from the article.
4. She is sure to call while I am out.
5. This question is certain to be discussed.
6. The results of you examination are likely to be known in a day.
7. They are sure to welcome us warmly.
8. We were not likely to finish our research before the end of the month.

9. Her brother is not likely to help us.
10. He is sure to be attractive, but I am not interested.

Ex. 22. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Complex Subject*.

1. Схоже, що він є автором цього листа.
2. Безумовно, вони зараз працюють в офісі.
3. Малоімовірно, що вона змінить свою думку.
4. Певно цей день стане найщасливішим в нашому житті.
5. Дуже ймовірно, що тобі сподобається ця робота.
6. Безперечно, цей учень має блискуче майбутнє.
7. Я випадково зустрів їх в кафе.
8. Безумовно, батьки вже чекають на мене.
9. Можливо він уже повернувся з прогулянки.
10. Безумовно, акули дуже небезпечні тварини.

Форми дієприкметника		
	Active	Passive
Present	asking	being asked
Past		asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked
<p><i>Англійський дієприкметник (The Participle) відповідає українському дієприкметнику і дієприслівнику.</i></p> <p><i>Resting — відпочиваючи; відпочиваючий.</i></p>		

Ex. 23. Замініть підрядні речення дієприкметниковими зворотами з *Present Participle Active*.

1. The woman **who is looking out of the window** is my aunt.
2. The children **who are playing in the garden** are very noisy.
3. She came up to the man **who was standing** at the door.
4. There was a lot of work **which was waiting for us**.
5. He didn't like the people **who were surrounding** him.

6. I noticed the people **who were waiting** for the taxi.
7. The vase **which stands on the table** is my daughter's present.
8. We are not the fans of the team **which is losing**.
9. I don't know the man who is entering the room.
10. There is a man **who is hurrying along the street** in front of him.

Ex. 24. Замініть підрядні речення дієприкметниковими зворотами з *Present Participle Active*.

1. **When she came home**, she turned on the light.
2. **When you read English text**, copy out the new words.
3. **While he was waiting for me**, he became the witness of an accident.
4. **When I was walking through** the park, I saw some flowers.
5. **When you are leaving the house**, don't forget to lock the door.
6. He didn't write the truth **when he was writing a letter**.
7. **When she saw them**, she smiled with pleasure.
8. **When he begins to work**, he will not forget our instructions.

Ex. 25. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи конструкцію з *Present Participle Active*.

1. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписав нові слова.
2. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписував нові слова.
3. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписуватиму нові слова.
4. Діти, які граються в кімнаті, мої онуки.
5. Він боявся собаки, що гавкав на нього.
6. Знаючи англійську мову, ти можеш спілкуватися з людьми з різних країн.
7. Вона лежала в ліжку, читаючи книжку.
8. Увійшовши до кімнати, він швидко підійшов до вікна.
9. Не забудь розповісти йому новини, розмовляючи з ним.

Ех. 26. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи конструкцію з *Present Participle Passive*.

1. Голос, який чується з сусідньої кімнати, надто гучний.
2. Будинок, що будують в нашому районі, буде новим басейном.
3. Дай мені послухати: промова, яку зараз виголошують, дуже хвилююча.
4. Мій дідусь посадив квіти, які зараз поливають.
5. Коли її запитали про квитки, вона відповіла, що вже придбала їх.
6. Йому подобається стаття, яку зараз обговорюють?
7. Хлопчик, якого зараз опитують, мій двоюрідний брат.
8. Коли пташку посадили до кімнати, вона перестала співати.

Ех. 27. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на *Past Participle*.

1. He doesn't like boiled milk.
2. A broken cup lays on the floor.
3. The books written by this author are very interesting.
4. I remember well his words told at the meeting.
5. Asked about that event, he replied nothing.
6. I don't like the book bought last week.
7. The stolen things were returned to the owner.
8. We are interested in the goods produced by this factory.
9. He looked at her and was gone.
10. This is the house built many years ago.

Ех. 28. Доберіть необхідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Who is the girl (doing, done) her task on the blackboard?
2. The book (writing, written) by him is not very interesting.
3. The translation (doing, done) by me was very easy.
4. The (loosing, lost) keys were not found.
5. The (loosing, lost) team will not get the prize.

6. I don't like the video (buying, bought) yesterday.
7. Do you know the boy (coming, come) towards us?
8. We like the songs (singing, sung) by this singer.
9. The woman (singing, sung) is his wife.
10. The question (discussing, discussed) at the meeting was very important.

Порівняйте вживання

Present Participle та Perfect Participle
writing - пишучи having written -
написавши

Perfect Participle виражає дію, що
 передуює дії, вираженій дієсловом в
 особовій формі.

Ex. 29. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на *Perfect Participle*.

1. Having lost his address, I couldn't write to him.
2. Having traveled about the Europe for two months, he returned home.
3. She went home, having finished her work.
4. Having shaken hands with them, we continued our way.
5. Having collected all the necessary materials, he began writing the report.
6. Having made the report, Tom left the room.
7. Having answered all the question, she began retelling the text.

*Переклад різних форм дієприкметників
 українською мовою:*

Форма дієприкметника	Переклад
discussing	<i>що обговорюється,</i>
having discussed	<i>обговоривши</i>
being discussed	<i>який обговорюють, який обговорили</i>

having been discussed	<i>який обговорили, будучи обговореним</i>
discussed	<i>обговорений</i>
building	<i>який будується, будуючи</i>
having built	<i>побудувавши</i>
being built	<i>який будується, який будувався</i>
having been built	<i>який побудували, будучи побудованим</i>
built	<i>побудований</i>
<i>Переклад різних форм дієприкметників англійською мовою:</i>	
кидаючий	throwing
що кидають	throwing
який кидають (в даний	being thrown
який кидають (регулярно)	thrown
кинутий	throwing
кидаючи	throwing
кинувши (причина)	having thrown
кинувши (супутні	throwing
кинувши (до іншої дії)	being thrown
який кинули	being thrown having been thrown

Ех. 30. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники.

1. Being busy, he could not answer my questions.
2. I received some illustrated magazines.
3. Having told the news, she stopped speaking.
4. They showed me the book, written many years ago.
5. The articles being written by modern journalists differ from those written years ago.
6. Having received his letter, they left for Lviv.
7. While waiting for them, I was reading this newspaper.
8. The boy was reading the book making notes.

9. We study at the university founded hundred years ago.
10. She ran to the steps leading down the street.
11. Seeing them we decided to tell them the truth.
12. Having cleaned the room he went for a walk.
13. Being ill, she couldn't go to the cinema with us.
14. While being asked about that accident, the woman couldn't say anything.

Ех. 31. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи відповідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Отримавши телеграму, я негайно виїхав до Києва.
2. Почувши голос батька, він вийшов з кімнати, щоб відкрити йому двері.
3. Взявши папір та ручку, дитина почала писати листа.
4. Переходячи дорогу, будьте обережні.
5. Принісши нові відеокасети, хлопчик одразу почав продивлятися їх.
6. Вона стояла посеред кімнати, дивлячись на розбиті тарілки.
7. Не читай, лежачи в ліжку.
8. Діставшись берега, плавець трохи відпочив.
9. Книжка, яку зараз обговорюють, є останнім твором цього письменника.
10. Діти бігли вулицею, підстрибуючи від радості.
11. Ось нові журнали, надіслані для нашого офісу.
12. Я не міг не дивитися на жінку, яка сиділа навпроти.
13. Жебрак був одягнений в лахміття.
14. Залишена одна в кімнаті, маленька дівчинка розплакалась.
15. Пісню, яку співають, було написано кілька років тому.

Ех. 32. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи відповідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Ставши незалежною, Україна почала відігравати помітну роль у міжнародній політиці.
2. Вони згадували чудові дні, які провели на узбережжі Чорного моря.

3. Будучи впевненою, що ніхто не подзвонить, вона вирішила піти спати.
4. Гра, яку виграла наша команда, була останньою грою чемпіонату.
5. Заплативши за квитки, ми поспішили до залу.
6. В будинку, який будують навпроти, буде велика крамниця.
7. Ось теми, які звичайно обговорюють на цих семінарах.
8. Вона щось говорила дитині, яка плакала.
9. Це доповідь, яку обговорювали під час останніх зборів.
10. Що ти думаєш про методи лікування, які використовуються цим лікарем?
11. Ти вже переглянув записи лекцій, прочитаних минулого року?
12. Я показала їй сукню, куплену в Парижі.
13. Розказавши все, він відчув полегшення.
14. Ми говорили про методи, які використовують в сучасній українській хірургії.
15. Намагаючись привернути до себе мою увагу, незнайомець постукав у вікно.

Ех. 33. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот.

1. **My brother having lost the key**, we couldn't enter the house.
2. **The wind being favourable**, the ship will reach the shore in time.
3. **The sun having set**, they continued their way.
4. **The teacher being ill**, the lesson was put off.
5. **The weather having changed**, he decided to stay at home.
6. **There being much time left**, she wanted to have a rest.
7. **The keys having been lost**, the man couldn't open the door.
8. **There being a strong wind**, the flight was put off.
9. **The weather being favourable**, we will have a good rest.
10. **The work having been finished**, the workers went home.
11. **All being understood**, the discussion was over.
12. **The task done**, all the pupils handed in their compositions.

13. **The work finished**, they hurried home.

14. **Supper being over**, women went to the hall to rest.

15. **The winter being cold**, we spent three month in the city.

Ex. 34. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад незалежного дієприкметникового звороту.

1. **It having decided** that they should leave for London, the secretary booked three tickets.

2. **The night being dark**, I could see nothing in the yard.

3. **The sun having set**, it began getting dark.

4. **Mrs. Brown being tired**, we couldn't continue our way.

5. **It being Sunday**, the shop was closed.

6. **The river being overflowed**, the crossing was impossible.

7. **The goods having been unloaded**, the ship left port.

8. **There being nothing to eat**, the boys returned home hungry.

9. **The article translated**, the young woman had nothing to do.

10. **The signal given**, the skaters rushed forward.

11.1 I. **The field having been ploughed**, the peasants expect the good harvest.

12. **The door closed** he couldn't enter the room.

13. **The encyclopedia being bought**, the pupil found all the necessary information.

14. **It being weekend**, he can go to the country.

15. **The concert finished**, the time of the lottery came.

Ex. 35. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад незалежного дієприкметникового звороту.

1. **The hour being late**, Ann went to bed.

2. Beth looked at the old man, **her fists clenched**.

3. The dog curled near the fire place, **with his eyes running from one man to another**.

4. The swimmer got ready for the jump, **his hands raised**.

5. **It being the day of my English exam**, I got up early.
6. They walked home, **admiring the beautiful evening**.
7. "Lie down", Mr. Rochester said to his dog, **with his voice trembling**.
8. **The evening being warm**, we went for a walk.
9. The boy didn't answer **with his eyes dropped**.
10. **Her meal was over**, she turned from the table.
11. Derek was sitting silent, **his eyes fixed on his father's face**.
12. I **heard the little girl speaking, her voice ringing with joy**.
13. This thought broke her down and she wandered away, **with the tears rolling down her cheeks**.
14. She was going slowly along the road, **with her hair flying in the wind**.
15. He opened the door **with his heart beating fast**.
16. **The third bell done**, people crowded the hall.

Впр. 36. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот.

1. Оскільки часу залишилось небагато, ми змушені були поспішати.
2. Був чудовий день, в небі не було ні хмаринки.
3. Оскільки робочий день закінчився, ми пішли додому.
4. Якщо серпень буде теплим, я поїду до моря.
5. Хлопчик стояв мовчки, його очі були опущені.
6. Коли фільм закінчився, люди залишили зал.
7. Якщо телеграму буде відправлено вчасно, вони зможуть зустріти тебе на вокзалі.
8. Чоловік сидів у кріслі, його ноги були випростані. І
9. Коли сонце сіло, надворі почало темніти.
10. Оскільки пасажирські поїзди тут не зупиняються, нам доведеться зійти на наступній зупинці.
11. Вчитель був хворий і у нас не було уроку математики.
12. Стара жінка розповіла свою історію, а її очі наповнились сльозами.

13. Оскільки твір було написано, я почав працювати над іншим завданням.
14. Коли помилку в розрахунках було знайдено, він відчув полегшення.
15. Вона повернулась до вікна, затуливши обличчя руками.

<p><i>Герундій (The Gerund) — це неособова форма дієслова, що має закінчення — ing.</i></p> <p><i>Герундій має властивості дієслова та іменника.</i></p>	
I like reading books.	<i>Я люблю читати книжки.</i>
Reading is my favourite occupation.	<i>Читання — моє улюблене заняття.</i>
I can not live without reading books.	<i>Я не можу жити, не читаючи книжки.</i>
I remember reading this book.	<i>Я пам'ятаю, що читав цю книжку.</i>
I think of reading this book.	<i>Я думаю прочитати цю книжку.</i>
I like reading aloud.	<i>Я люблю читати вголос.</i>

16.

Ex. 37. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на герундій.

1. Taking medicine is unpleasant thing.
2. He sat without answering.
3. Smoking is forbidden here.
4. He is fond of painting.
5. My shoes need repairing.
6. They went on talking.
7. It looks like raining.
8. The band began playing music.
9. She has a habit of interrupting people.
10. I like learning foreign languages.
11. They continue their studying.
12. My parents insist on my staying there.

13. Thank you for helping.
14. My friend can't help speaking about this event.
15. After coming home the boy had dinner.
16. We enjoyed playing tennis.
17. Her child is afraid of swimming.
18. They were informed of our arriving.
19. She is incapable of doing it.
20. He is suspected of stealing money.

Ex. 38. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад різних форм герундія.

1. I can't remember having seen him before.
2. This film is worth seeing.
3. We can't excuse their not answering our invitation.
4. I am sorry for having disturbed you.
5. She entered the office without being noticed.
6. He doesn't like having been invited to their parties.
7. She is angry at having been sent for.
8. Everybody enjoy working with him.
9. We are proud of having been her pupils.
10. You should avoid breaking rules.
11. The boy hates being scolded.
12. The child is proud of having been praised by his parents.

Ex. 39. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи герундій.

1. Давайте перенесемо обговорення цієї статті.
2. Я не заперечую проти того, щоб відвідати їх.
3. Він не отримав задоволення від того, що його опитувала поліція.
4. Вона заперечує, що брала ці речі.

5. Я погодився відмінити свій від'їзд.
6. Будь ласка, перестань кричати.
7. Він каже, що отримує задоволення від польотів.
8. Уникай показувати тварині, що ти боїшся її.
9. Продовжуй грати.
10. Я не можу пробачити їм їхнє раптове зникнення.
11. Вони старалися не висловлювати свої думки.
12. Коли ти збираєшся починати переклад цього тексту?
13. Я не можу допустити їхнього перебування в будинку.
14. Учень пишається тим, що не зробив помилок в диктанті.

Ех. 40. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи герундій.

1. Сильний вітер перешкодив нам піти на прогулянку.
2. Він боїться, що його звинуватять у цьому злочині.
3. Він вийшов з кімнати не прощаючись.
4. Музика в сусідній квартирі заважає мені відпочивати.
5. Її брат терпіти не може навіть думки про одруження.
6. Їхнє рішення залежатиме від того, чи буде погода гарною.
7. Ми підозрюємо, що він обдурює нас.

Ех. 41. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи герундій.

1. Я не міг не посміхнутись, дивлячись як бавляться кошенята.
2. Хлопчик розлютився через те, що над ним сміялися.
3. Батьки були не проти того, щоб купити мені новий комп'ютер.
4. Я увійшов до кімнати з наміром розказати про своє рішення.
5. Не втрачай нагоди подивитися цю виставку.
6. Я пишаюсь тим, що був у змозі допомогти вам.
7. Всі боялися, що він довідається про правду.
8. Хто має щось проти того, щоб випити пива?
9. Подивись на ці меблі. їх треба відремонтувати.
10. Вона не хотіла йти за покупками.

11. Я за те, щоб летіти туди літаком.
12. Ми хочемо знати причини вашого від'їзду.
13. Професор не був проти проведення нових дослідів.
14. Почувши таку сумну історію, вона не могла не заплакати.
15. Я не хочу відповідати на безглузді запитання.

Ex. 42. Доповніть речення, використовуючи герундій і такі прийменники:
about, of, for, in, on, to, at, after, by, without, with.

They talked (go) to Italy for their holiday.

They talked about going to Italy for their holiday.

1. This is used (cut) metal.
2. He is good (listen) to what people say.
3. I am tired (work) in the garden.
4. We are looking forward (meet) with you.
5. She was not interested (hear) my excuses.
6. I am very happy (see) you again.
7. He can get into the house (climb) through a window.
8. Are they interested (join) our expedition?
9. She improves her pronunciation (read) aloud.
10. I was busy (cook).

Ex. 43. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи герундій.

1. Після закінчення школи він вступив до університету.
2. Всі чекали, що він працюватиме із задоволенням.
3. Він був здивований її раптовою смертю.
4. Директор наполягав на тому, щоб роботу дали мені.
5. Дуже важко жити без віри.
6. Вона уникала обідати вдома.
7. Він здивований, що з ним поговорили про це.
8. Я вважаю, що робота цієї людини варта загального визнання.
9. Вона має звичку весь час запитувати мене про моє ставлення до цієї чи

іншої проблеми.

10. Ти повинен добре продивитись статтю перед її опублікуванням.

11. Він заперечує проти того, щоб корабель залишив порт в такий шторм.

12. Ця людина не варта твоїх сліз.

Ex. 44. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій.

The art of (cook) requires (use) of garlic.

The (eat) of garlic is not approved of.

(Work) beside someone who has eaten garlic is as bad as (sit) beside someone who smokes. But while (smoke) is bad for you, there is no doubt that (eat) garlic is good for the health.

We can see more 'No (smoke)' signs, but we can't see 'No (breath)' signs for garlic eaters. (Cultivate) and (export) garlic is a big business. Many people use it for (flavour) and (add) to different dishes. Some people buy it when they do (shop). You can't deny (use) or (eat) it. (Be) a garlic eater is something to be proud of. It shows you enjoy good (live).

Ex. 45. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи герундій.

1. Марно розмовляти з нею зараз.

2. Чи варто робити це?

3. Заперечувати йому не мало жодного сенсу.

4. Коли він в такому настрої, розмовляти з ним нерозумно.

5. Не було сенсу приходити сюди так рано.

6. Сльози тобі не допоможуть.

7. Марно приховувати ці факти.

8. Думати про це зараз не має сенсу.

9. Не має сенсу шукати дорогу в темряві.

10. Розмовами справи не зарадиш.

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