

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**  
**ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА імені О. М. БЕКЕТОВА**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**  
до виконання контрольних робіт  
з дисципліни

# **«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»**

**(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)**

*(для студентів I курсу напряму підготовки 6.030504 – «Економіка підприємства» заочної форми навчання)*

**Харків – ХНУМГ – 2013**

Методичні вказівки до виконання контрольних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 1 курсу напряму підготовки 6.030504 – «Економіка підприємства» заочної форми навчання) / Харк. нац. ун-т міськ. госп-ва ім. О. М. Бекетова; уклад.: Є. С. Моштаг. – Х.: ХНУМГ, 2013. – 34 с.

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Рекомендовано кафедрою іноземних мов,  
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## Методичні рекомендації для студентів

Перед тим як виконувати контрольну роботу студенту необхідно докладно вивчити граматичний матеріал, для чого надається список рекомендованої літератури з граматики англійської мови. Перекладаючи текст, слід користуватися англо- українським словником.

Роботи студентів повинні відповідати наступним вимогам:

а) перша сторінка зошита залишається вільною для рецензії викладача. У зошиті повинні бути поля для зауважень та рекомендацій рецензентів;

б) завдання необхідно переписувати у зошит *в лінію*;

в) матеріал контрольної роботи слід розміщати у зошиті за наступним зразком:

Текст на англійській мові	Текст на рідній мові	Поля

г) виконуючи лексико-граматичні завдання кожне речення потрібно переписувати у зошит та перекладати на рідну мову;

д) перекладаючи *текст* з англійської мови на рідну, кожне речення слід писати *з нового рядка*: речення на англійській мові – з лівої сторони, а переклад – з правої сторони сторінки зошита.

Перевірена контрольна робота повинна бути виправлена студентом згідно з вказівками рецензента, а недостатньо засвоєні теми семестру слід проробити додатково перед екзаменом.

Якщо контрольна робота виконана без дотримання вказівок чи не повністю, вона повертається студенту без перевірки.

Студенти, які не захистили контрольну роботу, не допускаються до екзамену за відповідний навчальний період.

Номер варіанту, який виконує студент заочного відділення, визначається по останній цифрі номера залікової книжки:

1, 2 – *варіант 1*;

3, 4 – *варіант 2*;

5, 6 – *варіант 3*;

7, 8 – *варіант 4*;

9, 0 – *варіант 5*.

## Приклад оформлення контрольної роботи:

Контрольна робота  
з англійської мови № ...  
варіант .....  
студента заочної форми навчання  
спеціальності .....  
прізвище, ім'я та по батькові  
шифр залікової книжки .....

## Контрольне завдання

Для того, щоб вірно виконати контрольне завдання, необхідно засвоїти наступний граматичний матеріал:

1. Іменник. Множина. Артиклі та прийменники як показники іменника. Висловлювання відмінкових відносин у англійській мові за допомогою прийменників та закінчення 's.  
Іменник в функції означення та його переклад на рідну мову.
2. Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметників.
3. Числівники: кількісні, порядкові, вживання артикля з числівниками.
4. Займенники: особові, питальні, вказівні, неозначені та заперечні.
5. Видо-часові форми дієслова: Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) у дійсному стані. Відмінювання дієслів *to be*, *to have* в Indefinite (Present, Past, Future).  
Наказовий спосіб та його заперечна форма.
6. Просте поширене речення: порядок слів розповідного, спонукального, питального та заперечного речення.  
Зворот *there + to be*.
7. Головні випадки словотворення: суфікси іменників, прикметників, дієслів, заперечні префікси.
8. Часи дієслова:
  - а) активний стан – форми Indefinite (Present, Past, Future), форми Continuous (Present, Past, Future), форми Perfect (Present, Past, Future);
  - б) пасивний стан – форми Indefinite (Present, Past, Future).Особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій на рідну мову.
9. Прості неособові форми дієслова: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle), у функціях означення та обставини, Gerund – герундій, прості форми.
10. Модальні дієслова *can*, *must*, *may*, *should* та еквівалентні їм конструкції *to be able to*, *to have to*.
11. Неозначені займенники.

## Варіант 1

**Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, and Future Indefinite).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. I rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed after midnight.
2. The Queen \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the parade tomorrow.
3. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (not give) you an extra day's holiday next year.
4. When my son \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 3 years old he \_\_\_\_\_ (can) swim.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) hungry. Let's go and have something to eat.
6. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ (say) he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 80 years old, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) him.
7. It's usually dry here at this time of the year. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ rain) much.
8. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) \_\_\_\_\_ to Thailand with last summer?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) alone?
9. This coffee \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great. It \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) really good.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you (be) at home tomorrow?

**Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of comparison of adjectives and underline it.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. The yacht is \_\_\_\_\_ than the speedboat. (expensive)
2. The cheetah is \_\_\_\_\_ land animal in the world. (fast)
3. We had a great holiday. It was one of \_\_\_\_\_ holidays we've ever had. (enjoyable)
4. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (comfortable)
5. What's \_\_\_\_\_ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
6. Sue and Kevin have got three daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ is 14 years old. (old)
7. London isn't so \_\_\_\_\_ as Rome. (ancient)
8. This restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ than all the others in the city. (cheap)
9. I'm sorry I'm late. I got here as \_\_\_\_\_ as I could. (fast)
10. Ukraine is one of \_\_\_\_\_ countries in Europe. (big)

**Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. I was very \_\_\_\_\_ by his speech. (impress)

2. He was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he decided to go to bed early. (tire)
3. The restaurant is under new \_\_\_\_\_. (manage)
4. This country needs a new \_\_\_\_\_! (govern)
5. What's the cause of his \_\_\_\_\_? (sad)
6. Yesterday I saw a thriller, so I expected it to be \_\_\_\_\_, but it wasn't. (excite)
7. Mary enjoys her job and displays a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to the company. (dedicate)
8. Sarah enjoys spending quiet time at her cottage. She practices yoga and \_\_\_\_\_ there. (meditate)
9. The children in the class must learn to settle down. They are so \_\_\_\_\_. (talk)
10. Governments must do something to solve the problem of \_\_\_\_\_ in seas and oceans. (pollute)

**Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

**Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. Magellan \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a Portuguese sailor who \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to sail around the world.
2. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (write) three letters so far today.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the University yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/fly) a kite?
5. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (your brother do)?' 'He's an architect, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) at the moment.'
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) home yesterday when a man stepped out into the road in front of me.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) any noise. Mum is sleeping.
8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I \_\_\_\_\_ (come).'
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) to Samantha's party last Saturday?
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) at 10 o'clock last night?

**Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.**

1. They will go to school when they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) five years old.
2. Look at that tree. It \_\_\_\_\_ (fall down).
3. I think the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice this afternoon.
4. Look at those black clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

5. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the film/begin) this evening?
6. 'Tina, are you ready yet?' 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (come).'
7. I think Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the present we bought for her.
8. These shoes are very well-made. They \_\_\_\_\_ (last) a long time.
9. 'Why are you turning on the television?' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news'.
10. Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money. 'Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) you some.'

**Task 6. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. They produce Volvos in Sweden.
2. They included service in the bill.
3. A fire destroyed the theatre.
4. George Lucas made "Star Wars".
5. They speak three languages in Switzerland.
6. Thieves once stole the FIFA World Cup.
7. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.
8. About 1,500 people have climbed Everest.
9. They award the Nobel Prize every year.
10. They have discovered water on Mars.

**Task 7. Using hints in brackets complete the following sentences with modals (must, can, need, should) in positive, negative or interrogative forms or modal constructions (to be able to, to have to).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ park here. It's forbidden.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ wear a suit to the office.
3. Can you speak a little louder? I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you very well.
4. I'm not working tomorrow, so I \_\_\_\_\_ get up early.
5. Mark is a really nice person. You \_\_\_\_\_ meet him.
6. I understand the situation perfectly. You \_\_\_\_\_ explain further.
7. We haven't got much time. We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry.
8. Diane \_\_\_\_\_ pass the exam. She's been studying very hard.
9. Liz \_\_\_\_\_ go out tonight. She isn't feeling well.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ believe everything you read in the newspapers.

**Task 8. Complete the following sentences with pronouns or determiners. Choose the correct variant (A, B, C).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. You can call me \_\_\_\_\_ time you like.  
A some                                      B no    C any
2. I must buy \_\_\_\_\_ for Pam's birthday.  
A nothing                                      B something                                      C anything
3. If there are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for me, can you send them on this address?  
A some                                      A any    C anything
4. If \_\_\_\_\_ has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.  
A Everyone                                      B anyone    C someone
5. I'm sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ trouble I've caused.  
A all    B some    C any
6. 'What's in that box?' ' \_\_\_\_\_ . It's empty.'  
A nothing                                      B something    C everything
7. The situation is uncertain. \_\_\_\_\_ could happen.  
A nothing                                      B anything    C something
8. My job is very easy. \_\_\_\_\_ could do it.  
A all    B every    C anybody
9. He spoke \_\_\_\_\_ English, so we were able to communicate with him.  
A little    B a little    C a few
10. She's lucky. She has \_\_\_\_\_ problems.  
A few    B a few    C a little

**Task 9. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.**

**Languages**

The total number of languages in the world is between 2500 and 5000. The most widespread languages are: Chinese, English, Spanish, and Russian. These languages are alive, they are in use. In addition to these, there are "dead" languages, which are no longer means of communication. These are, for



example, Latin, old Slavonic and classical Greek. All these languages are called natural, because there is a number of artificial, or universal, or world languages.

The non-specialized language known world-wide is Esperanto.

There are programming languages which are used in computers.

Here we are going to deal with the living language which is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

What is English language? Knowing England's history makes it much easier to understand how the English language came to be as it is. Many English words originated from the language of the Angles and Saxons, the Danes, since English is descended from them.

Many new words were brought into English by traders and travelers. These new words come from all parts of the world.

*Umbrella* – Italian, *tea* – Chinese, *cigar* – Spanish, *tulip* – Turkish

Some words came to English directly from Latin, e.g. *family*, *wine*, *number*, *school*, *educate*.

### **Task 10. Answer the questions on the text in writing.**

1. What is a “dead language”?
2. What is common between Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand?
3. Where did many English words originate from?
4. Who brought new words into English?
5. What are programming languages?
6. What is a natural language?

### **Task 11. Reading comprehension.**

**Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. There are more than 5000 languages in the world.
2. Esperanto is widely used in computers.
3. A few new words were brought into English by travelers.
4. Latin, old Slavonic and classical Greek are no longer means of communication.
5. English is spoken as the mother tongue in 5 countries.
6. The words “school” and “educate” are of Greek origin.
7. Historical science helps us understand better how the English language came to be as it is.
8. English is descended from Latin.
9. Many English words came from Denmark.

10.No English words came from Asia.

**Task 12. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. У світі налічується близько 5 тисяч мов.
2. Найпоширенішими мовами у світі є китайська, англійська, іспанська та російська.
3. Англійська мова є офіційною у США, Великій Британії, Австралії, Канаді та Новій Зеландії.
4. Багато слів увійшли до англійської мови завдяки мандрівникам та торговцям.
5. «Мертві мови» - це ті мови, які більше не вживаються в жодній країні світу.
6. Есперанто – це штучно створена мова.
7. Велика кількість слів увійшла до англійської мови безпосередньо з латинської.
8. Знання історії Англії допомагає легше зрозуміти що собою являє англійська мова.

**Варіант 2**

**Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, and Future Indefinite).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. I expect I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping the next Friday.
2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_(be) never late for meetings. She is much disciplined.
3. When I \_\_\_\_\_(arrive), they \_\_\_\_\_(say) hello but \_\_\_\_\_(continue) working.
4. Let's stop by the supermarket. Coke \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cheap there.
5. 'What's the matter?' ' \_\_\_\_\_ I (phone) the doctor?'
6. What \_\_\_\_\_(you/do) in your free time? \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ have) any hobbies?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/married)? No, I (be/not)\_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ (divorce) 2 years ago.
8. This room \_\_\_\_\_(smell). Let's open a window.
9. The river Nile \_\_\_\_\_(flow) into the Mediterranean.
10. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_(pay) for the damage to your car as soon as possible.

**Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of comparison of adjectives and underline it.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. A Rolex Daytona is \_\_\_\_\_ than A Cartier Roadster. (expensive)
2. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is \_\_\_\_\_ than Taj Mahal. (old)
3. The United States is very large, but Canada is \_\_\_\_\_. (large)
4. What's \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world? (small)
5. I didn't feel well yesterday, but I feel a bit \_\_\_\_\_ today. (good)
6. It was an awful day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ day of my life. (bad)
7. I like to keep fit, so I go swimming as \_\_\_\_\_ as I can. (often)
8. What is \_\_\_\_\_ sport in your country? (popular)
9. Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world. (high)
10. The giraffe is \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world. (tall)

**Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. What's the cause of his \_\_\_\_\_ ? (sad)
2. Last summer we visited China, it was very \_\_\_\_\_. (excite)
3. Most actors and actresses in movies are very \_\_\_\_\_. (attract)
4. We must work together on this project. It is going to take \_\_\_\_\_ and teamwork to complete everything on time. (collaborate)
5. Jean is a \_\_\_\_\_ friend to me. I can share all my secrets with her. (support)
6. There was a noisy \_\_\_\_\_ outside on the street that attracted the attention of several people. (disturb)
7. Please drive the car \_\_\_\_\_ out of the back gate. There could be someone else coming. (slow)
8. Take care walking outside in winter. The pavement can be \_\_\_\_\_ and you could slip and fall. (ice)
9. They were \_\_\_\_\_ by the speech. (impress)
10. We were so \_\_\_\_\_ that we decided to stay in. (tire)

**Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

**Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. Lesley \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) her house two months ago.
2. Claude Monet \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) a lot of beautiful pictures in his lifetime.

3. Sonia \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a place to live. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
4. Last night I dropped a plate when I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the washing up.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) any rice in the cupboard. We need to buy some.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/be) to Poland?
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (say) goodbye and then he walked away.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a new book at the moment.
9. Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theatre last week.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a postcard two days ago. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from my parents.

**Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Disney World one day.
2. I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time at Joan's party tomorrow night.
3. Watch out! You \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off the bike.
4. The doorbell is ringing. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door?
5. I am sure the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) your problem. Don't worry.
6. No, I can't meet him this afternoon. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my friend in hospital.
7. "\_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?" "No, I'm free. Why?"
8. My train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 11.30, so I need to be at the station by 11.15.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) now. I've come to say goodbye.
10. 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Oh, really? I didn't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to visit her'.

**Task 6. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. They speak French in this part of Switzerland.
2. They produce wine in France.
3. Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower for the Paris Exhibition of 1889.
4. They used 18,038 pieces of iron to build the tower.
5. The Prince of Wales opened the tower.
6. Over six million people a year visit the Eiffel Tower.
7. People know the Eiffel Tower all over the world as the symbol of Paris.
8. They paint the Eiffel Tower every seven years.
9. They use the Eiffel Tower as a radio transmitter.

10. Every year millions of people take their photos in front of the Eiffel Tower.

**Task 7. Using hints in brackets complete the following sentences with modals (must, can, need, should) in positive, negative or interrogative forms or modal constructions (to be able to, to have to).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. After saving their money for ten years, they \_\_\_\_\_ buy a house.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you shut the window, please?
3. I can't see you on Friday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ meet you on Saturday morning.
4. I haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I \_\_\_\_\_ phone her.
5. How old \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ be to drive in your country?
6. 'The bus was late again.' 'How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ wait?'
7. The price on this packet is wrong. It \_\_\_\_\_ be \$ 2.50, not \$ 3.50.
8. 'Is Mark here yet?' 'Not yet, but he \_\_\_\_\_ be here soon.'
9. I haven't decided yet where to go for my holidays. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to Ireland.
10. When Thomas was 16, he \_\_\_\_\_ run 100 metres in 11 seconds.

**Task 8. Complete the following sentences with pronouns or determiners. Choose the correct variant (A, B, C).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ spare time today.  
A a lot of                      B many                                      C a few
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in my shoe. My foot hurts.  
A anything                      B something                                      C nothing
3. There's no need to hurry. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A plenty of                      B no                                      C a lot
4. Did you take \_\_\_\_\_ photographs when you were on holidays?  
A much                      B many                                      C a little
5. This is a very modern city. There are \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings.  
A a lot                      B lots                                      C a lot of
6. \_\_\_\_\_ tourists don't visit this part of the town.  
A most                      B the most                                      C the most of

7. These books are all Jane's. \_\_\_\_\_ belong to me.  
A all of them                      B none of them                      C none
8. 'Do you want tea or coffee?' '\_\_\_\_\_. I really don't mind.'  
A neither                      B both                      C either
9. 'What day is it today – the 18<sup>th</sup> or the 19<sup>th</sup>?' '\_\_\_\_\_. It's the 20<sup>th</sup>.'  
A both                      B neither                      C either
10. She went out without \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
A no                      B some                      C any

**Task 9. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.**

### **Symbols of Ukrainian Nation**

The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal fields: blue and yellow. The fields symbolize two very important things for people: the peaceful blue sky and yellow wheat, as the symbol of welfare of our nation. The combination of the blue and yellow colours dates back to pre-Christian times. They predominated on the flags of the Kyivan Rus and were prominent during the Cossack age.

The national emblem of Ukraine is a gold trident on an azure background. In ancient times it was the dynastic coat of arms of the Kyivan princes. It is derived from three spears of the sea god, Poseidon, but since Christianity it has symbolized the Holy Trinity.

In 1992 the Supreme Council of Ukraine accepted the trident as the main element of the official emblem of our state. It was proved once more by the Constitution of Ukraine, adopted in 1996. So nowadays the trident is the essential part of the Little State Emblem (the Sign of Volodymyr State), which is the main element of the Big State Emblem.

The plant symbol. The symbol of "Kalyna" is associated with rebirth, the Universe, the fiery trinity of the Sun, Moon and stars. It takes its name from the old name for the Sun – Kolo. The berries of the kalyna are red and they symbolize blood and immortality.

Clothes. White blouses and shirts with embroidery, chaplets for young girls and ornamented headscarves for women are the elements of Ukrainian national folk costume.

Footwear includes red high boots for women and black high boots for men. These costumes are hardly ever worn in everyday life but they are well-known signs of Ukrainian identity.

Music instrument. A stringed instrument called the bandura is regarded as distinctively Ukrainian.

**Task 10. Answer the questions on the text in writing.**

1. What do blue and yellow colours on the Ukrainian flag symbolize?
2. Is the trident an old or new symbol?
3. Where is the trident derived from?
4. What is the origin of the word “Kalyna”?
5. What are traditional Ukrainian clothes?
6. What kind of a music instrument is bandura?

**Task 11. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. The blue field on the Ukrainian flag symbolizes blue sea.
2. The combination of the blue and yellow colours is very old.
3. The trident symbolizes the God Father, the God Son and the Holy Ghost.
4. The trident has been the main element of the official emblem of Ukraine for more than 50 years.
5. The Little State Emblem is the Sign of Volodymyr State.
6. The word “Kalyna” is of unknown origin.
7. Kalyna was on the dynastic coat of arms of the Kyivan princes.
8. Ukraine has a lot of plant symbols.
9. Ukrainian traditional clothes are very bright and colourful.
10. Bandura is an international musical instrument.

**Task 12. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Офіційними символами будь-якої держави є прапор, гімн та герб.
2. Рослинним символом України є червона калина.
3. Слово «калина» означає «сонце».
4. З моменту прийняття Християнства тризуб символізує Святу Трійцю.
5. Поєднання блакитного та жовтого кольорів має дуже довгу історію.
6. У прадавні часи тризуб був гербом Київських князів.
7. Блакитний колір символізує мирне небо, а жовтий колір – поля пшениці.
8. У 1992 році Верховна Рада затвердила тризуб у якості державного символу України.

### Вариант 3

**Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. This dress \_\_\_\_\_ (not fit) me anymore. I'm going to buy a new one.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Italy a few years ago.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) this is your key. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) I right?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the manager yesterday morning.
5. I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late for the exam tomorrow.
6. Louise usually \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me on Friday.
7. When the ambulance came, we \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) him into it.
8. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (your husband/do)?' 'He's a manager'.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I (open) the window for you?
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/think) of my plan?

**Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of comparison of adjectives and underline it.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. The three-toed sloth is \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world. (slow)
2. Seville is \_\_\_\_\_ than Toronto. (hot)
3. The weather is bad today, but yesterday it was \_\_\_\_\_ (bad)
4. Is baseball \_\_\_\_\_ than football? (popular)
5. It's noisy here. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_? (quiet)
6. It was a wonderful day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ day of my life. (good)
7. The streets in Tokyo are as \_\_\_\_\_ as in Mexico City. (crowded)
8. I want a \_\_\_\_\_ flat. We don't have enough space here. (big)
9. That church is \_\_\_\_\_ building in a town. (old)
10. New York is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world. (exciting)

**Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. The climate in Great Britain is very \_\_\_\_\_. (change)
2. I visited lots of \_\_\_\_\_ places on my last summer holiday. (interest)
3. The new furniture they bought is \_\_\_\_\_ and decorative. It can seat 15 people comfortably. (function)
4. You have to be a \_\_\_\_\_ person to teach small children. (tolerate)
5. Steve lost his job and was having \_\_\_\_\_ problems. (finance)



6. Sometimes I feel \_\_\_\_\_ in countries that I don't speak the language. (help)
7. You must be very \_\_\_\_\_ when you drive in wet weather. (care)
8. The tourist information office was very \_\_\_\_\_, and told us everything we needed to know. (help)
9. Everyone in my country has heard of her; she is very \_\_\_\_\_. (fame)
10. This is a very \_\_\_\_\_ road, you know. There were three serious accidents on it last year. (danger)

**Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

**Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the woods one evening when something terrible happened.
2. I expect I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping on Sunday.
3. Rachel is in London at the moment. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the Park Hotel.
4. Ann didn't see me wave her. She \_\_\_\_\_ (look) in the other direction.
5. I am a teacher. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a school.
6. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my work. Can I leave, now?"
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/eat) all the chocolate cake last night?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/wear) your new hat yet?
9. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) her teeth twice a day.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money on our new house so far.

**Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with the shopping before I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) at home when my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the dinner party.
3. They have already decided. They \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for the USA next week.
4. Don't lift that heavy suitcase. You \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) your back.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/help) me with my homework, Dad? It is very difficult.
6. The sky is full of dark clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) heavily.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
8. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to see us tomorrow. She \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by train and her train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 10.15.
9. It is hot in here. I \_\_\_\_\_ (open) all the windows.
10. I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a ring when I arrive in Athens.

**Task 6. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. They produce whisky in Scotland.
2. They grow lots of tulips in Holland.
3. A thief stole my bag.
4. They built the castle in 1150.
5. The French make the best champagne.
6. We have already painted your room.
7. They will build the new road next year.
8. Our plane left ten hours late, but they didn't give us anything to eat.
9. The police haven't found the missing boy yet.
10. They will send the results to us next week.

**Task 7. Using hints in brackets complete the following sentences with modals (must, can, need, should) in positive, negative or interrogative forms or modal constructions (to be able to, to have to).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. Tomorrow is Saturday, so I \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy any meat. We've got plenty.
3. You look tired. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ keep it a secret. Don't tell anyone.
5. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ come to your party next week.
6. There was nobody to help me. I \_\_\_\_\_ to do everything by myself.
7. I promised I would be on time. I \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
8. Take an umbrella with you. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain later.
9. The government \_\_\_\_\_ do more to reduce crime.
10. 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' 'What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ go?'

**Task 8. Complete the following sentences with pronouns or determiners. Choose the correct variant (A, B, C).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. There's \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in that bowl.  
A many                                      B a lot of                                      C a few
2. There are too \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the road.  
A many                                      B much                                      C little
3. I'm not going to do your work for you. You can do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A yours                                      B yourself                                      C myself
4. How long have you and Bill known \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A each other                                      B yourself                                      C ourselves
5. It's not our fault. You can't blame \_\_\_\_\_.  
A us                                      B our                                      C ourselves
6. I don't want to share my room with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A somebody                                      B anybody                                      C nobody
7. He's busy. He's got \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.  
A any                                      D no                                      C some
8. There's \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.  
A somebody                                      B anybody                                      C everybody
9. I'm hungry. I want \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.  
A nothing                                      B something                                      C everything
10. 'Where did you go for your holidays – Scotland or Ireland?' 'We went to \_\_\_\_\_. A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland.'  
A either                                      B neither                                      C both

**Task 9. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.**

### English language

The importance of English as a global language is growing all the time. Of course, there are more native speakers of Chinese than of English – about a billion compared to about 400 million. But almost one and a quarter billion people across the world use English as a second or foreign language. And this number is getting bigger every year.

English is the international language of politics, business, science, transport, advertising, the media and computers. For example, approximately 70

percent of websites are in English. Even in countries like Germany, almost 90 percent of research scientists use their working language every day.

There are some other languages which are gaining in popularity: the number of people who speak Arabic, Chinese or Portuguese in different countries is increasing too. Some languages like Urdu or Hindi are growing much faster than English. Even in the USA the fastest growing language is Spanish!

Not all languages are so successful, however. There are about 6,000 languages in the world but sadly many of them have an uncertain future. In fact, about twenty languages are disappearing every year.

Surprisingly, the Internet may offer a solution to this problem. Although it is true that English dominates the Internet, the number of websites in other languages is growing very quickly. With chat sites and messenger programs people can communicate more easily than before and in any language they know. So perhaps modern technology can help save some languages from dying out.

**Task 10. Answer the questions on the text in writing.**

1. What is the most widespread language in the world (as a mother tongue)?
2. What language is the most widespread as a second one?
3. How can the Internet save languages from dying out?
4. What do Arabic, Chinese and Portuguese languages have in common?
5. What is the language of science in Germany?
6. What is the total number of languages nowadays?

**Task 11. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. There are as many people in the world speaking Chinese as those speaking English as their native language.
2. The majority of websites are in English.
3. Many European scientists use English as their working language.
4. Spanish is the second official language in the USA.
5. The number of languages is increasing steadily.
6. With chat sites and messenger programs people can communicate in any language they know.
7. Modern technology can do nothing to save languages from disappearing.
8. Urdu and Hindi are growing as fast as English.
9. Arabic and Chinese are spoken all over the world.
10. There are more than 6,000 languages nowadays.

## Task 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Англійська мова – це міжнародна мова, якою користуються політики, бізнесмени і науковці по всьому світу.
2. Близько 20 мов зникають у світі щороку.
3. У світі більше людей, для яких рідною мовою є китайська, ніж тих, для яких рідна мова – англійська.
4. Кількість людей, для яких другою мовою є англійська, збільшується щороку.
5. У США другою найвживанішою мовою після англійської є іспанська.
6. Сучасні технології можуть допомогти вирішити проблему із мовами, що зникають.
7. Найпоширенішими мовами у світі є китайська, англійська, іспанська, арабська та російська.
8. Англійська мова – це мова новітніх технологій.

## Варіант 4

### Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, and Future Indefinite).

Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. I rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in the restaurants.
2. Mandy \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car as soon as she passes her driving test.
3. I'm hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) something to it.
4. 'I am leaving for London on Friday' 'How long \_\_\_\_\_ (the journey take?)'
5. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (be) never late. It always \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) on time.
6. '\_\_\_\_\_ you (travel) last summer?' 'No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do). I \_\_\_\_\_ (be busy)'
7. I suppose she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in London next week.
8. Normally I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) work at 8.00 am, and \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) at 5 pm.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) you back in a few minutes.
10. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) German, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English well.

### Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of comparison of adjectives and underline it.

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. The anopheles mosquito is \_\_\_\_\_ insect in the world. (dangerous)
2. A Fiat Uno is \_\_\_\_\_ than A Lamborghini Countach. (slow)
3. I felt tired last night, so I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ than usual. (early)
4. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in your family? (old)
5. She is a really nice person – one of \_\_\_\_\_ people I know. (nice)
6. Bill isn't so \_\_\_\_\_ as Dan. (intelligent)
7. That was \_\_\_\_\_ meal I've had for a long time. (delicious)
8. This hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ than all the others in the city. (expensive)
9. The Mississippi is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Thames. (long)
10. I think she is \_\_\_\_\_ singer in the group. (good)

**Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. This part of the city is very \_\_\_\_\_. Don't go there at night. (danger)
2. This restaurant offers \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of drinks. (vary)
3. Even the most \_\_\_\_\_ companies can have \_\_\_\_\_ problems if they aren't managed well. (success, finance)
4. You are \_\_\_\_\_ to live in such a \_\_\_\_\_ place. (luck, beauty)
5. The weather tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (cloud, rain)
6. Many people are against nuclear power because it causes \_\_\_\_\_ problems. (environment)
7. Have you seen this \_\_\_\_\_? It is very clever! (advertise)
8. Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_ and help. (kind)
9. After long negotiations they finally reached an \_\_\_\_\_. (agree)
10. The cinema is still a popular form of \_\_\_\_\_. (entertain)

**Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

**Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. The Queen \_\_\_\_\_ (not/attend) the parade tomorrow.
2. Claude Monet \_\_\_\_\_ (love) to paint trees and rivers during the different seasons of the year.
3. There is nothing in the box. I \_\_\_\_\_ (just/empty) it.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) twelve glasses of water yesterday.
5. Look! That man over there \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) the same sweater as you.
6. 'Can you hear those people?' 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (they speak) about?'

7. I asked the taxi driver to slow down. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) too fast.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/finish) your project yet?
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to get dark. Shall I turn on the light?
10. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me when I arrived.

**Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.**

1. Karen \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the airport after she \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work on Friday night.
2. Mandy \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) her driving test.
3. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch in 30 minutes.'
4. Watch out! This car \_\_\_\_\_ (explode) any minute.
5. Can you remind me of my visit to the dentist tomorrow? I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) certainly.
6. The bus is late. I have a feeling \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) before 5 o'clock.
7. Let's stop by the supermarket. Coke \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cheaper.
8. Jane knows Math well. She \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) out this evening. I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a concert tonight. It \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 7.30.

**Task 6. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. In Britain they deliver milk to your doorstep.
2. They produce Toyota cars in Japan.
3. For a long time, they recorded music on vinyl records.
4. Nowadays, they release albums on CDs.
5. They developed the CD in the 1980s.
6. People use CDs to store music or computer software.
7. They make CDs from plastic and aluminum.
8. They have sold billions of CDs in the last twenty years.
9. Maybe one day people will download all music from the Internet.
10. But probably people will buy CDs for a few years to come.

**Task 7. Using hints in brackets complete the following sentences with modals (must, can, need, should) in positive, negative or interrogative forms or modal constructions (to be able to, to have to).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. The door was locked so I \_\_\_\_\_ go inside.
2. Look at that man in the beautiful car. He \_\_\_\_\_ be very rich.
3. Bill starts work at 5 a.m. He \_\_\_\_\_ get up at four.
4. Applications for the job \_\_\_\_\_ be received by 20 June.
5. 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ last night.'
6. I looked everywhere for the book, but I \_\_\_\_\_ find it.
7. Karen can't stay for the whole meeting. She \_\_\_\_\_ leave early.
8. Don't make too much noise. You \_\_\_\_\_ wake the baby.
9. I can manage the shopping alone. You \_\_\_\_\_ come with me.
10. We don't see you enough. You \_\_\_\_\_ come and see us more often.

**Task 8. Complete the following sentences with pronouns or determiners. Choose the correct variant (A, B, C).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time these days, so I don't often cook.  
A many                                  B much                                  C little
2. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ good restaurants in this part of the town.  
A any    B some                                  C no
3. There's \_\_\_\_\_ on at the cinema that I want to see.  
A something                                  B anything                                  C nothing
4. I drink \_\_\_\_\_ water every day.  
A much    B many                                  C a few
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in the city centre are open on Sunday.  
A Most of shops                                  B Most of the shops                                  C The most of the shops
6. There were about twenty people in the photo. I didn't recognize \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A any    B none    C either
7. I can't afford to buy anything in this shop. \_\_\_\_\_ so expensive.  
A all is    B everything is                                  C all are



8. Steve introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to the other guests at the party.  
A himself                      B him                      C his

9. I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A my                      B me                      C myself

10. Sue and Ann don't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A each other                      B each                      C together

**Task 9. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.**

### Kyiv

Kyiv is considered one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world. Its history goes back to the remote past. According to the historiography Kyiv was founded at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or at the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

A well-known legend which came to us, says that the founders of the city were three brothers Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv. So the city got its name after the eldest brother Kyi.

With the foundation of Kyivan Rus Kyiv became its capital.

Centuries passed over it and left their mark here. The city saw the great Tatar invasion, came under Polish and Lithuanian rule, suffered greatly during the Great Patriotic War.

Nowadays Kyiv is not only the capital of Ukraine, its cultural, scientific, administrative and industrial centre.

Kyiv stretches on the high hills along the Dnipro River. With its abundant greenery and chestnut trees it looks like a huge park.

The main street is Kreschatik. The street is only one kilometer long but it is very impressive. Besides government offices and administrative buildings you can see large cinemas, restaurants, shops and cafeterias.

From its past the city inherited a great number of historical monuments. Among them Saint Volodymyr's Cathedral, Sophia's Cathedral, Saint Andrew's Church, Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra, which remind people that Kyiv has always been the center of Slavonic culture and Orthodox Church.

Kyiv has many museums: the Natural History Museum, the Museum of Historical Treasures, the Ukrainian Art Museum, the Museum of Western and Oriental Art, and the Ukrainian Museum of Folk Architecture and Ethnography. The museums can boast of their wonderful collections. Kyiv is proud of the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Lesia Ukrainka Drama Theatre, the Theatre of Musical Comedy, the Conservatoire etc.

Kyiv is a busy industrial city. Its numerous enterprises produce excavators, aircrafts, computers, engineering machines, precision instruments, chemical goods and textiles and all kinds of consumer goods.

Not only inhabitants of Kyiv but all citizens of Ukraine are proud of their capital.

**Task 10. Answer the questions on the text in writing.**

1. What is the origin of the name Kyiv?
2. What is the date of Kyiv foundation?
3. What historical events influenced the life of Kyiv inhabitants?
4. Why does Kyiv look like a huge park?
5. What do enterprises In Kyiv produce?
6. Why are residents of Kyiv proud of their native city?

**Task 11. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
2. Kyiv is 2 thousand years old.
3. The founders of the city were three brothers: Kyi, Shchek and Khoriv.
4. Kyiv is an important industrial city.
5. Almost all the monuments in Kyiv are quite new.
6. Kreschatik is a very long street.
7. Kyiv stands on the banks of the Dnipro River.
8. Kyiv has abundant greenery and looks like a huge park.
9. All citizens of Ukraine are proud of their capital.
10. Kyiv has many beautiful religious buildings.

**Task 12. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Київ є одним з найкрасивіших міст у світі.
2. Київ є науковим, культурним, освітнім та промисловим центром України.
3. Засновниками Києва були три брати – Кий, Щек та Хорив.
4. Київ завжди був центром Православної церкви.
5. Київ пишається своїми музеями та театрами.
6. Хрещатик – невелика, але надзвичайно красива вулиця.
7. На Хрещатику розташовані урядові та адміністративні офіси, театри, музеї, ресторани та магазини.
8. Громадяни України пишаються своєю столицею.

## Вариант 5

**Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not often go) abroad on holiday.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) this film a few weeks ago.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (there be) many people at the meeting the day before yesterday?
4. 'What time \_\_\_\_\_ the race (start?) tomorrow?'
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ never (agree) to your idea. Don't tell him anything.
6. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (like) reading detective stories.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) German when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a schoolboy.
8. Don't touch that! You \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) yourself!
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) any newspapers tomorrow.
10. When \_\_\_\_\_ (usually meet) your club?

**Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of comparison of adjectives and underline it.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. Compact discs are \_\_\_\_\_ than cassettes. (new)
2. The African elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world. (big)
3. This hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other one. (comfortable)
4. The weather here is \_\_\_\_\_ than at home. (cold)
5. I think Scotland is as \_\_\_\_\_ as England. (beautiful)
6. His homework was \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (bad)
7. Her new job is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ than the last one. (stressful)
8. I didn't answer \_\_\_\_\_ question. (difficult)
9. Accommodation here is \_\_\_\_\_ than in my country. (expensive)
10. This book is not so \_\_\_\_\_ as that one. (interesting)

**Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

In his first broadcast on 1) \_\_\_\_\_ since he won the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ last month, the Prime Minister promised to make health and 3) \_\_\_\_\_ his top two priorities. (televise, elect, educate).

And a strong attack on the previous 4) \_\_\_\_\_, he said that the present 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the British economy was caused by their 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and bad 7) \_\_\_\_\_. (govern, weak, stupid, manage) He said things were going to change, and he hoped the British people would be able to see a big 8) \_\_\_\_\_ in the economy by the end of the year. (improve)

**Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

**Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
2. Joan \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower when the window cleaner (come).
3. This house \_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to my Uncle Tom.
4. Dora \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) five European countries so far.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/come) to work by bus yesterday?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/see) an elephant?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) shopping on Saturday?
8. How fast \_\_\_\_\_ (you/drive) when the accident happened?
9. Sam took a photo of me while I \_\_\_\_\_ (not look).
10. The water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil). Can you turn it off?

**Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.**

1. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on the island, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) straight to the beach.
2. Stop, or I \_\_\_\_\_ (shoot)!
3. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the summer holidays?' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) my driving tests at last.'
4. 'I think \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Germany to visit my grandparents next spring.'
5. 'How long \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in England?' 'I'm not sure. \_\_\_\_\_ (take, probably) at least a week.'
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (the film/begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
8. The art exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) on 3 May.
9. I feel a bit hungry. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) something to eat.
10. 'Remember to get a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not forget).'

**Task 6. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. Satori Kato devised powdered instant coffee.
2. They opened the first coffee house in Paris in 1643.
3. People wear kimonos in Japan.
4. They will finish the new bridge next year.
5. They haven't tested the new drug yet.
6. They make spaghetti from wheat.
7. Chinese people invented paper.
8. They will announce the winner tomorrow.
9. We have already sent the invitations.
10. They grow pineapples in hot countries.

**Task 7. Using hints in brackets complete the following sentences with modals (must, can, need, should) in positive, negative or interrogative forms or modal constructions (to be able to, to have to).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to you for a moment, please?
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ be ready so soon! You only started ten minutes ago.
3. Gary has travelled a lot. He \_\_\_\_\_ speak five languages.
4. Nicole \_\_\_\_\_ drive, but she hasn't got a car.
5. You've been travelling all day. You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired.
6. Steve didn't know how to use the computer, so I \_\_\_\_\_ show him.
7. That restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ be very good. It's always full of people.
8. We've got plenty of time. We \_\_\_\_\_ leave yet.
9. Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You \_\_\_\_\_ slip.
10. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ work so hard.

**Task 8. Complete the following sentences with pronouns or determiners. Choose the correct variant (A, B, C).**

**Translate the sentences into your native language.**

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you take in your coffee?  
A many    B much    C little
2. I went to see \_\_\_\_\_ flats this morning. I want to buy one.  
A. a few    B a little    C much
3. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident.  
A anything    B something    C nothing

4. Chris and I have known \_\_\_\_\_ for quite a long time.  
A us    B each other    C ourselves
5. 'How often do the buses run?' ' \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes.'  
A All    B each    C every
6. I shouted for help, but \_\_\_\_\_ came.  
A nobody    B anybody    C everybody
7. Last night we came out with some friends of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A us    B our    C ours
8. It didn't take us a long time to get there. \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.  
A It wasn't much    B There wasn't much    C It wasn't a lot
9. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk in my coffee, please?  
A a little    B any    C some
10. Sometimes I find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A concentrate    B concentrate me    C concentrate myself

**Task 9. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.**

#### **At the Map of Ukraine**

Ukraine is situated in South Eastern Europe on the crossroads of the ways from Asia to Europe. This position is very favourable for establishing contacts with other countries.

In the North it borders on Belarus, in the east and North East on Russia, in the South West its neighbours are Hungary, Romania and Moldova, in the West – Poland and Slovakia. In the South Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. Its territory is 603,700 square kilometers. By comparison, the areas of France and Spain are 551,600 and 507,600 square kilometers, respectively.

Ukraine occupies only 0.45% of the planet dry land, but about 5% of the world's mineral resources are concentrated here. There are large deposits of coal, iron ore, oil, and gas. It is also rich in a variety of precious raw materials, such as phosphorite, graphite, native sulphur, apatite, rock salt etc.

Most of the territory is flat, so flatlands constitute 95%. Basic physical-geographical zones are: mixed forest (Polissya), forest-steppe and steppe. The mountains are in the West (the Carpathian Mnts) and in the South (the Crimean Mnts). They are not high. The highest peaks are Hoverla in the Carpathians (2,061 m) and Roman Kosh in the Crimean Mountains (1,545 m).

The main rivers are the Desna, the Buh, the Siversky Donets, and the Tisza. They are one of the country's sources of hydroelectric power. The longest river, the Dnieper, flows to 2200 km into the Black Sea. It divides Ukraine into Right-bank and Left-bank territories.

The climate is mostly continental, being subtropical on the South Crimean Coast.

A few more facts:

1. Ukraine's flora number close to 30,000 higher and lower plant species.
2. Ukraine's wildlife is represented by over 44,000 animal species.
3. Ukraine is washed by 73,000 streams of water including 131 rivers more than 100 km long.

**Task 10. Answer the questions on the text in writing.**

1. How many countries does Ukraine border on?
2. What are the main sources of income in Ukraine?
3. What are the main physical-geographical zones in Ukraine?
4. What types of climate does Ukraine have?
5. What is the longest river in Ukraine?
6. What is the highest mountain in Ukraine?

**Task 11. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Ukraine does not have any neighbours in the South.
2. Ukraine is bigger than France.
3. Ukraine is rich in mineral resources.
4. Mountains in Ukraine are very high.
5. The Dnieper flows into the Azov Sea.
6. Most of the Ukrainian territory is mountainous.
7. About 5% of the world's population lives in Ukraine.
8. The Dnieper divides Ukraine into two territories.
9. Ukraine's flora and fauna are very rich.
10. The South Crimean Coast has a very warm climate.

**Task 12. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Україна розташована у південно-східній Європі.
2. Україна омивається Чорним та Азовським морями.
3. Більшість території країни – рівнина.

4. На території України розташовані два гірських масиви – Карпати та Кримські гори.
5. Найдовша річка України – Дніпро.
6. Україна надзвичайно багата на мінеральні ресурси.
7. Дніпро ділить Україну на дві частини – Лівобережну та Правобережну.
8. Клімат на території України переважно континентальний.



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*Навчальне видання*

Методичні вказівки  
до виконання контрольних робіт з

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