

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV

Methodological guidelines
for control and individual work
on the subject

“English”

*(for 1-year part-time students
of speciality 275 – Transport Technologies)*

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

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
для виконання контрольних робіт
з навчальної дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

(для студентів 1 курсу заочної форми навчання спеціальності
275 – Транспортні технології)

Харків
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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 усним заліком.

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

Студенти, які не захистили контрольну роботу, не допускаються до заліку (чи 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 1

Для того, щоб вірно виконати контрольне завдання 1, 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.

Варіант 1

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. The company _____ (not give) you an extra day's holiday next year.
2. When my son _____ (be) 3 years old he _____ (can) swim.
3. I _____ (to be) hungry. Let's go and have something to eat.

4. Frank _____ (say) he ___ (be) 80 years old, but nobody _____ (believe) him.
5. It's usually dry here at this time of the year. It _____ (not/ rain) much.
6. Who _____ (you/go) _____ to Thailand with last summer? _____ (you/be) alone?
7. This coffee _____ (be) great. It _____ (taste) really good.
8. _____ 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. We had a great holiday. It was one of _____ holidays we've ever had. (enjoyable)
2. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's _____. (comfortable)
3. What's _____ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
4. Sue and Kevin have got three daughters. _____ is 14 years old. (old)
5. London isn't so _____ as Rome. (ancient)
6. This restaurant is _____ than all the others in the city. (expensive)
7. I'm sorry I'm late. I got here as _____ as I could. (fast)
8. 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. What's the cause of his _____ ? (sad)
2. This country needs a new _____ ! (govern)
3. The restaurant is under new _____. (manage)
4. Yesterday I saw a thriller, so I expected it to be _____, but it wasn't. (excite)
5. Mary enjoys her job and displays a lot of _____ to the company. (dedicate)
6. Sarah enjoys spending quiet time at her cottage. She practices yoga and _____ there. (meditate)
7. The children in the class must learn to settle down. They are so _____. (talk)
8. Governments must do something to solve the problem of _____ in seas and oceans. (pollute).

Task 4. 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 5. 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?

Task 6. 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.

Task 7. 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, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. When I _____(arrive), they _____(say) hello but _____(continue) working.
2. Let's stop by the supermarket. Coke _____ (be) cheap there.
3. 'What's the matter?' ' _____ I (phone) the doctor?'
4. What _____(you/do) in your free time? _____ (you/ have) any hobbies?
5. _____ (you/married)? No, I (be/not)_____. I _____ (divorce) 2 years ago.
6. This room _____(smell). Let's open a window.
7. The river Nile _____(flow) into the Mediterranean.
8. 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. We stayed at _____ hotel in the town. (cheap)

1. The United States is very large, but Canada is _____.
(large)
2. What's _____ country in the world? (small)
3. I didn't feel well yesterday, but I feel a bit _____ today. (good)
4. It was an awful day. It was _____ day of my life.
(bad)
5. I like to keep fit, so I go swimming as _____ as I can. (often)
6. What is _____ sport in your country? (popular)
7. Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
(high)

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

Task 4. 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 5. 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”?

Task 6. 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.

Task 7. 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.

Варіант 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. I _____ (think) this is your key. _____ (be) I right?
2. I _____ (see) the manager yesterday morning.
3. I'm sure he _____ (not be) late for the exam tomorrow.
4. Louise usually _____ (phone) me on Friday.
5. When the ambulance came, we _____ (carry) him into it.
6. 'What _____ (your husband/do)?' 'He's a manager'.
7. _____ I (open) the window for you?
8. What _____ (you/think) about 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 weather is bad today, but yesterday it was _____ (bad)
2. Is baseball _____ than football? (popular)
3. It's noisy here. Can we go somewhere _____? (quiet)
4. It was a wonderful day. It was _____ day of my life. (good)
5. The streets in Tokyo are as _____ as in Mexico City. (crowded)
6. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here. (big)
7. That church is _____ building in a town. (old)
8. 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 new furniture they bought is _____ and decorative. It can seat 15 people comfortably. (function)
2. You have to be a _____ person to teach small children. (tolerate)
3. Steve lost his job and was having _____ problems. (finance)
4. Sometimes I feel _____ in countries that I don't speak the language. (help)
5. You must be very _____ when you drive in wet weather. (care)

6. The tourist information office was very _____, and told us everything we needed to know. (help)
7. Everyone in my country has heard of her; she is very _____. (fame)
8. This is a very _____ road, you know. There were three serious accidents on it last year. (danger)

Task 4. 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 5. 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?

Task 6. 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.

Task 7. 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, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. I'm hungry. I _____ (want) something to it.
2. 'I am leaving for London on Friday' 'How long _____ (the journey take?)'
3. The train _____ (be) never late. It always _____ (leave) on time.

4. ‘ _____ you (travel) last summer?’ ‘No, I _____ (not do). I _____ (be busy)’
5. I suppose she _____ (be) in London next week.
6. Normally I _____ (start) work at 8.00 am, and _____ (finish) at 5 pm.
7. I _____ (phone) you back in a few minutes.
8. 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. I felt tired last night, so I went to bed _____ than usual. (early)
2. Are you _____ in your family? (old)
3. She is a really nice person – one of _____ people I know. (nice)
4. Bill isn’t so _____ as Dan. (intelligent)
5. That was _____ meal I’ve had for a long time. (delicious)
6. This hotel is _____ than all the others in the city. (expensive)
7. The Mississippi is _____ than the Thames. (long)
8. 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. Even the most _____ companies can have _____ problems if they aren’t managed well. (success, finance)
2. You are _____ to live in such a _____ place. (luck, beauty)
3. The weather tomorrow will be _____ and _____. (cloud, rain)
4. Many people are against nuclear power because it causes _____ problems. (environment)
5. Have you seen this _____? It is very clever! (advertise)
6. Thank you for your _____ and help. (kind)
7. After long negotiations they finally reached an _____. (agree)
8. The cinema is still a popular form of _____. (entertain)

Task 4. 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 5th or at the beginning of the 6th 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 5. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

1. What is the date of Kyiv foundation?
2. What historical events influenced the life of Kyiv inhabitants?
3. Why does Kyiv look like a huge park?
4. What do enterprises in Kyiv produce?

Task 6. 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. Almost all the monuments in Kyiv are quite new.
5. Kreschatik is a very long street.
6. Kyiv stands on the banks of the Dnipro River.
7. Kyiv has abundant greenery and looks like a huge park.
8. All citizens of Ukraine are proud of their capital.

Task 7. 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 Київа 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.

Варіант 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. _____ (there be) many people at the meeting the day before yesterday?
2. ‘What time _____ the race (start?) tomorrow?’
3. He _____ never (agree) to your idea. Don’t tell him anything.
4. My sister _____ (like) reading detective stories.
5. I _____ (study) German when I _____ (be) a schoolboy.
6. Don't touch that! You _____ (hurt) yourself!
7. There _____ (not be) any newspapers tomorrow.
8. 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. This hotel is _____ than the other one. (comfortable)
2. The weather here is _____ than at home. (cold)
3. I think Scotland is as _____ as England. (beautiful)

4. His homework was _____ than mine. (bad)
5. Her new job is a lot _____ than the last one. (stressful)
6. I didn't answer _____ question. (difficult)
7. Accommodation here is _____ than in my country.(expensive)
8. 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. 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). They are not high. The highest peak is Hoverla.

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 5. 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?

Task 6. 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 rich in mineral resources.
3. Mountains in Ukraine are very high.
4. The Dnieper flows into the Azov Sea.
5. Most of the Ukrainian territory is mountainous.
6. About 5% of the world's population lives in Ukraine.
7. The Dnieper divides Ukraine into two territories.
8. Ukraine's flora and fauna are very rich.

Task 7. 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 розташований величезний гірський масив – Карпати.
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.

Контрольне завдання 2

Для того, щоб виконати контрольне завдання 2, необхідно повторити наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. 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.
2. Прості неособові форми дієслова: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle), у функціях означення та обставини, Gerund – герундій, прості форми.
3. Модальні дієслова *can, must, may, should* та еквівалентні їм конструкції *to be able, to have to*.
 1. Неозначені займенники.

Варіант 1

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. I _____ (not go) to the University yesterday because I ____ (be) ill.
2. _____ (you/ever/fly) a kite?
3. ‘What _____ (your brother do)?’ ‘He’s an architect, but he _____ (not work) at the moment.’
4. I _____ (cycle) home yesterday when a man stepped out into the road in front of me.
5. _____ (not make) any noise. Mum is sleeping.
6. ‘Hurry up! It’s time to leave.’ ‘OK, I _____ (come).’
7. _____ (you/go) to Samantha’s party last Saturday?
8. What _____ (you/do) at 10 o’clock last night?

Task 2. 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 think the weather _____ (be) nice this afternoon.
2. Look at those black clouds. It _____ (rain).
3. What time _____ (the film/begin) this evening?
4. ‘Tina, are you ready yet?’ ‘Yes, I _____ (come).’

4. 'What's in that box?' '_____'. It's empty.
 A nothing B something C everything
5. The situation is uncertain. _____ could happen.
 A nothing B anything C something
6. My job is very easy. _____ could do it.
 A all B every C anybody
7. He spoke _____ English, so we were able to communicate with him.
 A little B a little C a few
8. She's lucky. She has _____ problems.
 A few B a few C a little

Task 6. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.

The History of Education

As long as we continue to live we continue to learn, and the education we receive when we are young helps us to continue learning.

The first teachers are fathers and mothers, but very early in the history of man children began to be taught by people other than their fathers and mothers. Schools first started in Egypt 6 thousand years ago, so that it was invention of writing which made them necessary. Reading and writing were quite different from the skills used in everyday life, and writing made it possible to store up knowledge which grew with each generation.

Only the sons of nobles attended the first Egyptian schools, which taught reading, physical education and good behavior.

In China, until 19th century, education was organized according to social classes, and consisted by learning the scriptures by heart.

The Spartans, strong and warlike people, gave a purely military education to their children. At the age of seven all the boys of noble families were taken from their homes and sent to live in schools. They were kept under a very strict discipline and were taught hunting, military scouting, swimming and the use of weapons. The Spartans despised literature and some people think they could not read.

The Athens built a liberal education – one that helps a man to develop all sides of his nature, helps him to make beautiful things and to find the best way of his life. They thought it important to educate the body as well as the mind, and had a program of physical training which consisted of running, jumping, wrestling and throwing disks. Only the children of nobles were taught, common people were not educated. They were trained in craftsmanship, workmanship and trades.

The Romans were very good at organizing; they were the first people to have schools run by the government free of charge. Throughout their great

empire there was a network of such schools which provided for three stages of education.

At six or seven the children went to the primary school, where they learnt reading, writing and arithmetic. At the age of 12 boys from the rich families went to “grammar” school to study Greek and Latin. At the age of 16, young people who wanted to enter politics went to the schools of rhetoric.

In Great Britain the first teachers were craftsmen. They taught children to read, write and count, cook and mend their own shoes. In the early 19th century the main system of teaching was the “Monitor” system. The teacher could manage a class of 100 or more by using older pupils or “monitors” to help him.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

1. How did it become possible to store up knowledge which grew with each generation?
2. In what way were educational policies in Sparta and the Athens different from each other?
3. What contribution did the Romans make to the education system?
4. What is the “Monitor” system?

Task 8. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. In China until 19th century, education was organized according to social classes, and consisted of writing and reading scriptures.
2. Schools first started in Egypt 10 thousand years ago.
3. Only the sons of nobles could be educated at schools in Egypt.
4. The Spartans taught their children to read from an early age.
5. The Athens thought it important to educate the body as well as the mind.
6. The Athens created a liberal education that could help a man to develop all sides of his nature.
7. The Romans were the first who had schools run by the government.
8. In Great Britain the first teachers were parents.

Task 9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Першими вчителями кожної людини є її батьки.
2. У школах Давнього Єгипту діти вчилися читати і писати.
3. Римляне були надзвичайно вмілими організаторами.
4. Римляне були першими, хто започаткував державні безкоштовні школи.
5. Система освіти в Афінах сприяла всебічному розвитку дітей.
6. Лише діти заможних батьків мали змогу одержати освіту в Афінах.

7. У Давньому Римі молоді люди, які хотіли займатися політикою, мали відвідувати школи риторики.
8. У Великій Британії першими вчителями були ремісники.

Варіант 2

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

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

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.

1. Watch out! You _____ (fall) off the bike.
2. The doorbell is ringing. Who _____ (open) the door?
3. I am sure the teacher _____ (understand) your problem. Don't worry.
4. No, I can't meet him this afternoon. I _____ (visit) my friend in hospital.
5. “_____ (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?” “No, I'm free. Why?”
6. My train _____ (leave) at 11.30, so I need to be at the station by 11.15.
7. I _____ (leave) now. I've come to say goodbye.
8. ‘Ann is in hospital.’ ‘Oh, really? I didn't know. I _____ (go) to visit her’.

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower for the Paris Exhibition of 1889.
2. They used 18,038 pieces of iron to build the tower.
3. The Prince of Wales opened the tower.

4. Over six million people a year visit the Eiffel Tower.
5. People know the Eiffel Tower all over the world as the symbol of Paris.
6. They paint the Eiffel Tower every seven years.
7. They use the Eiffel Tower as a radio transmitter.
8. Every year millions of people take their photos in front of the Eiffel Tower.

Task 4. 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 can't see you on Friday, but I _____ meet you on Saturday morning.
2. I haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I _____ phone her.
3. How old _____ you _____ be to drive in your country?
4. 'The bus was late again.' 'How long _____ you _____ wait?'
5. The price on this packet is wrong. It _____ be \$ 2.50, not \$ 3.50.
6. 'Is Mark here yet?' 'Not yet, but he _____ be here soon.'
7. I haven't decided yet where to go for my holidays. I _____ go to Ireland.
8. When Thomas was 16, he _____ run 100 metres in 11 seconds.

Task 5. 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 no need to hurry. We've got _____ time.
A plenty of B no C a lot
2. Did you take _____ photographs when you were on holidays?
A much B many C a little
3. This is a very modern city. There are _____ old buildings.
A a lot B lots C a lot of
4. _____ tourists don't visit this part of the town.
A most B the most C the most of
5. These books are all Jane's. _____ belong to me.
A all of them B none of them C none
6. 'Do you want tea or coffee?' '_____. I really don't mind.'
A neither B both C either
7. 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' '_____. It's the 20th.'
A both B neither C either
8. She went out without _____ money.
A no B some C any

Task 6. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.

Higher Education in Ukraine

Ukraine is a member of the UNO, Council of Europe, UNESCO and nearly 40 other influential international organizations, such as The International Monetary Fund, International Labour Organization, etc.

Higher education in Ukraine has always been and still preserves high quality of education. Over 20 years of independence the country has built a well-developed, competitive and ramified system of national education in the European educational area.

At the moment Ukraine runs over 800 higher educational institutions of all accreditation levels and forms of ownership: universities, academies, institutes, conservatories, colleges, technical and specialized schools. Our graduates, especially those who have diplomas in mathematics, physics, medicine, aviation and naval professions, engineering and chemical technologies are in demand all over the world which is evidenced by the fact that Ukraine has signed the Lisbon Convention on Mutual recognition of qualifications of higher education in European region.

The academic year in higher educational establishments in Ukraine starts on the 1st of September. It is divided into two terms, the first term is from September to the end of January and the second begins in February and ends in June. Each term lasts 17 - 18 weeks, followed by a 3 week examination period.

Foreign citizens who would like to enter the higher educational establishments in Ukraine get visas at the Embassy or diplomatic representative offices of Ukraine in their countries and on the grounds of invitation from Ukrainian State Center of International Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine or a higher educational institution.

All leisure and sports facilities are available both for foreign and Ukrainian students. Tuition, accommodation and other facilities fees are fixed in the corresponding agreements. In comparison with the western countries education and accommodation fees are quite reasonable in Ukraine for all strata of population. Almost all institutions offer accommodation at a moderate price. You can also rent an apartment.

Ukrainian higher educational establishments welcome everybody giving them an opportunity to obtain education of the international level.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

1. Are Ukrainian diplomas recognized abroad?
2. What is the Lisbon Convention?
3. What facilities are available for both foreigners and Ukrainian students?
4. How can foreign students enter higher educational establishments in Ukraine?

Task 8. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Ukraine is a member of many influential international organizations.
2. At present there are 800 higher educational establishments in Ukraine.
3. Ukrainian graduates who have diplomas in engineering and chemical technologies are in demand all over the world.
4. The academic year in higher educational establishments in Ukraine lasts ten months.
5. Foreign citizens who would like to enter the higher educational establishments in Ukraine don't need any official documents.
6. Education and accommodation fees in Ukraine are as high as in the western countries.
7. A lot of leisure and sports facilities are available both for foreign and Ukrainian students.
8. If students don't want to live in dormitories they can rent an apartment.

Task 9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Україна є членом Організації Об'єднаних Націй, Ради Європи та Міжнародного Валютного Фонду.
2. Українські випускники, які мають дипломи з фізики, математики і медицини, користуються великим попитом за кордоном.
3. Україна підписала Лісабонську Конвенцію про взаємне визнання дипломів вищої освіти у Європі.
4. Навчальний рік в Україні починається першого вересня, а закінчується наприкінці червня.
5. Іноземні студенти, які хотіли б навчатися у вищих навчальних закладах України, повинні отримати візу у посольстві або дипломатичному представництві України.
6. У порівнянні із країнами західної Європи ціни за навчання та проживання в Україні невисокі.
7. Ціни за навчання та проживання зафіксовані у відповідних документах.
8. Українські вищі навчальні заклади запрошують усіх бажаючих отримати освіту міжнародного рівня.

Варіант 3

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Rachel is in London at the moment. She _____ (stay) at the Park Hotel.
2. Ann didn't see me wave her. She _____ (look) in the other direction.
3. I am a teacher. I _____ (work) in a school.
4. "I _____ (finish) my work. Can I leave, now?"

5. _____ (you/eat) all the chocolate cake last night?
6. _____ (you/wear) your new hat yet?
7. She always _____ (brush) her teeth twice a day.
8. We _____ (spend) a lot of money on our new house so far.

Task 2. 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 have already decided. They _____ (leave) for the USA next week.
2. Don't lift that heavy suitcase. You _____ (hurt) your back.
3. _____ (you/help) me with my homework, Dad? It is very difficult.
4. The sky is full of dark clouds. It _____ (rain) heavily.
5. I _____ (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
6. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She _____ (travel) by train and her train _____ (arrive) at 10.15.
7. It is hot in here. I _____ (open) all the windows.
8. I promise that I _____ (give) you a ring when I arrive in Athens.

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

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

Task 4. 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 look tired. You _____ go to bed.
2. You _____ keep it a secret. Don't tell anyone.
3. I'm afraid I _____ come to your party next week.

4. There was nobody to help me. I _____ to do everything by myself.
5. I promised I would be on time. I _____ be late.
6. Take an umbrella with you. It _____ rain later.
7. The government _____ do more to reduce crime.
8. 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' 'What time _____ you _____ go?'

Task 5. Complete the following sentences with pronouns or determiners. Choose the correct variant (A, B, C). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. I'm not going to do your work for you. You can do it _____.
A yours B yourself C myself
2. How long have you and Bill known _____ ?
A each other B yourself C ourselves
3. It's not our fault. You can't blame _____.
A us B our C ourselves
4. I don't want to share my room with _____.
A somebody B anybody C nobody
5. He's busy. He's got _____ work to do.
A any D no C some
6. There's _____ at the door.
A somebody B anybody C everybody
7. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.
A nothing B something C everything
8. '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 6. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.

Higher Education in the UK

There are more than 60 universities in the UK. The leading universities are Cambridge, Oxford and London. English universities differ from each other in traditions, general organization, internal government, etc. British universities are comparatively small, the approximate number is about 7-8 thousand students. Most universities have fewer than 3000 students, some even less than 1500 ones.

London and Oxford universities are international, because people from many parts of the world come to study at one of their colleges. A number of well-known scientists and writers, among them Newton, Darwin, Byron were educated in Cambridge. A university consists of a number of departments: Art, Law, Music, Economy, Education, Medicine, Engineering, etc.

After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor.

Besides universities there are 300 technical colleges at present in Britain, providing part-time and full-time education. The organization system of Oxford and Cambridge differs from that of all other universities and colleges. The teachers are usually called Dons. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the university.

Teaching is also carried out by tutorial system. This is the system of individual tuition organized by the colleges. Each student goes to his tutor's room once a week to read and discuss an essay which the student has prepared. Some students get scholarship but the number of these students is comparatively small.

There are many societies and clubs at Cambridge and Oxford. One of the most famous is Debating Society at which students discuss political and other questions with prominent politicians and writers. Sporting activities are also numerous. The work and games, the traditions and customs, the jokes and debates – all are parts of students' life there.

It should be mentioned that not many children from the working-class families are able to receive higher education as the fees are very high. Besides that special fees are taken for books, for laboratory works, exams and so on.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

1. In what way are English universities different from each other?
2. What famous people were educated in Cambridge?
3. What is Debating Society?
4. How often do students visit their tutors' rooms?

Task 8. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. It is a problem for children from the working-class families to get higher education in Oxford and Cambridge.
2. There are more than 60 leading universities in the UK.
3. People from all over the world can get higher education in Oxford and Cambridge.
4. Technical colleges in Great Britain provide both part-time and full-time education.
5. After three years of study a student may proceed to the degrees of Master and Doctor.
6. The best students in Oxford and Cambridge are called dons.
7. All the facilities at Oxford and Cambridge are free of charge.
8. Only a few students get scholarship at Oxford and Cambridge.

Task 9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У Великій Британії налічується більш ніж 60 вищих навчальних закладів.
2. Багато славетних британців одержали освіту у Кембриджі.
3. У багатьох британських університетах кількість студентів не перевищує 3000.
4. У Кембриджі є такі факультети як Право, Мистецтво, Музика, Економіка, Інженерія, Медицина, та ін.
5. Після трьох років навчання студенти можуть продовжити освіту і отримати ступінь бакалавра.
6. Плата за навчання у Оксфорді та Кембриджі надзвичайно висока.
7. Лише невелика кількість студентів одержує стипендію у Оксфорді та Кембриджі.
8. У Оксфорді та Кембриджі є велика кількість різноманітних клубів та студентських об'єднань.

Варіант 4

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. There is nothing in the box. I _____ (just/empty) it.
2. I _____ (drink) twelve glasses of water yesterday.
3. Look! That man over there _____ (wear) the same sweater as you.
4. 'Can you hear those people?' 'What _____ (they speak) about?'
5. I asked the taxi driver to slow down. He _____ (drive) too fast.
6. _____ (you/finish) your project yet?
7. It _____ (begin) to get dark. Shall I turn on the light?
8. Jenny _____ (wait) for me when I arrived.

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.

1. 'What _____ (you/do)?' 'I _____ (have) lunch in 30 minutes.'
2. Watch out! This car _____ (explode) any minute.
3. Can you remind me of my visit to the dentist tomorrow? I _____ (forget) certainly.

4. The bus is late. I have a feeling _____ (not arrive) before 5 o'clock.
5. Let's stop by the supermarket. Coke _____ (be) cheaper.
6. Jane knows Maths well. She _____ (help) you.
7. I _____ (not/go) out this evening. I _____ (stay) at home.
8. We _____ (go) to a concert tonight. It _____ (start) at 7.30.

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

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

Task 4. 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. Bill starts work at 5 a.m. He _____ get up at four.
2. Applications for the job _____ be received by 20 June.
3. 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I _____ last night.'
4. I looked everywhere for the book, but I _____ find it.
5. Karen can't stay for the whole meeting. She _____ leave early.
6. Don't make too much noise. You _____ wake the baby.
7. I can manage the shopping alone. You _____ come with me.
8. We don't see you enough. You _____ come and see us more often.

Task 5. 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 _____ on at the cinema that I want to see.
A something B anything C nothing
2. I drink _____ water every day.
A much B many C a few
3. _____ in the city centre are open on Sunday.
A Most of shops B Most of the shops C The most of the shops

4. There were about twenty people in the photo. I didn't recognize _____ of them.
 A any B none C either
5. I can't afford to buy anything in this shop. _____ so expensive.
 A all is B everything is C All are
6. Steve introduced _____ to the other guests at the party.
 A himself B him C his
7. I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for _____.
 A my B me C myself
8. Sue and Ann don't like _____.
 A each other B each C together

Task 6. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.

Education in the USA

Americans have always shown a great concern for education. Here are some figures to support this statement. Today, there are 43 million pupils and students in public schools at the elementary and secondary levels, and another 6 million in private schools throughout the country. In other words, 88% of American children attend public schools (financed by the government) and 12% go to private schools. Every year about 12 million Americans become students in over 3,000 colleges and universities of every type: private, public, church-related, small and large, in cities, counties and states.

The United States does not have a national system of education. Education, Americans say, is "a national concern, a state responsibility and a local function". It means that most educational matters are left to the separate states or the local community. In general, colleges, universities and schools, whether state or private, are quite free to determine their own individual standards and requirements.

The major result of this unusual situation is that there is a lot of variety in elementary, secondary and higher education throughout the nation. For example, although all states today require that children attend school until a certain age, it varies from 14 to 18 years. Or, as another example, in about 60% of the states, local schools are free to choose subjects and teaching materials or textbooks which they think are appropriate. In other states they only use the teaching materials approved by the state Board of Education. Some universities are free to residents of the state; others are expensive, especially for out-of-state students, with tuition fees of thousands of dollars each year. Some school systems are extremely conservative, some very progressive and liberal. These and other important differences must always be considered while describing American schools.

Because of the great variety of schools and colleges, and the many differences between them, we cannot speak about a typical American school or college. Yet, there are enough basic similarities in structure among the various schools and systems to give some general comments.

Most schools start at the kindergarten level at the age of 5. The elementary school (or grade school) goes from age 6 to 11 or 12 (grades 1 to 5 or 6). This is usually followed by a middle school (grades 6 - 8) or Junior High School (grades 7–9). High schools include 3 or 4 years, usually until the age of 18 (unless a student “drops out”) and doesn’t graduate, that is earn a high school diploma). There are almost always required subjects and sometimes students at more advanced levels can choose some subjects. Pupils who do not do well often have to repeat courses or attend summer support classes which are also called “make up” or remedial classes.

Like schools in Britain and other English-speaking countries, those in US have always stressed “character” or “social skills” through extra-curricular activities, including sports. Most schools publish their newspapers; have student orchestras and choirs, theatre and drama groups and clubs. Many sports are available to students at no cost, and many schools have swimming pools, tennis courts and stadiums.

But those who believe that American schools are more fun than work overlook an important fact: a high school diploma is not a ticket that allows someone to automatically enter a university. Standardized examinations play a decisive role in the admission to most colleges and universities. Students who wish to go to a good university have to work hard. During studies any student can be asked to leave because of poor grades. As tuition fees are rather high at most colleges and universities, students who must work at outside jobs as well as study are the rule rather than the exception.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

1. What types of colleges and universities exist in the USA?
2. Why doesn’t the United States have a national system of education?
3. Is it possible for US students to enjoy sports activities free of charge?
4. What is “make up”?

Task 8. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The USA like many other countries has a national system of education.
2. More American children study in private schools than in public schools.
3. American children must attend school until a certain age.
4. It would be difficult to describe a “typical” American school because there are many differences from place to place.

5. All US schools teach the same subjects and use only the materials approved by the state board of education.
6. All American universities are very expensive.
7. Students in Junior and Senior classes can study some subjects of their choice.
8. College students with poor grades have to repeat the course.

Task 9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Американці завжди приділяли багато уваги питанням освіти.
2. Переважна більшість американських дітей відвідують державні школи.
3. Щороку приблизно 12 мільйонів американців поступають до технікумів та університетів.
4. У деяких штатах школи мають право самостійно обирати навчальні предмети.
5. Деякі американські школи надзвичайно консервативні, деякі навпаки – дуже прогресивні та ліберальні.
6. Стандартизовані екзамени відіграють вирішальну роль при вступі до вищих навчальних закладів США.
7. Майже всі американські школи випускають власні газети.
8. Велика кількість американських студентів повинна працювати під час навчання, щоб мати змогу сплачувати за контракт.

Варіант 5

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. This house _____ (belong) to my Uncle Tom.
2. _____ (you/come) to work by bus yesterday?
3. _____ (you/ever/see) an elephant?
4. _____ (you/go) shopping on Saturday?
5. How fast _____ (you/drive) when the accident happened?
6. Sam took a photo of me while I _____ (not look).
7. The water _____ (boil). Can you turn it off?

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Choose from the following: Present Continuous, Present Simple, to be going to, Future Simple.

1. ‘What _____ (do) in the summer holidays?’ ‘I _____ (pass) my driving tests at last.’

- 2 'I think _____ (go) to Germany to visit my grandparents next spring.'
- 3 'How long _____ (stay) in England?' 'I'm not sure. _____ (take, probably) at least a week.'
4. _____ (the film/begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
5. We _____ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
6. The art exhibition _____ (finish) on 3 May.
7. I feel a bit hungry. I think I _____ (have) something to eat.
8. 'Remember to get a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. I _____ (not forget).'

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. People wear kimonos in Japan.
2. They will finish the new bridge next year.
3. They haven't tested the new drug yet.
4. They make spaghetti from wheat.
5. Chinese people invented paper.
6. They will announce the winner tomorrow.
7. We have already sent the invitations.
8. They grow pineapples in hot countries.

Task 4. 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. Gary has travelled a lot. He _____ speak five languages.
2. Nicole _____ drive, but she hasn't got a car.
3. You've been travelling all day. You _____ be tired.
4. Steve didn't know how to use the computer, so I _____ show him.
5. That restaurant _____ be very good. It's always full of people.
6. We've got plenty of time. We _____ leave yet.
7. Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You _____ slip.
8. I don't think you _____ work so hard.

Task 5. 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 remember _____ about the accident.
 A anything B something C nothing

2. Chris and I have known _____ for quite a long time.
A us B each other C ourselves
3. 'How often do the buses run?' ' _____ twenty minutes.'
A All B each C every
4. I shouted for help, but _____ came.
A nobody B anybody C everybody
5. Last night we came out with some friends of _____.
A us B our C ours
6. 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
7. Can I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
A a little B any C some
8. Sometimes I find it difficult to _____.
A concentrate B concentrate me C concentrate myself

Task 6. Read the text. Give the written translation of the text into your native language.

Harvard

Harvard University is a private Ivy League university located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States, established in 1636 by the Massachusetts legislature. Harvard is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States and the first corporation (officially The President and Fellows of Harvard College) chartered in the country. Harvard's history, influence, and wealth have made it one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

Harvard was named after its first benefactor, John Harvard. Although it was never formally affiliated with a church, the college primarily trained Congregationalist and Unitarian clergy. Harvard's curriculum and students became increasingly secular throughout the 18th century and by the 19th century had emerged as the central cultural establishment among Boston elites. Following the American Civil War, President Charles W. Eliot's forty year tenure (1869–1909) transformed the college and affiliated professional schools into a centralized research university, and Harvard became a founding member of the Association of American Universities in 1900. James Bryant Conant led the university through the Great Depression and World War II and began to reform the curriculum and liberalize admissions after the war. The undergraduate college became coeducational after its 1977 merger with Radcliffe College. Drew Gilpin Faust was elected the 28th president in 2007 and is the first woman to lead the university. Harvard has the largest financial endowment of any academic institution in the world, standing at \$27.4 billion as of September 2010.

The university comprises eleven separate academic units — ten faculties and the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study — with campuses throughout the Boston metropolitan area. Harvard's 210-acre (85 ha) main campus is centered on Harvard Yard in Cambridge, approximately 3.4 miles (5.5 km) northwest of downtown Boston. The business school and athletics facilities, including Harvard Stadium, are located across the Charles River in Allston and the medical, dental, and public health schools are located in the Longwood Medical Area.

As of 2010, Harvard employs about 2,100 faculties to teach and advise approximately 6,700 undergraduates (Harvard College) and 14,500 graduate and professional students. Eight U.S. Presidents have graduated from Harvard and 75 Nobel Laureates have been affiliated with the university as students, faculty, or staff.

Harvard is also the alma mater of sixty-two living billionaires, the most in the country. The Harvard University Library is the largest academic library in the United States, and the second largest library in the country.

The Harvard Crimson competes in 41 intercollegiate sports in the NCAA Division I Ivy League. Harvard has an intense athletic rivalry with Yale University traditionally culminating in The Game, although the Harvard–Yale Regatta predates the football game.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

1. Where is Harvard located?
2. Why is Harvard one of the most prestigious universities in the world?
3. Who was John Harvard?
4. What is the main rival to Harvard?

Task 8. Reading comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Harvard is a public university.
2. Harvard is about 400 years old.
3. Harvard was named after its first rector.
4. James Bryant Conant made a great contribution to the development of Harvard during World War II.
5. The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study is a separate unit in Harvard.
6. The Harvard University Library is the largest library in the world.
7. A lot of politicians and scientists have graduated from Harvard.
8. Harvard is the oldest institution of higher learning in the world.

Task 9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Гарвард є одним з найвпливовіших вищих навчальних закладів світу.
2. Багато Нобелівських лауреатів одержали освіту у Гарварді.
3. Гарвард складається з десяти факультетів.
4. Центральний корпус Гарварда знаходиться у Кембриджі, штат Массачусетс.
5. Гарвард має найбільше фінансування серед усіх вищих закладів світу.
6. Гарвардська академічна бібліотека є найбільшою у Сполучених Штатах.
7. Вісім американських президентів закінчили Гарвард.
8. Студенти Гарварду ведуть активне спортивне життя.

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