

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА**

**ЗБІРНИК
ТЕКСТІВ І ЗАВДАНЬ
з дисципліни**

**«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)»
(англійська мова)**

*(для організації самостійної роботи студентів I курсу денної форми
навчання напряму 6.070101 «Транспортні технології
(за видами транспорту) »)*

Харків – ХНАМГ – 2012

Збірник текстів і завдань з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська мова) (для організації самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання напрям 6.070101 «Транспортні технології (за видами транспорту)») / Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва; уклад.: Л. В. Шумейко. – Х.: ХНАМГ, 2012. – 56с.

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Рекомендовано кафедрою іноземних мов, протокол № 9 від 4.05.2010

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ВСТУП

Даний збірник текстів та завдань призначений для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання напрямку 6.070101 Транспортні технології (за видами транспорту) з метою вдосконалення і розвитку знань, навичок і вмінь з англійської мови за даною спеціальністю.

Основна мета полягає в тому, щоб відповідно до вимог програми з іноземних мов навчити студентів самостійно читати і перекладати літературу за фахом, робити адекватний переклад англомовної літератури. Тексти і завдання укладені із урахуванням основних дидактичних принципів. Основними критеріями при виборі текстового матеріалу та завдань була його інформативна та пізнавальна цінність. Граматичні завдання спрямовані на закріплення граматичного матеріалу, необхідного для читання англомовної літератури та розвитку навичок говоріння.

UNIT 1

Everyday English and Technical English

Match the following words and the translations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to increase | А деятельность |
| 2. native | В считать, полагать |
| 3. former | С вызывать, причинять |
| 4. postgraduate student | Д приобретать основательные знания |
| 5. activity | Е увеличивать |
| 6. consider | Ф аспирант |
| 7. term | Г родной |
| 8. origin | Н термин |
| 9. to cause | І происхождение |
| 10. to acquire a thorough knowledge | Ј бывший |

Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

The contacts between people increase and it is very important to study foreign languages nowadays. English is native or the first language for the most population of Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. Besides, there are many countries, former British colonies (India, Nigeria, Ghana), where English is not a native language but the second language with official status in education and administration, and for communication between speakers of other languages.

English is one of the five official languages of the United Nations Organization. It is the working language of the General Assembly and Security Council of the UNO. In Ukraine, higher school students and postgraduates study English in order to use it in their future practical activity.

Many people consider technical English to be very difficult. There are a number of reasons why it is difficult. The first and the most important problem is the vocabulary. Scientists and technologists use many ordinary words to denote new technological meanings. With the development of science and technology new

words appear in the languages, many new terms are borrowed from other languages.

Each branch of science and technology has its own terminology. Many of them have Latin or Greek origin and are often international. Some technical words borrowed from everyday English (power, roll, stress, strain, etc.) often cause much greater difficulty than terminology.

In order to master technical English the learner must acquire a thorough knowledge of everyday literary English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word formation. Then it will be easier for him to learn the peculiarities of technical English.

1. ____ English is native for most countries of the world.
2. ____ China is a former colony of Great Britain.
3. ____ Students consider technical English to be very difficult.
4. ____ Some technical words borrowed from everyday English cause much greater difficulty than terminology.

Grammar exercises

Fill in the gaps with the words below:

Origin, increase, official, to denote, to study, most, branch, appear, thorough.

1. The contacts between people _____ and it is very important _____ foreign languages nowadays.
2. English is one of the five _____ languages of the United Nations Organization.
3. The first and the _____ important problem is the vocabulary.
4. Scientists and technologists use many ordinary words _____ new technological meanings.
5. With the development of science and technology new words _____ in the languages.
6. Each _____ of science and technology has its own terminology.

7. A learner must acquire a _____knowledge of everyday literary English.
8. Many words with Latin _____are international.

Complete the sentences with the correct answers.

1. We usually speak English ____ our teacher at the lesson.
- a) with
 - b) to
 - c) over
2. People from different parts of London get ____ the City by underground.
- a) through
 - b) on
 - c) by
3. He looked ____ the article very quickly.
- a) by
 - b) through
 - c) in
4. My friend usually listens ____ music ____ the morning.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) with | a) on |
| b) to | b) in |
| c) on | c) every |
5. He decided to speak about that ____ the phone.
- a) by
 - b) on
 - c) at
6. Great Britain consists ____ England, Scotland and Wales.
- a) of
 - b) in
 - c) over
7. Ukraine is washed ____ two seas.
- a) with

b) by

c) into

8. Ukraine borders ____ Russia and Belarus ____ the North.

a) with

a) on

b) on

b) in

c) through

c) to

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Make up questions to the sentences.

1. We (to study) many subjects at the academy.

A _____

2. She (to learn) English.

A _____

3. They often (to get) to the academy by underground.

A _____

4. We usually (to speak) English at our lessons.

A _____

5. We often (to take) books from the library.

A _____

6. She (to translate) texts from English into Russian every day.

A _____

7. They often (to listen) to English songs at the lessons.

A _____

8. I seldom (to have) lunch at the University canteen.

A _____

Make the following interrogative and negative, put questions to the italicized words.

1. I am thinking *about my future career* these days.

A _____

B _____

C _____

2. The students *are reading*.

A _____

B _____

C _____

3. She is wearing a *uniform*.

A _____

B _____

C _____

4. They are talking about *the lecture*.

A _____

B _____

C _____

5. The teacher is speaking *English* to us.

A _____

B _____

C _____

6. I am looking through *my notes* at the moment.

A _____

B _____

C _____

Complete the sentences using the impersonal *it*.

1. _____ (холодно) in winter.

2. _____ (трудно) to speak English.

3. _____ (легко) for me to translate texts from English into Russian.

4. _____ (тяжело) for me to carry this heavy suitcase.

5. _____ (интересно) for me to read English books in the original.

6. _____ (важно) for all specialists to know foreign languages.

7. _____ (невозможно) to tell them everything.
8. _____ (необходимо) to learn all these rules.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English using the material of the text:

1. Мне трудно изучать английский язык.
2. Каждая отрасль науки имеет свою терминологию.
3. Некоторые слова вызывают большие трудности.
4. Чтобы овладеть техническим английским языком мы должны получить знания грамматики английского языка.
5. Сейчас очень важно изучать иностранные языки.
6. Многие студенты считают английский язык очень трудным.
7. Украинский является официальным языком в Украине.
8. Многие технические термины имеют Латинское происхождение.

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. I'd like to know what they (say, speak, talk, tell) about.
2. Our teacher often (speaks, says, tells, talks) that he can (tell, say, speak, talk) English well.
3. The dean (talked, spoke, told, said) at the meeting yesterday and (spoke, told, said, talked) us a lot of interesting things.
4. Could you (talk, speak, tell, say) us a few words about the countries you've been to recently?
5. He (speaks, talks, tells, says) he can (talk, tell, say, speak) three foreign languages.
6. I didn't understand the last word. Please, (tell, talk, say, talk) it again.
7. I haven't seen her today. I'll have to (talk, tell, say, speak) to her tomorrow.
8. He didn't (tell, talk, say, talk) a word about his work.

Change the sentences into the Past Simple.

1. He gets up, washes, dresses, has breakfast and goes to the University.
2. My friend doesn't speak Spanish.
3. I study two foreign languages.
4. We translate many sentences from Russian into English.
5. I often see him at the academy.
6. They buy food products at the supermarket.
7. I change the bus at Freedom square.
8. It takes me much time to translate a text.

Underline the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. I usually *have/have got* lunch at the café.
2. How many children *does she have/has she got*?
3. *Have you got/do you have* any questions?
4. We *have/have got* our English twice a week.
5. They *have/have got* a large house at the seaside.
6. We decided *to have/have got* a smoke after dinner.
7. I can't go anywhere tonight. I *have/have got* much work.
8. We *have/have got* many English books at home.

UNIT 2

Education

Match the following words and the translations:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. graduate from | А высшее образование |
| 2. preschool | В аспирантура |
| 3. primary education | С стипендия |
| 4. secondary education | Д вступительные экзамены |
| 5. higher education | Е подвергаться, переносить |
| 6. postgraduate education | Ф учебный план |

7. curriculum	Г дошкольный
8. to undergo	Н начальное обучение
9. scholarship	І среднее образование
10. entrance examinations	Ј окончить вуз

Read the text and choose the best answer to complete the sentences

Education in Ukraine

Ukraine produces the fourth largest number of academic graduates in Europe. There is nearly 100% literacy in Ukraine.

11 years of schooling is mandatory. As a rule schooling begins at the age of 6. The Ukrainian education system is organised into five levels: preschool, primary, secondary, higher and postgraduate education.

Schools receive 50% of their funding from the city budget and 50% from the national Government budget.

Primary and secondary education is divided into “younger”, “middle” and “senior” schools.

The objective of general schooling is to give younger students knowledge of the arts and sciences, and teach them how to use it practically. The middle school curriculum includes classes in the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian literature, a foreign language, world literature, Ukrainian history, world history, geography, algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, physics, physical education, music and art. At some schools students also take environment and civics classes.

Potential graduates are scheduled to undergo external independent testing after the final state examination, in the following subjects: Ukrainian language and literature, history of Ukraine, mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry, geography and a foreign language. The results of the testing have the same status as entrance examinations to institutions of higher education.

Higher education is either state funded or private. Students studying at state expense receive a standard scholarship if their average marks at the end-of-term exams and tests are at least 4 (according to the 5-point grade system).

There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities: Bachelor's Degree (4 years) and Master's Degree (5-6th year). These degrees are introduced in accordance with Bologna process in which Ukraine is taking part. Historically, Specialist's Degree (usually 5 years) is still also granted.

Upon obtaining a Master's degree or a Specialist, a student may enter a university or a scientific institute to pursue postgraduate education. The first level of postgraduate education results in the Candidate of Sciences. Candidates must pass three qualifying exams (in the field of specialty, a foreign language and in Philosophy), publish at least three scientific articles, write a dissertation and defend it. This Degree is roughly equivalent to the Ph.D. in the United States. After graduation a student may continue postgraduate education for a Doctor of Sciences Degree.

1. The objective of schooling is_____

A to learn two or three foreign languages

B to give younger students knowledge of the arts and sciences

C to give younger students knowledge of a foreign language

2. Higher education may be_____

A state funded or private

B funded from the city budget

C funded by different enterprises

3. Candidates of Sciences must pass exams _____

A in different subjects

B in Philosophy, a foreign language and in the field of specialty

C in the subjects on their own choice

Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Education in Great Britain

Education in Great Britain is overseen by the Department for Education and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. At local level, local authorities take responsibility for public education and state schools.

Full-time education is compulsory for all children aged between 5 and 16. State-run schools and colleges are financed through national taxation and take pupils free of charge. The schools may levy charges for activities such as swimming, theatre visits and field trips. In most cases, pupils progress from primary to secondary levels at the age of 11.

More than a third of England's young people receive some form of postsecondary education through colleges and universities.

Higher education typically begins with a 3-year Bachelor's Degree. Postgraduate degrees include Master's Degrees, either taught or by research, and Doctor of Philosophy, a research degree that usually takes at least three years. Universities require a Royal charter in order to issue degrees and all but one are "financed" by the state with a "low" level of fees, though these are increasing for home and European students.

Students normally enter University from 18 onwards and study for an Academic Degree. The typical first degree offered at British universities is the Bachelor's degree. Many institutions now offer an undergraduate Master's degree as a first degree, typically lasting four years.

Students who have completed a first degree are eligible to undertake a postgraduate degree which includes: Master's degree (one year), Doctorate degree (three years). Postgraduate education is not financed by the state and so admission is in practice highly competitive.

1. Postgraduate education is free of charge. _____
2. The typical first degree offered at British universities is the Bachelor's degree. _____
3. Students normally enter University at the age of 16. _____

4. Postgraduate degrees include Bachelor's Degrees. _____
5. Full-time education is compulsory for all children aged between 5 and 16. _____

Kharkiv national academy of municipal economy

Match the following words and the translations:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to train | А семестр |
| 2. highly qualified | В посещать |
| 3. term | С оборудование |
| 4. to attend | Д высококвалифицированный |
| 5. to consist of | Е обучать, готовить |
| 6. to deal with | Г любить что-то |
| 7. equipment | Г заниматься (чем-л.) |
| 8. to be fond of | Н состоять из |

Read the text and fill in the missing sentences (A-F). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use.

Kharkiv National Academy of Municipal Economy was founded in 1922. It trains specialists for different fields of modern municipal economy. About 12,000 students study at the academy. There are 7 faculties at the academy. Highly qualified lecturers and instructors work at the academy. 1. _____

The academic year begins in September and ends in July. It consists of two terms. During the terms we attend lectures, have seminars and do lab works. At the end of each term we take exams and credit tests. We study many subjects: Ukrainian, the history of Ukraine, foreign languages, mathematics, physical training and others.

In the third year we begin to study special subjects. In the fourth year we have practical training at different enterprises of Kharkiv and other cities of Ukraine. In the fifth year we submit graduation papers and get the diplomas.

Those students who are interested in scientific and research work may take a post graduate course at the academy. 2. _____

There are six buildings and seven hostels in the academy. There are many large class-rooms and laboratories with the necessary modern equipment.

3. _____ There is a large library with three reading rooms in the academy. 4. _____ Students can have meals at the canteen and the buffets of the academy.

There is a sports complex where students have their physical training. 5. _____ There is a students' club for those students who are fond of singing and dancing.

A Many lecturers, post graduate students and students deal with scientific and research work and participate in conferences not only in Kharkiv but also in different cities of Ukraine and other countries of the world.

B Students can go in for different kinds of sports there.

C Many of them graduated from our academy.

D There are many computer classes in our academy.

E Some of them are equipped with computers.

F The academy was founded by Karazin.

Grammar exercises

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. New York is ____ (large) city in the USA.
2. It is not so ____ (cold) in winter in the Crimea as in Kharkiv.
3. ____ (Few) people live in Poltava than in Kharkiv.
4. Freedom Square in Kharkiv is ____ (large) in Europe.
5. The Thames is ____ (deep) river in the United Kingdom.
6. The University of Oxford is one of ____ (old) universities in the world.
7. English is ____ (easy) than Russian.
8. Traveling by plane is ____ (fast) but ____ (expensive) way of traveling.

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. Do you study _____ (any, some) foreign languages?
2. Have you got _____ (any, some) questions?
3. You can take _____ (any, some) book you like.
4. I couldn't speak _____ (any, some) foreign languages when I traveled abroad.
5. Can you see _____ (anybody, somebody) there?
6. They didn't tell us _____ (anything, something) about their trip.
7. I think I can do _____ (anything, something) for you.
8. _____ (any, some) students participated in the conference.

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

- ___ Crimean mountains are not very high.
 -
 - A
 - The
- The capital of ___ USA is ___ Washington.
 - A
 - The
 -
 - a
 -
 - the
- It took them much time to cross ___ Atlantic Ocean.
 -
 - A
 - The
- ___ New York is the largest city of the United States of America.
 - a
 -
 - The
- London stands on ___ river ___ Thames.
 -
 - a

- b) a b) -
c) the c) the
6. ____ Ottawa is the capital of ____ Canada.
a) the a) –
b) a b) a
c) - c) the
7. Two islands are separated by ____ Irish Sea.
a) –
b) the
c) a
8. ____ Thames is not so long as ____ Severn.
a) – a) -
b) a b) the
c) the c) a

Fill in the gaps with the suitable prepositions.

1. The train is to arrive ____ 10 p.m.
2. We often translate texts ____ English ____ Ukrainian.
3. I don't get ____ early ____ Sunday.
4. Some ____ my friends play ____ tennis ____ the weekend.
5. Where are you ____ ?
6. These games are very popular ____ young people.
7. I am fond ____ playing computer games.
8. Much will depend ____ you.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:

Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. I'm not interested in sports but my friend usually _____ (to talk) about his favorite football teams.
2. He _____ (not, to understand) why I would like to enter the Academy.

3. I can't speak on the phone now. I ____ (to do) my homework.
4. Where are the students? – They ____ (to prepare) for their exams now.
5. My friend ____ (to prefer) detective stories.
6. Many foreign students at our academy ____ (to come) from China.
7. Look, he ____ (to clean) his room. I can't believe it.
8. Take along your umbrella. It ____ (to rain) outside.

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

More, else, still, other, another, yet

1. Who ____ would like to participate in the conference?
2. How many ____ days will we travel about the country?
3. I think he is ____ working at the report.
4. I'll have ____ cup of tea. I'm ____ thirsty.
5. What ____ foreign languages do you speak?
6. You needn't say anything ____.
7. Have you finished translating the article ____?
8. Will you give two ____ envelopes?

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. Do you know (that, what) they are discussing?
2. I can't say (that, what) I liked the film very much.
3. I told you (that, what) you should do.
4. Do you remember (that, what) he spoke about?
5. I can't (leave, forget) my trip to Egypt.
6. I couldn't call you, I (left, forgot) my telephone at home.
7. He was so tired that he could (hard, hardly) speak.
8. If you work (hard, hardly) at your English, it will be easier for you to translate texts.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I _____ (not / to feel) better tomorrow, I _____ (to call) the doctor.
2. I _____ (to tell) you everything when you _____ (to come) to my place.
3. Where _____ (to go) for your holiday if you _____ (to have) a lot of money?
4. We _____ (to go) to the mountains as soon as we _____ (to pass) our exams.
5. If I _____ (not / to get) tickets I _____ (to watch) a football match on TV.
6. If it _____ (to rain) I _____ (to take) my umbrella.
7. She is going to be late if the bus _____ (to arrive) in time.
8. If I _____ (to leave) at 7 tomorrow morning, I _____ (to be) in London by 10.

UNIT 3

Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Ukraine

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Europe and occupies the territory of 603.7 thousand square kilometers. The population of Ukraine is more than 46 million people. People of many different nationalities live in Ukraine. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. It is an old, large and beautiful city on the river Dnipro.

Ukraine borders on Russia, Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova. It is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. There are many ports in Ukraine: Sevastopol, Odessa, Mariupol, Kerch and others. There are many rivers in Ukraine. The largest river is the Dnipro. There are mountains in the west of the country and in the Crimea, but they are not very high. The climate is mainly moderate and it is subtropical in the Crimea. Ukraine is rich in such natural resources as coal, gas, ores, iron, metals, salt.

Ukraine is a country with developed scientific and productive basis. Ukrainian industrial potential includes machine production, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, bus production, light and cargo vehicles production, tractors and other agrarian machine production, production of diesel locomotives, equipment for electric power plants, turbines, aviation engines and aircrafts, equipment for oil refinery and chemistry plants. Ukraine is a powerful producer of energy.

There are many industrial centers in Ukraine: Donetsk, Kharkiv, Dnepropetrovsk, Kryviy Rig, Mariupol and others. Different enterprises produce steel, tanks, planes, turbines, agricultural machines, bicycles, cameras, clothes and food products.

There are many old and historical centers in Ukraine, such as Kyiv, Lviv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Poltava and others. Many tourists from different countries of the world visit our country every year. Ukraine is famous for its resorts on the coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Ukraine is a parliamentary-presidential republic. The head of the country is the President. There are many political parties in Ukraine.

1. Ukraine is situated in the central part of Europe. _____
2. Our country is rich in gold, silver and oil. _____
3. Sevastopol is a military port. _____
4. Everybody knows such new towns as Lviv and Poltava. _____
5. Turbines and planes are produced in Ukraine. _____
6. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Dnipro. _____
7. Our country borders on eight countries. _____
8. The Queen is the head of the country. _____

Read the text and fill in the missing sentences (A-E). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use.

Kyiv

Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful places in Eastern Europe. Kyiv is the largest city in Ukraine. Its population is over two million people. It stands on both banks of the river Dnipro. Kyiv is a historic, political, cultural and scientific centre of Ukraine.

There are many historical and architectural monuments in Kyiv. Kyiv is famous for its Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, St. Sophia cathedral, Golden Gates, Vladimirskaya church and many other places of interest. 1 _____.

There are many schools, technical schools, colleges and higher educational establishments in Kyiv. Shevchenko State University and Kyivo-Mogilanska Academy are the oldest and the best Higher Schools in Ukraine. There are many libraries in Kyiv. The Academy of Science is situated in Kyiv. 2. _____. There are many plants and factories in Kyiv, producing industrial machines, electrical equipment, furniture, audio and video equipment, motorcycles etc. 3. _____. Kyiv is the residence of the President and of the parliament of Ukraine.

Kyiv is a green city with numerous parks and gardens. There are many beautiful streets and squares in Kyiv. Independence Square is the largest and most beautiful square in Kyiv. 4. _____. Khreshchatyk is the central and the most beautiful street in Kiev. It is famous for its chest-nut trees which make the street more beautiful in spring.

A. Kyev combines historic values and traditions with modern and tense industrial and business life.

B. Tourists are attracted by these numerous places of historical interest.

C. From 1920 to 1934 it was the capital of Ukraine.

D. The most important events usually take place there.

E. Kyiv is an important political centre of Ukraine.

Read the text and make up a story about your native town on the basis of the text and using the words after the text.

Kharkiv

Kharkiv is the second largest city of Ukraine. It stands on three rivers: the Udy, the Lopan and the Kharkov. It is one of the largest industrial, cultural and historical centers of Ukraine. The population of Kharkiv is more than 1500 000 people. There are many industrial plants and factories in Kharkiv. They produce planes, tanks, tractors, cameras, clothes and food products. Kharkiv is also an educational center. There are many schools, technical schools, colleges and higher educational establishments in the city. Karazin University is one of the oldest universities in Ukraine. Many famous scientists studied and worked there. Kharkiv national academy of municipal economy is the only higher educational establishment in Ukraine which trains specialists for all spheres of modern municipal economy.

Kharkiv is more than 350 years old. There are many historical and architectural monuments in the city. It is famous for its Historical museum and the Museum of Nature. There are many libraries in Kharkiv. Korolenko library is one of the oldest and richest libraries in Ukraine. There are six theatres in Kharkiv. We can see many famous singers and actors from different places of the world at the theatre of opera and ballet. There are a lot of monuments in the city. A monument to Shevchenko in Shevchenko garden is one of the best monuments to Shevchenko in the world. There is a Memorial to the soldiers and officers who died in the Great Patriotic War defending our Motherland. There are many museums and an art gallery in our city. There is a circus, a zoo, children's railway and many other places of interest in Kharkiv.

Kharkiv is a green and beautiful city. There are many long and wide streets, large squares and beautiful parks, flower-beds and fountains in our city. Liberty square is the largest in Europe and the second largest square in the world. Sumska street is one of the oldest and the most beautiful streets in the city.

There is underground with 29 underground stations, an airport, a railway station, a bus station in Kharkiv. There are many stadiums, sports grounds and pools in the city. We are proud of our city.

Grammar exercises

My native town.

Region, river, old, young, cultural, historical, industrial, squares, streets, a theatre, a museum, University, clubs, cinemas, schools, technical schools, monuments, parks, a railway station, forests, lakes.

I live in _____. It is situated in _____. It stands on _____. It is a _____ town. There are many _____ there. There are no _____ in my town. The most beautiful place in my town is _____. I am proud of my town and advise you to visit it.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. There _____ (is, are) an airport and two railway stations in our city.
2. There _____ (is, are) much snow outside.
3. There _____ (is, was, will be) no underground in Kharkiv before World War II.
4. _____ (are, were) any Higher educational establishments in your town?
5. How many underground stations _____ (are, were) there in Kharkiv now?
6. There _____ (are, were, will be) many beautiful streets in our city in the future.
7. What _____ (are, were, is) there in your town.
8. There _____ (are, will be, was) no answer.

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. Please tell us _____ (a few, much, a little) words about your city.
2. Only _____ (many, much, little, few) roads meet modern requirements.
3. _____ (much, a little, many) people will watch football matches in 2012.

4. She couldn't say ____ (many, few, little, much) on the problem.
5. Unfortunately, I knew only ____ (little, few, many) German words when I visited Germany.
6. The doctors did ____ (many, much, few) for his saving.
7. They spent ____ (many, few, a few, much) money on roads construction.
8. She worked ____ (many, few, much) and got the diploma with honors.

Paraphrase the sentences using the model.

Model: I'll study French. – I am going to study French.

1. She will spend her winter holidays in the mountains.
2. Our students will participate in the conference.
3. He will come to your place tonight.
4. They will leave tomorrow morning.
5. We'll take exams in English next term.
6. I'll go shopping after classes.
7. They will talk about that later.
8. Many football fans will visit Kharkiv.

Replace the Infinitive in brackets by the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. We (to take) exams twice a year.
2. The students are in the gym. They (to play) basketball.
3. Where is Ann? She (to speak) on the phone in her room.
4. As a rule he (to prepare) his reports in time.
5. When will you translate the text? I (to translate) it now.
6. We (to leave) tomorrow morning.
7. Can I help you? – No, thanks, I just (to look round).
8. Has she bought a new dress? – Not yet, she (to try on) it in the fitting room at the moment.

Choose the correct item to complete the sentence.

1. I've got two friends in Germany. One of them speaks Russian better than (another, the other).
2. (Nobody, none) of my friends went to Spain last year.
3. We need (a lot, many) money to travel abroad.
4. He asked me (not to, to not) be late.
5. How (many, much) did you pay for the car?
6. The steward (offered, suggested) me a glass of mineral water.
7. She (offered, proposed) taking a taxi not to be late for the concert.
8. I always (dress, wear) a warm coat in cold winter.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I never (to speak) English to foreigners.
2. When you (to finish) school?
3. You (to pass) the exams yet?
4. We already (to visit) many foreign countries.
5. I (to know) him since 2006.
6. They (to build) the road in 1999.
7. He (to know) three foreign languages.
8. We (to discuss) it at the last lesson.

UNIT 4

English speaking countries

Read the text and fill in the missing sentences (A-E). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the north of Europe on two large islands and many smaller ones. It consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. London is the capital of the country and of England. Cardiff is the capital of Wales, Belfast is the

capital of Northern Ireland and Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. The territory of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometers. 1. _____

The surface of the country varies greatly. The northern and western part of the country is mountainous and is called the Highlands. 2. _____. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The Thames is the deepest and the most important river and the Severn is the longest river in the country. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country. The climate is mild because of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, the mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. 3. _____. It is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the main industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centers are Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. 4. _____. But in practice it is governed by the elected Parliament with the Prime Minister at the head. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

- A. It is rich in gas, oil, coal and other mineral resources.
- B. The Queen is the head of the state.
- C. All the rest is a vast plain and is called the Lowlands.
- D. Great Britain is an agricultural country.
- E. The population is over 56.5 million people.

Make up a story about the United States of America completing the sentences with the necessary information.

The United States of America is situated in _____. The territory of the USA is _____. The population of the country is _____. People of different

_____ live in the country. It consists of _____. It is washed by _____. There are many rivers in the USA. The largest rivers are _____. The USA is famous for its Great _____. The highest mountains are _____. The USA borders on _____. The climate of the USA is _____. The USA is rich in _____ and it is a highly _____. There are many industrial _____ in the USA, such as _____. The largest city of the USA is _____. _____ is the capital of the country. The USA is a parliamentary republic and the head of the state is _____. The main political parties are _____.

Translate the text from Russian into English using the following words: *the North America, Ottawa, Niagara Fall, the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie, the Yukon, Toronto, Montreal.*

Канада расположена в Северной Америке. Это вторая по величине страна в мире. Территория Канады около 10 млн. км². Население – более 25 миллионов человек. Столица Канады – Оттава. Официальными языками являются английский и французский языки.

В Канаде много рек, озер и лесов. Канада известна своим Ниагарским водопадом. Крупнейшие реки – Нельсон, Оттава, Макензи и Юкон. Климат довольно холодный, поэтому большинство людей проживает на юге страны. Крупнейшие города Канады – Монреаль и Торонто.

Канада – высокоразвитая промышленно-аграрная страна. Она богата нефтью, газом, гидроэнергоресурсами и лесами. Канада – крупнейший производитель и экспортер минерального сырья.

Канада – федеративное государство, состоящее из 10 провинций. Парламент является законодательным органом. Исполнительная власть принадлежит правительству с премьер министром во главе.

Read the text and choose the best answer (A-C) to complete the sentences.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial center. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest in Europe. Its population is about 12 million. London is situated on the river Thames. It is very old and beautiful. It consists of four parts: the City, Westminster, the East End and the West End.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business center. A lot of banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live in the City, but over a million come to work here. The most famous sights of the City are St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century by Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was used as a fortress, a prison and a palace. It is a museum now.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as "Big Ben". Westminster Abbey is the place where nearly all the Kings and Queens are crowned. Many of them are buried there as well as some other famous people of the country (Ch. Dickens, T. Hardy, R. Kipling, Newton and others.).

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. There are many hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses there. One of the busiest streets in the West End is Oxford street. Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. The national Gallery and the British Museum with its famous very rich library (about 7,000,000 books) are situated in the West End.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there.

1. London is_____
 - A not very large
 - B one of the largest cities in the world
 - C the second largest city in Europe
2. London consists of_____
 - A Westminster and the city
 - B the East End, the West End and the City
 - C the city, Westminster, the East End and the West End
3. The City is _____
 - A the aristocratic official part of London
 - B the richest and the most beautiful part of London
 - C the oldest part of London, its financial and business center
4. Westminster includes _____
 - A many hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses
 - B Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament
 - C many factories and the Port of London
5. The national Gallery and the British Museum are situated in ____
 - A the West End
 - B the middle of the square
 - C an industrial district of London

Grammar exercises

Fill in the gaps with the modal verbs below:

Can, could, be able to, must, should, shall, may, have to, be to.

1. ____ you help me with the translation? - Sorry, I am busy but I ____ give you a new dictionary.
2. You ____ work hard if you want to advance your English.
3. ____ I help you with the translation? – No, thank you.
4. Our students ____ take exams twice a year.
5. I ____ spend much time at the library.

6. You _____ not speak on the phone at the exam.
7. Sorry, I _____ come to the party. I _____ prepare for exams.
8. _____ I use your dictionary? – Yes, certainly.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English using modal verbs.

1. Мне надо сходить по магазинам и убрать квартиру.
2. Тебе не следует проводить так много времени на улице. Сегодня очень холодно.
3. Не могли бы вы сказать мне, как добраться до вокзала.
4. Ты должен лечь в больницу. Это очень серьезно.
5. Извини, я не смогу пойти с тобой в клуб. Мне завтра сдавать экзамен.
6. Можно здесь курить? – Здесь нельзя курить.
7. Я могу поговорить с вашим директором? – Извините, но его сейчас нет.
8. Поторопись, поезд прибывает через пять минут.

Choose the right verb-form from the brackets.

1. I _____ (am waiting/ have been waiting/ is waiting/ has been waiting) for a bus for half an hour.
2. She _____ (have been working/ is working/ are working/ has been working) at the firm since 2006.
3. They _____ (has been learning/ are learning/ have been learning/ is learning) English for two years but it is still difficult for them to speak English.
4. When Tom joined the team, Peter _____ (was playing/ have been playing/ had been playing) in Dynamo for five years.
5. It _____ (is raining/ have been raining/ has been raining/ was raining) all day.
6. What _____ (you, are doing/ were doing/ have been doing/ has been doing) since you left the University?

7. How long _____ (you, has been repairing/ are repairing/ have been repairing/ was repairing) your house?
8. I _____ (am looking/ was looking/ have been looking/ has been looking) for my note book for an hour.

Express the same idea in one sentence using the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. My sister began to learn French two years ago. She is still learning it.
2. The boy fell asleep at ten. He is still sleeping.
3. His father began to work at the airport in 1987. He is still working there.
4. She began to drive a car five years ago. She is still driving a car.
5. He began to speak English in his childhood. He is still speaking English.
6. My mother began to look after my son three years ago. She is still looking after him.
7. She began to write a novel six months ago. She is still writing it.
8. He got married two years ago. He is married now.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I saw the beach while we _____ (to drive) to the hotel.
2. If he _____ (not, to be) careful, he'll lose his money.
3. He _____ (to play) football since his childhood.
4. How long _____ (you, to belong) to this club?
5. I _____ (not, often, to wear) make-up.
6. How often _____ (you, to surf) the Internet?
7. If he _____ (to drive) to the airport, it _____ (to take) him an hour.
8. Last Monday I _____ (to get) home at 10 p.m., a little later than usual.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She wanted me _____ (to speak) to her mother about the incident.
2. We have never seen them _____ (to dance).
3. Nobody heard her _____ (to cry).
4. What made her _____ (to come) here so late?
5. Nothing could make him _____ (to work) at night.
6. I didn't expect my brother _____ (to present) me with a car.
7. We would like her _____ (to tell) us the truth.
8. Did you expect me _____ (to do shopping)?

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я никогда не слышал, как он говорит по-английски. Он не хочет, чтобы кто-нибудь знал, что он знает английский.
2. Ничто не могло заставить ее изменить свое мнение.
3. Никто не ожидал, что ее будут оперировать за границей.
4. Ему не удалось поговорить с ней по телефону. Я видел, как он посылал сообщение.
5. Путешествие самолетом считается самым удобным.
6. Не предполагалось, что иностранные туристы снимут комнаты вместо гостиницы.
7. Плохая погода заставила ее остаться дома.
8. Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы она беспокоилась обо мне.

Choose the right verb-form from the brackets.

1. When I got up, I found that my dog _____ (has eaten/ was eaten/ had eaten) my breakfast.
2. He told us many interesting things he _____ (saw/ has seen/ had seen) in China.

3. Suddenly I remembered that I _____ (had left/ have left/ left) the keys at home.
4. We arrived at the station too late. The train _____ (has left/ left/ had left) ten minutes before.
5. My friend didn't call me before he _____ (finished/ had finished/ has finished) work.
6. When we came in the film _____ (began/ has begun/ had begun) already.
7. What foreign language _____ (you, have learnt/ had learnt/ has learnt) before you entered the University?
8. I _____ (not, have been/ was/ had been) abroad before I went to Germany.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. На каком предприятии вы работали, прежде чем пришли в нашу компанию?
2. Я думал, что ты уже сдала все экзамены.
3. Он встретил своего друга, которого он давно не видел.
4. Когда мы вошли в аудиторию, лекция уже началась.
5. Мы прочитали много книг Шекспира, перед тем как пошли в театр.
6. Какой язык вы изучали, до того как поехали работать в Германию?
7. Когда мой друг уехал, я вспомнил, что забыл взять его адрес.
8. Моя мама не легла спать до тех пор, пока я не пришел домой.

Combine the sentences using *before* and the correct forms of the verbs.

1. I met John. I have never been in trouble with the law.
2. The students translated the text. The bell rang.
3. He studied English. He entered the University.

4. I made dinner. My mother came from work.
5. I invited my friends to my birthday party. I fell ill.
6. My father parked his car. The rain started.
7. I passed my exams. I went to the seaside.
8. He has never been to the capital. He entered the University.

UNIT 5

Transportation

Read the texts and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Transport in Britain

You can reach Great Britain either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. You can leave from an Italian airport, usually Milan or Rome and you can reach London in a couple of hours, but with the Channel Tunnel it will be much quicker by train, too. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with frequent train service; Luton, the smallest, used for charter flights. If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferry-boats which connect the continent, mostly France, to the south-east of England. The organization which operates passenger service between France and England is called SEALINK. The Chunnel (tunnel under the Channel) was built about 20 years ago. It is a 31-mile-long tunnel linking France and England. Double-decker trains carry cars, lorries and coaches. Trains depart every 15 or 20 minutes.

1. Travelers can reach Great Britain only by plane. _____
2. Luton is the largest airport in London. _____
3. People can get to Gatwick by train. _____
4. SEALINK is the organization that built the Chunnel. _____
5. A 31-mile-long tunnel links England and Germany. _____

Transport in London

When you are in London you choose from four different means of transport; bus, train, underground or taxi. The typical bus in London is a red double-decker. Traveling on the upper deck gives you the opportunity of seeing London's best sights. The first London bus started running between Paddington and the City in 1829. It was a horse-drawn coach called "omnibus", a Latin word meaning "for all". It carried 40 passengers and cost a shilling for 6 kms. The next to arrive were trains; now there are twelve main railway stations in use in London. The world's first underground line was opened between Baker St. and the City in 1863. Now there are ten underground lines and 273 underground stations in use. The London underground is also called the Tube by Londoners, because of the circular shape of its deep tunnels.

1. There are four means of transport in London. _____
2. A Latin word "omnibus" means "a horse-drawn coach". _____
3. About 40 passengers could travel by omnibus. _____
4. The first London bus started running in the eighteenth century. _____
5. The world's first underground line was opened between Paddington and the City. _____

Read the texts and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Freight transport

With improved roads and vehicles, lorry transport, rather than rail, quickly became the main method of moving freight soon after World War Two. With increased centralization of population and with distribution often concentrated in one or two large warehouses, lorries began to make extensive use of the motorway network. Between 1987 and 1997 the number of ton kilometers moved by lorries increased from 113 billion to 157 billion, a rise of 39 per cent over the decade. The biggest growth has been in products such as food-stuffs, crude minerals and miscellaneous manufactured items.

Increasingly, articulated trucks have been the main vehicles used by haulage companies and there has been a trend for lorries to get bigger. The economics of the industry mean that the use of bigger trucks is extremely cost effective. Until 1999, there was a limit on Britain's roads of 38 tons. Currently, with only a few exceptions, there is a limit on Britain's roads of 40 tons, compared with 44 tons in the rest of the European Union. The upper limit was increased to 41 ton in January 1999 for trucks with six, rather than five axles.

As a result of this dependence on road transport, Britain has a thriving goods vehicle manufacturing industry, with the four largest companies being Volvo and ERF.

1. With improved roads and vehicles, lorry transport, rather than rail, quickly became the main method of moving freight some years ago. ____
2. Between 1887 and 1897 the number of ton kilometers moved by lorries increased from 113 billion to 157 billion. _____
3. Until 1999, there was a limit on Britain's roads of 58 tons. _____
4. As a result of this dependence on road transport, Britain has a thriving goods vehicle manufacturing industry.

Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B

- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. freight | A. ship adapted for containers |
| 2. to deliver | B. transporting of goods by ship |
| 3. network | C. a building where retail sale is carried on |
| 4. truck | D. to transport goods to an address |
| 5. container ship | E. any set of interlinking lines resembling a net |
| 6. store | F. make things on a large scale by hand or machine |
| 7. to manufacture | G. unite or blend (two or more things) |
| 8. opportunity | H. encircle |
| 9. to merge | I. circumstances providing a possibility |

10. to surround

J. a strong vehicle used for road transport of heavy loads

Read the text and choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

Transportation

The transportation industry is enormous, encompassing everything from municipal transport to the container ships that transport goods from port to port all round the world; from the rail and trucking networks that move those containers across states, countries and continents to the airliners we use to fly to destinations near and far for work and pleasure, to the express shipping companies.

The industry encompasses all those businesses that move people or goods, by land, sea or air from one point to another. This is a big industry, employing millions of people.

Virtually everything that surrounds us – including our clothes – comes from somewhere else. Your computer components, manufactured in multiple countries, all had to be transported to the computer manufacturer, assembled and then transported to a store or perhaps to your front door. The newspapers you read could not have been produced or delivered without the transportation industry. And there is passenger travel – the airlines, trains, boats and buses that people use every day to get from place to place.

Opportunities in the industry can be classified geographically, as local, regional, national or international. Freight transportation has been consolidating as companies seek to become global players by merging into giant, full-service transportation integrators, combining ships, trains, boats and planes.

1. Transportation industry_____

A encompasses only municipal transport from buses to subway.

B encompasses everything from municipal transport to the container ships that transport goods from port to port all round the world.

C encompasses only the container ships that transport goods from port to port all round the world.

2. The industry deals with_____

A delivering computers to your front door.

B newspapers publishing

C moving people or goods by land, sea or air from one point to another.

3. Opportunities in the industry can be classified _____

A according to prices.

B as local, regional, national or international.

C ships, trains, boats and planes.

Read the text and choose the best answer (A-C).

The problems with modern transportation systems

For many people commuting by car or by public transport is a daily necessity. People with their own cars use them to get to work, supermarkets or to the country. For those who can not drive or afford to buy their own vehicles, public transport provides people with their means of transportation. However, it seems that it won't be too long before our society will have to resort back to the horses and buggy cart era if our politicians don't build better roads or resolve the ongoing oil crisis.

Our roads and highways are congested most of the time, and the meaning of rush hours has disappeared. Heavy pedestrian traffic and poorly designed roads are all factors that can lead to a slow down in traffic flow. A lot of construction work that takes place along our roads and highways are actually doing more to hamper the critical flow of traffic, than to help provide a better solution to the traffic problem. The reason why traffic flow is becoming such a nightmare is simple, our early town and city planners failed to factor in the future needs for an efficient mass public transportation system.

Another problem with modern transportation systems is the depletion of our natural oil reserves. The reality is that we don't have enough oil reserves to supply worldwide demands. But what is even worse is that there are currently no alternative sources of energy to replace the oil and gas shortage that our society so

much depends upon. With our natural oil reserves dwindling away, many analysts are expecting oil barrel prices to continue to rise.

1. How do people use their cars?

A. People use their cars for traveling abroad.

B. People use them to get to work, supermarkets or to the country.

C. People use them to factor in the future needs for an efficient mass public transportation system.

2. Which are the main factors that can lead to a slow down in traffic flow?

A. The reality is that we don't have enough oil reserves to supply worldwide demands.

B. Our society will have to resort back to the horses and buggy cart era.

C. Heavy pedestrian traffic and poorly designed roads can lead to a slow down in traffic flow.

3. Which other problem of modern transportation systems is mentioned in the text?

A. Another problem is the depletion of our natural oil reserves.

B. Another problem is an efficient mass public transportation system.

C. Another problem is that people with their own cars use them to get to work.

Grammar exercises

Underline the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. I *have known/have been knowing* him for two years.

2. We *have studied/have been studying* English since 2003.

3. She *has worked/has been working* at this enterprise for more than 10 years.

4. She *has had/has been having* dinner for an hour.

5. I *have heard/have been hearing* much about him.

6. I *have waited/have been waiting* for him for half an hour.

7. He *has played/has been playing* football since his childhood.
8. He *has belonged/has been belonging* to the team for a year.

Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Where is Tom? – He (to learn) English words. He (to learn) them since the morning. He always (to learn) words on Sunday. He already (to learn) sixty words today.
2. Since when they (to build) this hotel?
3. I am going to have a short rest. I already (to clean) my flat. I (to do) it for two hours.
4. He (to have) his English now. He (to have) his English twice a week.
5. How long you (to study) foreign languages?
6. What you (to do)? – I (to play) computer games.
7. You (to pass) your exams yet?
8. Where you (to work)? – I (not, to work). I (to look) for a new job now.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Дождь идет с утра.
2. Моя сестра окончила университет два года назад. С тех пор она работает в школе.
3. Где моя сумка? Я ищу ее полчаса.
4. Пора ложиться спать. Ты смотришь телевизор с трех часов.
5. Мы сотрудничаем с этой компанией в течение восьми лет. У нас никогда не было никаких проблем.
6. Они никогда не доставляли эти грузы по морю.
7. Они обсуждают наши предложения два дня. Пора принимать решение.
8. Ей всегда требуется много времени на то, чтобы перевести статью. Она переводит ее уже три часа.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Many new roads _____ (to build) in our city last year.
2. His novel _____ (already, to publish).
3. Some of the articles _____ (to translate) into English last week.
4. Many hotels and restaurants _____ (to reconstruct) for the European Championship of 2012.
5. When _____ (Kharkiv, to found)?
6. What _____ (to build) in your city now?
7. What language _____ (to speak) in the United States of America?
8. How many foreign languages _____ (to teach) at your Academy?

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Все документы должны быть подписаны.
2. Наш город расположен на востоке Украины.
3. Его доклад не слушали внимательно. Поэтому никаких вопросов не было задано.
4. Вас к телефону.
5. Обед, который вам предложат в самолете, не должен оплачиваться. Он включен в стоимость билета.
6. Украина омывается двумя морями.
7. Решение еще не принято. Вопрос будет обсуждаться на следующей сессии.
8. Она плохо себя чувствует. Надо послать за врачом.

Practice in using Participle I or Participle II.

Model 1. People who travel by plane, by bus, by ship or by train are called passengers. – People traveling by plane, by bus, by ship or by train are called passengers.

Model 2. A person who is treated by a doctor is called a patient. – A person treated by a doctor is called a patient.

1. A person who checks tickets at the railway station is called a ticket collector.
2. A person who hires workers is called an employer.
3. A person who is hired is called an employee.
4. A person who is invited to a party is called a guest.
5. A person who stages performances is called a producer.
6. A person who consults a lawyer is called a client.
7. A person who is consulted by people is called lawyer.
8. People who like to go to the theatre are called theatre-goers.

Transform the sentences using participle phrases.

1. We study at the academy which was founded in 1922.
2. I bought a car which was made in Germany.
3. The planes which are made at our plant are exported to many countries.
4. We had to translate the sentences which were given on page 23.
5. He couldn't answer all the questions which were asked after the lecture.
6. I never eat anything which is served on board a plane.
7. There are many houses in our city which were built before the Great Patriotic War.
8. The articles which were published in this journal are of great interest.

Paraphrase the sentences using the Objective Participle Complex.

Model: The hair dresser cut my hair. – I **had** my hair **cut**.

1. He washed my car.
2. The waiter brought dinner to my room.
3. They repaired my computer.
4. The porter brought her luggage to the room.
5. I translated the article for her.

6. Mary cooked dinner for us.
7. We paid for her dinner.
8. They weighed my luggage.

Complete the sentences with suitable present or perfect participles.

1. _____ the street, I nearly got knocked down by a bus.
2. _____ English for five years, she decided to start learning German.
3. _____ the window, I saw a man with a monkey on a lead.
4. _____ a bus yesterday, I met my old friend.
5. _____ what present to buy, I decided to give him some money instead.
6. _____ all our money on clothes, we had to walk home.
7. _____ the short signals, I decided to wait a little and then to call back.
8. _____ nobody at home, she pushed a note through the letter box.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Так как погода была плохая, я простудилась.
2. Стоя в очереди в справочное бюро, я услышал много интересного о поездах и вокзале, строящемся в новом районе города.
3. Лежа на верхней полке, я боялся упасть, и думая о своем багаже, не мог заснуть.
4. Пытаясь найти носильщика на платформе, она опоздала на поезд.
5. Переходя дорогу, он не заметил машину, движущуюся на него.
6. Не зная точного адреса, я не смогла его найти.
7. Где мне найти человека, говорящего по-испански?
8. Великобритания, омываемая морями и океаном, известна своими портами.

Grammar reference

Present Simple

(often, usually, always, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly ever, every day, every month, every year etc.)

I (we, you, they) work at an office.

Do you work at an office?

I **don't** (do not) work at an office.

Where **do** you work?

He (she, it) works at an office.

Does he work at an office?

He **doesn't** (does not) work at an office.

Where **does** he work?

Вопрос к подлежащему.

Who (*which of you, which of them*) works at an office?

- He **does**. - I **do**. - We **do**. - My sister **does**. - John and Tom **do**.

To be in Present Simple

I **am**

We **are**

You **are**

You **are**

He (she, it) **is**

They **are**

He **is** at home.

Is he at home?

He **isn't** (is not) at home.

Where **is** he?

Who **is** at home? - He **is**. - I **am**. - We **are**.

Plural forms of nouns

1. -s [s] hats, maps, blocks.

-s [z] boys, girls, games.

-es [ɪz] -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch: bushes, classes, benches.

library + es = libraries

2. **man – men**
woman – women
child – children
tooth – teeth
goose – geese
foot – feet
mouse – mice

3. **fish – fish**
sheep – sheep
deer – deer
swine – swine

4. wife - wives
knife - knives
shelf - shelves
leaf - leaves

The adjective Degrees of comparison

1. small – **smaller** - the **smallest**
big – **bigger** - the **biggest**
easy - **easier** - the **easiest**
old - **older** - the **oldest**

2. **many – more – the most**
much – more – the most
little - less - the least
good - better – the best
bad - worse – the worst
far - farther (further) – the farthest (the furthest)

3. interesting – **more** interesting – **the most** interesting
less interesting - **the least** interesting

Comparative constructions

1. **as ... as, not so as**

This book is **as** interesting **as** that one.
My flat is **as** comfortable **as** yours.
He speaks English **as** well **as** my sister does.

This book is **not so** interesting **as** that one.
My flat is **not so** comfortable **as** yours.
He doesn't speak English **so** well **as** my sister does.

2. the more ... the better...

The more you work at your English **the better** you know it.
The more words you know **the easier** it is for you to translate.

	МНОГО	МАЛО
С исчисляемыми существительными	many books	few books a few books
С неисчисляемыми существительными	much time	little time a little time
С действиями	I read much .	I read little . I speak French a little .

Numerals

1 – one	the first
2 – two	the second
3 – three	the third
4 – four	the fourth
5 – five	the fifth
6 – six	the sixth
7 – seven	the seventh
8 – eight	the eighth
9 – nine	the ninth
10 – ten	the tenth
11 – eleven	the eleventh
12 – twelve	the twelfth
13 – thirteen	the thirteenth
14 – fourteen	the fourteenth
15 – fifteen	the fifteenth
16 – sixteen	the sixteenth
17 – seventeen	the seventeenth
18 – eighteen	the eighteenth
19 – nineteen	the nineteenth
20 – twenty	the twentieth
21 – twenty one	the twenty first
30 – thirty	the thirtieth
40 – forty	the fortieth
50 – fifty	the fiftieth
60 – sixty	the sixtieth
70 – seventy	the seventieth
80 – eighty	the eightieth
90 – ninety	the ninetieth
100 – a (one) hundred	
101 – one hundred (and) one	
324 – three hundred twenty four	
1000 – a (one) thousand	
1 000 000 – a (one) million	

0.1 – [ou] point one
2.35 – two point three five
34.64 – thirty four point six four
2/3 – two thirds

1986 – nineteen eighty six
1905 – nineteen [ou] five (nineteen hundred and five)
1900 – nineteen hundred
2000 – two thousand
2012 – twenty twelve

To be going to ...

I **am going to** read this article tonight.
Are you **going to** read this article tonight?
I **am not going to** read this article tonight.
When **are you going to** read this article?
What **are you going to** do tonight?

BUT: I **am coming** home soon.
They **are leaving** tomorrow morning.
She **is going** shopping after breakfast.

There is (are) ...

There is a theatre in the city.
Is there a theatre in the city?
There isn't a theatre in the city.
There is no theatre in the city.
What **is there** in the city?

Note: **There is** a table and four chairs in the room.
There are four chairs and a table in the room.
There is much sugar in the tea.

Some, any

There are **some** books on the table.
Are there **any** books on the table?
There are not **any** books on the table.
There are **no** books on the table.

Something, anything, nothing

There is **something** on the table.
Is there **anything** on the table?
There is **not anything** on the table.
There is **nothing** on the table.

Somebody, anybody, nobody

There is **somebody** in the room.
Is there **anybody** in the room?
There is not **anybody** in the room.
There is **nobody** in the room.

Have (has) got

I have got two sisters.	He has got a house.
Have you got two sisters?	Has he got a house?
I haven't got two sisters.	He hasn't got a house.
How many sisters have you got ?	What has he got ?

Past Simple

(yesterday, the day before yesterday, 2 years ago, an hour ago, a week ago, last week, last Sunday, last weekend etc.)

Regular verbs

+ed

I **worked** at the factory *two years ago*.
Did you work at the factory *two years ago*?
I **didn't** (did not) work at the factory *two years ago*.
Where **did** you work *two years ago*?
Who **worked** at the factory two years ago? - I **did**. - She **did**. - We **did**.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
speak	spoke	spoken

I **went** to the seaside *last summer*.

Did you **go** to the seaside *last summer*?

I **didn't go** to the seaside *last summer*.

Where **did** you **go** *last summer*?

Who **went** to the seaside *last summer*? - I **did**. - He **did**.

To be in Past Simple Was, were

I **was** at home yesterday.

Were you at home yesterday?

I **wasn't** (was not) at home yesterday.

Where **were** you yesterday?

Who **was** at home yesterday? - I **was**. - We **were**.

Future Simple

(*tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next month, next week, in two weeks, in a year etc.*)

Shall (will) + infinitive

We **will go** to the country *next weekend*.

Will you **go** to the country *next weekend*?

We **won't** (will not) **go** to the country *next weekend*.

Where **will** you **go** *next weekend*?

Who **will go** to the country *next weekend*? - I **will**. - He **will**.

Real conditionals

I **will go** shopping *when* my mother **comes** home.

I **will call** you *if* I **am** free.

She **will tell** you everything *as soon as* you **come**.

Present Perfect

(*already, yet, just, ever, never, since, recently, lately*)

Have (has) + Participle II

I **have already bought** a new coat.

Have you **bought** a new coat *yet*?

I **haven't** (have not) **bought** a new coat *yet*.

What **have** you **bought**?

Who **has bought** a new coat? - I **have**. - He **has**.

Have you *ever been* abroad?

I **have** *never been* abroad.

I **have seen** him this morning. (**We** speak in the morning.)

BUT: I **saw** him this morning. (We speak in the afternoon or in the evening.)

When did you **see** him?

I **have known** him *for* two years (*since* 2005).

Continuous Tenses

(выражает действие как процесс, действие, продолжающееся в момент речи; действие, которое длилось в прошлом или будет длиться в будущем)

to be + Present Participle

Present Continuous

The boys **are playing** chess *now*.

Are the boys **playing** chess *now*?

The boys **are not playing** chess *now*.

What **are** the boys **doing** *now*?

Who **is playing** chess *now*? - The boys **are**.

Past Continuous

He **was reading** an English book *from six to nine* last evening.

Was he **reading** an English book *from six to nine* last evening.

He **was not reading** an English book *from six to nine* last evening.

Future Continuous

I **will be doing** my homework.

Will you **be doing** your homework?

I **won't be doing** my homework.

Present Perfect Continuous

(выражает действие, которое началось в прошлом и длилось на протяжении определенного периода или все еще длится в этот момент, или только что закончилось)

I have been waiting here *for an hour*.

Have you been waiting here *for an hour*?

I haven't been waiting here *for an hour*.

NOTE: to see(видеть), to hear, to know, to believe, to want, to wish, to love, to hate, to like, to have (иметь), to consist, to depend, to belong can *not* be used in the *continuous* form.

Modal verbs

CAN

I can play the piano. (умение)

Can I speak to Mr.Brown? (возможность, разрешение)

I can not move this heavy box. (физическая возможность)

Present Simple

I can play chess.

Can you play chess?

I can't (can not) play chess.

What game **can** you play?

Who **can** play chess? - **I can.** - He **can.**

Past Simple

I could swim well in my childhood.

Could you swim well in your childhood?

I couldn't swim well in my childhood.

BUT: Could you show me the way to... - Не могли бы Вы показать мне дорогу...

You **could** call me yesterday. (упрек) – Ты мог бы позвонить мне вчера.

Future Simple (be able to...)

He **will be able to** call you tomorrow.

Will he **be able to** call me tomorrow?
He **won't be able to** call you tomorrow.

MAY

You **may** smoke here. (разрешение)
May I smoke here? (разрешение)
You **may not** smoke here. (запрещение)

He **may** come in half an hour. (предположение)

MUST

He **must** do this work today. (долженствование, необходимость)
Must you go now? (долженствование, необходимость)
Children **must** not play with matches. (категорическое запрещение)

He **must** be at home now. (вероятность)

SHOULD

You **should** see a doctor. (совет)
You **shouldn't** go there so late. (совет)

HAVE TO ... (должен, вынужден, приходится)

Present Simple

I **have to** get up early every day.
Do you **have to** get up early every day?
I **don't have to** get up early every day.

Past Simple

I **had to** get up early.
Did you **have to** get up early?
I **didn't have to** get up early.

Future Simple

I **will have to** get up early tomorrow.
Will you **have to** get up early tomorrow?
I **won't have to** get up early tomorrow.

BE TO ...(должен, по плану, договоренности)

He **is to** leave to Kyiv in two days.

Complex Object

1. After the verbs: *want, would like, expect*:

I *want* him **to speak** to me. Я хочу, чтобы он поговорил со мной.

We *expect* her **to come** soon. Мы предполагаем, что она скоро придет.

I *would like* them **to come** to my birthday party. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы они ...

2. After the verbs: *see, watch, notice, hear, feel*.

a) I *saw* him **writing** something. Я видел, как он писал что-то.

I *felt* someone **watching** me. Я почувствовал, что кто-то следит за мной.

b) I *saw* him **fall** down. Я видел, как он упал.

3. After the verb *make*.

What *makes* you **think** so? Почему ты так думаешь,

Nothing will *make* me **work** at the weekend. Ничто не заставит меня работать...

Passive Voice

to be + Participle II

Present Simple

A house **is built** by my friend.

Books **are taken** from the library.

This work **can be done** by him today.

Past Simple

A letter **was written** by Dan.

Future Simple

A new car **will be bought** by him next year.

Present Perfect

The car **has been** already sold.

Present Continuous

The problem **is still being discussed**.

Participle I, Participle II

Participle I	Active	Passive
Present Participle	writing	being written
Perfect Participle	having written	having been written
Participle II	-	written

The girl **speaking** to her friend is my sister.

Who is this **smiling** boy?

The weather **being** fine, we went to the country.

Being late I took a taxi.

Having passed the exams he went to the seaside.

When **crossing** the street first look to the left.

I didn't like the book, **written** by him.

Навчальне видання

Збірник текстів і завдань з дисципліни

«Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська мова)

(для організації самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання
напряму 6.070101 «Транспортні технології» (за видами транспорту)).

Укладач: Шумейко Людмила Василівна

Віповідальний за випуск: *І. О. Наумова*

Редактор: *З. І. Зайцева*

Комп'ютерне верстання *І. В. Волосожарова*

План 2010. поз.453М

Підп. до друку 16.02.11
Друк на ризографі.
Зам. №

Формат 60x84 1/16
Ум. друк. арк. 2,3
Тираж 50 пр.

Видавець і виготовлювач:

Харківська національна академія міського господарства,
вул. Революції, 12, Харків, 61002

Електронна адреса: rectorat@ksame.kharkov.ua

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:

ДК №731 від 19.12.2001