

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до СРС та виконання контрольних робіт
з дисципліни „Англійська мова”

для студентів І курсу
заочної форми навчання
усіх напрямків підготовки

"Затверджено"
на засіданні робочої групи методичної
ради “Заочна та післядипломна освіта”

Одеса – 2010

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ до СРС та виконання контрольних робіт з дисципліни „Англійська мови” для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання усіх напрямків підготовки

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Нормативна дисципліна «Англійська мова» відноситься до гуманітарного циклу освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня бакалавр / спеціаліст і є складовою частиною загальноосвітньої підготовки студентів ОДЕКУ. Практичне володіння англійською мовою є невід'ємним компонентом сучасної підготовки спеціалістів вищими навчальними закладами. Метою вивчення іноземної мови у немовному вузі є підготовка студентів до читання, розуміння та перекладу літератури за фахом, спілкування англійською мовою в різних видах мовної діяльності, можливості її використання у практичних цілях.

Іноземна мова у вищому навчальному закладі представляє собою самостійний курс, який має свій зміст і структуру. Загальний обсяг навчального часу з англійської мови визначається робочим навчальним планом і становить для студентів I курсу заочного відділення за напрямом підготовки «гідрометеорологія, екологія, менеджмент, комп'ютерні науки» для всіх спеціальностей 14 годин практичної та 134 години самостійної роботи.

Метою запропонованих методичних вказівок для самостійної роботи студентів (СРС) та навчального матеріалу з англійської мови для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання, напрям підготовки — «гідрометеорологія, екологія, менеджмент, комп'ютерні науки» для всіх спеціальностей є:

- виробити у студентів навички читання та перекладу науково-технічної англійської літератури за фахом;
- розвинути вміння та навички розуміння змісту прочитаного;
- реферувати оригінальну літературу за фахом для отримання необхідної інформації;
- брати участь в усному спілкуванні іноземною мовою в обсязі матеріалу, передбаченого програмою;
- підготувати студентів до складання заліку з англійської мови.

Методичні вказівки містять завдання для трьох контрольних робіт: №1, №2, №3. Контрольні роботи мають 10 варіантів. Критерієм обрання варіанту контрольної роботи є індивідуальний шифр залікової книжки студента (остання цифра шифру є номером варіанта контрольної роботи). Під час письмового перекладу поданих текстів студентам рекомендовано користуватися загальними та спеціалізованими словниками.

Програма з дисципліни англійська мова для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання

№ п.п	Назва теми заняття	Кількість год СРС	Види Контролю
1	Іменник. Множина. Артиклі та прийменники як показники іменника. Вираження відмінкових відношень в англійській мові за допомогою прийменників та закінчення -s . Іменник у функції означення та його переклад на українську мову.	19	КР №1 УО
2	Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметників. Конструкції типу the more...the less .	19	КР №1 УО

3	Числівник. Займенники. Розряди займенників: особисті, присвійні, питальні, вказівні, неозначені, заперечні.	19	КР №1 УО
4	Група часів Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в активному та пасивному стані. Відмінювання дієслів to be, to have в Present, Past та Future Indefinite.	19	КР №1 УО
5	Просте поширене речення: прямий порядок слів розповідного та спонукального речень у стверджувальній та заперечній формах; зворотній порядок слів запитального речення.	19	КР № 2 УО
6	Група часів Indefinite (Present, Past, Future), Continuous (Present, Past, Future), Perfect (Present, Past, Future) в активному та пасивному стані. Модальні дієслова. Дієслова to have to, to be to в модальному значенні.	19	КР №2 УО
7	Граматичні функції і значення слів it, that, one . Прості неособові форми дієслова: інфінітив та герундій. Узгодження часів.	20	КР №3 УО

Умовні позначення: УО — усне опитування; КР — контрольна робота.

Організація контролю знань та вмінь студента

При самостійному вивченні дисципліни «Англійська мова» контроль здійснюється за допомогою системи контролюючих заходів, що складаються з поточного та підсумкового контролю.

Поточний контроль здійснюється впродовж усього навчального курсу за формами: перевірка контрольної роботи, перевірка знань та вмінь студента під час аудиторних занять на протязі заліково-екзаменаційної сесії шляхом опитування.

Підсумковий контроль здійснюється підчас *заліку*. Термін проведення контролюючих заходів — згідно графіка заочної форми навчання.

Письмовий контроль містить 3 контрольні роботи (№№1, 2, 3), максимальна оцінка за одну контрольну роботу — 20 балів, (тобто за три контрольні роботи — 60 балів). Під час аудиторних занять студент може набрати всього 40 балів: усне опитування (20 балів) та домашнє читання (20 балів).

Оцінюється виконання завдання контрольної роботи наступним чином:

- 18-20 балів — бездоганне виконання граматичних завдань, переклад тексту в контрольній роботі зроблено без суттєвих граматичних та стилістичних помилок, правильні відповіді на поставлені запитання;
- 15-17 балів — виконання граматичних завдань та переклад тексту зроблено на належному рівні, але відповіді на запитання викладача не є повними, або не є правильними;
- 12-14 балів — виконання граматичних завдань та переклад тексту зроблено у контрольній роботі виконано з помилками, відповіді на запитання викладача є неправильними;
- менш 12 балів — при виконанні контрольної роботи припущено більше 10 помилок, при відповідях на поставлені запитання припущена велика кількість помилок.

Усне опитування оцінюється наступним чином:

- студент правильно переказав текст з дотриманням граматичних, стилістичних, фонетичних правил англійської мови на задану тему, а також дав правильні повні відповіді по кожній контрольній роботі — 18 — 20 балів (відмінно);
- студент переказав текст з деякими граматичними, стилістичними та фонетичними помилками та не дав повні відповіді на запитання — 15-17 балів (добре);
- студент переказав текст з суттєвими граматичними, стилістичними, фонетичними помилками і відповів лише на базові питання — 12-14 балів (задовільно);
- студент переказав текст з великою кількістю граматичних, стилістичних, фонетичних помилок і не зміг відповісти на базові питання — менше 12 балів (незадовільно).

Студенти, які виконали контрольні роботи та отримали за результатами перевірки не менш ніж 36 балів (60%) мають допуск до заліку з дисципліни.

Студенти, які не отримали за контрольні роботи мінімальної кількості балів (36 балів), повинні виконати інший варіант контрольних робіт, який надається викладачем, або виправити помилки попереднього варіанту та отримати відповідну кількість балів для допуску до заліку.

Критерії оцінки виконання контрольної роботи:

„зараховано”- студент виконав граматичні вправи не менш ніж на **80%** без суттєвих граматичних та стилістичних помилок та показав знання основного граматичного матеріалу, який наявний у контрольних роботах;

„незараховано” - студент виконав граматичні вправи менш ніж на **80%** без суттєвих граматичних та стилістичних помилок та показав знання основного граматичного матеріалу, який наявний у контрольних роботах

До заліку допускаються студенти, у яких фактична сума накопичених балів під час практичних занять за практичну частину складає **не менше 50%** та має контрольні роботи, які виконані. В іншому випадку студент вважається таким, що не виконав навчального плану дисципліни, і не допускається до заліку.

Шкала переходу від оцінки поточного контролю до підсумкової оцінки

Сума балів	Оцінка з заліку
<60	не зараховано
61-74,9	зараховано (задовільно)
75 - 89,9	зараховано (добре)
>90	зараховано (відмінно)

У слові **scientist's** -s закінчення присвійного відмінка в однині.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. The scientists' research work is of great value for the development of science and engineering. | 4. Науково-дослідна робота вчених має велику цінність для розвитку науки та техніки. |
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Слово **scientists'** - форма присвійного відмінка іменника а **scientist** у множині.

Варіант №1

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- a. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - b. показник множини іменника;**
 - c. показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. The responsibility for natural holocaust rests squarely with man.
2. Man seems to be at constant war with nature and thinks that he can absolutely control and manipulate nature, which is just a delusion.
3. Overexploitation of natural resources often results in inviting destruction in the form of floods and droughts, erosion of soil, depletion of resources and climatic changes.
4. Environment lies at the intersection of science, technology, sociology, economics, law, ethnics and diplomacy.
5. Today it becomes unprofitable to pollute the environment and use the natural resources in inefficient way.
6. It makes sense for the country to reduce consumption of fossil fuels and explore alternative energy sources.
7. The extreme variability in the amount of water vapour in both space and time is due to water's unique ability to exist in all three states-gas, liquid and solid-at the temperature normally found on earth.
8. Insolation, or the sun's radiant energy is responsible for the heat of earth's atmosphere.

- II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:**

1. Just as obvious are the large-scale loss of tree cover, soils and biological diversity as a result of uncontrolled economic development, and the horrors of chemical warfare and nuclear power testing.
2. We have all experienced the result: air pollution, a shortage of drinking water,

the ruin of forests, soil degradation, etc.

3. Women have learned that their breast milk is contaminated with dioxin, that pesticides are present in ground water.
4. Scientists stress that a further one percent drop in the overall ozone layer can cause an increase of skin cancer.
5. Acid rains and forest fires play their role in the destruction of forests.
6. Environmental protection is a task requiring the joint efforts of the entire world population, of government agencies, and public organizations the world over.
7. Severe air and water pollution is tolerated in many cities.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. She's as tall as her farther.
2. Better late than never.
3. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river.
4. Our neighbours have become more friendly recently.
5. That's the simplest question of all.
6. The least popular subject is algebra.
7. The longer you wait, the more likely you are to miss the best bargains in the sale.
8. Nitrogen and phosphorus, the two most important causes of excessive plant growth in surface water supplies, are well above natural levels in the water measured by the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS).
9. Serious risk of extinction about a million species during the next 20 to 30 years perhaps 1,000 times faster than the historical rate of extinction.
10. The rapid development of scientific and technological revolution, expansion of man's activities in outer space make the interrelationship between society and nature more complicated.
11. Because of many adjacent seas and broad continental shelves, the Atlantic is the shallowest of the three oceans.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. There would be no life without water.
2. Some students don't get any homework.
3. I wish I had some money.
4. Do you have any matches?
5. I love seashells. I was hoping to find some on the beach, but I didn't see any.
6. In the Pacific and Indian Oceans large regions exist from which absolutely no information is available, and from most areas only general conditions in certain seasons of the year are known.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Automatic interplanetary stations will continue to act as the principal means of studying cosmic space.
2. The weather officer began to analyze the data as he wanted to do this task in time.
3. The telescopes allowed to see very small stars which otherwise would be impossible to observe.
4. The meteorologist provided the crew with necessary information.
5. Thick snow covered the surface of the ground.
6. The weather bureau reported the weather forecast for tomorrow.
7. The necessity for additional readings depends on whether or not the inclusion of these readings will affect appreciably the total discharge figure.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

UKRAINE

Ukraine is a self-contained, sovereign state. The Declaration of Ukrainian independence was proclaimed on August 24, 1991 by the Ukrainian Parliament. Ukraine has its own territory, higher and local bodies of state power (the Supreme Council and local Councils), government, national emblem, state flag and anthem.

Our country is situated in the south-east of Europe. Its territory is 603.7 thousand sq. km and it stretches from the west to the east for 1.316 km and from the north to the south for 893 km. The geographical centre of Europe is located near the little Ukrainian town Rakhiv. Ukraine borders on Russia, Bielarus, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania. Land boundaries are 4.558 km total. Being washed by the Black Sea and the sea of Azov in the south Ukraine has a coastline of 9,789 km. The major part of the Ukrainian area is flat and only 5% of it is mountainous. The Carpathian Mountains in the West and the Crimean Mountains in south are extremely picturesque. The major rivers are the Dnipro, the Dniester, the Buh, the Desna and others.

Ukraine is a well developed industrial and agricultural country. It is richly endowed by nature, possessing such resources as coal, natural gas, iron ore, salt and other minerals. The country has a big metallurgical, machine-building, fuel and power base. One of the most important branches of national economy is the power industry. Besides, Ukraine produces planes, tractors, cars, up-to-date instruments and equipment, TV-sets, computers and synthetic diamonds.

Scientists of Ukraine enriched the world science with important discoveries and inventions. They contributed much to solving the main problems of automation of production processes and electric welding. Ukraine is blessed with potentially rich agro and forestry land resources. About 70% of the national territory is in

agricultural use and some 55% is under cultivation , two-thirds of it on the famed "black soil" (chernozem).

The population of Ukraine is 48 mln people. It is the Motherland of representatives of more than 100 nationalities. It has a very rich and varied culture and history. There are a lot of higher educational establishments in Ukraine, many professional theatres, public libraries and state museums. Nowadays people of Ukraine display a keen interest in Ukrainian history and cultural heritage. Many masterpieces of Ukrainian culture have been revived.

Ukraine is a member of the United Nation Organization (UNO) and takes part in the work of many international organizations.

The political system of Ukraine

On the 24-th of August 1991 Ukraine became an independent state. Nowadays Ukraine is a sovereign; independent, democratic, social, legal state. The powers of the government are divided into three branches: the executive, the legislative and the judicial.

The President of Ukraine is a Chief executive. He is elected by universal equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for the term of 5 years and not more than for two successive terms. The executive power is exercised by the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine. It is responsible to the President and is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada.

The Verkhovna Rada (the Supreme Council), the legislative body of state power, is a single-chamber parliament. The parliament provides seat for 450 deputies elected for the term of 4 years.

Justice in Ukraine is exercised entirely by courts. It is administered by the Constitutional Court and by courts of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body of general jurisdiction.

It is a very important fact that the reform processes in Ukraine are of peaceful character and they are accompanied by creation of new political parties and public organizations totaling about 40. The largest of them are People's Movement of Ukraine ("Rukh"), the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Liberal Party.

Ukraine is a republic and administratively it consists of 24 regions and the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

Варіант №2

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- а. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - б. показник множини іменника;**
 - с. показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Soil is a natural structure which develops from the surface weathered parent rocks and of organic matter.
2. The formation of soil results from the joint action of climate and living organisms on the parent rocks occurring on the Earth's crust.
3. Accumulation, transformation and release of harmful substances into other parts of the biosphere often takes place in the soil.
4. Soils are an extremely stable environment in which the migration of contaminants is very slow.
5. The undesirable translocation of soil particles, particularly smallest ones, takes place mainly by water erosion and partly through wind erosion.
6. One of the indication of chemical soil degradation is the increasing content of heavy metals and toxic organic compounds.
7. The silting in of rivers, harbors, and reservoirs due to uncontrolled erosion, often exacerbated by human activities, threatens to strengthen some industries at the expense of others.
8. The world's dry lands supported about 850 million people in 1984, of whom 230 million were on lands affected by severe desertification.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. Proper management of the natural resource base is actually especially important in poor countries that cannot afford the consequences of rapid soil degradation.
2. Migration by landless peasants and other unemployed people into forest areas is encouraged in some countries, but after a few harvests the soil is severely depleted.
3. The cause of deforestation under these conditions is not simply population pressure but also the desire for foreign exchange.
4. Overcutting also causes the loss of forest-based livelihoods, increases soil erosion and downstream flooding, and accelerates the decline of rare genetic resources and the loss of endangered species.

5. In some developing countries transmigration and settlement programmes for farming and ranching in tropical forests areas already caused severe environmental damage, eroding long-term food security.
6. Once the true costs of deforestation are realized, governments would be more likely to seek to protect their forest ecosystems.
7. Multipurpose forest management involves production of timber, non-wood forest products, fuel-wood, fodder, fibre and wildlife management.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. He's not as young as he looks.
2. We hope to get further details of the plan soon.
3. We meet more and more frequently.
4. My new office is quieter than the old one.
5. Asia is larger than Australia.
6. She's one of the cleverest students.
7. There are several different ways to get to the most beautiful beach on the other side of the island, but the quickest way is by boat.
8. Noise alters the rhythm of the heartbeat, makes the blood thicker, dilates blood vessels, and, makes focusing the eyes more difficult.
9. On a daily basis, the highest temperature normally occurs 2 or 3 p.m, yet the greatest intensity of insolation each day occurs near noon.
10. Earth's gaseous envelope is becoming less transparent and its composition is changing.
11. The larger this area to be investigated the more difficult is the task.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. Did you know that some thirty percent of students have to leave university, not because they can't cope with their studies, but because they simply can't afford it?
2. In one survey, researchers found that students cited, „no money” more often than any other reason such as „courses too difficult” for ending their studies.
3. If there are any problems, give me a call.
4. I asked her if she had any money.
5. It will take some time to recover.
6. Latin is considered a dead language in the sense that there is no population of speakers who learn it as their first language.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. People will pay for the deterioration of the environment with their health.
2. Hydrologic problems in some projects center on such questions as how the structure will affect flood stages, how much water will be required for lockages and so on.
3. The meteorologists considered the data of temperature to be representative for the given area.
4. The ancients already knew weather and temperature changes to be dependent upon advection.
5. Meteorologist found equations for cyclonic and anticyclones winds to express the wind speed in terms of pressure distribution.
6. Weather observations have been made by man since earliest times, systematic measurements of the weather elements did not begin until the invention of meteorological instruments during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
7. The rapid development of biotechnology will speed up the use of available genetic resources, thereby increasing the value of maintaining the most diverse possible pool of species and genes.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Ukraine has a developed economy with strong industry and agriculture. Ukraine is a major producer of iron and steel, machines, ships, chemical fertilizers, grain, sugar beets, dairy products, meat and wine. In the 1990's Ukraine began changing its economy from one owned and controlled by the government to an economy based on free enterprise. In this kind of economy, individual owners and managers run their own businesses.

However, the nation lacks the modern technology and equipment in its factories and on its farms. About two-fifth of Ukraine's people work in industry, and about a fifth work in agriculture. Most other Ukrainians have jobs in such service industries as education and health care.

Manufacturing

Ukraine's heavy industries produce iron and steel and such machines as tractors, machine tools, and mining equipment. Ukraine also produces automobiles, trucks, buses, locomotives and railway cars, airplanes, and ships. Many of Ukraine's heavy Industries are in the Donbas region, near mines that supply raw materials.

Ukraine also manufactures chemical fertilizers, refined sugar, and canned foods. Ukraine is a producer of consumer goods, including TV-sets, washing machines, refrigerators, clothes and shoes.

Agriculture

Ukraine is famous for its agricultural production and is known as the breadbasket of Europe. Its moderate climate and rich black soils, called chernozem, have made the country one of the world's most productive farming regions. Ukraine ranks among the leading countries in the production of sugar beets and wheat. Other important crops include barley, corn, potatoes, sunflowers, and tobacco. Ukrainian farmers also raise beef, dairy cattle and hogs. Near cities, farmers often grow fruits and vegetables to sell at markets.

Mining

Ukraine is a leading producer of manganese, which is used in making steel, the country also produces nickel and titanium. Huge coal deposits lie in the Donbas, the center of Ukraine's heavy industry. Ukraine also mines iron ore, natural gas and salt.

Energy sources

Coal, natural gas, and petroleum have long been important sources of electric power in Ukraine. The country also has hydroelectric plants located mainly on the Dnieper River.

During the 1980's, nuclear power plants began providing an important new source of energy. Today, these plants produce about a fourth of Ukraine's electricity .

Ukraine imports much oil and natural gas from Russia and Tajikistan. In 1992, Ukraine signed an agreement with Iran to build a pipeline through Azerbaijan to bring Iranian oil and gas to Ukraine.

Fishing

Ukrainian fishing fleets operate mainly in the Antarctic and Indian Oceans, and in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. Ukrainians also fish in Ukraine's rivers and lakes

Transportation and communication

Ukraine has a well-developed transportation system. Most of the system is owned by the government. Ukraine's highways include about 147.000 km of paved roads. Kyiv and Kharkiv have subway systems. A large railroad network connects major cities and industrial centers. Ukraine's chief airports are at Borispol, near Kyiv, at Kharkiv and Odesa. Major ports include Illichivsk, Kerch, Mariupol, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sevastopol and Yalta.

Service

Service industries employ more than a fourth of Ukraine's workers. The country's chief service industries include education, scientific research and engineering, health care, transportation, and trade.

Trade

Ukraine's chief exports are wheat, sugar beets, coal, construction equipment, and manufactured goods. Ukraine imports oil, natural gas, wood products, rubber, and consumer goods. Ukraine's major trading partners include Canada, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Russia, and Tajikistan.

Варіант №3

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - показник множини іменника;**
 - показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

- Both the physical and chemical pathways a pollutant takes through the environment may not be fully understood, nor may its exact effects as it is dispersed and transformed.
- Environmental problems are not respecters of political boundaries.
- Fossil fuel burned anywhere on the planet contributes to the problem, so it can only be fully addressed at an international level.
- Environmental issues can arouse strong emotions and produce formidable political conflict because environmental decisions may deliver large gains and large losses to particular individuals and groups.
- Increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other trace gases in the atmosphere, largely as a result of human activities, are expected to cause a significant increase in the earth's temperature over the next several decades.
- About two thirds of the global carbon dioxide released by human activities arises from the combustion of fossil fuels.
- Deforestation, land exploitation and burning of other components of the world's biomass currently release 2 to 3 billion tons of carbon annually.
- In addition to the enormous use of fossil fuels in the industrialized countries, virtually all production of chlorofluorocarbons takes place in these countries.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

- Agroforestry integrates trees with crop and livestock production systems and is a promising way to link food production, especially in a low-potential areas, with improved forest management.
- Watershed management is necessary to guarantee food production in high-potential areas.
- Monitoring and evaluation systems should include adequate baseline surveys, geographic information systems, and assessment of local environmental impacts and community benefits and involvement.
- Declines in soil fertility or even total losses of land to agriculture are common in many parts of the world.

5. Soil erosion by wind and water is serious in the arid parts of North Africa and the Middle East, parts of South Asia and South America.
6. The availability of fresh-water resources per capita varies widely.
7. Polluted inland water bodies and seas are reducing the productivity of fisheries and increasing the health risks of eating fish caught in those waters.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. The van was as big as a house.
2. She is more intelligent than he. She 's also more interesting.
3. The Alps are higher than the Urals.
4. The Thames is shorter than the Volga.
5. How much further do we have to walk.
6. I can't play as well as most of the others, but I'm not the worst player or the least skilled of all those who wants to participate.
7. Which is the hottest month of the year ?
8. New York Harbour is not only the most important seaport of the United States, but also one of the greatest commercial centers of the world.
9. The expedition was moving to the remotest part of the region.
10. The trade winds of the Pacific are somewhat less strong and more variable in direction than those of the Atlantic.
11. Because of compressibility of air, the rate at which the pressure decreases with height become slower at great heights .

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. During interviews with the researchers, some of former students said that they had tried to do part-time jobs after classes, but they had discovered that they didn't have any time or they had no energy left for study when they finished their jobs at night.
2. When the researchers asked these students if they had received financial support from their parents, some said they had, but the majority said they hadn't received any.
3. Most of those interviewed said they had no plans to return to university any time soon.
4. Any decrease of wind velocity in the evening would cause rapid decrease of turbulence.
5. No explanation was given.
6. No dogs are allowed.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Numerous antipollution acts in different countries led to considerable improvements in environment.
2. Urgent measures will help us in solving the vital problems and prevent the future generation from dangerous illnesses and diseases caused by polluted environment.
3. The scholars of ancient Greece were greatly interested in the atmosphere.
4. As early as 400 BC Aristotle wrote a treatise called „Meteorologica”, dealing with the „study of things lifted up” and it is from this work the modern term „meteorology” is derived.
5. The greater the amount of moisture in the air, the less will be the amount of insolation penetrating to the earth’s surface.
6. As long as there is no change in the elevation of the land-mass relative to the ocean surface, the cliffs will continue to retreat, the benches will widen, and the eroded material will be carried from the high energy areas to be deposited in the low energy areas.
7. Cook charted the eastern coast of Australia, nearly losing his ship in crossing the Great Barrier.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF UKRAINE. THE FLAG

The Constitution states that the national symbols of Ukraine shall be the National Flag, the National Emblem and the National Anthem.

The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width. The top is blue, the bottom - yellow. Blue and yellow, the colors of the sky, mountains, streams, and golden fields have symbolized Kyivan Rus' long before the introduction of Christianity. With the acceptance of Christianity, blue and gold were incorporated into church symbolism. After the Mongol-Tatar invasion in the 1200's the use of blue/gold was interrupted, to be revived again in church ornaments and city crests some time later. The emblem of the city of Myrhorod, for example, was a gold trident over a blue background. Another city, Pryluky, used the head of an ox in gold over a blue background as its insignia. And in Lubny the city emblem pictured a hand holding a golden mace over a blue background. The banners of the Cossacks (17th Century) were blue with gold stars, a gold cross, or with pictures of saints rendered in gold.

The origins, of Ukraine's flag can be traced back to the convention of the Supreme Ruthenian Council, meeting in Lviv in October 1848. The first opportunity for Ukrainians to adopt the blue and yellow as a national flag came

with the break up of the Austrian and Russian empires as a result of World War I. In the Austrian parts of Ukraine, in Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia, a Western Ukrainian National Republic (WUNR) was declared in October 1918. A flag, blue over yellow, was adopted by this republic on 13 November 1918. It was in Lviv and Western Ukraine that the use of the flag was revived in the spring of 1989, mostly by nationalists and human rights organizations, such as 'Rukh'. 'Ukrainian Helsinki Union' and others. Two and a half years later, the flag became the national flag of independent Ukraine.

Coat of arms

The current state emblem (officially known as the "small" or "minor" coat of arms) is a gold Trident of St. Volodymyr the Great on a blue shield. As such, the trident on shield is used officially by all state organs, on passports, documents, coins, etc. Sometimes, as in the case of the coins ("kopyky") and some military patches, it is surrounded by a wreath, but that is strictly for decorative / stylistic purposes.

As a state emblem the trident dates back to Kievan Rus', when it was the coat of arms of the Riuryk dynasty. There are various theories about its origins and meaning. A trident was the symbol of Poseidon, the sea god of Greek mythology. It has been found in different societies, such as the Bosporan and Pontic kingdoms, the Greek colonies on the Black Sea, Byzantium, Scandinavia, and Sarmatia, and has been used in various ways:

- religious and military emblem.
- heraldic symbol,
- state emblem,
- monogram.

and simply a decorative design.

The oldest examples of the trident discovered by archaeologists on Ukrainian territory date back to the 1st century AD. At that time the trident probably served as a symbol of power in one of the tribes that later became part of the Ukrainian people. The trident was stamped on the gold and silver coins issued by Prince Volodymyr the Great (980-1015), who perhaps inherited the symbol from his ancestors as a dynastic coat of arms and passed it on to his sons, Sviatopolk I (1015-19) and Yaroslav the Wise (1019-54). Iziaslav Yaroslavych (1054-78), Sviatopolk II Iziaslavych (1093-1113), and Lev Danylovych (1264-1301) used the bident (two prongs) as their coat of arms. Although the trident continued to be used by some ruling families as a dynastic coat of arms until the 15th century, it was replaced as a state emblem in the 12th century with the Archangel Michael.

The trident was also used as a religious symbol in Ukrainian folklore and church, heraldry. The trident appeared not only on coins but also on the bricks of the Church of the Tithes in Kiev (986-96), the tiles of the Dormition Cathedral in Volodymyr-Volynskyi (1160), and the stones of other churches, castles, and palaces, it was also used as a decorative element on ceramics, weapons, rings,

medallions, seals, and manuscripts.

At M. Hrushevsky's recommendation Prince Volodymyr's trident was adopted by the Little Rada (12 February 1918) and the Central Rada (22 March 1918) as the coat of arms of the UNR. By that act the UNR leaders linked the modern Ukrainian state with the medieval state of Kievan Rus'. The Great and Minor state emblems of the UNR were designed by V. Krychevsky.

On 19 February 1992, after the restoration of Ukraine's independence in 1991, the Supreme Council accepted the trident as the chief element in the state coat of arms.

The Anthem

In the central and eastern Ukrainian lands the Testament of Taras Shevchenko was used for many years as a national anthem at manifestations and demonstrations.

In 1863 the Lviv journal *Meta /Goal/* published the poem of Pavlo Chubynskyi /1839-84/, *Ukraine Has Not Yet Perished*. In the same year it was set to music by the Halycian composer Mykhailo Verbytskyi /1815-70/. This song with its catchy melody and patriotic text became popular among the Ukrainians. In 1917 it was officially adopted as the anthem of the Ukrainian State.

The Constitution of Ukraine adopted by the Supreme Rada on June 28, 1996 defines the State symbols of Ukraine and the State Hymn of Ukraine in Article 20.

Pavlo Platonovich Chubynskyi was born in Boryspil' on January 27, 1939. He was the noted Ukrainian ethnographer. In 1870 he headed an ethnographic expedition in Ukraine .

Mykhailo Mykhailovych Verbytskyi was born in 1815 in the village of Uliuch near Peremyshl'. He was one of the first professional composers in Halychia. M. Verbytskyi was the author of 11 symphonies. He died on December 7, 1870 in the village Mlyny /now in Poland/.

Варіант 4

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- a. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - b. показник множини іменника;**
 - c. показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Priority should be given to detailed studies of the sources of greenhouse gases, their interactions in the atmosphere, and technologies that would reduce their

emissions.

2. Research on the effects of acid rain has shown that it is damaging to aquatic life in lakes and streams, diminishes the productivity of forests and crops, accelerates the deterioration of buildings and other exposed structures, and contributes to human health hazards.
3. Acids return to the earth in rain, snow, and hail, and as dry microscopic particles, sometimes after traveling hundreds or even thousands of miles.
4. Man-made sources of air pollutions include electric generating plants, smelting of ores, industrial installations, motor vehicles, and residential and commercial establishments using fossil fuels.
5. Acid deposition far downwind from big pollution sources greatly exceeds emissions from local sources in many regions.
6. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and does not imply in any way encroachment upon national sovereignty.
7. The picture of the air flow is made complex by the earth's rotation, frictional drag and turbulence, mountain obstacles and the extremely variable character of the earth's surface and incessant changes of the state of water in the air.
8. The air contamination due to man's economic activity is bringing mankind to the greenhouse effect.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. Turning to water quality, contamination of water supplies is posing health risks and is drastically increasing the costs of water treatment facilities.
2. Polluted irrigation water poses health risks, undermines long-term crop productivity, and degrades the recreational use and aesthetic aspects of surface water.
3. Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up and its major reason-the greenhouse effect.
4. The wavelengths that are partially blocked by ozone can cause sunburn, snow blindness, eye damage, skin cancer and the ageing of skin.
5. If ozone levels were to fall significantly, plant growth rates could be reduced, resulting in lower crop and timber yields.
6. More research and control measures are urgently required to save the Earth's ozone layer from depletion.
7. Climate has pronounced effects on vegetation and animal life, including humans.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. My composition is not as long as yours.

2. He's slower than a snail.
3. His new book is not as interesting as his other one.
4. Some ideas are less practical than other.
5. His flat is smaller and cheaper than ours.
6. I thought the weather would be better in July, but it actually got worse.
7. January is the coldest month of the year.
8. Water is one of the commonest of all substances, and without it life would be impossible.
9. The Sun's heat causes the surface water evaporate, or change into vapour, leaving behind the salt and other minerals-this explains why the seas are much more salty than rivers flowing into them.
10. The most important meteorological result to be obtained from a solar satellite would be the chance to observe the time variation of solar electromagnetic and corpuscular radiation over a period covering at least one half solar cycle, say five years or more.
11. We know we cannot adapt to noise in the sense that our body functions no longer react a certain way to excessive noise.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. There may still be some red squirrels in the forests of Scotland, but there aren't any left in England. They are certainly extinct in the southern parts of England.
2. The last England-Sweden game had a lot of great football, but no goals, ending in a scoreless draw.
3. Can I borrow some paper ?
4. Any doctor knows that.
5. Call any time after eight.
6. No fuel would burn in an atmosphere deprived of its oxygen.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. The struggle for limited resources will result in new resource wars.
2. Recent scientific research proved data that the protective layer of ozone around our planet is under severe attack.
3. Four and a half thousand million years ago, when the Earth's atmosphere had just begun to form, a mere 5°C separated it from the fatal boundary beyond which begins the greenhouse effect which turned the surface of Venus into a seething inferno.
4. Two thousand million years later a mere +1°C saved the Earth from freezing under a blanket of ice such as that which covers Mars today.
5. Under present conditions, drought will more quickly reduce food output and lead to famine.

6. If a forest is reduced to 10 per cent of its original size, the estimated number of species that can continue to exist in it will decline eventually by half.
7. Men penetrated out into the vast stretches of the seas and there gradually developed a conception of the ocean.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

HISTORY OF UKRAINE

Early days

Human beings have lived in the Ukraine Region for about 300,000 years. One of the earliest-cultures was that of the Trypillians /Three Fields Region/, who lived in southwestern Ukraine from about 4000 to 2000 B.C. The Trypillians raised crops for a living, decorated pottery, and made drills for boring holes in wood and stone.

By about 1500 B.C., nomadic herders occupied the region. They included a warlike, horse-riding people called the Cimmerians. The Scythians, a people from Central Asia, conquered the Cimmerians about 700 B.C. Between 700 and 600 B.C. Greeks started colonies on the northern coast of the Black Sea. But the Scythians controlled most of the region until 200 B.C. when they fell to the Sarmatians.

The region was invaded by Germanic tribes from the west in A.D. 270 and by the Huns, an Asian people, in 375.

Kyivan Rus

During the A.D.800's, a Slavic civilization called RUS grew up at Kyiv. Kyiv became the first of the East Slavic states and was known as Kyivan Rus. Scandinavian merchant warriors called Varangians or Vikings played a part in organizing the East Slavic tribes into Kyivan Rus. Oleg, a Varangian, became its first ruler in 882. During the 900's, other states recognized Kyiv's leadership.

Volodymyr I, the ruler of the Russian city of Novgorod, conquered Kyivan Rus in 980. Under his rule, the state became a political, economic and cultural power in Europe. About 988, Volodymyr became a Christian and made Christianity the state religion. Before the East Slaves became Christians, they had worshiped idols and nature spirits.

In 1240, Mongol tribes known as Tatars swept across the Ukrainian plains from the east and conquered the region.

Lithuanian and Polish rule.

After the fall of Kyivan Rus, several principalities developed in the Ukrainian region. The state of Galicia-Volhynia grew.

In the 1300's, however, Poland took control of Galicia, Lithuania seized Volhynia and later, Kyiv. Under Polish and Lithuanian rule, Ukrainian peasants were bound to land as serfs. By 1569, Poland ruled all over the region.

Many discontented peasants joined bands of independent soldiers that became known as Cossacks /Free Men/, they occupied the territory that lay

between the Poles and the Tatars and known as the Zaporizhyan Sich /Fortification/.

In 1648 the Cossack leader Bohdan Khmelnytsky led an uprising that freed Ukraine from Polish control. In 1654, Bohdan Khmelnytsky formed an alliance with the czar of Russia against Poland.

Russian rule

Ukraine was divided between Poland and Russia in 1667. Poland gained control of lands west of the Dnieper /Dnipro/ River while Ukrainian lands east of the Dnieper had self-rule but came under Russian protection .By 1764, Russia abolished Ukrainian self-rule. In the 1790's, Russia gained control of all of Ukraine except Galicia, which Austria ruled from 1772 until 1918.

Russia favoured its language and culture over Ukrainians. From 1863 to 1905, it banned publications in Ukrainian.

In 1918, the Ukrainians formed an independent country called the Ukrainian People's Republic.

But from 1920 eastern and central regions of Ukraine were the part of former Soviet Union, the rest of Ukraine came under Polish, Czechoslovak, and Romanian control.

In the 1930's privately owned farms were taken and combined into larger, state-run farms. This program, called collectivization, brought great hardship to Ukraine's people . Several hundred thousand Ukrainian farmers resisted the seizure of the land and were sent to prison labour camps in Siberia or Central Asia.

In 1932 and 1933 grain and food were taken from people's homes, causing a major famine. Between 5 and 7 million Ukrainians died of starvation.

World War II

Nazi Germany occupied Ukraine from mid-1941 to mid-1944. About 5 million civilians were killed during the war. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army, a force of about 40,000 soldiers fought both Germany and the Soviet Union for Ukrainian independence. In 1945, the Soviet Union had taken control of many parts of Ukraine that had belonged to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania. In 1954 Russia transferred control of the Crimea to Ukraine.

On July 16 ,1990 the Supreme Council of Ukraine adopted the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine .

Варіант №5

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - показник множини іменника;**
 - показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. It is unacceptable to continue the present methods of large-scale agricultural production, since this involves erosion of the ploughing layers, the abuse of industrial fertilizers and pesticides and ecologically ill-considered land amelioration.
2. Industries also represent a major threat to the environment through accidental releases of dangerous substances.
3. Pollutants are substances that have adverse effects on our health, activities, or survival.
4. Pollutants in the trapped air cannot be dispersed by winds or move higher in the atmosphere and they may accumulate to dangerous levels.
5. Where winters are cold and wet, industrial smog forms as a gray haze over industrialized cities that burn coal and other fossil fuels for heating, manufacturing and generating electric power.
6. The burning releases airborne pollutants, including dust, smoke, soot, ashes, asbestos, bits of lead and other heavy metals, and sulfur oxides.
7. Changes in ozone concentrations and distribution therefore affect the Earth's surface temperature; and decreases in ozone concentrations allow more ultraviolet radiation to reach the surface, with potentially damaging consequences for living organisms.
8. Climate is due to the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. Great amounts of water are daily used for agriculture needs for irrigation.
2. Many water wells, lakes, rivers and seas estuaries are used for medical treatment.
3. Rain water approaches the pure state closely, but it contains small quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases as well as solids in the form of atmospheric dust.
4. We have to take measures against water waste and water pollution.
5. The scientist was given an important problem for his research work.
6. The electric power station is located by the river.
7. The hydrologic cycle may be divided into three principal phases: precipitation,

evaporation, and surface runoff and ground water.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. I came as soon as possible.
2. The Arctic Ocean is colder than the Indian Ocean.
3. Chinese is more difficult than English.
4. Oil is lighter than water.
5. She always finishes her work faster than me.
6. He is the youngest student in the class.
7. The wet-bulb temperature may be defined more precisely as the lowest temperature to which the air can be cooled at constant pressure by evaporating water into the air.
8. More or less similar health and safety problems may be encountered in manufacturing of new types of optical fibres, ceramics, and other new materials.
9. Prevention generally is better than cure.
10. One of the most acute problems is the increasing flow of nitrates into drinking waters, leading to possibly serious threats to human health.
11. In the nearest future a variety of satellites, not only of the earth but also of the moon, the sun and the near planets will have been in operation for at least one half sunspot cycle.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. I've managed to find some dry paper to start a fire, but I can't light it. Don't you have any matches?
2. Some trees stay green all year.
3. They have known about the problem for some years now.
4. I had six phone messages, but none from Mr. Blake. None of them seemed very urgent.
5. We never have any free time.
6. Water differs from other liquids in that it expands when cooled from 0°C, contracts when heated from 0°C to 4°C and reaches its maximum density at 4°C. No other liquid possesses this property.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. When the relation of the high-water stages at two places is known, the observed stage at the upper one can be used to predict the stage that will occur at lower one.

2. The practice of irrigation began in the infancy of civilization in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Indus river Valley, possibly as early as the fourth millennium B.C.
3. With the rise of machine age, the existence of present-day industrial cities necessitated a careful search for an adequate water supply.
4. Having made a product the problem becomes to find someone who will buy it.
5. The Greeks believed that the oceans represented a margin of water that surrounded all three of the continents.
6. Pytheas, the Greek astronomer-geographer, proposed that the tides were a product of lunar influence.
7. Studies will reveal the conditions under which it is possible to have damaging floods from the melting of excessive snow accumulations.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

UKRAINE IN THE FLAME OF WAR

On the night of June 22, 1941 the peaceful life of the people was interrupted by war.

The war undeclared by Nazi Germany had begun and a wartime terrible calendar had come into effect.

Ukraine became the scene of fierce battles. 57 enemy's divisions and 13 brigades were flung on the territory of Ukraine.

Bombs explosions shook the city of Sevastopol. The time was 3:13 am. Crimea at once became a front-line zone.

The Black Fleet under the command of Admiral F. Oktiabrskyi /1899-1969/ was one of the first formations to have faced the enemy attack in an organized manner.

The blitz failed. 4,500,000 Ukrainians fought at the fronts.

On July 7, 1941 the Kyiv Front operation under commandment of M.P.Kyrponos /1892-20.9.41/ began. The troops of the South-Western Front contained the attacking army group "South" till September 26, 1941.

On August 5, 1941 the Odessa Front operation began. Our troops under commandment of general I.Petrov /1896-58 and part of the Black Sea Fleet under commandment of admiral F. Oktiabrskyi with support of all citizens of Odessa had defended the city for 73 days. They contained 18 enemy's divisions and put out of action 160,000 enemy soldiers and officers up to October 16. In 1965 Odessa was honoured with the title of Hero-city.

The defence of Sevastopol had lasted for 250 days/October 30, 1941-July 4, 1942/. The defense of the city was headed by Admiral F. Oktiabrskyi and General Petrov. There were also 18,000 of Sevastopol citizens-in-arms who defended their city. The enemy suffered losses of 300,000 in killed and wounded. In 1965 Sevastopol was honoured with the title Hero-city.

On December 25, 1941 the Kerch-Feodosia Landing operation was carried out by the forces of the Trans-Caucasus Front and the ships of the Black Sea fleet and of the Azov Flotilla. For the four and a half months Kerch was a rear area and the industrial base of the front. The heroic Adzhimushkai quarries held out 170 days, till October 31, 1942. In 1973 the city of Kerch was honoured with the title of Hero City.

In summer 1942 the enemy occupied the whole Ukraine. On May 30, 1942 the Ukrainian Headquarters of the partisan movement was organized. It was headed by T. Strokach /1903-63/. The Partisan movement was headed by S. Kovpak /1887-1967/ and S.V. Rudnev /1899-1943/ in the Sumy area, O. Fedorov - in the Chernihiv area. In 883 partisan detachments there were 500,000 fighting men. They carried on the fight against the enemy.

Undeground patriotic groups were organized. They worked with the local partisans, and did everything possible to wrack the plans of the occupation command. They organized the escape of prisoners, sabotaged industry and avenged themselves on the invaders.

On October 8, 1944 Ukraine was liberated. May 9 is the Victory Day. The Ukrainian people made a worthy contribution to the cause of Victory. About 2,500,000 Ukrainians were awarded by orders and medals. More than 2,000 of them were decorated with the Gold Star of Hero. Among them the famous seaman Oleksandr Marinesko /1913-1963/.

D. Hlynka, O. Molodchyj, S. Suprun, P. Taran, Amet Khan Sultan, partisan generals S. Kovpak and O. Fedorov were awarded this honour twice. The famous master of air combats, the Ukrainian aviator Ivan Kozhedub /1920-1991/ was decorated with three Gold Stars.

Victory was not easily won. The enemy inflicted immense devastation on Ukraine. The invaders destroyed 714 towns, more than 28,000 villages, burned and raised to the ground 16,000 industrial enterprises more than 32,000 schools. Ten million people were deprived of homes. The economy of Ukraine suffered terrible losses.

In 1945 the ancient Ukrainian land of Transcarpathia became a part of Ukraine. Thus the historical process of reunion of all lands in a single sovereign independent state was accomplished.

Варіант №6

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- a. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - b. показник множини іменника;**
 - c. показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. When nitric oxide reacts with oxygen in the air, nitrogen dioxide forms.
2. The metallurgical, chemical and paper industries are also large contributors to air pollution.
3. The transport sector represents the primary source of air pollution in many Namibian countries.
4. Stratospheric ozone is a form of oxygen that acts as a filter for harmful ultraviolet radiation emitted by the sun.
5. Increased ultraviolet radiation has a tendency to suppress the efficiency of the body's immune system and to increase the incidence of skin infections.
6. Perhaps a quarter of the earth's total biological diversity, amounting to about a million species, is in serious risk of extinction during the next 20 to 30 years.
7. More than half of the world's species are believed to live in tropical rain forests.
8. The aim is to eliminate sources of contaminations according to the principles of protection in hydrogeological regions.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. Both steam power stations and hydrologic ones are built through our country.
2. Water from the ocean surface is evaporated into the atmosphere.
3. A portion of precipitation fallen on the land is retained temporarily on the soil, in surface depressions and on vegetation and other objects until it is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.
4. On a world-wide basis the volumes of moisture involved on each phase of the cycle are relatively constant; but viewed of a limited area, such as a small river basin, the quantities in any part of the cycle vary through wide limits.
5. Ocean basins and continents are unevenly distributed over the Earth's surface.
6. The first product of Hewlett-Packard Company was an oscillator used to test sound equipment and during World War II their small firm made microwave signal generators.
7. White satellite observations suffice for establishing the energy budget for entire-atmosphere system, observations at the lower interface are needed to determine the amount of heat available to the atmosphere alone.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. Write as fast as you can.
2. How did “faster is better” become our slogan ?
3. Don't we see that this is less beneficial and much more wasteful than making our own food ?
4. It is because we want food to have a much smaller place in our lives.
5. But isn't food one of the most important things ?
6. The Volga is shorter than the Mississippi.
7. What is the name of the highest mountain in Asia?
8. As people get older, hearing becomes less acute simply as one of the effects of aging.
9. The months of January and February are the coldest of the year, while July and August are generally the hottest yet the greatest intensity of radiation occur in June and the lowest in December.
10. Ideally, incineration should produce carbon dioxide, water vapour, and inert ash, but small quantities of a multitude of other more dangerous emissions may be formed.
11. Water which constitutes 70% of the weight of human body is as necessary to a man as air even more essential thing to his life than food.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. There was some women here yesterday asking if we had any old clothes, but I told her we didn't have any.
2. Some of the new teachers have already arrived. Have you met any of them yet?
3. He denied any wrongdoing.
4. Any piece of paper will do.
5. That was some twenty years ago.
6. In the course of producing what they need people make and use machinery, buildings, roads, factories, mines and many other things without which there could be no industrial development.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Concerted efforts by international scientific Community will be necessary to clarify the prospects.
2. In Japan in the 1950s and 1960s mercury discharged from a chemical factory into the sea contaminated fish eaten by local people, nearly two thousand people suffered neurological disorders and about four hundred died.

3. Biotechnology, with its advanced techniques of genetic engineering, will have both beneficial and deleterious environmental effects, but the knowledge of those effects is still in its infancy.
4. An important issue is that most such new materials cannot be easily decomposed, their disposal will create problems never previously encountered.
5. The scientific and technological progress of twentieth century resulted in widespread mechanization, spaceships, atomic power stations, pipelines, new roads and highways.
6. Ten years ago the world „ecology” hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds.
7. I would like to say that the scientific work of the expedition was successful.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

UKRAINIAN SCIENCE

The first centers of science in Old Rus were monasteries; Kyiv Mohyia Academy was one of such centers in the 17-th century. In the 19-th century the Universities of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa and L'viv became noted research centers of Ukraine.

Much credit in the development of Ukrainian science is due to mathematician M.Ostrograds'kyi/ 1801-1862/ who was born in Poltava and studied at Kharkiv University, linguist Osyp Bodians'kyi /1808-1877/, Historian V.Antonovych /1834-1908/ who graduated Kyiv University.

The creation of the Ukrainian Academy of Science in 1918 was an event of great importance. Among its founding members were noted naturalist V. Vernads'kyi and historian M. Hrushevs'kyi.

Associated with the Academy are the names of outstanding scientists O.Potebnia, O.Bohomolets, M.Kholodnyi B. Paton.

At present, the National Academy of Science comprises 170 research centers. The National Academy of Ukraine ranks with Europe's leading scientific centers. Since 1962 its President has been Boris Paton, a noted scientists and organizer.

A great deal has been done in the leading sciences over the past several years. **World priority** have first laser data storage, achievements in machine building , rocket and computer technology.

The National Academy of Ukraine maintains international contacts with academies in many countries.

Volodymyr Vernads'kyi

Volodymyr Ivanovych Vernads'kyi was born on March 12,1863 in St. Petersburg. His father Ivan V. Vernads'kyj /1821-1884/ was professor of Political economy of Kyiv University.

In 1885 Volodymyr Vernads'kyi graduated from St. Petersburg

University. After graduating he did postgraduate work there and in Munich and Paris. In 1891 -1911 he taught at Moscow University.

Volodymyr Vernads'kyi had close links to Ukraine. From 1889 to 1918 he spent summer in Poltava Province, in 1890 he researched the soils of Kremenchuk County as a member of V. Dokuchaiev's soil-science expedition. After the February Revolution of 1917 V. Vernads'kyi was appointed the Russian deputy minister of education. In 1918 he headed the group of Ukrainian scholars that drafted the project for founding the Ukrainian academy of sciences. In 1918-1919 he served as its first president, and lectured in Kyiv University. In 1919 he became the first Ukrainian Academician.

In 1919, while visiting Rostov, he was unable to return to Ukraine and ended up in the White-controlled Crimea. In 1920 he was a professor and rector of Tauris University in Simferopol.

In 1921 V. Vernads'kyi returned to Petrograd and organized the Radium Institute there. In 1922 he went to Paris to work with Marie Curie /1867-1934/ in research of radioactivity. In Paris he lectured at the Sorbonne. In 1926 he returned to Russia. From 1928 until his death he directed the Radium Institute and a Laboratory for Geochemical Problems.

Volodymyr Vernads'kyi's ideas became the core of new directions in geology, mineralogy, and hydrogeology. He is one of the founders of geochemistry and biogeochemistry.

Academician Vernads'kyi is the author of the fundamental studies on Earth, the chemical composition of atmosphere, the role of radioactive elements in the planet's evolution. Academician Vernads'kyi scientific findings are universally recognized.

Варіант №7

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- a. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - b. показник множини іменника;**
 - c. показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. The achievement of sustainable development involves cooperation within and across national boundaries.
2. Sustainable development implies progress toward national and international equity, including assistance to developing countries in accordance with their national plans, priorities and objectives.
3. The present methods of storage and disposal of many chemical wastes and other toxic substances pose severe risk to human health and the viability of other

species and ecological processes.

4. All countries produce and dispose hazardous substances on an increasing scale, but many of them, especially developing countries, lack awareness of the hazards.
5. Water is a powerful factor that remakes the earth's surface and is the only source of the process of replenishing oxygen in the atmosphere that is continuously going on in photosynthesis.
6. Water is necessary for many aspects of man's life and economic activities.
7. Man takes from atmosphere oxygen as a necessary ingredient for his industrial activities and for his own biological processes and returns to it a mixture of gases and solids, the by-products of combustion, respiration, and other energy transmitting activities.
8. As the planet's natural resources diminish, and a growing world population increases demands on those resources, competition for access to them will escalate.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. Polar regions as well as the large deserts are sparsely covered with international networks of observatory stations.
2. Our knowledge of the heat and cold sources associated with the earth's surface is exceedingly meagre, and so is our knowledge of the supply of water vapour to the atmosphere.
3. Our ability to understand and predict the behaviour of hurricanes has been limited, mainly because of lack of observations from the ocean areas.
4. We expect within the coming ten-year period considerable improvement in accuracy of general weather forecasts, greatly improved accuracy in disaster warnings (hurricanes, tornadoes, etc) , some extension of the time period for which useful forecasts can be provided, and new possibility in the forecasting of the conditions of the uppermost atmosphere.
5. From cloud and hydrometer observations and also from the general life history of the air mass, conclusions may be drawn with regard to the lapse-rate and its variations.
6. In the lowest few kilometres of the atmosphere the pressure decrease amounts to about 1 millibar per 10 meters.
7. In the atmosphere the daily heating and cooling cycle appears to be the dominant cause of the pressure variations.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. It didn't do as well as we had hoped.
2. The boys seem more quiet than usual.
3. Everyone was friendlier this time.
4. There is a greater number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
5. Our eldest son is taller than his dad , but our other two haven't grown as fast.
6. Where's the most beautiful beach in the world?
7. I was sure my golf ball had landed nearest to the hole.
8. The Pacific has the greatest average depth (12000 ft.)
9. Political, economic and social factors are more important than low rainfall in the process of desertification.
10. Water supply per capita in Asia is less than half the global average and the continent's run-off is the least stable of all the major land masses.
11. Proponents of advanced technologies point out that they are often safer than some technologies already in use.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. I'm sure I made some mistakes when I was typing.
If you find any mistakes, please correct them.
2. Would you like some tea?
3. When my parents were young, they had no television and no video games so they read books.
4. Some fifty percent of working women don't want children.
5. There aren't any farms left in that area.
6. No plane took off that day on account of low clouds.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. The expedition sailed as far as North America.
2. Slow communications hampered the development of weather forecasting.
3. The need is great for systematic work at sea by well-equipped oceanographic stations that will represent many of marine sciences, so these findings in different fields can be correlated.
4. A quantitative study of the total solar energy input into the earth's atmosphere and its time variation will yield essential knowledge of the ultimate cause of the atmospheric changes in the upper atmosphere.
5. The man's physical and psychological state-indeed, his very life always depended on his atmospheric environment.

6. Observations from earth satellites, combined with balloons and radar soundings, will greatly enrich the observational data.
7. Tsiolkovsky provided a scientific basis of interplanetary travel.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

ECOLOGY

Pollution is contamination of the environmental situation, including air, water, and land. Such contamination originates from human activities.

Pollution became evident in Ukraine with industrial development in the 19th century. Ukraine contains some of the most polluted landscapes in Eastern Europe.

Air pollution is especially severe in the heavily industrialized cities of Kharkiv, Luhans'k, Donets'k, Dnipropetrovs'k and Zaporizhzhia. Coal-using industries are major sources of high levels of uncontrolled emissions of harmful substances.

Other Ukrainian cities with major chronic air pollution problems include Kyiv, Komunars'k, Makiiivka and Odesa.

Over one-third of the emissions into the atmosphere originate from automobile transport. It is aggravated by the use of leaded gasoline and inefficient engines as well as a lack of catalytic converters.

Almost all surface waters of Ukraine belong to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov basins. The high population density and low protection have given rise to chronic and serious levels of water pollution in Ukraine.

The Dniester and the Danube are the most polluted bodies of water. Hundreds of small rivers supply water, for villages and cities of Ukraine. Those water arteries are so polluted as to pose fatal health risk to the people who depend on them. About half of the chemical fertilizers applied in the fields are washed off into the rivers.

One of the areas suffering most from chronic coastal water pollution is the Sea of Azov. The sea's salinity has increased by 40 percent since the 1950's. It has resulted in a dramatic drop in fish catches by 60-90 percent.

On April 26, 1986 a horrible accident occurred at the Chornobyl' nuclear station. There was a nuclear reactor explosion, which had far reaching consequences. Contamination by various radioactive isotopes has affected the air, land and water of Ukraine. About 100,000 people were exposed to deadly levels of radiation before being evacuated. Numbers of death and children leukemia have occurred in the affected areas.

Significant areas of lands will remain unsafe for food production for 8000 years. Workers enclosed the destroyed reactor in a steel and containment building, but radiation continues to leak from this structure.

After the Chornobyl disaster the environmental situation has become

much worse. Ukraine appealed to the UNO requesting help to overcome the disaster' aftermath. The ecological organization Green World is active in Ukraine.

Since 1991 Environmental Protection Law has been in force. Environmental safeguards of conservation bodies have become more stringent. Ecological monitoring has covered Ukraine's whole area. The Governmental Commission on the Problems of the Dnieper and Drinking Water has been set up.

Ukraine has joined international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Agreements have been signed with conservation bodies of the USA, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany and Latvia. The Ukrainian delegation took part in the UNO Conference on the problems of Environment.

Варіант №8

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- a. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - b. показник множини іменника;**
 - c. показник присвійного відмінка іменника.**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Recently, thousands of landfill sites and surface impoundments used for dumping hazardous wastes have been found to be entirely unsatisfactory: corrosive acids, persistent organics, and toxic metals have accumulated in them for decades.
2. Export of hazardous wastes transfers the risk involved to the importing countries, without necessarily transferring the knowledge of managerial capability to deal with them.
3. Transboundary transfer of hazardous wastes may magnify such risks, therefore, and it weakens incentives for reduction of waste generation at the source.
4. It has been repeatedly said that a society which turns its back on nature is doomed.
5. Man uses atmosphere as both a resource and a place for depositing wastes.
6. International economic relations pose a particular problem for developing countries' efforts to manage their environment, since the export of natural resources is a large factor in their economies.
7. The world's forests are disappearing at the rate of 15 million hectares each year, with most of the losses occurring in humid parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America.
8. Systematic measurements of most of the earth's atmosphere are scanty even today.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. The conditions of static stability of the atmosphere and the convective weather phenomena have been studied from various points of view.
2. Temperature changes are registered by different types of thermometers.
3. Being of a transitory nature, the land and sea breezes do not adjust themselves readily to the pressure gradient and consequently blow more or less directly from sea to land and vice versa.
4. The exact amount of water vapour that exists at any place and time is important to the meteorologist because of the role water plays in weather processes.
5. Sublimation is the process of changing water vapour droplets into ice.
6. The relative humidity is very sensitive to temperature changes.
7. The hair hydrometer is probably the oldest and most widely used instrument for measuring moisture.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. Our plan is just as good as theirs.
2. The English Channel is wider than the Strait of Gibraltar.
3. Which is Larger: the United States or Canada?
4. When did we decide that " more convenient " is the best way to choose between two different things to eat?
5. His best – known book is shorter and easier to read than all the others.
6. St.Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
7. Many rivers, including the world's two largest, the Amazon and Congo rivers, discharge into the Atlantic.
8. Ozone levels over the Antarctic, for example, have fallen progressively over the years, and now about 50 per cent lower than they were 15 years ago.
9. Weather forecasting has challenged the human mind from the earliest times.
10. In one Danish investigation of annoyance factors in the work place, 38 percent of workers interviewed identified noise as most annoying factor in the environment.
11. More vigorous research and development in recycling and minimization technologies, together with technical and financial support to encourage investments in them and, in some cases, taxes on waste generated, could probably cut the production of hazardous wastes by one third in many industrialized countries.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. Some information in that newspaper article was incorrect. There aren't any

- wolves or bears in Scotland.
2. Are there any questions?
 3. They can't eat any milk products.
 4. We have some friends in Rome.
 5. Protection of genetic resources is fundamental to any forest strategy.
 6. No forecaster would be accurate without the correct observation and interpretation of cloud form.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. The barometer fell as a cyclone approached.
2. The protection of environment became a political problem in every country.
3. After reaching the coast of North America, Cook sailed along it and through the Bering Strait as far as 70° 44' N latitude before being stopped by pack ice.
4. The higher the sun, the greater the amount of heat a given horizontal surface will receive.
5. Climate determines whether the general character of the occupations of a region will be farming, forestry, hunting or fishing.
6. We will first direct our attention to the composition of sediments derived from rock either from the continental masses or from volcanic activity in the open ocean.
7. Little progress was made in scientific forecasting until the 19th century, when developments in the fields of thermodynamics provided the theoretical basis for meteorology.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

**LAND, RIVERS AND FORESTS OF UKRAINE.
THE ANIMAL WORLD OF UKRAINE**

Ukraine consists mainly of a flat, fertile plain. About a third of the land is suitable for growing crops. Ukraine may be divided into six main land regions: the Dnieper-Pripyat Lowland, the Northern Ukrainian Lowland, the Central Plateau, the Eastern Carpathian Mountains, the Coastal Plain, and the Crimean Mountains.

The Dnieper-Pripyat Lowland lies in Northern Ukraine. Forests once blanketed all of the lowland but now cover only about a fourth of its area. Farmers use the most of land as pasture. The Pripyat River drains the western lowland, which has many marshes and forests of pine and oak.

The Northern Ukrainian Upland consists of a low plateau. Farmers in the region grow wheat and sugar beets here and raise livestock. Large deposits of natural gas lie to the south of Kharkiv.

The Central Plateau extends from to western Ukraine. Rich, black soils

called chernozem and sufficient rain make the region Ukraine's most productive farmland. The Donets Basin lies in the eastern part of the plateau. The Donbas is Ukraine's leading industrial region and includes the cities of Donetsk, Horlivka and Luhansk. This area has large deposits of coal.

The Eastern Carpathian Mountains rise in Western Ukraine. Major economic activities in the region are farming in the river valleys, raising livestock, and logging. The mountains have deposits of oil and natural gas.

The Coastal Plain extends along the coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The Coastline has cliffs and many shallow lagoons. The region suffers from droughts. The farmers use the water of the Dnieper to irrigate crops.

The Crimean Mountains rise in the Southern part of the Crimean Peninsula. The mountains climb gradually from the north but slope steeply to the Black Sea in the south.

Ukraine has many rivers and more than 3000 lakes. Ukraine's longest river is the Dnieper . It flows from the north to the Black Sea and measures 2,285 km. It ranks as Europe's third longest waterway. Ships travel along most of the Dnieper's length.

Ukraine's second longest river is the Dniester. It measures 1,360 km and flows from the Carpathian Mountains to the Black Sea. Other important waterways include the Southern Buh, Desna, Pripjat and Siversky Donets Rivers.

30% Ukraine's territory is occupied by the area of natural vegetation. 14% is forested, 8% is swampland and 3% is haylands. Most forests and timber reserves are in the Carpathians and Polissia.

Ukraine has mostly coniferous /pine, fir/ and deciduous trees /oak, beech and birch/. Plantations of oak and beech are increasing. The wealth of the forest includes also berries, mushrooms and medicinal herbs.

Characteristics of Polissia are the alder, willow, pine, oak, birch, aspen, maple and linden. The Forest-Steppe zone contains the oak, elm, hornbeam, black poplar, willow, ash and pine.

In the Carpathians the vegetation is located in zones according to altitude: mixed forests, firtrees, grasses and low scrub. In spring the alpine plateaux are abloom with saffron, primrose, mercury, snowdrop and edelweiss.

The Crimean Mountains vegetation is very diverse. Oak and juniper are very widespread. In April snowdrops, crocuses, steppe sedge come into bloom here. In May there are carpets of bright-red peonies and blue cornflowers. The parks of the Southern Coast contain cypresses, palms, magnolias, platans, and laurels.

The Nikitsky Botanical Gardens contain plants from all over the world.

The animal world of Ukraine is diverse, with hundreds of species of mammals and birds.

Predators include bear, wolf, fox, badger, raccoon, polecat, wild cat, lynx, ermine and marten. Hoofed animals include roe, deer, wild pig, and elk.

There is beaver, jerboa, marmot, hamster, and field mouse, squirrel, hare.

Characteristic of the birds are the sparrow, titmouse, grouse, owl, partridge, stone thrush, golden eagle, white-tailed eagle, carrion eagle, black griffon, wild pigeon, woodpecker, crane and linnet.

Certain fur animals /nutria, mink, silver-black fox, musk-rat/ introduced into Ukraine have acclimatized well.

Fish

In the rivers, lakes and reservoirs there is perch, bream, pike-perch, pike and carp. There are many animals from southern countries: the stone marten, badger, and fox. There are also many lizards and some snakes.

Варіант №9

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- a. показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - b. показник множини іменника;**
 - c. показник присвійного відмінка іменника**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. To alleviate tropical deforestation and to promote sustainable exploitation of the world's forests, nations should assess the value of their forest resources in a comprehensive way and reflect this in their development plans.
2. Pollutants not dispersed by winds and rain may reach lethal concentrations.
3. Today, most industrial smog forms in cities of China, India and other developing countries.
4. In warm climates, photochemical smog develops as a brown, smelly haze over large cities.
5. Where the surrounding land forms a natural basin, photochemical smog can be dangerous.
6. Legend has it, for example, that Julius Caesar forbade the driving of chariots on Rome's cobblestone streets during night time so he could sleep.
7. The Earth's ozone layer, found principally 20-50 kilometers up in the stratosphere, protects the Earth's surface from some of the most damaging wavelengths of ultraviolet radiation and plays a number of important roles in regulating the planet's temperature.
8. A reduction in the effects of local water pollution is one of the most important tasks.

- II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником.**

1. Water vapour is the most important absorber in the air and thus affects the energy balance of the atmosphere.
2. A convenient way to examine the workings of the atmosphere is through the energy budget.
3. Conduction is the process by which heat energy is transmitted through a substance by point-to point contact of neighbouring molecules.
4. Clouds are known to consist of minute water particles, or ice crystals of temperatures well enough below freezing.
5. There are three principal methods of cloud production.
6. Snow as it falls varies greatly in its water content.
7. Water vapour, normally most abundant near the ground is carried up and diffused.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. You're only as old as you feel.
2. The rivers in America are much bigger than those in England.
3. The island of Great Britain is smaller than Greenland.
4. Which is the most beautiful place in this part of the country?
5. He's the best player in the world.
6. Why do people now want food as quickly as possible, in containers that are more easily thrown away.
7. Such emissions appear to pose little increased risk to human health , but more detailed studies are needed.
8. Incineration at sea in specially designed ships costs much less than land-based incineration, since emissions are not as tightly controlled.
- 9.Reduction at the source appears to be the most reliable way to reduce the impact of hazardous waste, and is probably the cheapest in the long run.
10. Including the Arctic Sea, the Atlantic Ocean has the greatest north-south extent.
11. The developed countries have the greater responsibility for promoting less harmful patterns of consumption.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. Have you had any news from your family in Prague?
I heard that some areas were badly flooded.
2. Let's get some blueberries.
3. Is there any food left ?
4. He now lives in some village in Wales.
5. There was some woman here asking about you.

6. Hungry people may have no alternative but to convert ecologically unique habitats into arable land.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. Whether the air motion be upward or downward precipitation elements will always fall with respect to the air and the smaller cloud elements.
2. Since the earliest man drank at a brook of water hole and sought shelter from rain and snow, human life has been closely dependent upon water.
3. In early days man satisfied his wants when and where he could find water, giving probably little or no thought to the possible limitations of supply and its replenishment.
4. As man developed arts that we call civilization and augmented his number, his dependence upon water increased accordingly and proportionately.
5. With the advent of the machine age and the doubling of the world population that followed, the demands for water multiplied and water resources rose in value.
6. The maximum temperature will occur at the time when the incoming energy ceases to exceed the outgoing.
7. When the outgoing energy is greater than the incoming, the temperature will fall until the two are again in balance.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

KYIV

Kyiv's beginnings go back to the Stone Age. There is a legend about founding of Kyiv. Once, there were three brothers, Kyi, Shchek and Khoriv, and they had a young sister Lybed. They founded a city on the hills and called it Kyiv after the eldest brother. It is believed that Kyiv did exist - that he was a Prince of the Poliane tribe and lived in the 7th century.

The city was founded by Slavic people, possibly as early as the A.D. 400's. In 882 Prince Oleg of Novgorod, having seized Kyiv, was known to have said: "This will be the mother of all Russian towns!" The Novgorod principality united with that of Kyiv, and the town was made the capital of a unified Russian state. Kyiv prospered as a trading center and, during the late 800's became famous as the capital of the first East Slavic State, called Kyivan Rus. By the 1000's, Kyiv was one of Europe's greatest centers of commerce and culture and known as the rival of Constantinople.

Kyiv remained the capital for nearly three centuries. Gradually other feudal centers came into being. The independent princes undermined the authority of the Grand Duke of Kyiv and led to disintegration.

In December 1240 the Mongol-Tatar forces led by Khan Batu besieged Kyiv. Mongol invaders destroyed much of the city in 1240. It was only by a miracle that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, St. Michael's Monastery and the Golden Gate survived the invasion half-ruined. The Mongol-Tatars ruled Kyiv more than a century.

Kyiv was rebuilt in the 1300's. It came under Lithuanian rule in 1362 and under Polish rule in 1560. Russia regained control of Kyiv in 1654 after the Pereyaslav Rada /Council/ adopted a decision on the reunification of Ukraine and Russia.

In 1793 the two parts of Ukraine united within the Russian State and in 1797 Kyiv became the capital of the Kyiv, Volhynia and Podillia Provinces. In 1632 the Kyiv Mohyla Academy was founded

In 19th century Kyiv became the chief center of economic, political and cultural life of Ukraine. In 1805 the first theatre was opened. Kyiv university was inaugurated in 1834.

In January 1846 the "Cyril and Methodius" Society was founded in Kyiv. Taras Shevchenko, the outstanding Ukrainian poet, was the leader of its wing.

After the fall of tsarism in 1917-1918 the Provisional Government and the Central Rada under M.S. Grushevsky /1866-1934/ established in Kyiv. In 1918-20 Kyiv became the scene of the fierce battles of the civil war.

In 1934 Kyiv became the capital of the Ukrainian Republic and the Government was transferred from Kharkiv. From 1941 to 1943, during World War II, the city was occupied by the German army and was badly damaged. It was rebuilt after the war and has grown rapidly.

But it is not only its old age and long history that makes Kyiv stand out among other cities. It is a unique and extremely harmonious combination of historic values and ways of life that draws crowds of people from all over the world to Kyiv.

The capital of Ukraine is in itself a huge monument which over a long period of time has been erected by the collective wisdom and creative effort of many generations.

The cultural life of our capital is rich and varied. There are a lot of fine museums, theatres, many research institutes and higher educational establishments.

Today Kyiv is a leading industrial, political and scientific centre. Its population equals 3 mln people. It is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnipro river. One half of the Kyiv's territory is occupied by gardens and parks and in spring and summer time the trees and bushes are full of greenery and the city looks like one huge park.

Варіант №10

- I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення. Визначте по граматичним ознакам, якою частиною мови є слово із закінченням – s і яку функцію це закінчення виконує:**
- показник 3-ї особи однини дієслова у Present Indefinite;**
 - показник множини іменника;**
 - показник присвійного відмінка іменника**

Перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. The Earth's ozone shield-the vital layer of the atmosphere-protects all living creatures from the damaging effects of the Sun's rays.
2. The greenhouse effect appears when CO and certain other gases in the atmosphere allow the sun's ultra-violet rays to penetrate and warm the earth but then absorb the infrared energy the earth radiates back into space forming a kind of thermal blanket around the Earth.
3. Machine tillage of the soil affects its natural fertility, while the evergrowing application of fertilizers and pesticides damages nature by changing the ecological conditions of human habitation.
4. Environmental ignorance inevitably aggravates the conflict between man and nature.
5. Nature is the objective condition of man's existence and his life activity.
6. Nature's capacity to purify itself of industrial and other wastes has been nearly exhausted.
7. That's why society needs a purposeful regulation and control of the processes taking place in the system „man-society-production-nature” at each step of its progressive development.
8. Now Mars, the Roman god of war, threatens, both literally and figuratively, to reign supreme on the Earth and turn it into iceberg in space.

II. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх, звертаючи увагу на особливості перекладу на українську мову означень, виражених іменником:

1. Clouds are to be considered as a result of water vapour in the atmosphere.
2. Clouds consisting of large-sized water drops or ice particles can be viewed by radar to obtain direction and speed motion.
3. Oxygen, ozone, water vapour, carbon dioxide and dust particles are the most significant absorbers of the short-wave radiation from the hot sun and „long-wave” from the cool earth.
4. Some fresh snow fields and water surface (when the sun is close to the horizon) reflect 90% or more of the incident rays.
5. The water vapour and carbon dioxide play the most important role in keeping the earth warm.
6. The greenhouse effect is quite noticeable when one compares the rapid

temperature fall at night in the desert, where the air is dry, with the slower decrease in coastal regions, where the air is moist.

7. Air masses are classified according to their source region-polar or tropical, maritime or continental.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, які мають різні форми порівняння та перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday.
2. It's less and less common.
3. The sooner we leave, the faster we'll get there.
4. The older I get, the crazier everything seems.
5. The new group of students is better-behaved than that other group who stayed here earlier.
6. This is the most beautiful view I have ever seen in my life.
7. I think we stayed in the worst hotel on the island.
8. The amount of radiation received in daytime is generally larger, than the amount lost.
9. Each Government should be responsible for educating its own citizens regarding their effect on the environment, as both producers and consumers, and for otherwise motivating them to adopt less harmful practices.
10. The developed countries have most available pool of technical skills, and therefore most of the responsibility, for devising less harmful techniques of production in all fields, and for assisting the developing countries to acquire and use them.
11. Of all the treatment technologies available, properly designed incineration systems can provide the highest overall degree of destruction and control for the broadest range of hazardous waste streams.

IV. Перепишіть речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на переклад неозначених та заперечних займенників:

1. I went to get those empty boxes from the back of the bookshop, but someone else had taken the whole stack. There were none left.
2. Morgan Island is uninhabited now. At one time there were some twenty fishing families who lived on the rocky island during the summer months, but nowadays there are none.
3. Did you get any new furniture ?
4. No technology is without risk.
5. Noise affects some bodily functions including those of the cardiovascular system.
6. In the modern noise-filled world, we are always „up”, and it is unknown now much if any of our physical ills are due to our response to noise.

V. Перепишіть речення, визначте в них видо-часові форми дієслів та вкажіть їх інфінітив; перекладіть речення на українську мову:

1. In order to distinguish between the temperature of the free air and the temperature observed close to the surface of the earth, we shall call the latter the „surface-air” temperature.
2. Meteorologists collected data of warm air penetrating from the Pacific Ocean to the high latitudes.
3. The work done by that expedition helped to understand many secrets of nature in the polar regions.
4. When a volume has reached its capacity for water vapour, it is said to be saturated and the volume will accept no more gaseous water.
5. The observers succeeded in getting new data by means of balloon ascents.
6. The snow storm prevented the travellers from going out.
7. Though standard observations from the polar regions, large deserts and certain ocean areas will remain sparse for some considerable time, satellite observations of cloud systems and supplemental observations from reconnaissance systems will provide data to fill in the gaps.

VI. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

ODESSA

Odessa is a major industrial, cultural and health resort centre of Ukraine, a first-class port of world wide reputation on the Black Sea.

The population of the city amounts to over a million citizens.

The beginning of the bright and rich in historical events biography of Odessa is believed to date from the end of the 18th century. Before a Slavonic settlement Kotsiubievo was located in its place.

On August 22 (September 2) 1794 the first constructions were laid down initiating the building of the new port and city.

There are many versions of legends how the city was named. However, the most truthful one is that its name commemorates the ancient Greek colony Odessos which was situated in the 6th century B.C. on the Northern coast of the Black Sea.

The city was being built according to the preliminary drafted plan considering the relief of the surroundings.

Wide and straight streets of the central part, spacious squares, fine architectural ensembles soon made Odessa one of the most beautiful cities.

The odessans are very proud of their Opera House considering it one of the best in the world. Caruso and Shaliapin once sang here. The theatre has played a great role in the rich cultural life of the city.

The Art Museum and the Museum of Western and Oriental Art are also well worth a visit with their canvases by famous Caravaggio, Franz Hals,

O.Kiprensky, A.Venetsianov, L.Ayvasovsky and others.

There is hardly a person in the country who has not seen films made at the Odessa Film Studio. The city streets were trodden by A.Pushkin, Yu.Kotsyubinsky, N.Gogol, Yu.Olesha, V.Kataev, L.Babel, S.Kirsanov, I.Ilf, Ye.Petrov, K.Paustovsky, E.Bagritsky.

Odessa is an industrial, educational and scientific centre. The main products of the city are refined petroleum, processed food, plastics, pharmaceuticals and clothing.

The Institutions of higher learning include the Odessa National University, the Marine academy, the Music conservatory and over a dozen others. That is why Odessa is often called a city of students.

Among the numerous scientific institutions in Odessa the distinguished Filatov Clinic of Ophtalmology deserves special mention.

The city is a pleasant spa and vacational resort with sandy beaches stretching for some 40 km, a mild climate and plenty of sunshine. Yearly scores of thousands of guests from many countries of the world visit Odessa.

The city suffered heavy damage during World War II. Today monuments to the heroes who fell in the action defending the city form an entire Belt of Glory which traces the former defence lines.

Odessa has grown considerably within the last decades, new dwelling areas, social institutions and trading centers are being constructed.

The future days offer new prospects for the development of the city.

КОНТРОЛЬНЕ ЗАВДАННЯ №2

Щоб вірно зробити завдання № 2, треба засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Видо-часові форми дієслова:

- a) активний стан - форми: **Indefinite (Present, Past, Future), Continuous (Present, Past, Future), Perfect (Present, Past, Future)**;
b) пасивний стан - форми **Indefinite (Present, Past, Future), Continuous (Present, Past), Perfect (Present, Past, Future)**.

Особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій на українську мову.

2. Модальні дієслова:

a) модальні дієслова, які виражають можливість: **can (could), may** та їх еквіваленти **can - to be able to, may - to be allowed to**;

b) модальні дієслова, які виражають зобов'язаність: **must** та його еквівалент **to have to, to be to**.

3. Проті особові форми дієслова: **Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle)** у функції означення та обставини.

4. **Означені та додаткові підрядні речення** (сполучникові); обставинні підрядні речення часу та умови.

5. **Словотвір** - суфікси дієслова та основні словотворчі префікси.

Після вивчення вказаного матеріалу приступіть до виконання завдання. Перепишіть завдання до кожної вправи. Усі речення у вправах виконайте письмово. Використовуйте приведені нижче зразки.

Зразок до вправи № 1

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. Lobachevsky's geometry had revolutionised mathematics. 1. Геометрія Лобачевського викликала корінні зміни у математиці.

had revolutionised - Past Perfect Active від дієслова *to revolutionise*.

2. The new laboratory equipment was sent for yesterday. 2. Вчора було послано за новим обладнанням.

was sent Past Indefinite Passive від дієслова *to send*.

Зразок до вправи № 2

II. Перепишіть речення. Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. The changes affecting the composition of materials are chemical changes. 1. Зміни, які діють на склад матеріалів, називаються хімічними змінами.

affecting - Participle I, означення, перекладається дієприкметником.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. When heated to the boiling point water evaporates. | 2. Коли воду нагрівають до точки кипіння, вона випаровується.
(або: При нагріванні до точки кипіння вода випаровується.) |
|---|---|

(When) heated - Participle II, обставина, перекладається підрядним реченням, або прийменником.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Heat is radiated by the sun to the earth. | 3. Тепло випромінюється сонцем на Землю. |
|--|--|

(is) radiated - Participle II, частина дієслова-присудка в Present Indefinite Passive від дієслова *to radiate*.

Варіант №1

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. The importance of scientific research is growing with every day.
2. The technology for producing a new alloy had been worked out by a group of seven engineers.
3. Columbus discovered America 500 years ago.
4. Tomorrow your secretary will not send the letters because he has done it today.
5. By that time Niels Bohr had already accepted Rutherford's model of the atom.
6. The data of the latest research in this field of science were discussed at the conference.
7. Gold is not affected by moisture.
8. At the age of twenty their parents combined work and study.
9. I will show you my article if you like.
10. When I came at the office our manager was speaking over the phone with our foreign partner.
11. The young man was introduced to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I've known him for years.
12. There is more water than land on our planet.

II. Перепишіть речення. Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. The only force acting on a freely falling body in vacuum is gravity.
2. When placed over a fire, a substance becomes hot.

3. I couldn't fall asleep last night because there was a crying baby in the next room.
4. Having written his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics.
5. While studying the properties of electrons atomic physicists solved many other problems.
6. 5. Being busy Jack refused an invitation to take part in the work of a number of very useful and cognitive workshops on economy.
7. While being examined the boy could not help crying.
8. Having been translated by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humor of the original.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Radio waves can be used for different purposes.
2. They will be able to create the necessary conditions in the laboratory.
3. He had to come to the laboratory every morning.
4. The ultimate environmental problem may be the so-called "greenhouse effect" resulting from increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
5. Climatic conditions must be taken into account in the planning of farm buildings and, particularly, in the design of animal housing and stores for agricultural produce.
6. The thermometer is to be protected from the direct and reflected rays of the sun.
7. On reaching the elevation of 27 000 feet the mountains climbers could rest.
8. However far this place might be, you could get there by bus in an hour.
9. If things are allowed to go on as at present the world might in a few decades have to adapt very rapidly in the face of catastrophic change.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову :

GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain formally known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland , is situated on the British Isles that lie to the north-west of the continent of Europe.

The British Isles consist of Great Britain, Ireland and some 5,600 smaller islands.

The total area of the United Kingdom which consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is 244.027 square kilometers. Great Britain is divided into 55 administrative counties. The English Channel separates the country from the continent of Europe. The narrowest part of the English Channel is called the Strait of Dover. It is only 31 km wide. The North Sea washes the eastern coast of the county. The Irish Sea is situated between Great

Britain and Ireland. The western coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. The country is known for its typically maritime climate with frequent rains, strong winds and continuous logs. Owing to the Gulf Stream and cool winds from the sea the climate of Great Britain is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than that on the continent.

There are many rivers in Great Britain, but none of them is very long. Most of the rivers are connected with one another by means of canals. The surface of England and Ireland is rather flat. The mountains in Great Britain are not high. They are all in the North and West. In the centre of England is a range of hills called the Pennines, which are also known as the "backbone of England". The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales ; Ben Nevis (1343m) and Snowdon (1085m). Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in the world and there are only nine other countries with more people. It has the population of 56 million.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. But in practice the monarch has very little power and can only reign but does not rule. The country is governed in her name by the Government. The supreme legislative body is Parliament. The Parliament in Great Britain which is by the way one of the oldest in Europe consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The British democratic system depends on political parties. The Party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty Members of Parliament (MPs) from his or her party to become Cabinet of Ministers.

Great Britain is one of the most developed industrial countries in Europe. Coal-mining, metallurgy, textile, shipbuilding are the oldest branches of the new industries have developed hand in hand with scientific and technology and are equipped to meet the present technical demands.

Coal is the main source for the development of British industry. The biggest centres of iron and steel industries are situated in the neighbourhood of coal basins. They are Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow.

Birmingham and Sheffield are the most ancient centres of English iron and steel industry. The district of Birmingham is known as the Black Country. It is the land of factories and mines.

Manchester is the centre of the cotton industry. Leeds is the chief centre of the woolen industry in England. Grimsby is the wealthiest fishing port in Europe. Over two and half million pounds worth of fish is landed here every year. Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports. Liverpool is the main port of Western England. It is the first in Great Britain in exports and it comes the second after London in imports.

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important activities in Great

Britain. For centuries the country has been famous for its cattle and sheep breeding and also for dairy farming. The chief grain crops are wheat and barley.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What is Great Britain formed of?
2. What are Britain's rivers characterized by?
3. What is the political system in Great Britain?
4. What is the supreme legislative body?
5. Who is the Prime Minister of Britain?

Варіант №2

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. The special application of light has led to the development of lasers and masers.
2. The scientists are working on an interesting problem for obtaining power from atom.
3. Only when he was going to bed he remembered that he had forgotten to ring up to his friend.
4. The delegation of foreign specialists was shown the new electronics equipment.
5. They will be given new interesting data by the end of the month.
6. We solved this problem with the help of computers.
7. The parts of this device are acted upon by more than two forces.
8. The question will be settled as soon as they arrive.
9. The students are being lectured on economy in the conference hall.
10. Has the letter been sent by your secretary?
11. A few nouns have the same form for singular or plural.
12. By three o'clock everything had been prepared to meet our guests.

II Перепишіть речення. Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та устанівть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. All objects surrounding us are composed of different substances.
2. If produced by friction heat is usually considered as useless work.
3. Passing through the air alpha-particles ionize it.
4. Having been washed and fed her cat jumped onto the armchair and fell asleep.
5. The articles written by this political observer are read with great interest all over

the world.

6. Being asked to help organize the meeting Robert agreed at once.
7. Having read the papers Mr. Polac wrote some business letters to his new partner.
8. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, having never been given such a wonderful present before.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Polymers can be used for making different things.
2. They will be able to improve the experimental conditions in their laboratory.
3. The mixture is to be heated before the experiment.
4. The laboratory assistant had to alter the experimental conditions.
5. Plant physiologists may consider growth as a complex phenomenon and a process hard to define.
6. It must be apparent from this discussion that the phenomenon of river capture cannot be "taken on trust".
7. The author could compute the harmonic constants for the temperature and salinity of the sea water in the parts of the Baltic bordering Finland.
8. Slight though the absorption of solar radiation might be, it is nevertheless important.
9. You can take your safety belt off now and walk round, but you aren't allowed to smoke in the toilets, and you can't use personal computers.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову :

LONDON

London is one of the world's three largest cities (the other two are New York and Tokyo). It is one of the world's most important ports and it is the capital of Great Britain.

The history of London dates back to the time when the Romans founded a settlement on the River Thames 2000 years ago, and called it Londinium. London is really a very large and beautiful city.

There are four main parts in London: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. For almost 2000 years the City has been the financial and business centre of Great Britain. When we say "the City" we mean British monopoly capital. It's the monopolies that own the wealth of the country.

The very centre of London is Trafalgar Square. It was named in memory of the victory in the battle of Trafalgar where in 1805 the English fleet under Nelson's command defeated the combined fleet of France and Spain. The victory was won at the cost of Nelson's life. Here stands Nelson's column with the statue of Admiral Nelson on the top. In the north of Trafalgar Square there is the National Gallery. It houses the paintings of famous Italian, Dutch, French and

other European schools from the 13th to the 20th century.

Not far from Trafalgar Square there is a little street with ordinary houses. This is Downing Street, and for the last 200 years at house number 10 the British Prime Minister has resided. Downing Street leads to Whitehall. In Whitehall there was a palace where from the 12th to the 16th century the England kings and queens were living. Now it is just a street of government offices.

A little further we can see Parliament Square. Westminster Abbey is on one side, the House of Parliament on the other. The building of the House of Parliament is not old, it dates only back to from the 19th century and is in Gothic Style.

One of the most beautiful and distinguished of all English buildings is Westminster Abbey, founded in the 11 century. It is famous for many tombstones, monuments and statues honoring well-known people. For nearly 1000 years all the kings and queens of Great Britain - 41 in all have been crowned here and many of them are buried here too. Here is the Poet's Corner. Many of the greatest Britain writers and poets such as Chaucer, Dickens Tennyson, Browning, Hardy, Kipling and others are buried here. Here, too, though these writers are not buried in Westminster Abbey, are memorials to Shakespeare, and Milton Goldsmith and Scott, Thackeray and Longfellow.

Next is Buckingham Palace - the Royal residence. The vast house is comparatively new and has no style. Here we can see the colorful and stirring of all London ceremonies, the changing of the Guards. The West End is famous for all the historical palaces, beautiful buildings, fine parks, fashionable shopping centers, hotels and restaurants. It's here in the West End that colleges and schools and the University of London are centered.

One of the popular sights of the West End is Piccadilly Circus. At its centre stands the famous statue of Eros. And here in this part of London is the largest and the most popular of the London parks - the Hyde Park with the well-known speaker's Corner. The East End is a vast area running from the City. It includes all the dock areas and is heavily industrialized. It's in the East End that most plants and factories are situated.

In London there is so much to see that even Londoners can often find new sights. They like to say. "When a man is tired of London he is tired of life".

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. When was London founded?
2. How many parts are in London? What are they?
3. What is Westminster famous for?
4. Where is the University of London situated?
5. Where is the royal residence?

Варіант №3

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу-пасивних конструкцій:

1. We often use plastics nowadays.
2. Scientists have found ways of measuring the sizes and positions of bodies in the Universe.
3. I remembered that I had forgotten the report at the office.
4. Researchers had solved many interesting problems by the end of the 19th century.
5. Iron is referred to as the most important metal of our metallic age.
6. What does this office-manager do during his working time?
7. When they entered the hall the secretary was speaking with a client.
8. The ignition was followed by combustion.
9. The conference began on the 5th of September at 10 am.
10. Our partner will arrive in 9 days to make a clearing agreement.
11. It's all right: she has found the way out of the situation.
12. The name *electron* was given to the small negative particle discovered by Thomson.

II. Перепишіть речення. Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожного з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. When electrified a body may repel as well as attract different objects.
2. Heat gained by one substance is heat lost by another.
3. Having been shown the wrong direction the travelers soon lost their way.
4. Another method to produce high-energy particles is based on superconductivity.
5. Feeling not well Professor Smith decided not to conduct a seminar on Landscape ecology.
6. Having asked the secretary to bring the newspaper Mr. Jones returned to his office.
7. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right.
8. The sun having set an hour before, it was getting darker and they had to light the electric torches to see the road.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент, речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Infra-red waves can be stopped by glass.
2. Soon we shall be able to understand many phenomena which occur on the solar surface.

3. Today the scientists have to concentrate their attention on the production of artificial materials.
4. The samples are to be analysed at our laboratory.
5. We may enjoy material prosperity, but the society in which we live may become ugly and unstable.
6. Parties to a contract must receive something of value and give something of value in return.
7. At the beginning of the 19th century Berzelius obtained large quantities of the residue of the then rare element, but he could find no trace whatsoever of tellurium.
8. I'm sorry, but customers aren't allowed in without a tie.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

WINDSOR

There are two Windsors — Old Windsor and New Windsor. The former is a village about two miles away from the town, and undoubtedly had an existence long before William the Conqueror built his stronghold on the present site of the Castle. It had been pretty well established that the Saxon Kings had a Palace at Old Windsor, which then bore the name of Wyndleshore. A township of some extent existed there prior to the Conquest, and in the Conqueror's reign it contained a hundred houses.

New Windsor grew up with the Castle. From the days of Edward I until Parliamentary Representation Act of 1918 Windsor was also a Parliamentary Borough. Its right to send two representatives to the House of Commons was exercised until the Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members, and, in order that its population might be sufficiently large to allow of its retaining one representative, portions of the Village of Clewer and the Town of Eton were added to its Parliamentary area. The Act of 1918 referred to deprived Windsor of its remaining Member of Parliament, but its name is given to the Eastern Division of Birkshire.

The Town is well paved, excellently lighted and drained, and has also a capital water supply. Some of the oldest streets are rather narrow, but the main thoroughfares are for the most part fairly wide and are all well kept, while many of the buildings are of historical and architectural interest. The business portion is that nearest the Castle, while the principal residential parts are those bordering the Great Park.

The Town Hall in the High Street was designed by Sir Thomas Fitz and was commenced in 1686. Sir Thomas died before the work was finished, and it was completed under the famous Sir Christopher Wren.

Of the many Royal Palaces in Europe none can trace its origin to so early a period as does Windsor Castle or is so closely connected with national history.

For over 800 years Windsor has been the residence of the Kings and Queens of England. The building on the present site is undoubtedly of Norman origin, and the site itself was originally chosen for strategic purposes. Interesting and attractive stories attributing the origin of the Castle to Roman and Saxon times are probably legendary, although it is known that Edward the Confessor had a palace at Old Windsor, some three miles away. During the reign of the Norman Kings the Castle grew in importance, and the buildings had attained the proportions of a Royal Palace.

The Round Tower has been the central feature of the Castle since its original conception. The early Norman structure was probably some form of fortification erected on a natural mound, protected by a moat, probably also by a strong palisade. This was replaced by a masonry ring wall, late in the 12th century. The first substantial building erected on the mound was known as the Rose Tower, which was built by Edward III, and in which the King convened a "Round Table" after the manner of the mythical King Arthur. Knights and Squires from every country in Christendom, as well as those of England, were invited to attend, and the meeting took place within the Tower. In 1344 the order now known as the Order of the Garter was established within its walls, when 26 Knights were elected members, including Edward III and the Black Prince. Persons of importance have been held captive in the Tower from its earliest times. The Tower is the official headquarters of the Governor of the Castle, an office which dates back to the reign of William the Conqueror.

The present Tower is considerably higher than any previous building, and is crowned with a flag tower, from which the Royal Standard is flown when the King is in residence, the Union Jack being displayed on other occasions. An ornamental old-time garden now takes the place of the original moat. In the centre of the Tower is a well, 164 feet in depth.

For varied picturesque scenery and for historic associations, few parks can rival Windsor Great Park, access to which is via the celebrated Long Walk, which is entered from Park Street.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. When was Old Windsor founded?
2. When did New Windsor grow up?
3. What did the Reform Act of 1867 deprive?
4. What has Windsor been for over 800 years?
5. Who built the Rose Tower?

Варіант №4

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. Interference has been a source of annoyance ever since the invention of radio.
2. The question will be settled as soon as the chief manager arrives.
3. Nature spent hundreds of millions of years on reconstruction the complex molecules of organic substance and still did not create all the materials that man needs.
4. In his book Newton clarified all that he had discovered about the movements of planets and their satellites.
5. The storm was raging the whole night and the sailors were trying to do their best to save the ship.
6. Atomic clocks measure time by the ceaseless vibrations within molecules and atoms.
7. The conference will begin on the 5th of September at 10 am.
8. Have the rules of the game been explained to you?
9. Keep silent! Our manager is speaking over the phone with our foreign partner.
10. Dr. Clinton's report was discussed at the last meeting, if I am not mistaken.
11. That firm's goods are sold very well and rapidly everywhere.
12. The whole article had been translated by the end of the last week.

II. Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. The advertised merchandise was not available at the store.
2. This material being a dielectric, no current can flow through it.
3. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger.
4. Having ordered some salad and coffee the customer went to the hall to meet his partner.
5. Being drained by five rivers the soil of Ukraine is very fertile.
6. Having been compressed the air is to be cooled.
7. When handling thallium a person must be protected against its poisonous effects.
8. The two main research instruments used to collect data are questionnaires and mechanical instruments, which actually measure consumer reaction to various stimuli.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. It may be hard to believe but at present half of the world's population is suffering from a shortage of drinking water.
2. The agrometeorologist must first formulate an accurate description of the physical environment and biological responses.
3. Man thinks that he can absolutely control and manipulate nature, which is just a delusion.
4. The Crimea's guests will be able to take part in exploratory expeditions to and archeological excavations of the peninsula's most interesting monuments.
5. To determine the state of the atmosphere at any given point, these quantities are to be measured, viz pressure, temperature and humidity.
6. They had to settle the question of transmitting weather data to the new stations.
7. Market consists of all the potential customers sharing a particular need or want who might be willing and able to engage in exchange to satisfy that need or want.
8. A website operator could, for instance, pay a search-engine-optimisation company to help him design his site to maximize its page ratings.
9. The best solution for the company's profit might not be the right ones according to the laws or regulations.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

HOUSE OF LORDS

The unique feature of Britannic parliament is that part of places in him is passed on an inheritance. Unlike the members of house of commons, the members of house of lords are not elected, but are «members legally». Thus, a house of lords is the legacy of former undemocratic times. But since she lost influencing largely. In our time the house of lords, as well as monarchy, has the very limited real power. All bills necessarily pass through the house of lords. But possibility of chamber to reject a bill is limited. If a bill passed a concordance in the chamber of communities, after expiration of certain term (usually six months) he will become a law regardless of his lords will confirm or not.

Such restriction was imposed in 1910, when a liberal government suggested to multiply taxes from rich. The house of lords rejected a bill, violating a the same withstand tradition on which financial questions were controlled by the house of commons. A government was lost by voting in parliament. Traditionally it appealed to King with a request to declare elections and won these elections. After it it again made a suggestion on taxes, and also bill, limiting power of lords. The house of lords threw out both bills, a government again quit and again won elections. There was a constitutional crisis. But he entailed no revolutionary changes. Simply King revealed to lords, that if they again will throw out bills, he grants a title such amount of people, which will

provide a government majority in the house of lords. As a result the house of lords acceded to both bills, including with limitation of the power. In accordance with it a bill which three years in succession becomes firmly established the house of commons becomes a law without claim of house of lords. A three-year term was brief afterwards (in 1949).

Now more than 300 members, not having an aristocratic origin, consist of house of lords. And although the common number of members of chamber exceeds thousand, exactly they are the most active participants of meetings, having an experience of political activity. On many meetings they make majority.

There are two categories of peers, which sit in the house of lords not on an inheritance, but in accordance with the position in society. It is twenty six bishops of anglican church and approximately twenty supreme judges (Law Lords). Traditionally a house of lords is a higher judicial instance in a country. But when the house of lords examines appeals and other similar questions, supreme judges vote only.

A modern house of lords is the arena of public discussions. As its members are unconnected no obligations of parties, they affect those questions which were missed out the house of commons quite often. Bills come into question here far more detailed, than in the house of commons, where at the members of parliament does not seize time on it. Many failures to complete and contradictions are removed as a result. Not unimportant and that the house of commons is actually controlled a government, and the house of lords watches after that this control did not outgrow in dictatorship. In the house of lords there is the annual opening of work of parliament after vacations of summers. Traditionally, when Queen arrives in parliament, an accompanying her servant in the beginning knocks in the door of house of commons and asks to admit Queen, that she could report that exactly «its government» must do next year. The members of house of commons renounce to admit Queen. This tradition is related to that in the seventeenth century Charles I once burst in parliament and tried to arrest some his cocks. Since a monarch can not enter in the house of commons. However much the members of house of commons consent to follow in the house of lords and there to hear out Queen.

Many politicians consider today, that parliament must be truly bicameral, that the second chamber must act more structural part, and for this purpose it is necessary to reorganize her, in particular, to eliminate inheriting membership in parliament. But while there is not single opinion about that, how exactly composition of house of lords must be regenerate, and she continues to exist as one of characters of traditions and stability.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Has the House of Lords a real power?
2. Who are in the House of Lords?

3. What categories of peers are in the House of Lords?
4. What is the opinion of many politicians about a structural part of the House of Lords?
5. How many members, not having an aristocratic origin does the House of Lords consist of?

Варіант №5

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. The properties and behaviour of colloid depend on the size and shape of the dispersed particles.
2. A taxi was called fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any minute.
3. Have you ever been to Niagara Falls?
4. Solar radiation includes the ultraviolet spectrum which is harmful to most plants as well as the visible spectrum which is used.
5. The greenhouse gases are damaging the ozone layer and global warming is responsible for epidemics.
6. Industrial plants have been closed in great number due to economic restructuring in many Danube Basin countries.
7. Fortunately, there were few large-scale hazardous materials incidents that posed a threat to people or environment.
8. We shall examine the motion taking place in a wave in deep water.
9. Everywhere the natural environment is being overexploited, weakened and soiled.
10. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver.
11. In 2000's considerable attention will be given to strengthening monitoring capabilities in the developing countries and to improving the quality and comparability of the data collected.
12. Jonny noticed that everybody was looking at him and he felt shy.

II Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. All the necessary preparations having been made with utmost secrecy, the chief started the project.
2. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless.
3. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.

5. Having received a few dozen of crystals from nature, technology
6. is now producing something like a thousand different varieties.
7. 5. In the short-term closing a great number of industrial plants has led to less pollutants being produced by these sources.
8. Having been composed of liquid particles emulsions disperse in other liquids.
9. The Sun's heat causes the surface sea water evaporate, or change into vapour, leaving behind the salt and other minerals.
10. Only questions referring to a person's ability to perform a job are permissible.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Air pollutants may be dispersed through the atmosphere or concentrated at their source.
2. Biological diversity must be viewed as a global resource, like the atmosphere or the oceans.
3. At a single site during well testing, for example, uncontrolled emissions of NO from the diesel equipment can be over
4. Meanwhile three thousand pounds per day., not being able to make themselves at home in the strange land, people return to their old homes, in spite of the radiation.
5. Old methods of weather analyses had to make way for new ones.
6. Their group were to try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work in the Antarctic.
7. Search sites could also "learn" about users' interests from the links that are clicked through, or users could be invited to provide their personal preferences.
8. They might discuss the evidence that has been presented.
9. We can prove that carbonic acid, gas and water are produced when a candle burns.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is situated at a distance of 70 miles from London; the greater part of the town lies on the left bank of the river Cam crossed by several bridges. Cambridge is one of the loveliest towns of England. It is very green presenting to a visitor a series of beautiful groupings of architecture, trees, gardens, lawns and bridges. The main building material is stone having a pinkish color which adds life and warms to the picture at all seasons of the year.

The dominating factor in Cambridge is University, a center of education and learning. Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford and many other scientists and writers were educated at Cambridge. In Cambridge everything centers on the university and its Colleges, the eldest of which was founded in 1284. They are

27 in number. The college is a group of buildings forming a square with a green lawn in the center. An old tradition does not allow the students to walk on the grass, this is the privilege of professors and head-students only. There is another tradition which the students are to follow: after sunset they are not allowed to go out without wearing a black cap and a black cloak.

The University trains about 7.000 students. They study for 4 years, 3 terms a year. The long vacation lasts 3 months. They are trained by a tutor; each tutor has 10-12 students reading under his guidance. There is a close connection between the University and colleges, though they are separate in theory and practice.

A college is a place where you live no matter what profession you are trained for; so that students studying literature and those trained for physics belong to one and the same college. However the fact is that you are to be a member of a college in order to be a member of the University.

The students eat their meals in the college dining-hall. At some colleges there is a curious custom known as "sooncing". If a student should come late to dinner or not be correctly dressed or if he should break one of the little unwritten laws of behaviour, then the senior student present may order him to be "sconced". The Butler brings in a large silver cup, known as "sconce cup", filled with coffee, which the offender, who must drink it in one attempt without taking the cup from his lips. (It holds two and half pints). If he succeeds then the senior student pays for it, if not, the cup is passed round the table at the expense of the student who has been "sconced". Now the origin of this custom.

Until 1954, undergraduates (students studying for the first degree) had to wear cloaks, called gowns, after dark, but now they are only obliged to wear them for dinner and some lectures. This tradition is disappearing, but one which is still upheld is that of punting on the Cam. It is a favourite summer pastime for students to take food, drink, guitars (or, alas, transistor radios) and girl friends on to a punt (a long, slim boat, rather like a gondola) and sail down the river, trying very hard to forget about exams. Many students feel that they have not been

christened into the University until they have fallen into the River Cam. This has almost become a tourist attraction.

Students also have an official excuse to "let themselves loose" once a year (usually in November) on Rag Day. On this day, hundreds of different schemes are thought up to collect money for charity, and it is not unusual to see students in the streets playing guitars, pianos, violins, singing, dancing, eating fire, fishing in drains for money, or even just lying in beds suspended over the street swinging a bucket for money to be thrown into.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Where is Cambridge situated?

2. When was Cambridge founded?
3. How many students train in the University?
4. Who can study at the same college?
5. What is "sooncing"?

Варіант № 6

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. Photosynthesis, which has long been recognized as the major physiological process of plant growth, is governed principally by the intensity of light.
2. If it is interesting for you Mr. Baton's review will be published in the next journal.
3. National governments, international organizations and voluntary institutions are now actively trying to design and adopt measures to alleviate these rather serious problems.
4. Point source pollution comes mainly from industrial facilities and municipal wastewater treatment plants.
5. Steps have also been taken to develop renewable and nonpolluting sources of energy.
6. In April 26, several powerful explosions in the active zone of the fourth power generating unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power station turned part of it into the heap of debris.
7. Every wind system will create currents associated with the redistribution of mass due to wind transport.
8. Until now, soil has been the medium which was least monitored.
9. Many climatologists have made intensive studies of climatic factors such as rainfall and temperature, and have made these studies available to agriculturists.
10. Tropical forests are being cleared both for their lumber and to make way for plantation, pastures and crops.
11. It had been noticed in very ancient times that the run of the tide stood in close relations with the phases of the moon.
12. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by 1985 had increased by 25 per cent since pre-industrial times.

II Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Having been compressed the air is to be cooled.

2. In all regions with a marked seasonal variation in weather, seasonal changes influence soil conditions and hence the farming program.
3. Having made a product the problem becomes to find someone who will buy it.
4. Almost every process occurring in plants is affected by water.
5. A number of mines being operated at the present time extend out under the ocean.
6. Although the forces driving global warming are now broadly understood, its precise regional distribution and environmental impacts are not.
7. Coal and nuclear fission are the leading sources of energy.
8. Conformance quality is the degree to which a product's design and operating characteristics consistently hit the expected standard.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. The solution of one environmental problem may become the cause of another.
2. The rate of heat loss must exactly balance over a long period of time the amount of heat received from the sun.
3. Food results can be obtained by computing the currents and comparing these computed values with the observed ones.
4. Sweden will have to rely on importing Danish or Norwegian natural gas to generate electricity.
5. You may not be able to define management exactly; it is a process involving certain functions and activities that managers must perform.
6. The intention was to support work activities which would also raise the threshold of vulnerability by providing infrastructure, such as wells for irrigation or other income enhancement options, in future years.
7. The agreement was that if Johnny White could not repay the money he had borrowed, then the bank would have the right to sell the land.
8. Thinking they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.
9. No equipment embodying brass or bronze, should be allowed to into contact with latex or its compounding ingredients at any stage of manufacture.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову.

CABINET

On occasion, speaking about a government, have in a kind much more limited steep people. A prime minister and most influential members of cabinet is included in him. In a cabinet a man enters usually twenty, although no rules on that score are not present. Most members of cabinet are headed by ministries.

Certainly, any government aims to avoid criticism from the side of influential members of party, because such criticism is fraught a dissidence in

party. Therefore in a cabinet above all things attract the influential leaders of ruling party. Becoming the members of cabinet, they are engaged in a governmental policy and associate collective responsibility.

A cabinet sits one time per a week. Mainly his activity is directed on forming of governmental policy, on embodiment of her in life and on a control after activity of ministries. As decisions must look collective, all outspoken on meeting of cabinet, and also the authors of speeches stick to in the most strict secret. Reports on meeting, sent in ministries, contain the list of comings into question questions and accepted decisions, but without personification.

An order-paper cabinet is prepared by the Cabinet Office (secretariat of cabinet). The same structure executes very important of communications functions, linking ministers between itself. If necessary more deep working of one or another questions a cabinet forms committees in the complement of which politicians enter not necessarily.

History of origin of cabinet is the example of propensity to secrecy in the Britannic policy. In XVIII age he appeared as an informal group of influential ministers and courts. This group had no formal confession. Officially activity of government was managed by Secret advice (the Privy Council), more than one hundred members of which submitted directly to the monarch, but not each other. In course of time a cabinet undertook this function, leaving Secret advice practically without the real power. Today it is simply ceremonial organization which all operating ministers and many influential ministers of past governments enter in the complement of. To the middle of XX age a cabinet conquered durable public and official confession, the quantity of him was multiplied and he became too large and hard for making important decisions. Suppose that presently in the bowels of the earth of cabinet there is a «internal cabinet» which a prime minister and a few influential ministers enters in the complement of. Exactly here, presumably, and most essential decisions are made.

Position in society of prime minister diametrically oppositely to queenhood. Formal Queen possesses enormous power, but this power is very small in actual fact. A prime minister possesses insignificant power formal, but this power is pretty substantial in actual fact. It is underlined external attributes. A queen lives in a palace. The official residence of prime minister does not have the special name. She has an address only: 10 Downing Street. It the even not separately located building. And looks at oneself it is very modest outside. In this building a cabinet going on meetings and cabinet office works. A premier lives in an overhead floor «above a shop». A minister for finance lives next door in #11, and in #12 the main parliamentary organizer of ruling party lives (the role of which is explained in a section «Parliament»). Traditionally position of prime minister is characterized the phrase of primus inter pares. But in actual fact the other ministers have a much less real influence. Reasons to that a few. Foremost, royal privilege to assign people for governmental positions and grant them the

different honoured titles actually carried out a prime minister. Modern mass medias, as a rule, report that a prime minister did the so-and-so settings, although traditionally and it is considered that settings were done by Queen on advice a premier. This function is used a prime minister for the systematic update of cabinet. Such practice got the name «Shuffle of cabinet lately» (cabinet reshuffle). Premieres change composition of cabinet pretty often, at least one time per two years. A few new persons are entered in the complement of cabinet, and a few members of cabinet hatch from his composition, becoming the chapters of ministries here.

Another lever of influencing of premier is his public image. Due to mass medias political life of country is associated at people with a prime minister, while many people do not simply know other ministers by sight. It enables a prime minister to apply if necessary straight to people «through the heads of ministers».

Finally, a premier sends activity of cabinet. A cabinet does not have time to discuss all vital questions, and exactly a premier makes the selection of questions for a discussion. Committees and secretariat of cabinet give a report about the job performances personally a premiere, and he, thus, is informed, and began to be and by the most influential member of government.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What does a cabinet attract the influential leaders of ruling party?
2. How often does a cabinet sit?
3. How often does Premieres change composition of cabinet?
4. Who selects questions for a discussion?

Варіант № 7

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. Discoveries on the biological transformation of energy form one of the most exciting chapters in modern biological science.
2. The need to preserve certain natural resources has been recognized by various human societies for much longer than is generally supposed.
3. People in the world do not know what kind of air they are breathing, water drinking, food eating or soil working.
4. Periodic fluctuation of soil temperature are caused by the daily and yearly fluctuations in solar radiation received at the surface.
5. Both days exhibited clear sky conditions in the morning hours with

afternoon cloud formation.

6. Next year we will have to develop a system that could produce a transparent price-setting system.
7. The surface temperature was recorded continuously by means of a seawater thermograph.
8. Many scientists have conducted and are still working on important basis research on various aspects of photosynthesis.
9. Now a system of raising the quality of services for the vacationers is being worked out by the ministry.
10. This procurement action will be supported by a training program in total quality management for all services involved.
11. Although they had become aware of undersea crust movements in the area, these were not being closely monitored because big earthquakes in this region only occur once in 200 years.
12. While one nation was moving towards decentralized control, another set of countries was doing the opposite.

II. Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Mechanical laws acting on the earth are connected with mechanical laws of the whole universe.
2. Having fulfilled the terms of the contract we refused to admit the claim of the firm.
3. Viewed from space looking down at Antarctica, the world ocean is a broad band surrounding Antarctica with three northward projecting gulfs.
4. If the latex or latex compound is mixed with a certain thickening agent the amount of compound which clings to the surface of the forms after being immersed is increased.
5. I remember having been shown the recommendations adjusting the soil reaction by liming of fields with a low PH.
6. Most multinational corporations have learned that strong environmental departments, supported by good environmental science, are a cost-effective necessity.
7. In Japan in the 1950s and 1960s, mercury discharged from a chemical factory into the sea contaminated the fish eaten by local people.
8. A brand is a name, symbol or design intended to identify the product of one company and to differentiate it from those of competitors.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Currents induced in the surface layers of the ocean may result in a transference of water

- over a range of many thousands of miles.
2. For a cloud to form, the air must first become saturated with respect to water.
 3. Vessels engaged in marine investigations can be broadly classified as either oceanic or coastal.
 4. One has to bear in mind that deep and bottom waters represent water the density of which became greatly increased when the water was in contact with the atmosphere.
 5. We are able to build car bodies and the hulls of the boats from plastics.
 6. The team of experts is to study the present situation in the country and make a decision what should be done next.
 7. Accident releases of dangerous substances could come from breakdowns in process or treatment technologies, fire or explosions, or spillages from the handling of hazardous materials.
 8. It might be thought that dilute emulsions would be ideal systems.
 9. References are persons who have known the applicant for some time and their information may be helpful.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову :

VOTING AND GOVERNMENT

Great Britain is a monarchy, but the Queen of Great Britain is not absolute, but constitutional. Her powers are limited by Parliament. But the power is hereditary, and not elective.

The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. All the affairs of the state are conducted in the name of the Queen (or King), but really the Prime Minister is responsible for every measure submitted to Parliament. He is the virtual ruler of the country, presiding over the meetings of the Cabinet, which are always secret. Unless there is a Coalition Government, the members of the Cabinet belong to one party only.

When once a party has won a majority of votes, it forms the government, and may hold office for five years, unless it is defeated by the Opposition on some important Bill, or unless it decides to "appeal to the country", and to have another general election.

The Opposition criticises, attempts to amend or directly opposes the Bills introduced by the Government. If they succeed in defeating the Government on any important Bill, or carry a vote of "No confidence" in the Government, the latter resigns, and the Queen calls upon the leader of the Opposition to form a new Government.

There are 625 Members of the English House of Commons. Any member may introduce a Bill, and ask permission to bring it to the notice of the House. When permission has been obtained, the Bill is brought before the House for the first reading. The first reading of a Bill is scarcely ever objected to, as there is no debate or amendment allowed at this stage; but a date is fixed for the second reading.

When this second reading takes place, the Member who has introduced the Bill makes his speech, explaining the proposed new law, and his reasons for bringing it forward. Other Members may support the Bill: but others may oppose it. There may be a discussion. The Speaker * calls upon different Members who are eager to speak. All speeches are addressed to him, beginning "Mr Speaker, Sir".

When these various speeches have been made for and against the Bill, the Speaker will then ask whether the Bill is to pass the second reading, and to go on to the next stage, when it will be discussed in detail by a special committee. The House may be unanimous in favour of the Bill, or, on the other hand, some Members may shout *Aye* and others *No*. The Speaker must then call for a division.* The Members leave their seats, and pass into the lobbies through different doors, to show which way they are voting. Two tellers,* one on each side, count the votes as the Members go through.

When the numbers have been taken the Members return to their seats, and the Speaker reads out the results of the voting. If the Bill has a majority of votes, that means that it has passed the second reading. It will be now fully discussed by committees. After that, it will be read a third time, and then go before the House of Lords.

The House of Lords, or the Upper House, consists of the whole body of English peers, a certain number of elected Irish and Scottish peers, and a certain number of the Bishops of the Church of England. The House of Lords may pass or reject a Bill, but it has no power to throw out a Bill relating to money.

Finally, if the Lords agree to a Bill, it will be placed before the Queen for signature. When the Queen signs it, it becomes an Act of Parliament

Every person who has the right to vote can vote for a Member of Parliament, and no one else knows for whom he or she has voted. Voting is by ballot.

On election day, having decided which candidate is in their opinion the best one, the voters go to polling-station and record their votes by placing a cross against their candidate's name on a printed slip of paper, which they place in ballot-box.

All day long people are going to the poll to record their votes until the evening, when the election officials count up the numbers of votes and the Returning Officer announces the elected candidate.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What limits the Queen power?
2. What does the Opposition do?
3. How many members are in the English House of Commons?
4. What can Members of the English House of Commons do?
5. When does the Bill become an Act of Parliament?

Варіант № 8

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його вищо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. Only when Pete entered the theatre he remembered that he hadn't booked the tickets to Geneva for his boss.
2. Metals become increasingly conductive under high pressures.
3. If you want to know The Santons were invited to their wedding but they couldn't come.
4. The quality of our lives is no doubt improved by much of what we produce, but the value of some activities are questionable.
5. Worldwide it is estimated that millions of hectares are losing their biological diversity.
6. Until now multimedia applications have been used mainly in the fields of information, training and entertainment.
7. The rapid development of biotechnology will speed up the use of available genetic resources.
8. While many see evils in the capitalist system in which marketing is a part, the richest countries in the world are those which have adopted the market economy.
9. Automatic interplanetary stations are still being used as the principal means of studying cosmic space.
10. Vital problems and prevention the future generation from dangerous illnesses and diseases caused by polluted environment will be solved with the help of these measures.
11. The weather officer began to analyse the data as he did not want to depend on the forecast which had not come in time to the weather bureau.
12. When our manager came to the office the client already was waiting for him.
13. The environmental researchers have known that no traces of water had been obtained during the test.

II Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Having collected all the materials he was able to write a full report on the work of the commission.
2. Being used in different fields of chemistry, industry and medicine colloid chemistry becomes increasingly important.
3. The meteorological conditions associated with snow or sleet are, in general,

similar to those associated with rain; the principal distinguishing factor is the temperature.

4. The flow of harmful substances originating from many sources, including the atmosphere, water, wastes and fertilizers, is directed into the soil.
5. Having been shown the wrong direction the travelers soon lost their way.
6. The problem facing any business is that the market for goods – and services – is ever changing.
7. Present-day television sets have many automatic control features and use improved picture tube (kinescope).
8. Perishable products require rapid distribution because of the dangers associated with delays and repeated handling (e.g. fruits and vegetables).

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Ocean currents themselves may have a marked effect on the weather over adjacent seas and land areas.
2. In particular large-area pollution must be prevented in zones of hygienic protection, protected areas with natural accumulation of water and in basins of water-supplying stream.
3. An upper homogeneous layer can be formed in two different ways; either by the mechanical stirring due to wind or by the effect of the vertical convection currents.
4. When one examines the dynamics of the Circumpolar Current, frictional forces have to be taken into consideration.
5. By obtaining relevant and needed information from his network, the effective manager is able to implement his or her agenda.
6. Do you know the professor who is to make a report at our next meeting?
7. He shut himself up in the study for the whole day and I could see through the window that he was writing busily.
8. The audit may take only a few hours in the case of a small company, or may be a continuous process in a multinational corporation.
9. To impart the material hardness, softness and other desirable properties, the material can be modified.

V. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

PARLIAMENTARY CHAMBERS

People outside Great Britain believe, that if a man is elected to sit in Parliament, he ought to have a seat. Indeed, most Parliaments provide each member not only with a seat, but with a reserved seat, often a desk in which papers can be kept.

Why, then, when the opportunity came after the war to rebuild the bombed House of Commons, did its members decide that their own Chamber should, like the pre-war Chamber, be too small to provide seats for all of them?

The decision was a deliberate one, made after a debate in the House. Members rejected the idea that there should be seats for all.

The new House of Commons has many improvements, including airconditioning and provision of microphones. It has, however, seats for only about two-thirds of its members. No change has been made in its shape. It is still an oblong, with seats for the Government supporters on the Speaker's right and seats for the Opposition on his left. There are, facing the Speaker, cross benches for Independent members, those who do not belong to either of the two great political parties.

There are obvious disadvantages in this arrangement. If after an election, the two parties are about equal in number, there is not much difficulty. If, however, the Government has a large majority seating will certainly be a problem. If one party has 400 members and the other 230, it becomes difficult to have Government and Opposition facing one another across the House except when the attendance is small.

If we examine the kind of Chamber favoured in other countries we find that it is in some cases semi-circular.

This semi-circular arrangement of seats is the most probable explanation for the political terms that are commonly used to-day, especially of European politics. When we say that a man is left, right, centre, we are thinking of the seat he occupies in this French style of Chamber.

Another difference between the British House of Commons and Parliamentary Chambers in many other countries is that in the House of Commons there are benches; in other Chambers there are separate seats. From this we get the terms "front benches", "back benches" and "cross benches". The term "front benches" stands for the two benches, one on each side of the House, as far as the centre gangway. The front bench on the Speaker's right is for the Prime Minister and the leading members of the Government. That on the Speaker's left is for the Leader of the Opposition and those members of the Opposition who have formed, or are likely to form, an alternative government. The back benches are those seats occupied by members who have no right to front bench seats. The cross benches may be used by those Independent members who do not vote regularly with the Government or with the official Opposition.

In most semi-circular Chambers a member who is called upon to speak leaves his seat and goes to a reading-desk (a tribune or rostrum) placed below the raised seat of the President. Instead of facing and addressing the chairman, as in the House of Commons, he faces and addresses the whole House.

When a member ends his speech in the House of Commons, older members stand up and face the Speaker. They try to catch his eye, for the order of speakers is not arranged in advance. The Speaker decides who is to speak next. The member who is named remains standing, and speaks from the place where he has been sitting. He must address the Speaker not the House as a

whole. The only members who speak from the Clerk's table are the Government and Opposition Leaders.

Voting is a simple matter when every member has a reserved seat. In the House of Commons members have to leave their benches and walk out into two corridors (called Lobbies). As they pass out they are counted by four persons — two for each side — and it may take ten or fifteen minutes before the figures are announced.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Who are Independent members?
2. What is difference between the British House of Commons and Parliamentary Chambers in many other countries?
3. Who may use the cross benches?
4. Who decides who is to speak next?
5. What are Lobbies?

Варіант № 9

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. The Earth always tries to move away in a strait line, but the sun always pulls it back.
2. Road construction authorities and civil engineers are discussing a program of the development of the transport infrastructure in the city for the next five years.
3. During the last decades oceanography researchers have been briefly reviewed and the knowledge of oceans has been greatly increased.
4. It is acceptable that the ozone layer is sacrificed at the altar of short-term business profits?
5. The Nordic Countries were among the first to take effective measures to remedy the environmental problem posed by mass automobile ownership.
6. Even the most powerful sunscreen can't always afford enough protection and the sun will get through.
7. Those water samples were then shipped to a certain port for a further examination.
8. The time has come when man should learn to treat Nature like his mother.
9. They illustrate both the alarming reason why monitoring is so important and the encouraging results that are being achieved to limit pollution.
10. The observation data will be greatly enriched with the observations from earth satellites combined with balloons and radar soundings.

11. On leaving the audience the students thanked the professor who had delivered the lecture.
12. It have been noticed since very ancient times that the run of the tide stands in close relations with the phases of the moon.

II Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. A great number of experiments concerning the nature and extent of fertilizers have been conducted..
2. When placed in a liquid, the corresponding solids will swell and then slowly go into solution.
3. Having examined individually the more important components of climate we may not investigate the general factors which determine their distribution over the earth.
4. Lead, a notoriously toxic metal, has been responsible for serious health effects, such as mental retardation, especially among children living in heavily polluted areas.
5. Some adsorbents may contain sufficient acid or alkali to alter the pH of the water being treated.
6. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile never having been given such a wonderful present.
7. The rapidly changing world is both a headache and an exciting challenge to those engaged in marketing.
8. Products made specially for individual clients are generally sold directly to the client because distributors do not have the specialized knowledge required (e.g. machine parts, airplane engines).

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. You may try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work in the Antarctic in our archives.
2. We must cut our use of fossil fuels by improving auto efficiency, developing new sources of fuel, phasing out destructive chlorofluocarbons and planting plenty of trees.
3. The wavelength that are partially blocked by ozone can cause sunburn, snow blindness, eye damage, skin cancer and the ageing of skin.
4. The investigation of tides is not so simple because we have to consider the effect due to the rotation of the earth.
5. An effective manager must be able to manage conflict and also learn from it to help the organization to grow and be challenged.
6. We were to send his letter of recommendation by air mail.
7. Could Yalta be compared to the best world European resorts?

8. No test can duplicate all the conditions that may occur during natural ageing.
9. We are able to build car bodies and the hulls of the boats from plastics.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову :

SPEAKER AND RITUAL

The focus of ritual is the Speaker, and the day begins at 2.30 p. m. with the words "Speaker in the Chair" being shouted through the lobbies; whereupon the Speaker walks in wearing a full-bottomed wig and sits down on the throne (made in Australia). He is the symbol of parliament's independence since 1694, when members were first able to elect their own Speaker, and since 1839 he has been aloof from any political involvement. He is chosen primarily as a тай trusted and liked by his colleagues: "All Speakers are highly successful", wrote Lord Rosebery; "All Speakers are deeply regretted and are generally announced to be irreplaceable. But a Speaker is soon found, and found, almost invariably, among the mediocrities of the House." Having been chosen, he is carefully segregated: he lives in a big gothic house inside the Palace of Westminster, earns 8,500 a year, and retires with a peerage and a pension. He is the "first Commoner", the only subject who can hold his own levees, and can insist on court dress. It is a job which requires a special temperament — phlegmatic but firm.

It is the Speaker's main job to keep fair play between the parties and between backbenches and frontbenches, and to protect the house from outside influences: and this can justify much of the pomp. He insists that MPs call each other "honourable members", bow to him on entering and leaving, and address all their speeches to him. But all too often the Speaker's role degenerates into having to control childish squabbles. The House of Commons is always more likely to become passionate and overexcited when discussing its own rules and behaviour. The question of parliamentary language can waste a great deal of time. The Speaker has to forbid "grossly insulting, language". The current record-holder for parliamentary misbehaviours is Andrew Fauls, the Labour member for Smethwick. In 1968 he was ordered to contain himself six times, to control himself three times, to learn to behave twice, to allow others to express opinions once.

The most significant frontier of the House of Commons is not the debating chamber, where the parties play their games without reference to the world outside. It is that high gothic hall called the central lobby where the ordinary public — the schoolchildren, the old couples up from the country, the delegations, the tourists — wait to visit their members of parliament, to bring complaints or worries, to find a seat in the gallery, or to see for themselves the heart of democracy. It is here that representatives meet with, the represented, across the gap between the great inside and the great outside.

The setting is heavy with atmosphere: history is pressed down on the visitor as he walks up the long passage past marble prime ministers and painted scenes of the monarchs, until he comes into the lied hall itself with mosaics of the four saints of the United Kingdom looking down on him, and sculpted kings, crowns and coats-of-arms crammed into every niche. An ornate ecclesiastical chandelier hangs from the centre, establishing an atmosphere of Truce, like a cathedral. Policemen in helmets guard the four corners of the hall, and messengers in white ties scurry to and fro. To the right the lobby leads to the House of Lords; to the left to the members' lobby and the Commons; and straight on, into the committi rooms, the dining-rooms and the terrace. The awed visitors fill in their green application cards with the policeman, and sit round the edges of the hall, waiting for their members, watching the flow of peers, MPs, officials and tourists through this eccentric crossroads.

Then the member comes in sight, ambling out from the House of Commons with the loose lope of people accustomed to walk long distances on stone floors; he chats with the policeman, the name of the visitor is called, and the member strides up to him with a sudden transformation of expression — arm outstretched, face beaming to welcome this single voter, this sixty-thousandth part of his electorate. There is perhaps a great pumping handshake, a joke, a quick laugh, a how-good-of-you-to-come, a what-can-I-do-for-you, or what-about-some-tea; and the visitor is steered into the hallowed regions, past still more policemen, marble prime ministers and venerable paintings, into the tea-room, the bar, or the gallery of the (lumber itself. The business is dealt with, the complaint taken note of, the splendours of parliament explained; then a division bell rings, or a new name is announced on the television screen, or another MP hoves in sight; the member must go and listen, or vote, or go into committee. Another quick handshake, a can-you-find-your-way-out-of-this-maze, and the member lopes off again, back into the recesses of his gothic clob.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. When does the Parliament day begin?
2. What is the Speaker's main job?
3. What is the central lobby?
4. Who guard the four corners of the hall?
5. Where do the awed visitors sit?

Варіант № 10

I. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них дієслово-присудок та визначте його видо-часову форму і стан. Перекладіть на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на особливість перекладу пасивних конструкцій:

1. Development indicates the progress of a series of qualitative changes throughout all different stages until death.
2. Engineers are developing a system of automated road control and modernization of traffic light.
3. Invitations have been sent to all the former students to be present at the university's seventy fifth anniversary.
4. Heat from the gases is collected to make steam which is used in the chemical plants.
5. England-Danish and Irish officials met that week to discuss closing down a scandal-plagued nuclear reprocessing plant in the north-east England.
6. Because of the persistence of these chemicals they will continue to damage the environment even after they are banned or their production is severely restricted.
7. The temple was dedicated to Achilles tower in ancient times.
8. The unplanned and haphazard development has destroyed the natural habitats as a result many rare species of animals have become extinct.
9. No matter what improvements are made our experiment will not be finished in time.
10. All the centre's houses are being built using ecologically friendly stone on framing-stone technology.
11. Laws were being amended to incorporate more preventive measures as well as incentive-based instruments that encourage pollution reduction and resource conservation.
12. Before the report was planned the research worker had gathered all the necessary information.

II Перепишіть речення, Підкресліть Participle I і Participle II та установіть функції кожних з них: укажіть буде воно означенням, обставиною або частиною дієслова-прикметника; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Not having seen him for many years I didn't recognize him at first.
2. Higher temperatures combined with sufficient radiation would increase photosynthesis.
3. A satellite orbiting the Earth takes pictures of clouds from space to help us see where and how fast clouds are moving.
4. Selenites being formed by neutralizing selenous acid with hydroxides and carbonates are poisonous.
5. Having been discharged yesterday the goods have been sent to the customs-

house.

6. Jellies containing large amounts of liquid have a network structure with a liquid bound to fibrous particles.

7. Management is a process involving certain functions and activities that managers must perform.

8. Products requiring installation and/or maintenance service from the company are often sold directly by the company.

III. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, підкресліть в кожному з них модальне дієслово або його еквівалент; речення перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Since we haven't got any positive answer to our request, the manager of the company may have refused to sell us the equipment.

2. Climate can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation.

3. In order that water may be used for drinking purposes it must be purified.

4. Manufacturers have to design cars to facilitate dismantling, educate dismantlers about parts removal and encourage suppliers to accept recovered materials from dismantlers.

5. An effective manager must be able to judge where the future business will be lead to from the decision made today.

6. He was to stay at the laboratory until the experiment would be finished.

7. Having spent nearly all the money we couldn't afford to carry out that long-term observation any longer.

8. The development of lamination has shown how modern plastics may be used for many engineering and structural applications.

9. Managers have to make people work in the proper way, to interview a job applicant, to make staff assessment, to discuss this or that action taken.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову :

ROYAL TRADITIONS.

Every nation and every country has its own traditions and customs. Traditions make a nation special. Some of them are old-fashioned and many people remember them, others are part of people's life. Some British customs and traditions are known in the whole world.

From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of customs and traditions. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. But they are all interesting. There is the long menu of traditional British food. There are many royal occasions. There are songs, saying and superstitions. They are all part of the British way of life.

You cannot really imagine Britain without all its traditions, this integral

feature of social and private life of the people living on the British Isles that has always been an important part of their life and work.

English traditions can be classified into several groups: traditions concerning the Englishmen's private life (child's birth, wedding, marriage, wedding anniversary); which are connected with families incomes; state traditions; national holidays, religious holidays, public festival, traditional ceremonies.

What about royal traditions? There are numerous royal traditions in Britain, some are ancient, others are modern.

The Queen is the only person in Britain with two birthdays. Her real birthday is on April 21st, but she has an "official" birthday, too. That is on the second Saturday in June. And on the Queen's official birthday, there is a traditional ceremony called the Trooping of the Colour. It is a big parade with brass bands and hundreds of soldiers at Horse Guard's Parade in London. A "regiment" of the Queen's soldiers, the Guards, march in front of her. At the front of the parade there is the regiment's flag or "colour". Thousands of Londoners and visitors watch in Horse Guards' Parade. And millions of people at home watch it on television. This custom is not very old, but it is for very old people. On his or her one hundredth birthday, a British person gets a telegram with congratulations from the Queen.

The changing of the Guard happens every day at Buckingham Palace, the Queen's home in London. The ceremony always attracts a lot of spectators - Londoners as well as visitors - to the British capital.

So soldiers stand on front of the palace. Each morning these soldiers (the "guard") change. One group leaves and another arrives. In summer and winter tourists stand outside the palace at 11:30 every morning and watch the Changing of the Guard.

Traditionally the Queen opens Parliament every autumn. But Parliament, not the Royal Family, controls modern Britain. The Queen travels from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament in a gold carriage - the Irish State Coach. At the Houses of Parliament the Queen sits on a "throne" in the House of Lords. Then she reads the "Queen's Speech". At the State Opening of Parliament the Queen wears a crown. She wears other jewels from the Crown Jewels, too.

Every year, there is a new Lord Mayor of London. The Mayor is the city's traditional leader. And the second Saturday in November is always the day for the Lord Mayor's Show. This ceremony is over six hundred years old. It is also London's biggest parade. The Lord Mayor drives to the Royal Courts of Justice in a coach. The coach is two hundred years old. It is red and gold and it has six horses.

As it is also a big parade, people make special costumes and act stories *from* London's history.

In Britain as in other countries costumes and uniforms have a long history. One is the uniform of the Beefeaters at the tower of London. This came first from

France. Another is the uniform of the Horse Guards at Horse Guard's Parade, not far from Buckingham Palace. Thousands of visitors take photographs of the Horse Guards.

Britannia is a symbol of Britain. And she wears traditional clothes, too. But she is not a real person.

Lots of ordinary clothes have a long tradition. The famous bowler hat, for example. A man called Beaulieu made the first one in 1850.

One of the British soldiers, Wellington, gave his name to a pair of boots. They have a shorter name today — "*Wellies*".

There is a very special royal tradition. On the River Thames there are hundreds of swans. A lot of these beautiful white birds belong, traditionally, to the king or queen. In July the young swans on the Thames are about two months old. Then the Queen's swan keeper goes, in a boat, from London Bridge to Henley. He looks at all the young swans and marks the royal ones. The name of this strange but interesting custom is Swan Upping.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Who has two birthdays in Great Britain?
2. When does a traditional ceremony called the Trooping of the Colour occur?
3. When does the Changing of the Guard begin?
4. How old is the ceremony of the Lord Mayor's Show?
5. What is Swan Upping?

КОНТРОЛЬНЕ ЗАВДАННЯ №3

Щоб вірно зробити завдання №3, треба засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. **Граматичні функції і значення слів** *it, that, one.*
2. **Прості неособові форми дієслова.** Інфінітив у функції: а) підмета; б) складової частини прикметника; в) означення; г) додатка; д) обставини мети. Герундій. Відміна герундія від дієприкметника I.
3. **Узгодження часів в англійській мові.**

Після вивчення вказаного матеріалу приступіть до виконання завдання. Перепишіть завдання до кожної вправи. Усі речення у вправах виконайте письмово. Використовуйте приведені нижче зразки.

Зразок до вправи № I

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. One must know grammar rules.
2. This book is more interesting than that one.

1. Треба знати граматичні правила.
2. Ця книга більш цікавіша ніж та (книга).

Зразок до вправи № III

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі.

Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. The students thought they (will pass, would pass) the exams successfully.

The students thought they would pass the exams successfully.

Студенти думали, що складуть іспити успішно.

Варіант I

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. The colloidal state for a substance is one in which it exhibits colloidal properties.
2. It was noisy in the hall as the students were talking about their summer holidays.
3. Last year the number of tourists to the Crimea exceeded that of the previous one.
4. One must know traffic rules if one wants to drive a car safely.
5. You may not be able to define management exactly, it is a process involving certain functions and activities that managers must perform.
6. In nearly all emulsions, one of the phases is aqueous and the other is an oil.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. Before writing our test we learn the necessary grammar material.
2. To build new electric stations is to develop our industry.
3. They will start studying this issue next week.
4. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.

5. Having bought some sandwiches we came back to the office.
6. She was happy to have been given such an interesting information.
7. A radar system was expected to permit fine decisions to be made in respect of flood warnings and water management.
8. Having passed our examinations we had a very entertaining evening.
9. I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you.
10. She enjoys being photographed because she thinks she's beautiful.
11. She said that she knew nothing about the door having been left open.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. When he learnt that his son always received excellent marks in all subjects at school, he was very pleased.
2. We did not know where our friends had gone.
3. She thought that the children were playing in the yard.
4. I did not know that you had worked at the Hermitage.
5. I supposed that he would send us a letter.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення, відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. He reported that everything (is, was) all right.
2. I was sure she (has prepared, had prepared) her home-task and (is playing, was playing) chess.
3. I knew that my friend (has, had) never been to Washington.
4. She was afraid that you (will fall, would fall) and break your leg.
5. I found out that he (does not know, did not know) German at all.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

THE PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The scientific and technological progress of the twentieth century resulted in widespread mechanization, spaceships, atomic power stations, pipelines, new roads and highways. But it can not be denied that the price for rapid industrial development is very high: natural resources are exhausted; the ecological balance of the planet is disturbed; some species of flora and fauna disappear; soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes; industrial waters, chemicals and fertilizers are endangering lakes and rivers. Big cities have a problem of air pollution.

Ten years ago the word "ecology" hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. So, environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high levels of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect.

What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. And it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

The protection of environment is becoming a political program in every country. Numerous antipollution acts in different countries led to considerable improvements in environment. But people all over the world should combine efforts to solve the serious problem of environmental protection. The Environmental activists stress that it is necessary to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving the vital problems and prevent the future generation from dangerous illnesses and diseases caused by polluted environment.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What are the results of the scientific and technological progress of the 20th century ?
2. What's the main problem facing humanity nowadays ?
3. What can you say about weather patterns. Have they been changing recently ?
4. What's the main cause of the global warming-up process?
5. Why do people all over the world get worried about the state of environment ?

Варіант №2

I. Перепишіть приведеш нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. A barometer is an instrument that measures air pressure.
2. One wheel of my car must be changed.

3. As the experiment was very interesting many people watched it.
4. One can easily forget foreign words that one does not use every day.
5. It has become evident that conventional weather radar can form the basis of an extremely valuable meteorological and hydrological tool, despite shortcomings.
6. An analytical chemists should know enough about existing methodologies to choose the best one for application.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. The teacher told her pupils to learn the poem by heart.
2. The student translating the article came across many difficulties.
3. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century.
4. She hates being laughed at.
5. It shows that society is capable of identifying its most important pollution problems, acting on them and improving the situation.
6. I remember having seen this picture somewhere.
7. He was glad to have been sent to the conference.
8. Having drunk tea he began retelling his story.
9. Radar data permit subjective and objective forecasts of precipitation to be made, in terms both of quantity and of times of onset and cessation, and having a validity over the next few hours.
10. Sorry not to have noticed you.
11. I am thankful having been given a chance to hear this outstanding singer.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. We knew that he was painting a new picture.
2. We found that she left home at eight o'clock every morning.
3. My uncle said that he had just come back from the Caucasus.
4. They hoped that they would do a lot of sightseeing.
5. He said that he had a good camera.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. We saw that the whole field (is, was) covered with snow.
2. She asked what I (am, was) reading.
3. It was reported that the weather (will change, would change).
4. He thought that his father (has repaired, had repaired) the bicycle.
5. She asked how long it (has been raining, had been raining).

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Climate is due to the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation.

Land and sea areas, being so variable, react in many different ways to the atmosphere, which is constantly circulating in a state of dynamic activity. Day-by-day variations in a given area constitute the weather, whereas climate is the long-term synthesis of such variations. So, when we speak of the "weather" we have in mind the condition of the earth's atmosphere at a given time and place as determined by sunshine, temperature, barometric pressure, wind, humidity, clouds, and precipitation.

Climate of a given place is an average of weather over an extended period of years. Weather is measured by thermometers, rain gauges, barometers and other instruments, but the study of climate relies on statistics. Today, such statistics are handled efficiently by computers. A simple, long-term summary of weather changes, however, is still not a true picture of climate. To obtain this requires the analysis of daily, monthly, and yearly patterns.

The word "climate" comes from the Greek "Klima", referring to the inclination of the sun. Besides the effects of solar radiation and its variations, however, climate is also influenced by the complex structure and composition of the atmosphere and by the ways in which it and the ocean transport heat. Thus, for any given area on earth, not only the latitude (the sun's inclination) must be considered but also the elevation, terrain, distance from the ocean, relation to mountain systems and lakes, and other such influences. Another consideration is scale: A macroclimate refers to a broad region, a mesoclimate to a small district, and a microclimate to a minute area. A microclimate, for example, can be specified that is good for growing plants underneath large shade trees.

Climates are described by agreed-upon codes or by descriptive terms that are somewhat loosely defined but nevertheless useful. On a global scale, climate can be spoken of in terms of zones, or belts, that can be traced between the equator and the pole in each hemisphere. To understand them, the circulation of the upper atmosphere, or stratosphere, must be considered, as well as that of the lower atmosphere, or troposphere, where weather takes place. Upper atmospheric phenomena were little understood until the advent of such advanced technology as rocketry, high-altitude aircraft, and satellites.

Climate has pronounced effects on vegetation and animal life, including humans. It plays statistically significant roles in many physiological processes, from conception and growth to health and disease. Humans, in turn, can affect climate through the alteration of the earth's surface and the introduction of pollutants and chemicals such as dioxides into the atmosphere.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Does the sun's radiation have any effect on the rotating earth's surface and atmosphere ?
2. How do land and sea areas react to the dynamic activity of the atmosphere ?
3. What is the difference between weather and climate ?
4. What does the word "climate" come from ?
5. What is climate influenced by ?

Варіант 3

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. Fluorine forms strong hydrogen bonds, oxygen weaker ones.
2. However, it is now apparent that radar data with more limited accuracy can be invaluable and they can provide a vital input to flood warnings and to water management.
3. If one shakes vigorously a vessel containing two immiscible liquids, both liquids are broken up into droplets.
4. One of the most important problems is the discovery of ways and means of more effective use of solar radiation, the energy of unlimited possibilities.
5. Many insects use the surface of water as if it were a solid surface, moving around on it.
6. Of special interests in the long-wave energy transfers is that fact that the amount emitted by the earth and air actually exceed the total solar energy amount retained by the earth (68 per cent).

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. I remember having been shown these documents.
2. I couldn't speak after having been interrupted.
3. In order to maintain saturation, the advection of warmer air would have to be strong to overcompensate the loss of moisture toward the snow.
4. He expected to have been helped by the teacher.
5. I don't remember having seen anyone dance like him.
6. Speaking about his new invention the young engineer told us many interesting things.
7. His hat blown off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
8. Having read the story she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
9. Whilst a great deal of work remains to be done, much of it concerning

understanding the atmosphere, the promise of radar as a valuable operational tool over many decades to come is considerable.

10. I am glad to have done all the arrangements before.

11. She likes being stared at because she thinks she's attractive.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. I knew that you were ill.

2. She asked if it was raining then.

3. He said that he felt better now.

4. My sister thought that she would spend a fortnight in the Caucasus.

5. She said they had made good progress in English.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. He said that there (is, was) much dust in the room.

2. I knew he (has, had) written a letter.

3. She phoned that she (has been waiting, had been waiting) for me the day before all evening long.

4. He asked me what I (shall be reading, should be reading) at that time the next time.

5. We asked him if he (knows, knew) our sister.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

METEOROLOGY

Meteorology is a scientific study of the earth's atmosphere. It includes the study of day-by-day variations of weather conditions (synoptic meteorology); the study of electrical, optical, and other physical properties of the atmosphere (physical meteorology); the study of average and extreme weather conditions over long periods of time (climatology); the variation of meteorological elements close to the ground over a small area (micrometeorology); and studies of many other phenomena. The study of the highest portions of the atmosphere (above a height of 20 to 25 km, or 12.5 to 15.5 mi) generally involves the use of special techniques and disciplines, and is termed "aeronomy". The term "aerology" has been applied to the study of conditions in the free atmosphere anywhere away from the ground.

The scholars of ancient Greece were greatly interested in the atmosphere. As early as 400 BC Aristotle wrote a treatise called "Meteorologica", dealing with the "study of things lifted up"; about one-third of the treatise is devoted to atmospheric phenomena, and it is from this work that the modern term

"meteorology" is derived.

Weather forecasting has challenged the human mind from the earliest times, however, little progress was made in scientific forecasting until the 19th century, when developments in the fields of thermodynamics provided the theoretical basis for meteorology. The advance of the science has been furthered by the invention of suitable instruments for observation and by the organization of networks of observing stations to gather weather data. Weather records for individual localities were made as early as the 14th century, but only in the 17th century were any systematic observations made over extended areas. Slow communications hampered the development of weather forecasting, and it was not until the invention of the telegraph in the mid. 19th century that weather data from an entire country could be transmitted to a central point and correlated for the making of a forecast. Today electronic computers are employed regularly to provide weather predictions for industry, agriculture, and the general public.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Do vegetation, animal life and humans depend on climate ?
2. What does human activity through the alteration of the earth's surface and introduction of pollutants result in?
3. What instruments do we use when we study weather?
4. What is the climate in our country?

Варіант 4

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. The house his parents live in is as old as the one his family lives in.
2. It will be noted that attenuation by water droplets at this wavelength is so great that the radiated energy can be rapidly and almost totally absorbed.
3. One should keep in mind that industrial analysis is not necessary a boring occupation.
4. Choose a past tense form and one of the expressions above to complete the following sentences.
5. Not only must there be a balance between the earth's surface and the incoming radiation, but also a balance must exist that includes the atmosphere.
6. Industrialists cannot expect that their operations in undeveloped regions can be undertaken with laxer standards than those required in the developed world.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. We are growing accustomed to living under everyday ecological stress.
2. I'm tired of having argued with you for such a long time.
3. It was not easy to find the lost stamp.
4. Having written out and learnt all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.
5. Hardly a day now passes without media discussion and reporting of global climate warming, depletion of the ozone layer, hazardous substances, and so on.
6. He seems to have read a lot.
7. Founded in 1694 the Bank of England is one of the oldest central banks.
8. She hates being ignored.
9. If the radar is to be used for precipitation measurement, a receiver with a logarithmic characteristic is usually provided.
10. The twenties century is the time when man began to understand how to make all the new synthetic materials from simple chemicals.
11. After having been looked through and marked, the papers were handed back to the students.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. We did not know where our friends went every evening.
2. Nobody knew that you were waiting here.
3. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.
4. I did not know that you worked at the Hermitage.
5. He was sure that those girls would be excellent guides.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. He said he (worked, had worked) at school two years before.
2. I knew that you (will be pleased, would be pleased) with our trip.
3. She thought that all passengers (have, had) already left the train.
4. He asked what my mother (is doing, was doing).
5. She wanted to know if this article (will have been finished, would have been finished) by the next day.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

HYDROLOGY

Hydrology is a branch of physical geography which deals with the waters of the earth with special reference to their properties, phenomena and distribution. It is a science that treats of the waters of the earth, their occurrence, circulation and distribution, their chemical and physical properties, and their reaction with their environment, including their relation to living things. That is, the domain of hydrology embraces the history of water on the earth.

Although man has been greatly affected by water in the development of his civilization, and although there is an enormous literature on this subject, it is not yet possible to call hydrology an exact science because when given a factor such as rainfall, one cannot accurately deduce the resulting deposition of the water in scientific and mathematical terms. This inaccuracy is due to the great complexity of the hydrologic cycle, the lack of accurate observational data, and the almost innumerable combinations of hydrologic phenomena that occur in nature. Two phases of the water cycle — rainfall and runoff measured as stream flow - are such commonplace phenomena that many are apt to think that much is known about the behaviour of water. On the contrary, much is yet to be learned, for science is only now escaping from an almost complete dependence on relationship between these hydrologic factors. Hydrology provides the engineer with the basic data and methods required to solve problems relating to the regulation, control and utilization of water. Generally, five subdivisions of hydrology are recognized: 1) potomology - the study of surface streams, 2) limnology — the study of lakes, 3) cryology — studies dealing with snow and ice, 4) geohydrology - studies related to subsurface waters and 5) hydrometeorology — the study of problems intermediate between the fields of hydrology and meteorology. However, very few hydrologic problems can be limited to but one of these branches. It means that hydrology is an extremely broad science and therefore borrows from other branches of science and integrates them for its own interpretation and use. Such sciences as physics, mathematics, statistics, geology, geography, chemistry, computer science are but a few which may be used in hydrologic investigations.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

- 1) What does hydrology deal with ?
- 2) How can you formulate the domain of hydrology ?
- 3) Is it possible to call hydrology an exact science ?
- 4) What are two main phases of the water cycle ?
- 5) What problems does hydrology help to solve ?

Варіант 5

I Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. It is better to seek out applicants for employment rather than wait for them to come to your business.
2. It is pleasant if one dedicates himself to learning about what goes on in environmental process.
3. In this article there are much more useful conclusions than in that one.
4. Water is one of the most widespread and most mobile natural bodies.
5. Research on the effects of acid rain has shown that it is damaging to aquatic life in lakes and streams, diminishes the productivity of forests and crops, accelerates the deterioration of buildings and other exposed structures, and contributes to human health hazards.
6. Temperatures differences produce the basic force that drives the winds.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi.
2. I can still remember running down the sandhills in the morning.
3. Name some places visited by you last year.
4. She hoped to have been helped by her friends.
5. Having looked through some magazines he knew some interesting facts about the situation.
6. Computer are also used to present data in a more understandable form: people in business can present information visually to clients in graphs and diagrams.
7. The use of interscan techniques allows other information to be switched in, in particular the outlines of a country or region with significant towns or geographical features.
8. Sorry to have placed you in such disagreeable situation.
9. On being told the news, she turned pale.
10. They were surprised at her having tidied up the room so quickly.
11. She was proud of having been awarded the cup of a champion.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. He said that his wife and he had spent most of their time on the beach.
2. They thought that it had done a lot of good.
3. His mother hoped that he would come to see her next Sunday.
4. My brother said that he was going to the hotel to see his friends.

5. She was very glad that she took many photographs every day there.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. He said that he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
2. She asked me where I (study, studied).
3. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
4. He understood that the excursion (will be, would be) very interesting.
5. They informed that this book (has been translated, had been translated) many years before.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

THE ROLE OF WATER IN NATURE AND MAN'S LIFE

Water, the most essential constituent of the biosphere, may be found in nature in gaseous, liquid and solid state. Water is a powerful factor that remakes the earth's surface and is the only source of the process of replenishing oxygen in the atmosphere that is continuously going on in photosynthesis.

Water is one the commonest of all substances, and without it life would be impossible. The seas and oceans cover about seven-tenth of the Earth's surface but water is also contained in the soil, in the atmosphere and in all living things. More than half of the human body consists of water, which also form a large part of the food we eat, especially vegetables and fruits. Man cannot live as long as ninety days or more without water.

Water exists as a substance in three states: ice, which melts at 0 degrees Centigrade; liquid and steam, the latter is formed when water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade.

Water differs from other liquids in that it expands when cooled from 0°C, contracts when heated from 0°C to 4°C, and reaches its maximum density at 4° C. No other liquid possesses this property.

Pure water is rarely found in nature. This is because water is able to dissolve so many substances from the air, the soil and the rocks. The saltiness of sea water is caused by the mineral substances which are dissolved from the Earth's surface by rivers and carried down to the sea. The Sun's heat causes the surface sea water evaporate, or change into vapour, leaving behind the salt and other minerals. This explains why the seas are much more salty than rivers flowing into them.

The total amount of water contained in our planet is constant and invariable and can neither be increased, nor diminished.

Water is necessary for many aspects of man's life and economic activities. Great amounts of water, are daily used for agriculture needs for irrigation. Ever-growing amounts of water are used to meet industrial and domestic needs of the

cities. Cascades of hydro-electric stations are going up on big rivers to generate tremendous amounts of electrical energy. Many water wells, lakes, rivers and seas estuaries are used for medical treatment.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. Do you know what subdivisions of hydrology are recognized?
2. Does geohydrology deal with subsurface waters or with lakes?
3. What subdivision of hydrology treats of the borderline problems between hydrology and meteorology?
4. Snow and ice are studied by cryology, aren't they?
5. How is hydrology interrelated with other sciences?

Варіант 6

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. It becomes obvious that making and selling are two facets of the same undertaking.
2. It was a boring program that I switched it off.
3. To be a good chemist one must be first of all a good analytical chemist.
4. I've got a pair of black gloves but I must buy brown ones to match my new shoes.
5. One of the most troublesome properties of crystalline materials is their tendency to bind together, or cake, on storage.
6. Keep in mind that although there is a heat balance for the planet as a whole, all parts of the earth and its atmosphere are not in radiative balance.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. I don't recommend eating in that restaurant. The food is awful.
2. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.
3. Everything written here is quite right.
4. Having eaten a few fancy-cakes the child was thirsty.
5. She wants to have been taken to the concert by her friend.
6. Open lines of communication are vital, to ensure that perceived problems can be referred at once to the relevant level of management for action.
7. Can you remember having done such exercises before?
8. He was angry at having been interrupted.
9. The use of interscan techniques is of value to forecasters in locating the areas most likely to be affected by precipitation.

10. When he looked through that article he remembered to have heard about it earlier.
11. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. He said he would bring and show us the photographs he had taken during his stay in the Carpathians.
2. I was sure that you knew her address.
3. She said that she had lost her watches.
4. I thought that he was waiting for me in the entrance hall.
5. Their father promised that he would take them to the theatre on Sunday.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
2. My friends asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
3. I thought that the weather (will be, would be) fine next week.
4. They realized that they (have lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
5. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

The hydrologic cycle is a concept which considers the processes of motion, loss and recharge of the earth's waters. The hydrologic cycle may be divided into three principal phases: a) precipitation, b) evaporation, and c) surface runoff and ground water. It is of interest to note that at some point there usually occurs: transportation of water, b) temporary storage and c) change of state.

It should be recognized that the hydrologic cycle has no beginning or end, as water evaporates from the land, oceans and other water surfaces to become a part of the atmosphere.

Any natural exposed surface may be considered as a unit area on which the hydrologic cycle operates.

It may be considered that the hydrologic cycle begins with the water of the oceans. Water from the ocean surface is evaporated into the atmosphere. This vapour is condensed by various processes and falls to the earth as precipitation. Some of this precipitation falls directly on the seas, and some falls on land surface. A portion of the precipitation fallen on the land is retained

temporarily in the soil, in surface depressions and on vegetation and other objects until it is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration. The remainder, moving by devious surface and underground channels to rivers, lakes, and eventually to the sea, is likewise subject to evaporation and transpiration throughout its travels. Actually all phases of the cycle are occurring simultaneously. On a world-wide basis the volumes of moisture involved in each phase of the cycle are relatively constant; but viewed in terms of a limited area, such as a small river basin, the quantities in any part of the cycle vary through wide limits.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the hydrologic cycle?
2. Has the hydrologic cycle beginning or end?
3. Why is it
4. When do all phases of the cycle occur?
5. What are the volumes of moisture involved in each phase of the cycle?

Варіант 7

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. Although it is illegal for advertisers to make untrue statements about their goods, services or prices, they still make their wares seem unduly attractive.
2. Both steam power station and hydrologic ones are built through our country.
3. One can learn what the new words mean by looking them up in the dictionary.
4. A graphics program interprets the input provided by the user and transforms it into images that can be displayed on the screen, printed on paper or transferred to microfilm.
5. When the entire piece is one large grid or lattice of joined atoms, we have a single crystal of germanium.
6. From the description of the general circulation of the atmosphere, we see that there are two primary zones of rising air in the tropics and in the region of polar front.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. He doesn't allow smoking in his house.
2. I entered the room without being noticed.

3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus.
4. A word spoken in time may have important results.
5. Having done his work he was very tired.
6. Anyone who tries to analyse the business implications of environmental issues learns that targets are constantly moving.
7. Observations of frontal rain permits much more accurate predictions to be made by a forecaster than observations of storms, though that in no way lessens the value of the latter which is much more vital in respect of aviation and flood warnings.
8. Sorry not to have heard you.
9. He enjoys being invited to the parties because he is very sociable.
10. Can you remember having heard about this man before?
11. I don't remember having been asked this question by anybody.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. I thought that he lived in New York.
2. He knew that mother was sleeping.
3. I was told that he had returned from London.
4. She hoped that I should find her at home.
5. The teacher thought that you had read that book.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. The policeman asked George where he (is running, was running) so early.
2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station the next day.
3. I was sure he (has posted, had posted) the letter.
4. She knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.
5. I wanted to know what he (has bought, had bought) already for her birthday.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

OCEANOGRAPHY

Oceanography derives its name from the study of ocean geography - the mapping of ocean boundaries and the delineation of ocean currents. It began with some earliest explorations of the earth's surface. Because of the importance of shipping and ocean travel, mapping of the ocean margins was an important part of early exploration. Of the exploring expeditions which began in the fifteenth century, two were especially important for mapping of the oceans. The Spanish-financed Portuguese nobleman Ferdinando Magellan (1480 ? -1521) explored the Pacific Ocean and circumnavigated the earth by water. The English

navigator Captain James Cook (1728-1779) established the outlines for much of the Pacific Ocean and showed that an ice-covered continent (Antarctica) was located at the South Pole.

The ocean is an ancient feature of the earth's surface. Most scientists believe that the ocean and the continents originated as a consequence of the same processes. Many geologists believe that the ocean formed through the gradual release of water at the earth's surface through volcanic action. This caused the removal of water originally bound in the rocks of the earth's interior.

Earth is a watery planet. Nearly 71% of the earth's surface is overlain by a blanket of water, averaging 12.200 feet. Ours is a water-conditioned existence, and by studying the ocean we can learn about a dominant feature of our environment. With better understanding we may some day be able to predict changes in the oceanic and atmospheric circulation that affect our lives.

In short, oceanography is a marine science which deals with all the characteristics of the sea, always changing and always beautiful. The sea , one of the greatest wonders of the world.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What does the term "ocean geography" mean?
2. Why did oceanography become so important?
3. When did this science begin to exist?
4. Name the first exploring expeditions.
5. Who was the first to find Antarctica?
6. How do scientists explain the origin of oceans?
7. What is the average depth of the ocean?
8. Why should we study oceanography?

Варіант 8

I Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. It is not difficult to predict the political consequences of such large-scale projects.
2. One should know the cathode heated, the electrons leave the surface and move to the anode.
3. In the previous paragraph it was pointed out that the radar equation are only valid if the precipitation particles are spheroid and small compared with the wavelength.
4. Either this article or that one concerning water supply problems may be chosen by you.

5. One of the most extensive sources of silicon is ordinary sand.
6. It follows then that since 68 per cent of solar energy striking the earth is absorbed, an equal amount be reradiated to space.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. A major purpose of studying the discipline of management is to learn and understand the principles, concepts, and theories of management and how to apply them in the process of managing.
2. Making experiments is necessary.
3. A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
4. Having run into the yard she noticed her neighbour watering the flowers.
5. The young man helping the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers.
6. They accuse him of having robbed the house.
7. Is anomalous propagation causing permanent echoes at longer ranges to be confused with precipitation echoes?
8. The girl was proud of having been chosen to represent the sportsmen of the university at the coming competition.
9. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance.
10. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester.
11. She hates being looked at.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. They informed us that they had sent the books by parcel post.
2. I was sure that they would arrive in the evening.
3. She thought that he had been working at the factory for a long time.
4. They were sure that he spoke French very well.
5. I was told that she was waiting for me downstairs.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. She asked me whether I (remember, remembered) the legend about faithful lion.
2. He understood that the soldiers (are arresting, were arresting) him.
3. She said that she (will leave, would leave) next morning.
4. I asked my neighbour if he ever (has travelled, had travelled) by air.
5. The delegates was told that the guide just (has gone, had gone) out and (will be, would be back) in ten minutes.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

OCEAN

Ocean basins and continents are unevenly distributed over the earth's surface. Most of the land lies in the northern Hemisphere. We may consider it to be the land hemisphere, while the Southern is clearly the water hemisphere. Viewed from space looking down at Antarctica, the world ocean is a broad band surrounding Antarctica with three northward projecting gulfs.

Although we are dealing with only one ocean — the world ocean, for convenience here it is divided into three parts: the Atlantic (including the Arctic Sea), the Indian and the Pacific Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean — the largest of the three ocean basins — is nearly as large as the Indian and Atlantic oceans combined. It contains slightly more than half of the water in the world ocean. The Pacific has the greatest average depth (12.000ft). Relatively few rivers discharge into the Pacific Ocean.

In contrast to the Pacific, the Atlantic Ocean is a relatively narrow twisted body of water, bounding by nearly parallel continental margins. Including the Arctic Sea, the Atlantic Ocean has the greatest north-south extent. It connects the northern and southern Polar regions. Because of the many shallow adjacent seas (Caribbean, Mediterranean, Baltic, Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Sea) and broad continental shelves, the Atlantic is the shallowest of the three oceans. Many rivers, including the world's two largest, the Amazon and Congo rivers , discharge into the Atlantic.

The Indian Ocean is bordered by Africa and Asia. The Indian Ocean extends only a short distance across the equator into the Northern Hemisphere. The average depth of the Indian Ocean is intermediate between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean averages.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

- 1) How are land and water distributed over the earth ?
- 2) Which hemisphere contains more water ?
- 3) How many oceans are there on earth ?
- 4) Which ocean is the largest ?
- 5) What is the average depth of the Pacific ?
- 6) Which ocean connects the Northern and Southern polar regions ?
- 7) What ocean is the shallowest ?
- 8) Place the three oceans according to their depths.
- 9) What are the world's largest rivers ?

Варіант 9

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. One should know electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated.
2. It would be easy to make a false assumption that the area covered by precipitation was increasing if the reduced attenuation by range were not taken into account.
3. The scientists will have finished the experiment by the end of the year and will start a new one.
4. Studies indicate that over moderately long periods of time (between hundreds and thousands of years) the mean temperature of the earth is constant.
5. Being one of the transition elements, titanium has a high modulus of elasticity to density ratio and a high melting point.
6. At any time within a folder you can launch the desired program or document by double-clicking the icon, or you can drag it to another location.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. Mastering this speciality is an undependable thing.
2. I remembered to have been moved by the scene I witnessed.
3. She denied having been at home that evening.
4. A business owner should aim to hire those individuals who are the best qualified to fill the job requirements.
5. As consumers, we associate buying products with going to the store.
6. When speaking English, pay attention to the order of words.
7. A line seen through this crystal looks double.
8. Having sat near the fire he started to think about his projects.
9. The calculation are simpler if pulse repetition frequency and power output are the same; in practice, this is difficult to achieve, so appropriate correlation has to be taken care of in the calculations.
10. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
11. She likes being listened to.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. I learnt that he had been director in that institute for about ten years.
2. I was told that he had been working at a new invention for a long time.

3. He said that he knew her.
4. She was sure that he had gone to London.
5. He hoped that he would return next day.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. I knew they (are waiting, were waiting) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
2. I didn't know that you already (have wound, had wound) up the clock.
3. I was afraid that the little girl (will not be, would not be) able to unlock the front door and (will go, would go) upstairs to help her.
4. He said that he (knows, knew) the laws of the country.
5. She understood why he (has not come, had not come) the previous evening.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

MANAGEMENT

Management is a process of managing people. Any manager has some functions. He performs planning, organizing, leading and controlling. Planning is choosing an organizational mission, and then determining the courses of actions (programs, projects, methods, systems, strategies) to achieve them. All other functions depend on this one, for they can't succeed without sound, thorough planning and decision making.

Organizing is determining what resources and activities are required and delegating the authorities to employees, who are to carry out managers instructions.

Plans and organization are useless without the function of leading. Leading is getting employees to do the things the manager wants them to do. Therefore, leader's qualities, style and power are very important. This function can be performed in the face-to-face manner or through written orders and job descriptions.

All the previous functions are ineffective without the last one - controlling. Controlling is ways of assuring that planned action is really performed. Forms of control commonly used by managers are inspections, progress reports and financial statements. For effective control there must first be planning, organizing and leading.

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All the previous functions are ineffective without the last one - controlling. Controlling is ways of assuring that planned action is really performed. Forms of control commonly used by managers are inspections, progress reports and financial statements. For effective control there must first be planning,

organizing and leading. for people and to make a profit for the owners. If the firm stops giving service, people will no longer patronize it. If there're no profits, the company will soon be unable to perform the needed service.

To achieve objectives, managers need to maintain the balance among the conflicting demands of the stakeholders of an organization. Stakeholders are all those, who have a stake in an organizational success, including employees, owners, customers, creditors and others. Owners seek a satisfactory return on their investment; employees want good pay and comfortable working conditions; management must also please its customers, for without them the company will have little purpose; creditors, suppliers, trade associations should also be considered. So, management must balance the interests of different groups.

Management is also needed to achieve efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency is the ability to get things done correctly. An efficient manager is the one, who gets higher output relative to the inputs (labor, materials, money, machines and time). Effectiveness is the ability to choose the most suitable goals and proper steps to achieve them. That is, effective managers select the right things to do and the right methods for getting them done.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What is management?
2. What functions does the manager perform?
3. What is organizing?
4. What is leading?
5. How can this function be performed?
7. Which are the forms of control?

Варіант 10

I. Перепишіть приведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на різні значення слів *it, that, one*:

1. Business on the London Metal Exchange was very brisk that day and over one thousand tons of tin being sold in the morning.
2. Basically, computer graphics help users to understand complex
3. information quickly by presenting it in a clear visual form.
4. One should know the resistance being very high, the current in the circuit is very low.
5. The physical properties of water as well as the chemical ones are of direct interest to the hydrologists.
6. One of the marketer's tasks is to know the buying patterns of specific groups of consumers and to match his products to their needs.

7. It should be noted that in using this or that method of intensity determination, the errors discussed in Chapter 5 must be taken into consideration.

II. Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову звертаючи увагу на функцію інфінітива, герундія та дієприкметника в реченнях:

1. After returning to New York he resumed his work.
2. Can you remember having seen the man before?
3. They have no notion of seasonal fishing here, catching fish at any time of the year.
4. He can not afford carrying out this experiment in such unfavorable conditions.
5. The child was happy to have been brought home.
6. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room.
7. Having sold everything they needed the girls went out of the department store.
8. If people like a particular product or service, they will buy it, and that will encourage the suppliers to produce more of the same.
9. One advantage of a slow rotation rate is that it allows sampling decorrelation times to be reduced.
10. She hoped to have helped her friends.
11. On being looked at, she turned red.

III. а) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення та перекладіть їх на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів в англійській мові:

1. I was sure that he had left Moscow.
2. He said that he would try to come in time.
3. She asked me where I lived.
4. I hoped that he was waiting for me in the library.
5. He wired to us that the steamer had arrived.

б) Перепишіть наведені нижче речення відкриваючи дужки та вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Перекладіть їх на українську мову:

1. He could not understand why people (don't want, didn't want) to take water from that well.
2. I supposed they (will send, would send) a dog after a burglar immediately.
3. She said she already (has found, had found) the book.
4. He stopped and heard: the clock (is striking, was striking) five.
5. She said she (can, could) not tell me the right time, her watches (is, was) wrong.

IV. Перепишіть та письмово перекладіть на українську мову:

COMPUTERS

Personal computers are becoming more and more popular in our country. There are computers in offices, schools, institutions and universities. More and more people want to have a PC at home. No wonder! PC gives us new opportunities, opens a new wonderful world of interactivity that will change the way we learn, play and communicate with others.

Virtual reality. With VR goggles and a data glove we are able to see and move things which exist only in our computer programme. Consequently, we will be able to play tennis with Andre Agassi, go on hair-raising rides, or play in our favourite pop group. All in the comfort of our living room.

Videophone. These are already available in some places but the image isn't very good. Since technology is developing fast, we'll soon be able to see a perfect image of the caller. People who don't like to be seen unless they are looking their best shouldn't worry. Videophones come with a lens cover, so the caller won't be able to see them unless they want to be seen.

Interactive TV. In the future we will have access to 500 television channels and in addition to this, homes will be connected to the local video library. We will be able to call up any movie or programme we want, when we want it. Thanks to CDIs, watching films won't be a passive activity because we will be able to choose alternative story lines and create our own version of any film.

CD-ROM. Nowadays young people are able to have instant access to the best games and collections of their favourite pop group's music. Since CD-ROMs contain masses of information, we are also able to call up the complete contents of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in a few seconds. The computer can't write projects or reports, but it can make the process a lot easier. Interactivity can put the world at our fingertips. The information superhighway will be a worldwide network that connects everyone to everyone else and provides just about any sort of electronic communication imaginable. As a result, you'll be able to plug into the network through your computer, TV, phone, or a device that combines all three.

The purpose is to provide remote electronic banking, teaching, shopping, taxpaying, game playing, video-conferencing, film ordering, medical help - the list goes on.

It won't eliminate the need to go out shopping, drive a car, visit friends, go to films and plays, or do most of the things you normally do now. But it might make many things you do easier and more convenient.

You will be able to get films of your choice on television twenty-four hours a day. You will be able to work from home, or «telecommute», more simply because of the possibility of video-conferencing. And since you'll be able to simply send one electronic (e-mail) message to everyone at once, you won't

have to ring all your friends one by one to tell them a party has been cancelled. You will have more choice. So if you're a football fan, you may be able to watch any of some sixty league games on a Saturday afternoon.

The most talked-about service is video-on-demand. This means you'll be able to look electronically through a list of films, choose one, then start it whenever you want.

Schoolchildren will benefit enormously since they will be able to communicate with other classes, teachers and experts thousands of miles away. Everyone will be able to tap into libraries holding the world's knowledge.

V. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the Informational Superhighway?
2. What is its purpose?
3. What won't it eliminate?
4. What will you be able to do that you can't do now?
5. How will it change your life?

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