

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE
INSTITUTE OF NAVAL FORCES OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
“ODESA MARITIME ACADEMY”**

**FIRST STEPS
IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR
MIDSHIPMEN
(PART I)**

METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN ENGLISH



Odesa - 2021

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО ВЧЕНОЮ РАДОЮ ІНСТИТУТУ ВІЙСЬКОВО-МОРСЬКИХ СИЛ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ «ОДЕСЬКА МОРСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ» (протокол № 03 від 20 жовтня 2021 р.)

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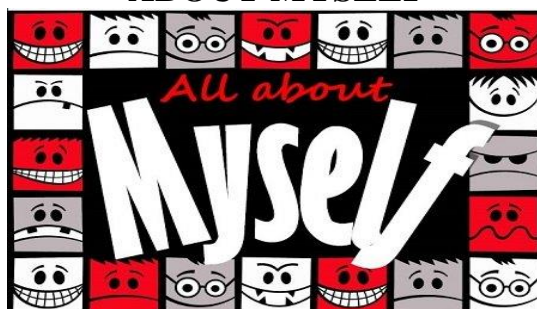
First Steps in English for Specific Purposes for Midshipmen : методичні рекомендації для курсантів 1 курсу військово-морських спеціальностей / Беньковська Н.Б. – Одеса : ІВМС НУ «ОМА», 2021. – 71 с.

Методичні рекомендації “First Steps in English for Specific Purposes for Midshipmen” призначено для курсантів молодших курсів, які опановують військово-морські спеціальності, а також для тих, хто бажає вдосконалити свої знання з англійської мови професійного спрямування. В методичних рекомендаціях пропонуються автентичні фахові тексти для розвитку навичок мовленнєвої комунікації та завдання до них, надано професійні теми для обговорення. Представлено граматичний матеріал згідно з вимогами Програми з англійської мови для професійного спілкування для курсантів І курсу. У додатку вміщено завдання для самостійної роботи, тести для перевірки знань курсантів, ключі до завдань, список часто вживаних аббревіатур, зведена таблиця часів англійської мови та таблиця неправильних дієслів.

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UNIT I ABOUT MYSELF



I. Read and translate the text:

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Andrew Nazarchenko. I am seventeen years old. My family lives in Odesa in one of the residential areas. My family is rather large. My parents have two more kids besides me. Thus I have got an elder sister Marina and a younger brother Taras. My brother is a schoolboy. He is thirteen. He is rather tall for his age. His hair is red and curly. His cheeks are freckled. My sister is three years elder than I am. So she is twenty already. She is tall and slim. She has big blue eyes and thick long eyelashes. She is a designer by profession. She is married. Her husband is a computer programmer. They are four in the family. She has two children — a son and a daughter. They are twins. They are lovely little kids with curly hair and dark blue eyes.

My parents are not old at all. Daddy is forty-four and Mum is four years younger than he is. My father is a journalist and my mother is a teacher of English at the University. They like their work very much. They have been married for twenty-two years. They have much in common, but their views on music, films, books and sports are rather different. For example, my mother is fond of classical music, but my father is not. He prefers the same kind of music that I do. He likes rock. My mother doesn't like action or horror films. But my father does. My father likes detective stories, but Mum prefers historical novels. My father is fond of tennis and my mother doesn't go in for sports.

My grandparents are already pensioners, but they are still full of life and energy. I have many relatives — aunts, uncles, cousins. Some of them live in our city. But the others live far from us. Uncle Yury's family live in Kyiv. Aunt Maria together with her family lives in Poltava. But we try not to miss a chance of seeing each other. They often stay with us during holidays. Or either we go to see them.

I am fond of reading books on history and fiction. I am going in for sports. I like playing football, basketball and chess. Especially I am good at chess. I take part in different chess competitions and tournaments.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Andrew is from Lviv.
2. Andrew has two brothers.
3. Andrew`s brother is thirteen and he is a schoolboy.
4. Andrew`s sister has two kids.
5. Andrew doesn`t have many relatives.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. How many members are in your family?
5. What are your interests?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “About myself”.**V. Speak on the topic “About Myself”.**

GRAMMAR REFERENCE
(TO BE, PRONOUNS, QUESTION WORDS)

TO BE
Affirmative Form

| Structure | | Examples |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| I | am | I am right. |
| He She It | is | He is a businessman. She is a teacher. It is winter now. |
| We You They | are | We are at work. You are my students. They are happy. |

Interrogative Form
(General Questions)

| Structure | | Examples |
|-----------|-------------------|---|
| Am | I | — Am I right? — Yes, I am./No, I'm not. |
| Is | he she it | — Is he a businessman? — Yes, he is./No, he isn't. — Is she a teacher? — Yes, she is./No, she isn't. — Is it winter now? — Yes, it is./No, it isn't. |
| Are | we you they | — Are we late? — Yes, we are./No, we aren't. — Are you my students? — Yes, you are./No, you aren't. |

Interrogative Form (Special Questions)

| Structure | | | Examples |
|--|-----|----------------------|---|
| Where What How old What colour Why How far Who | am | I? | Where am I? |
| | is | he? she? it? | What is he? How old is she? What colour is it? |
| | are | we? you? they? | Why are we here? How far are you? Who are they? |

Negative Form

| Structure | | Examples |
|-------------------|---------|--|
| I | am not | I am not right. (= I'm not). |
| He She It | is not | He is not a businessman. (= He isn't). She is not married. (= She isn't). It is not winter now. (= It isn't). |
| We You They | are not | We are not at work. (= We aren't). You are not my students. (= You aren't). They are not happy. (= They aren't). |

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns:

| Case | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| | Nominative | Object |
| Singular | I (я) you (ти) he / she / it (він, вона, воно) | me (мені, мене) you (тобі, тебе) him/her/it (його, її, йому, їй) |
| Plural | we (ми) you (ви) they (вони) | us (нас, нам) you (вас, вам) them (їх, їм) |

Possessive Pronouns

my, mine – мій, моє

your / yours – твій, ваш

his, his / her, hers / its – його / її / цього

our, ours – наш

their, theirs – їх

| Personal Pronouns | Possessive Pronouns | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | Прилягаючі | Абсолютні |
| I (я) | my (мій, моя, моє, мої) | mine |
| he (він) | his (його) | his |
| she (вона) | her (її) | hers |
| it (воно) | its (його, її) | its |
| we (ми) | our (наш, наша, наше, наші) | ours |
| you (ви) | your (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші) | yours |
| they (вони) | their (їх) | theirs |

Indicative Pronouns:

this – цей, ця

that – той, та

these – ці

those – ті

such – такий

same – такий самий

Reflexive Pronouns:

myself – я (сам),

yourself – ти (сам)

himself / herself / itself – він / вона / воно (сам)

ourselves – ми (самі)

yourselves – ви (самі)

themselves – вони (самі)

QUESTION WORDS

| Question Word | Example |
|---------------|---|
| What | What is your name? |
| | What? I can't hear you. |
| What...for | What did you do that for? |
| When | When did he leave? |
| Where | Where do they live? |
| Which | Which colour do you want? |
| Who | Who opened the door? |
| Whom | Whom did you see? |
| Whose | Whose are these keys? Whose turn is it? |
| Why | Why do you say that? |
| Why don't | Why don't I help you? |
| How | How does this work? |

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| How far | How far is Pattaya from Bangkok? |
| How long | How long will it take? |
| How many | How many cars are there? |
| How much | How much money do you have? |
| How old | How old are you? |
| How come | How come I can't see her? |

TASKS

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verb to be.

1. I ... a teacher. I ... at the Institute.
2. I ... from Ukraine. I ... Ukrainian.
3. My friend ... a teacher too. He ... in the dining hall.
4. We ... not at home, we ... at the classes.
5. He ... at the sea. He ... a sailor.
6. She ... in the office. She ... a manager.
7. You ... near the institute.
8. The cadets ... in the institute.
9. The teacher ... in the corridor.
10. Your father ... in his room.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verb to be.

1. What ... your name? – My name ... Helen Frank.
2. What your address? – My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway.
3. What ... your phone number? – My phone number 718-1930.
4. Where ... you from? – I... from New York.
5. I ... a midshipman.
6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
7. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she
8. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
10. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I
11. your sister a scientist? – No, She ... not a scientist, she ... a student.
- 12..... your brother at school? – Yes, he
13. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.
14. My sister ... at home.
15. ...this your computer? – Yes, it
16. She ... a manager.
17. This ... my office.
18. My uncle ...an office worker.
19. He ... at work.
20. Helen ... an accountant. She ... not a student. She ... at work now.

III. Make the sentences negative: to be (am, is, are) +not.

1. I ...at home.

2. She ... in the Institute now.
3. We ... in the classroom.
4. They ... at the lecture.
5. I ... with the lecturer now.
6. She ... in the barracks now.
7. They ...with the doctors of sciences.
8. We in the institute building.
9. He ...in the city centre.
10. You ... at the factory.

IV. Ask general questions.

1. I am in the dining hall.
2. We are near the institute building.
3. They are cadets of Institute of Naval Forces.
4. He is a midshipman.
5. She is an officer.
6. We are future officers.
7. You are an excellent lecturer.
8. She is a clever cadet.
9. They are on the top floor of the Institute.
10. The building is modern and new.

V. Ask the special questions.

1. This teacher is *forty years old*. (How old)
2. She is *at the higher educational establishment* now. (Where)
3. They are *cadets of Institute of Naval Forces*. (What)
4. I am *in the higher educational establishment*. (Where)
5. His name is *Nick*. (What)
6. He's a *teacher*. (What)
7. This midshipman is *seventeen*. (How old)
8. His name is *Ed Smith*. (What)
9. It is a *French* book. (What book).
10. The building is brown. (What colour)

VI. Translate into English using the verb "to be".

a)

1. Як вас звати? – Мене звати Анна.
2. Яка ваша адреса? Моя адреса: Оксфорд Стріт, 45.
3. Звідки ви родом? (... приїхала?) – Я з Лондона.
4. Хто він (на фотографії)? – Це мій батько.
5. Як його звати? – Його звуть Джон.
6. Де він? – Він в Лондоні.
7. Я – Мері, а це – Нік. Він мій брат. Йому 28 років, а мені 37 років. Ми з Одеси.
8. Я в інституті.
9. Мій брат – офіцер, а не інженер.
10. Моя сестра на роботі.
11. Він курсант.

12. Ви курсант? – Так, я курсант.
13. Моя сестра вдома.
14. Ми не в будівлі інституту. Ми на вулиці.
15. Мій брат – учений. Він в офісі.
16. Мама вдома? – Ні, вона на роботі.
17. Ваш брат вчений? – Ні, він військовий.
18. Твій друг на роботі? – Ні він вдома.
19. Твій двоюрідний брат курсант? – Так. – Він вдома? – Ні, він у вищому навчальному закладі.
20. Мій дідусь – офіцер. Він дуже розумний.

b)

1. Мене звати Марк. Я – викладач університету.
2. Мені 38 років. Я офіцер.
3. Я українка. Я з Києва.
4. Я – професор. А це – викладач.
5. Моє улюблене місце в інституті – це бібліотека.
6. Я перебуваю у вищому навчальному закладі.
7. Мій улюблений предмет – англійська мова.
8. Мій друг – матрос. Він не в навчальному корпусі, він в казармі.
9. Моя сестра медсестра.
10. Ми завжди зайняті, але ми дуже щасливі разом.
11. Хто це? – Це мій брат.
12. Який предмет це? – Це морська підготовка.
13. Яка кафедра це? – Це кафедра мовної підготовки.
14. Що це? – Це казарма.
15. Чому ви тут?
16. Це їдальня? – Так. Це гарна їдальня.
17. Де ваша кафедра? – Моя кафедра на першому поверсі.
18. Де спортзал? – Спортзал знаходиться на другому поверсі.
19. Де буфет? – Буфет знаходиться біля їдальні.
20. Де тренажерний зал? – Тренажерний зал знаходиться в спортзалі.

VII. Transform the sentences. There is an example at the beginning.

Example. The book is on the table.

A: Is the book on the table?

B: No, the book is not on the table.

1. The cadet is in the class.
2. The hostel is near the church.
3. The weight room is in the gym.
4. The snack bar is on the ground floor.
5. The correspondence department is near the hall.
6. The state university is in Kyiv.
7. The doctor of sciences is in the class.
8. The senior lecturer is in the canteen.
9. The scientific society is in the institute.
10. Her son is a Bachelor.

VIII. Insert in each blank the form of pronouns which you consider correct (I-me; we-us; you-you; he-him; she-her; it-it; they-them).

1. He is a midshipman. Show (he) ... a dining hall.
2. They our teachers. Say thanks (they)
3. We are Bachelors. Give (we) ... your diplomas, please.
4. This book is (she)
5. We have a concert today. I invite (you)
6. It is a foreign department. I see (it)
7. We are in the library. We like (it)
8. She is a good teacher. We like (she)
9. It is our government. Ask (it) ...about this.
10. It is a public institution. I like (it)

IX. Replace the personal pronouns with possessive pronouns.

1. This institute is (you) ____ .
2. The book is (I) ____.
3. The department is (we) ____.
4. The weight room is (she) ____.
5. Ivan and Clara are in the gym. This gym is (they) ____.
6. The bag is (he) ____.
7. These midshipmen are (she) ____ friends.
8. There is a church in our garden. The church is (we) ____.
9. This canteen is (we) ____.
10. This isn't my teacher. He's (you) ____.

X. Choose the correct form of pronouns in brackets.

1. What colour is (her/hers) institute?
2. They are in (their/them/ theirs) office.
3. Look at (me/ mine/my) new watch.
4. These books are (her/hers).
5. Do you like (you/your/yours) new weight room?
6. (Theirs/Their/Them) work is difficult.
7. It is not (you/your/yours) desk, it is (me/ mine/my).
8. (We/Our/Ours) department is the best.
9. (Their/Theirs/Them) students are foreigners.
10. He is a (us/our/ours) professor.

XI. Translate into English using personal and possessive pronouns in the appropriate form.

1. Ці книги не ваші, вони наші.
2. Хто це? – Це наш викладач.
3. Це його словник. А де ваш?
4. Мій олівець на стільці, а його – на парті.
5. Наш інститут знаходиться біля вашого офісу.
6. Його друг курсант зараз в нашому заочному відділені.
7. Їхня їдальня знаходиться в інституті.
8. Її батько – офіцер в нашому інституті.
9. Наші викладачі на кафедрі.

10. Ваш спортивний зал зручний.

XII. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate question-word.

1. _____ do you live? – I live in Paris.

2. _____ is that man? – He is my teacher.

3. _____ do you go to the higher educational establishment? – By bus.

4. _____ do the banks open? – At nine o'clock.

5. _____ are you wearing that uniform? – Because I work in the international firm.

XIII. Transform the sentences below. There are three examples at the beginning.

Example. Look at the blue car over there. Where is it?

Look at the blue car over there. What colour is the car over there?

Look at the blue car over there. What is there?

1. The teachers are in the department.

2. The canteen is in the institute.

3. Her father is an officer.

4. The higher educational establishment is in Kyiv.

5. Our friends are at university.

6. There are lots of flowers in the church.

7. These cadets are from our institute.

8. Our teachers are senior lecturers.

9. The mess hall is over there.

10. The boys are in the weight room now.

UNIT II

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS



I. Read and translate the text:

Family is one of the most essential aspects of life. If you can build good relationships in a family, you will succeed in this with other people, too. In addition, harmonious family constitutes a part of personal happiness.

However, it is not always easy to get on well with all members of your family. Obviously, people may be in a bad temper, be nervous or lose their temper. As usual, people's mood is influenced by stressful situations at work or at school. However, other people can also make some impact.

For example, we may have problems at work or our boss punishes us for something. We can't deal with that and usually keep down, as we can't argue with our superior. So this negativity after work still exists inside us and we feel angry. We come back home and the first person we lash out at is always a member of our family.

We shout at them or begin to quarrel about silly things with them. Of course, we might feel guilty afterwards because our loved ones don't deserve this. It is not fair to treat them that way. However, we can't calm down and understand that before we hurt them.

The main reason why we do so is because we know they forgive us, anyway. Nevertheless, if you want to have good relationships with your family, you should try to control your emotions, listen to your parents and relatives, talk to them and try to share your thoughts and feelings with them not to take it out on them.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Family isn't one of the most essential aspects of life.
2. Harmonious family constitutes a part of personal happiness.
3. It is easy to get on well with all members of your family.
4. Negativity after work still exists inside us and we feel angry.
5. If you want to have good relationships with your family, you should try to control your emotions.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are your parents interested in?
2. Do you always agree with your parents?
3. Do you have any brothers or sisters? Are you alike or different?
4. Can you share your problems with your family? Why?

5. Do you have any family traditions? What are they?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “Family Relationships”.

V. Speak on the topic “Family Relationships”.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE
(PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)

PRESENT SIMPLE
Affirmative Form

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| I We You They | Subject + verb |
| He She It | Subject + verb + s(-es) |

Negative Form

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| I We You They | do not (don't) | + verb |
| He She It | does not (doesn't) | + verb |

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|------|------------------------|--------|
| Do | I we you they | + verb |
| Does | he she it | + verb |

Special Questions

| | | | |
|--|------|------------------------|--------|
| <i>Question words:</i> What/what kind How Where When Why How much/ How many | do | I we you they | + verb |
| | does | he she it | + verb |

Question to the subject

| | |
|--|---------------|
| WHO, WHAT + verb + s (es) <i>Example, Who writes?</i> | verb + s (es) |
|--|---------------|

Typical time expressions used with the Present Simple:

Always, sometimes, often, usually, every day

TASKS

I. Put the verbs in the 3rd form singular.

1) sell, 2) buy, 3) pay, 4) tell, 5) speak, 6) have, 7) do, 8) think, 9) take, 10) give, 11) go, 13) get, 14) fix, 15) understand, 16) know, 17) bring, 18) make, 19) run, 20) come.

II. Make these sentences interrogative and negative

1. They listen to the news in the evening.
2. He spends all his money on books.
3. Mother wakes me up at seven o'clock in the morning.
4. In summer we swim in the lake every day.
5. My friend teaches at the University.
6. I take a long walk every day.
7. She gets on well with her friends.
8. My parents want to buy new furniture.
9. She cuts her hair every month.
10. The old woman feels very cold.
11. Our father works in an office and comes home for lunch.
12. Our director signs many papers every day.
13. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon.
14. His brothers work hard all day, and want to rest in the evening.
15. The postman brings letters three times a day.

III. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Present Simple.

1. It (to awake) my interest to economics.
2. She always (to get) good marks in English.
3. My studies (to begin) at half past eight.
4. I (to think) economy is a promising field.
5. Hard work usually (to lead) to good success.
6. My working day (to last) six hours.
7. He (to speak) English quite fluently.
8. Everybody (to know) that they (to watch) TV every evening.
9. The swimming bath (to open) at 9.00 and (to close) at 18.30 every day.
10. What time (the banks / close) in Britain?
11. The sun (to rise) in the East.
12. Bad students never (to work) hard.
13. It often (to snow) in winter.
14. She (to say), she (to hear) nothing.
15. My friend (to go) there nearly every week.

IV. Complete the dialogue by putting the verbs into the correct form.

Brian: I need to speak to Gina about this new publicity brochure. (you / know) where she is?

Diana: She – (not/work) on Fridays. She only – (have) a part-time job now.

Brian: Right. When – (she/come) to the office?

Diana: Well, she – (come) in from Monday to Thursday, but she – (not/stay) all day. She usually – (start) at 9.00 and – (go) home at about 2.15.

V. Put the words (underlined) into the Singular and make other changes if necessary.

1. They know the town well and can show you the way to the theatre.
2. My friends live in Kyiv, they study at the University.
3. Do these boys go to school in the morning or in the afternoon?
4. They want to buy some English books which they need for their work.
5. These girls sing well but they cannot play the piano.
6. Housewives work very much at home.
7. Two of my friends work at this plant, they are engineers.
8. These little girls like when their brothers play with them.
9. Children spend a lot of time out-of-doors.
10. My cousins have families of their own.
11. My sisters have breakfast at 8 o'clock and then they go to school. They return home only at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
12. They go to the library twice a month.
13. Their teachers tell them that they make many mistakes because they are not attentive at the lessons.
14. They go to work by bus and return home on foot.
15. Two of my sisters are married, their husbands are workers.

VI. Translate the following sentences.

1. На заняттях ми читаємо, перекладаємо англійські тексти, робимо різні вправи.
2. Вони не йдуть додому після уроків, вони йдуть до бібліотеки.
3. Ви багато працюєте над англійською мовою ?
4. Я не розумію це правило.
5. Чи займається твій друг спортом?
6. Мій брат не хоче вступати до інституту. Він хоче працювати.
7. Коли ми робимо помилки, наш вчитель виправляє нас.
8. Моя сестра добре співає і танцює.
9. Спочатку подумай, а потім скажи.
10. В погану погоду я не виходжу на прогулянку.
11. Я не люблю чай з лимоном. Я люблю бутерброди з яйцем та сиром.
12. Взимку темніє дуже рано.
13. Я не пам'ятаю нові слова.
14. Деякі наші студенти живуть в гуртожитку.
15. В тебе не забере багато часу, щоб дістатись до інституту.

VII. Insert the auxiliary verbs in general questions.

- 1.... you like your future speciality?
- 2.... he take the shortest way to the University?

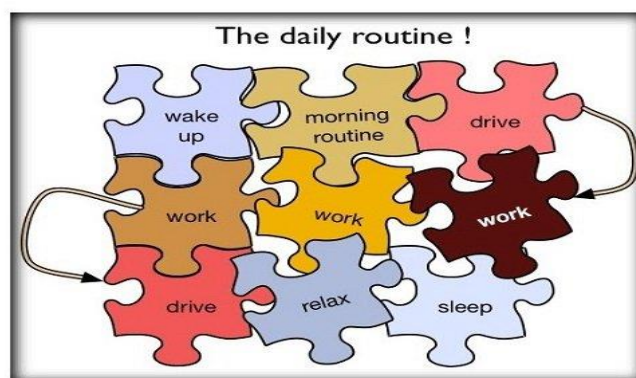
- 3.... they work five days a week?
- 4.... he teach English?
- 5.... our Institute train specialists for various branches of economics ?
- 6.... you listen to the news in the evening?
- 7.... you read newspapers in the morning or in the evening?
- 8.... it often rain in summer?
- 9.... you go in for sports?

VIII. Put special questions to underlined words.

1. This artist draws very good pictures.
2. The students of our group know English well.
3. About four thousand students study at our Institute.
4. My sister winds up her watch in the morning.
5. We know this young man.
6. My brother can drive a car.
7. The results of the competition are good.
8. He is a doctor.
9. I go to the cinema once a month.
10. I have my breakfast at half past seven.

UNIT III

DAILY ROUTINE



I. Read and translate the text:

Life being dynamic and saturated, my typical working day is full of activities. Everyone is recommended to plan his common day as it is very helpful. We can save time and even money when our daily routine is scheduled approximately, at least.

Of course, everyone has their own responsibilities at home. For example, a dad is the person who earns money. Mother usually does housework: prepares food, cleans the house. Children have simple responsibilities: wash the dishes, dust the furniture.

Being not an early riser, I always get up at 7.30. Then I go to the bathroom to have a shower and to clean my teeth. At 8 o'clock I have breakfast. It usually consists of two sandwiches, an egg and a cup of tea or coffee. After that I get dressed and left home for the university. As a rule, it takes me half an hour to get there. My study begins at 9 a.m. and ends at 4 or 5 p.m. I have lunch at 2:30 p.m. On the way home I visit a neighboring store to buy some food. When I get home I cook dinner. Then I have a meal. In the evening I usually have a rest, watching TV or reading books. Sometimes I play computer games or surf the Net. At 10 o'clock I prepare for sleep. I go to bed at half past 10 or at 11 p.m.

So, my weekdays seem to be a boring bit, but on holidays I get the whole nine yards.

Frankly speaking, I haven't enough time for hobby during weekdays, so my weekend is devoted to knitting or cross stitching.

It is very important to have a good sleep before a coming day, because it will be full of events.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Life is dynamic and saturated.
2. It isn't very helpful to plan a common day.
3. Everyone has their own responsibilities at home.
4. Children have simple responsibilities: wash the dishes, dust the furniture.
5. It isn't so important to have a good sleep before a coming day.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What time do you get up?
2. What do you do in the morning?

3. Do you have to cook your dinner yourself?

4. What do you do after dinner?

5. How do you spend your evenings?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “My Daily Routine”.

V. Speak on the topic “My Working day”.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE **(NOUNS; POSSESSIVE CASE)**

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

1. To make regular nouns plural, add **-s** to the end.

cat – cats

house – houses

2. If the singular noun ends in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z**, add **-es** to the end to make it plural.

truss – trusses

bus – buses

marsh – marshes

lunch – lunches

tax – taxes

blitz – blitzes

3. In some cases, singular nouns ending in **-s** or **-z**, require that you double the **-s** or **-z** prior to adding the **-es** for pluralization.

fez – fezzes

gas – gasses

4. If the noun ends with **-f** or **-fe**, the **f** is often changed to **-ve** before adding the **-s** to form the plural version.

wife – wives

wolf – wolves

Exceptions:

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs

5. If a singular noun ends in **-y** and the letter before the **-y** is a **consonant**, change the ending to **-ies** to make the noun plural.

city – cities

puppy – puppies

6. If the singular noun ends in **-y** and the letter before the **-y** is a **vowel**, simply add an **-s** to make it plural.

ray – rays

boy – boys

7. If the singular noun ends in **-o**, add **-es** to make it plural.

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

Exceptions:

photo – photos

piano – pianos

halo – halos

With the unique word *volcano*, you can apply the standard pluralization for words that end in -o or not. It's your choice! Both of the following are correct:

volcanoes

volcanos

8. If the singular noun ends in **-us**, the plural ending is frequently **-i**.

cactus – cacti

focus – foci

9. If the singular noun ends in **-is**, the plural ending is **-es**.

analysis – analyses

ellipsis – ellipses

10. If the singular noun ends in **-on**, the plural ending is **-a**.

phenomenon – phenomena

criterion – criteria

11. Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.

sheep – sheep

series – series

species – species

deer –deer

You need to see these nouns in context to identify them as singular or plural. Consider the following sentence:

Mark caught one fish, but I caught three fish.

Irregular Nouns

Irregular nouns follow no specific rules, so it's best to memorize these or look up the proper pluralization in the dictionary.

child – children

goose – geese

man – men

woman – women

tooth – teeth

foot – feet

mouse – mice

person – people

POSSESSIVE CASE

The Possessive case is used to express that something belongs to someone or to show a relationship between two or more people. We show this ownership by adding an **apostrophe** and an **s** to the noun if the noun is a person or an animal. We use the word "**of**" if there is a relation between two or more things.

With **persons and animals**:

Singular: **'s**

This is Tom's bike.

Plural: **s'**

These are the boys' bikes.

This is Kathy's mother.

This is the girls' mum.

's with irregular plural forms: These are our children's cell phones.

's or s' with people's names ending in "s": This is Charles' / Charles's car.

To express an ownership for two or more people put the 's to the final name:
This girl is Ken and Bob's sister.

With **things**: **of**

The colour **of** the table is black.

The second chapter **of** this book.

TASKS

I. Make the plural form of the nouns.

University, teacher, lecturer, library, day, play, man, freshman, establishment, government, department, degree, woman, child, gym, society, manager, representative, customer, life, half, mouse, text-book, passer-by, ability, responsibility, city, company, source, tooth, foot, sheep, son-in-law, salesman

II. Make the singular form of the nouns.

Professions, institutions, representatives, mice, shelves, canteens, knives, women, cities, churches, parties, freshmen, geese, feet, sheep, lecturers, hosts, plays, families, employees, teeth, children.

III. Open the brackets.

1. Your profession (to be) very useful.
2. These things (to be) foreign.
3. The cadets (to be) hard-working.
4. What (to be) the news?
5. The money (to be) mine.
6. The information (to be) useful.
7. His clothes (to be) new.
8. The trousers (to be) long.
9. There (to be) many people there.
10. These people (to be) clever.
11. Her goods (to be) useful.
12. Her savings (to be) in the bank.
13. Maths (to be) an interesting subject.
14. Time (to be) money.
15. The police (to be) near his house.
16. Mothers-in-law (to be) in the room.
17. Four deer (to be) near the pond.
18. Money (to be) on the table.
19. My knowledge (to be) little.
20. The advice (to be) clever.

IV. Change the sentences into plural.

1. This man is at work.
2. The cadet is at University.
3. The midshipman is in the library.
4. This is a new establishment.

5. This child is at school.
6. The sheep is white.
7. The foot is ill.
8. The woman is beautiful.
9. The tooth is bad.
10. The goose is near my house.

V. Translate into English.

1. Професія військовослужбовця – важлива.
2. Українські люди – добрі.
3. Порада – хороша.
4. Товари – нові.
5. Ці міста знаходяться в Україні.
6. Керівники – в кімнаті.
7. Діти – на вулиці.
8. Поліція – в місті.
9. Гроші – в гаманці.
10. Час – гроші.
11. Знання – необхідні в будь-якій роботі.
12. Новини – актуальні.
13. Люди знаходяться в місті.
14. Одяг – іноземний.
15. Цей інститут знаходиться в Одесі.

VI. Change the word combinations into the Possessive case.

1) The bag of his mother, 2) the dining hall of the cadets, 3) the address of the officer, 4) the documents of the captain, 5) the books of the women, 6) the tasks of the midshipmen, 7) the life of businessmen, 8) the house of the parents, 9) the flats of the employees, 10) the letters of the boss.

VII. Rewrite these sentences using 's, s', or just an apostrophe (').

1. This bicycle is for a sportsman. – This is a sportsman's bicycle.

2. This pen belongs to the teacher.
3. He describes the career of the scientist.
4. That's a job for an advertising manager.
5. These books belong to the junior students.
6. This is a club for women.
7. It's a school for girls.
8. This is the degree for graduates.
9. This certificate belongs to James.
10. That paper belongs to Doris.

VIII. Answer the questions using the words in brackets in the Possessive Case.

1. Whose document is this? (Mr. Brown)
2. Whose money is that? (her employee)
3. Whose work is this? (the scientist)
4. Whose notebooks are these? (the cadets).

5. Whose letter is that? (Captain)
6. Whose coffee is this? (father)
7. Whose papers are those? (teacher)
8. Whose books are these? (the lecturer).

UNIT IV HOBBIES AND FREE TIME



I. Read and translate the text:

Every person needs some free time, be it a kid or an adult. Most schoolchildren and employees usually rest at weekend. This is the best time for relaxing and doing what you like. Evenings of weekdays also offer some free time.

When I get back from school, I eat something quick and do my homework. After that I'm free to meet up with friends, to play computer games or to draw, which is my hobby. Sometimes, I play volleyball or other active games with my friends at the school playground. In summertime I also like playing ping-pong and I'm rather good at it. Weekends are a bit different.

My parents usually give me some pocket money each week. I try to spend them reasonably. During the week I pay for lunch at the school canteen. Sometimes I need to buy some stationery.

At weekends I go out with my friends. Sometimes we go to the cinema, sometimes to the pizza place. However, my favourite pastime at weekends is bowling. I like this game. I think it is not only entertaining but also social. Bowling unites like-minded people and gives a chance to communicate with good friends, instead of sitting in front of the computer.

I don't mind computer games, but they can get addictive and certainly spending long hours in front of the screen is not healthy. It influences eyesight and brain activity. I keep in touch with some friends through social networks or chats, but I understand that real life communication is much better. Apart from seeing friends, I spend my free time with my family members and relatives, especially on special occasions. On birthdays, anniversaries, public holidays we have family gatherings at my grandma's place.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Every person needs some free time.
2. Weekday is the best time for relaxing and doing what you like.
3. Evenings of weekdays also offer some free time.
4. My favourite pastime at weekends is bowling.
5. On birthdays, anniversaries, public holidays we don't have family gatherings.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What's your favourite free-time activity?
2. What sports are you good at?

3. Which after-school club are you interested in doing?
 4. What new activity would you like to learn?
 5. What do you enjoy doing at the weekend?
- IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “My Free Time”.**
- V. Speak on the topic “Hobbies and Free Time”.**

GRAMMAR REFERENCE
(COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES;
WORDS: SOME / ANY / NO)

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Most **descriptive adjectives** in English form three levels of comparison: **regular (positive), higher (or comparative), and the highest (or superlative).**

| Formation of comparative degree of one-syllable adjectives is formed with a suffix <i>-er</i>. | | |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Positive | Comparative | Example |
| clean | cleaner | She thinks his house is <u>cleaner</u> than his garden. |
| easy | easier | Sometimes it is <u>easier</u> to agree than to argue. |
| narrow | narrower | Streets of my city are <u>narrower</u> than in Kyiv. |
| Formation of superlative degree of one-syllable adjectives is formed with a suffix <i>-est</i> and definite article <i>the</i>. | | |
| Positive | Superlative | Example |
| serious | the most serious | This is <u>the most serious</u> event in April. |
| Formation of a comparative degree of polysyllabic adjectives is formed with the help of a word <i>more</i>. | | |
| Positive | Comparative | Example |
| expensive | more expensive | She thought that these shoes were <u>more expensive</u> . |

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| tired | more tired | Her daughter is <u>more tired</u> than her son. |
| comfortable | more comfortable | Can he find <u>more comfortable</u> place to work? |
| Formation of a superlative degree of polysyllabic adjectives is formed with the help of a word <i>most</i> and definite article <i>the</i>. | | |
| Positive | Superlative | Example |
| serious | the most serious | This is the most serious event in April. |

Exceptions

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| good | better | the best |
| bad | worse | the worst |
| little | less | the least |
| many, much | more | the most |
| far | farther/further | the farthest/the furthest |
| old | elder | the eldest |

WORDS: SOME / ANY / NO

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| Some | in positive sentences 1) with plural countable nouns(<i>e.g. books, workers, companies, days</i>) 2) with uncountable nouns (<i>e.g. water, money, advice, oil, equipment, staff, information</i>) | 1) We have some questions . 2) There's some coffee on the table. |
| Some | in offers and requests | Would you like some tea and some biscuits ? |

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| Any | in negative sentences and questions 1) with plural countable nouns 2) with uncountable nouns | 1) We don't use any computers here. 2) There isn't any information about the flight. 3) Do you have any details of the meeting? |
| Any | in positive sentences | Anyone can tell you about it |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| No= not any | in negative meaning 1) with plural countable nouns 2) with uncountable nouns | 1) There aren't any computers here. 2) There is no cheese in the fridge. |
|--------------------|--|---|

TASKS

I. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives.

Old, bad, cold, yellow, loud, clean, large, comfortable, practical, modern, good, small, careful, interesting, difficult, weak, important, easy, fat, low.

II. Put the adjectives in brackets into the required degrees of comparison.

1. The twenty second of December is the (short) day of the year.
2. His plan is (practical) than yours.
3. You are much (well) today.
4. I have (little) experience than you.
5. Oleg is the (good) of my friend.
6. This book is (interesting) than the last one I read.
7. Why do you take the (far) way home?
8. London is the (large) city in England.
9. There is (much) snow today.
10. This student speaks English (good) than you.

III. Compare the objects according to the given example.

Example: A lemon – an apple (sour).

A lemon is sourer than an apple.

1. The Black Sea – the White Sea (warm).
2. Oil – water (light).
3. Butter – caviar (cheap).
4. Stone – wood (heavy).
5. Carrots – cucumbers (useful).
6. China – Japan (large).
7. Meat – vegetables (expensive).
8. Japanese – Spanish (difficult).

9. The Indian Ocean – The Arctic Ocean (warm).

10. Africa – Europe (hot).

IV. Choose the right variant.

1. This building is very high. Actually it's building in the town.

a) more higher

b) the highest

c) higher

2. Philip is so quiet and obedient He is child I have ever met.

a) well-behaved

b) the best-behaved

c) better-behaved

3. I have known Liz for years. She is than her sister Jane.

a) far more serious

b) a bit serious

c) not so serious

4. I don't know much but he knows than I do.

a) less

b) even little

c) even less

5. Can you tell me the shortest way to bookstore?

a) the nest

b) the nearest

c) the nearer

6. I like both football and baseball but I prefer

a) the last

b) the latter

c) the least

7. This dress is expensive than that one.

a) a bit less

b) the least

c) not so

8. Paul is very smart; in fact he is boy among his classmates.

a) more intelligent

b) the most intelligent

c) as intelligent

9. The nights in summer are the nights in winter.

a) not as long as

b) as long as

c) longer

10. I am sure a trolleybus is a metro.

a) as convenient as

b) not as convenient as

c) more convenient as

11. Ben doesn't work very hard; Bill works

a) the hardest

- b) more harder
- c) harder

12. There are not so many hot days this July. In fact there are of them this summer.

- a) the least
- b) less
- c) fewer

13. My elder brother is three years than I.

- a) older
- b) elder
- c) the oldest

14. We'd like to buy a new house, but new houses are than older ones.

- a) much more expensive
- b) the most expensive
- c) expensive

15. He didn't want anyone to see him so he took a seat in corner of the room.

- a) the far
- b) the father
- c) the farthest

V. Open the brackets, using the proper degree of comparison of the adjective.

1. Odesa is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.
3. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.
4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
5. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar.
6. Ukraine is a very (large) country.
7. Which country is (large): the United States or Canada?
8. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
9. Kyiv is the (large) city in Ukraine.
10. The London underground is the (old) in the world.

11. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Kyiv than in any other city of Ukraine.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Я думаю, що наш учитель англійської мови був дуже терплячий.
2. Наш старий лікар був завжди зайнятий. Наш новий лікар більш зайнятий.
3. Моя вчителька з німецької мови – найенергійніша людина.
4. Ми знаємо, твій сусід знизу – дуже нудна людина.
5. Я вважаю, що твій дідусь – найщедріша людина, яку я будь-коли зустрічав.
6. Годинник у Рональда точний, але годинник його тітки точніший.
7. Вона купила годинник у Швейцарії, бо вона вважає, що швейцарські годинники найточніші у світі.

8. Цей телевізійний фільм набагато гірший, ніж сьогоднішній фільм.
9. Яка найкумедніша телевізійна програма?
10. Це були найщасливіші дні в житті.
11. Це дуже легка задача. Дайте мені більш складну задачу.
12. Улітку дні довгі, а ночі короткі.
13. 22 червня – найдовший день.
14. У липні дні коротші.
15. У грудні дні найкоротші.
16. «Четвірка» – добра оцінка, але «п'ятірка» краща.
17. «П'ятірка» – найкраща оцінка.
18. Найгірша оцінка – «двійка».
19. Твоя сукня, звичайно, дуже красива, але моя сукня красивіша.
20. Мій тато – високий чоловік.

VII. Complete the sentences with some, any, no.

1. Do you have _____ change?
2. Let's buy _____ stamps.
3. This bank doesn't have _____ money.
4. I'm so sorry but there aren't _____ cheese left. I must go to the shops.
5. Do you know _____ famous people?
6. Our manager doesn't speak _____ foreign languages.
7. Look! I have bought _____ nice books.
8. Thank you, but I don't want _____ help from you.
9. Would you like _____ tea after meal?
10. There is _____ salt in your soup.

VIII. Choose the best word for each sentence.

1. Over there, I can see a house, a lake and _____ *any/some* trees.
2. Are there _____ *any/some* banana trees in Scotland?
3. There aren't _____ *any/some* messages for me.
4. Is there _____ *any/some* coffee left?
5. I've just made _____ *any/some* mistakes.
6. Can I get you _____ *any/some* food?
7. Are there _____ *any/some* good Indian restaurants in Oxford?
8. I'd like _____ *any/some* sandwiches, please.
9. I wonder If there's _____ *any/some* chicken left, could you put it in the freezer, please.
10. My friend didn't make _____ *any/some* reports.

UNIT V TOURISM AND TRAVELLING



I. Read and translate the text:

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of travelling. Travelling by air it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other means. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper.

Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many sights in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases.

A very popular means of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not as popular in our country as abroad.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Not all people are fond of travelling.
2. There are various means of travelling.
3. Travelling by air it is more comfortable, more convenient and quicker than any other means.
4. Travelling by ship isn't so popular now.
5. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people in our country.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What's the fastest way of travelling?
2. What are the advantages of travelling by train?
3. What are the advantages of travelling by car?
4. What is your attitude to hiking?
5. Have you ever travelled by ship?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “My Last Trip”.

V. Speak on the topic “Tourism and Travel”.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

(PAST SIMPLE TENSE)

PAST SIMPLE

Affirmative Form

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| I We You They | II form of the verb (went) work + ED |
| He She It | |

Negative Form

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|------|
| I We You They | didn't | work |
| He She It | | |

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| Did | I we you they he she it | work |
|-----|---|------|

Special Questions

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|--------|
| <i>Question words:</i> What / what kind Where When Why How How much/ How many Which Whose Whom | did | I we you they he she it | work ? |
|--|-----|---|--------|

Question to the subject

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| WHO (WHAT) | II form of the verb work+ED ? |
|---------------|----------------------------------|

Typical time expressions used with the Past Simple:

Yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, last (week), previous

TASKS

I. Give the forms of the Past Simple.

To write, to drink, to speak, to think, to choose, to prepare, to come, to go, to be, to begin, to exist, to become, to show, to have, to do, to make, to find, to save, to know, to rise, to lie, to live, to strike.

II. Give the Negative and Interrogative forms of the Past Simple.

1. Bob came home late.
2. She gave them her dictionary.
3. He took a shower.
4. Ann brought me a new magazine.
5. He left for London on Monday.
6. He opened the window before classes.
7. Ann translated a lot of foreign letters last week.
8. I finished work at five o'clock.
9. He lived in Kyiv three years ago.
10. They returned home in the evening.
11. It heavily rained on Sunday.
12. My friend lay in the sun last summer.
13. I played chess with him yesterday.
14. She spoke English fluently.
15. He paid the money yesterday.
16. She remembered every word.
17. She got an excellent mark.
18. My parents met me at the station.
19. You thought he was right.
20. They admired her singing very much.

III. Use the verbs below to complete the sentences. Some of the sentences are positive, some are negative, and some are questions.

to accept, to complain, to hire, to place, to realize, to study, to visit

1. Oh, I'm sorry to disturb you. I ... you had a visitor.
2. ... you ... economics when you were at University?
3. She ... because the salary was too low.
4. Last week a number of customers ... about slow service.
5. ... you ... the Acropolis when you were in Greece?
6. I am writing with reference to the order I ... with you last week.
7. At last year's launch party, who ... you ... to do the catering?

IV. Write the words in the correct order.

1. film? / like / you / Did / the
2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people

3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good
4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at
5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy
6. party / on / your / go / Saturday? / he / Did / to
7. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see

V. Correct the sentences.

1. Did he went to school yesterday?
2. Why did you to go home early?
3. Where you did learn English?
4. Did she works today?
5. What do you this yesterday?
6. Did they last night phone you?

VI. Translate the following sentences into English, using the Past Simple Tense.

1. Я подивився на дошку і переписав нові слова.
2. Де ви жили минулого року? Я жив у Києві.
3. Ми вчора не обговорили багато питань.
4. Коли ви в останній раз обговорювали правила дорожнього руху?
5. Вони відповіли на багато листівок минулого місяця.
6. Дівчина зайшла до кімнати і стала біля вікна.
7. Я купив цей годинник п'ять років тому.

VII. Answer the questions.

1. Did you work or study yesterday?
2. Did you finish all work last week?
3. Did you announce about the meeting yesterday?
4. Did you speak English yesterday?
5. Did your foreign partners speak English on the phone?
6. Did the officer speak with you about the duties?
7. Did you go to the shop yesterday?
8. Where did you go one hour ago?
9. Did you get a message yesterday?
10. Who did you speak on the phone with yesterday?

VIII. Put questions to the subject. Start with the word "Who (What)".

1. The employees went home late.
2. She sold her car.
3. We bought some useful books.
4. The Commander communicated with the officers.
5. The customers exchanged the currency.
6. They started their own business.
7. The business went well.
8. The machine worked badly.
9. The lesson lasted long.
10. The topic included some new information.

UNIT VI

MY FUTURE PROFESSION



I. Read and translate the text:

My desire to serve my country is one that has developed over time through my experiences at home and in the community. Becoming an officer in the Navy would be both great honor and responsibility and one that I am prepared to undertake.

In order to make that statement, I first needed to better understand what life would be like as a Naval Academy midshipman and future Navy ensign. I had an action plan to find out more. First, I visited the Institute of Naval Forces of National University “Odessa Maritime Academy” program and talked to midshipmen and the officer staff about what life would be like as a midshipman. I also surfed the internet last summer to learn more about officer candidate training and future naval officership. I have spoken to several naval officers about my chosen career as a nuclear submarine officer and learned much about the responsibility and standards that will be demanded of me leading crew members driving, powering, and arming these advanced vessels. It is an awesome responsibility that I want to start with my enrollment at Institute of Naval Forces NU “OMA”. I have tried to fashion my life to work on increasing my responsibility and modeling selfless service to others that is the hallmark of a Navy officer. I am a caregiver for my brother Peter, who has a significant intellectual disability and autism. My parents both have jobs that require early starts and frequent travel, so I take care of Peter before and after school each day, and also help with his care on weekends and holidays. My care includes getting Peter to and from school, helping him get dressed, meal preparation, medications, and overall supervision for safety. There are aspects of this that are tough. It has meant that I can’t join clubs or sports that meet before or after school, that I have to stay patient and calm even when Peter is having a really difficult day, and that I always need to put his safety and well-being ahead of all else. The experience has taught me the importance of selfless service and leadership at home, and I have learned that service to others isn’t always easy or fun, but that it always the right thing to do.

I have also embraced increasing responsibility through scouting by obtaining the rank of Eagle Scout. It was in the Scouts, through service projects that benefited the community, face to face mentoring of younger scouts, and building a

cohesive and self-sustaining unit, that I learned that leadership was the way to serve others and to put their good before my own.

Becoming an officer and submariner in the Navy would be an honor and privilege. The years I have spent growing as a leader at home and in scouts has shown me the importance of service and I look forward to pursuing future service to my country starting as a midshipman at the Institute of Naval Forces of National University “Odessa Maritime Academy”.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Becoming an officer in the Navy would be both great honor and responsibility.

2. I didn't try to find the information about officer candidate training and future naval officership.

3. I didn't learn much about the responsibility and standards that will be demanded of me leading crew members driving, powering, and arming vessels.

4. I have also embraced increasing responsibility through scouting by obtaining the rank of Eagle Scout.

5. I look forward to pursuing future service to my country starting as a midshipman.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Was it difficult for you to make a choice of profession?

2. Did you consult your parents or teachers?

3. Are going to continue your family dynasty?

4. What subjects are interested in?

5. Is it important to make a right choice of profession?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “Choosing a Career”.

V. Speak on the topic “My Future Profession”.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE
(PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Subject + to be (am / is / are) + Verb + ing

Affirmative Form

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| I | am | working |
| We You They | are | working |
| He She It | is | working |

Negative Form

| | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| I | am not | working |
|---|--------|---------|

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| We You They | are not | working |
| He She It | is not | working |

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------|
| Am | I | working? |
| Are | we you they | working? |
| Is | he she it | working? |

Special Questions

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|----------|
| <i>Question words:</i> What/what kind How Where | am | I | working? |
| | are | we you they | working? |
| When Why How much/ how many | is | he she it | working? |

Question to the subject

Who (What) is + verb + ing? (Who is working?)

Present Continuous is used with such words as:

At present, at the moment, now, today, currently, at this time, at this period of time

TASKS

I. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. He is drawing.
2. She is playing chess.
3. I am watching television.
4. The girl is singing.
5. They are working.
6. We are having talks.
7. Mr. Brown is writing a letter.
8. We are learning English.

II. Write the questions and the short answers.

1. your dad / work / today / ?
Yes, __
2. you / have a good time / on holiday / ?
Yes, __
3. your mum / cook dinner / now / ?

No, __

4. your friends / play football / ?

No, __

III. Open the brackets using the Present Continuous.

1. The Collins (to visit) us tonight. So we are all very busy. Mother (to cook) and I (to clean) the house. Only grandfather (to do) absolutely nothing. He just (to read) a newspaper at the moment.

2. Hello, Susan. I (to write) to you from the most beautiful place on the planet, I think. I (to sit) on the bench in front of the ocean. It is really warm here. I (to visit) the planetarium today and tomorrow we (to go) to the mountains.

3. It seems like everything (to change). The cities (to become) bigger, technology (to develop) extremely fast. People (to get) more busy and it seems that we lose all human senses.

4. I have great plans for the following week. I (to go) to the museum on Monday with Nelly. On Wednesday I (to visit) my sister who came from her trip to India. On Thursday my mother and I (to go) shopping. And on Saturday we (to throw) a family party. It (to go) to be amazing.

IV. Use the Present Continuous instead of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. He (not to work), he (to watch) the TV program.

2. Kitty (to finish) her porridge.

3. Look, the sun (to rise).

4. John (to polish) his boots and his sister (to press) her dress.

5. It (to rain)? Yes, it (to rain) very hard.

6. The delegation (to leave) Moscow tomorrow.

7. Somebody (to talk) in the next room.

8. Who (to make) such a noise?

9. What you (to read) now?

10. The weather is fine. The sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing).

11. Somebody (to knock) at the door.

12. You (to go) anywhere tonight?

13. Why you (to speak) so fast? You (to make) a lot of mistake.

14. Who you (to wait for)?

15. I can't hear what they (to talk) about.

V. Use the verbs given in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tenses.

1. Why you (to work) so fast today? You usually (to walk) quite slowly. – I (to hurry), I am afraid to miss the train.

2. Cuckoos (not to build) nests. They (to use) the nests of other birds.

3. I always (to buy) lottery tickets but I seldom (to win).

4. You can't have the book now because my brother (to read) it.

5. Some people (to do) everything with their left hand.

6. Who (to make) the terrible noise? – It's my son.

7. How you (to feel)?

8. Switch on the light. It (to get) dark.

9. You (to understand) the rule?

10. The sun (to set) late in summer.
11. What you (to look for)? – We (to look for) our grandmother spectacles.
12. I (not to know) what he (to want).
13. What time she (to come) here as a rule? 14. Look, snow still (to fall).
15. It often (to rain) in October.

VI. Translate into English using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Курсанти складають екзамени. Не здіймайте галасу в коридорі.
2. Ви чуєте шум у коридорі?
3. Зачекайте хвилину, вони зараз вечеряють.
4. Послухайте, в сусідній кімнаті хтось плаче.
5. Восени птахи відлітають до теплих країн, а весною повертаються знову.
6. Кого ти чекаєш? – Я чекаю свою подругу.
7. Маленькі діти їдять 4-5 разів на день.
8. Кажуть, що він повертається завтра.

VII. Fill in the verbs in brackets in Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. What is he doing? He ____ at his desk. (**sit**)
2. Listen, someone ____ at the door. (**knock**)
3. On my way home I usually ____ to drink a cup of coffee. (**stop**)
4. Architects ____ plans of the buildings. (**make**)
5. Look at Betty: she ____ the piano. (**play**)
6. At this moment I ____ my pupils' exercises. (**correct**)
7. Where are you? I ____ my lessons in the study. (**prepare**)
8. She ____ a lot of money. (**earn**)
9. Chris ____ near the table. (**stand**)
10. We often ____ tea for breakfast. (**take**)
11. William ____ to our workshop on Mondays. (**come**)
12. Let's wait a moment still. Tom ____ soon. (**come**)
13. I must run home, mother ____ for me. (**wait**)
14. The telephone often ____ during supper. (**ring**)
15. Stephen ____ a cigarette now. (**smoke**)
16. It ____ hard at the moment. (**snow**)
17. I always ____ to my office early. (**go**)
18. Two and two ____ four. (**make**)
19. What are you doing here? I ____ for my book. (**look**)
20. It ____ in autumn. (**rain**)
21. Look, a man ____ across the street. (**run**)
22. Listen! Sting ____ ! (**sing**)
23. Henry's letters ____ by air mail. (**come**)
24. We ____ many roads nowadays. (**build**)
25. They usually ____ the ten o'clock bus. (**catch**)

VIII. Choose the verb from the list and use it in the correct form to complete the sentences in the Present Continuous tense. (There is one extra verb which you do not need!)

drive *become* *drink* *always/clean* *stay*
not/stop *live* *take* *have*

1. Granny ____ a nap, so be quiet!
2. They ____ in the hotel near the stadium, it is not far.
3. Ian ____ a shower, could you call back in five minutes?
4. Mike has already left, at this moment he ____ to work.
5. Today taxi drivers ____ at the opera house because of the roadworks.
6. Actually, I ____ a cup of tea now but I will be ready in a moment.
7. Holidays abroad ____ increasingly popular.
8. Dad ____ the car whenever I want to borrow it.

UNIT VII

HOUSING AND TYPES OF HOUSES



A home is a place that makes us feel secure and comfortable. So, it should be a place that is the most suitable place for us to rest after doing many activities at the day.

Housing is an important basic need that every individual has. There are various types of houses that are constructed to help us fulfill this need.

The type of house that someone lives in is dependent on various factors such as finances, region, preferences, size, durability among other things.

Types of Houses.

1. One type of house is a duplex. This is a house that has two floors built under the same roof. One person lives on the upper floor while another one lives on the ground floor.

2. Castles are also types of houses that are mostly used by kings and queens. Their walls are made of thick stone and have very high ceilings.

3. Bungalows are types of one storey houses. They are small in nature and usually have large verandas on the back or front.

4. Apartment is the type of house that you rent. It is found inside a large building consisting of other several apartments rented by other people.

5. There are also people who live in caravans/trailers. This is a type of vehicle that is attached to a truck or car that pulls it.

There are many types of houses in the world. There has been a shift in housing, and some traditional houses, such as huts, igloos and cottages are no longer popular.

In major cities, people can choose the types of accommodation depends on their own conditions and favorites. Some people prefer to living in a house, while others like apartments more than houses.

There are numerous advantages of living in an apartment, so many people think it is a good choice for accommodation. Firstly, apartments make some individuals live a simple life. For instance, people who live in an apartment do not take care to clean the staircase and yard, and there is no need to trim the lawn as well. Secondly, as we all know, apartments are more secure than houses. There are alarms and 24-hours video surveillance in apartments, and people who go on vacation just have one key and lock to take care. Finally, living in an apartment can afford people a sense of community. People can communicate with their neighbors about work, cooking and current affairs.

Granted, living in a house also has several merits. For example, the house can offer people much more spacious room and give them a sense of possession. For children, they have better opportunities to go outside to enjoy the natural sunshine and fresh air. Most importantly, people who live in houses can enjoy the peaceful circumstance and would not be disturbed by conflicts between them and their neighbors.

So, both options can be good or bad, depending on people`s own considerations.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Housing is an important basic need that every individual has.
2. There aren`t many types of houses.
3. The type of house that someone lives in isn`t dependent on various factors.
4. There are numerous advantages of living in an apartment.
5. Living in a house also has several advantages.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you have your own room?
2. What types of houses do people live in?
3. What are the advantages of living in a flat?
4. What are the advantages of living in a house?
5. What would you like to change in your house/flat?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “My Room”.

V. Speak on the topic “Housing and Types of Houses”.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE
(FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE)

FUTURE SIMPLE
Affirmative Form

| | |
|------|---------------|
| I | will work |
| We | |
| He | |
| She | |
| It | |
| You | |
| They | |

Negative Form

| | | |
|---|------------------|------|
| I We He She It You They | will not (won't) | work |
|---|------------------|------|

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|------|---|-------|
| Will | I we you they he she it | work? |
|------|---|-------|

Special Questions

| | | | |
|---|------|---|-------|
| <i>Question words</i> What/what kind How Where When Why How much/ how many | will | I we you they he she it | work? |
|---|------|---|-------|

Questions to the Subject

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| WHO, WHAT | Will + глагол ? (Who will study?) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|

Typical time expressions used with Future Simple

Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next day/week/month/year, the following day

TASKS

I. Open the brackets using the Future Simple.

I _____ (to be) at home. I _____ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home. We _____ (play). She _____ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I _____ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who _____ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we _____ (invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.

II. Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.

1. Amy's brother is thirteen. He _____ be fourteen on his next birthday.
2. I bought a lottery ticket, but I _____ win
3. My dad is thirty-nine. He _____ be forty on his next birthday.

4. My sister Mary is fifteen. She ____ be sixteen until next year.
5. My brother's clever. He ____ pass all his exams.
6. It's raining now. But it ____ be sunny later.
7. Debbie and Bob are always late. They ____ arrive until eight o'clock.

III. Open the brackets using the Future Simple.

Tomorrow John _____ (to get up) at seven. Then he _____ (to go) to school. He _____ (to have) dinner at one. He _____ (to come home) at three. Then he _____ (to play) in the yard. After that he _____ (to do) his homework.

IV. Ask questions to the following sentences and answer them in the negative.

1. We will go to the zoo on Sunday.
2. They will go to the park next Sunday.
3. My father will go to the country next month.
4. My friend will come to see me on Sunday.
5. You will see an interesting film over TV next week.

V. Make questions for the following sentences.

1. He will buy tickets tomorrow.
When _____?
2. Mike will go to the railway station in the afternoon.
Who _____?
3. Sally will go to the airport on Monday.
How _____?
4. I think the ticket will cost 100 pounds.
How much _____?

VI. Read the text.

a) Open the brackets in Future Simple.

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it ____ (be) Sunday, and all our family ____ (be) at home. I ____ (get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I ____ (do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I ____ (help) my mother in the kitchen and my father ____ (go) shopping. Then we (go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema.

After dinner my friends ____ (come) to me, and we ____ (play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother ____ (knit), my father ____ (watch) a concert on TV and I ____ (listen) to music or read a book. I know that I ____ (have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

b) Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud.

1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?
5. Who will come after dinner?

6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?
8. The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

VII. You are on an island. What do you think you'll do?

1. Will you live in a cave or in a village?

I think I'll live in a cave.

2. Will you sleep on the grass or in the tree?

I think I'll _____ .

3. Will you eat caterpillars or snakes?

-
4. Will you go fishing or collect fruit?

-
5. Will you wash in the sea or in the river?

-
6. Will you ride a horse or an ostrich?

-
7. Will you make friends with dolphins or with parrots?

-
8. Will you drink milk or water?

VIII. Fill in the verbs in brackets in Future Simple.

1. Miss Brown ____ a new list tonight. (**make**)
2. We ____ a policeman which road to take. (**ask**)
3. My wife ____ on you tomorrow. (**call**)
4. I ____ my lunch at twelve o'clock. (**have**)
5. He ____ here on Wednesday. (**be**)
6. He ____ at two o'clock tomorrow. (**come**)
7. The new park ____ a very great area. (**cover**)
8. We ____ the answer tomorrow. (**know**)
9. I hope we ____ him tonight. (**meet**)
10. When the thermometer is below zero water. (**freeze**)
11. She ____ her ticket the day after tomorrow. (**buy**)
12. We ____ for a long walk soon. (**go**)
13. A lift ____ us to the top floor of the hotel. (**take**)
14. I am afraid it ____ quite impossible. (**be**)
15. You ____ a three months' holiday this year. (**have**)

UNIT VIII WORLD CUISINES



I. Read and translate the text:

Most people have a routine set of foods that they like to eat. They might be typically North American dishes, but if you have any ethnic blood in your family or know foreigners, you've likely been exposed to a far more diverse range of world cuisine. Even if you feel like you don't really know international cuisine, you'd be surprised to learn that many of the foods we eat every day and consider a part of the average Ukrainian diet actually have their roots in countries much farther away. For example, pasta is pretty common in Ukraine, but both of these are more traditionally associated with Italian cuisine. However, even Italians can't claim they invented the noodle, which was likely a Chinese creation. Even this single example shows how the various cuisines of the world have borrowed from each other over time and have evolved through the years.

Different countries have different climates, soils and physical features (such as rivers or oceans), so different types of foods thrive there. For instance, you see a lot of fresh fish in the dishes of Japan and also the Caribbean. Although these two cuisines are very distinct, they are united by the fact that they've developed in island nations where fish is particularly abundant. Similarly, in coastal Canada, fish and other seafood is far more prevalent than in the Prairies. So it's not surprising that the cuisine of other countries is built around what is locally available and abundant in those areas. In fact, the types of foods that grow well and are easily available in any given region is one of the main factors that determines a culture's cuisine.

Trade also plays an important role in determining what foods are available in any given time and place. But there's more to international cuisine than just the types of foods that are locally available. Remember, someone has to cook this food and, as I'm sure you already know, the world is made up of an incredible amount of diverse cultures with even more diverse cooking traditions. Culture plays an important role in dictating a region's style of cooking. Religion also contributes a great deal to culture, and some religions have very specific guidelines for what should and should not be eaten. For instance, some Hindus don't eat beef because the cow is considered sacred. Some Muslims don't eat pork because, among other reasons, it's considered unclean. And some Jewish people don't eat shellfish or pork for the same reasons. If you're a strict Catholic, you probably eat fish on

Fridays, which is another food-related religious tradition. So combinations of culture and local religions, which have been around for a long time, have helped to shape the types of dishes that are prepared in any given region. Keep in mind that throughout history, cultures and religions and the types of food that have been grown in given regions have changed.

Hopefully now you realize that some of what you might consider basic or ordinary dishes you eat everyday actually have a very interesting story involving the land (or water), crops, climate, and of course, the people, whose actions and movements allowed that dish to be on your plate today. Perhaps you'll look at your spaghetti and meatballs a bit differently now.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. The average Ukrainian diet actually has its roots in countries much farther away.
2. There isn't lot of fresh fish in the dishes of Japan and also the Caribbean.
3. The world is made up of an incredible amount of diverse cultures with even more diverse cooking traditions.
4. Combinations of culture and local religions haven't helped to shape the types of dishes.
5. Ordinary dish actually has a very interesting story involving the land (or water), crops, climate.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What world cuisines do you like?
2. What is your favourite dish?
3. Who cooks in your family? Can you cook?
4. Where do you usually have a bite?
5. What are the Ukrainian national dishes?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic "My Favourite Food".

V. Speak on the topic "World Cuisine".

GRAMMAR REFERENCE **(FUTURE FORMS)**

The **present continuous** is used to talk about arrangements for events at a time later than now. There is a suggestion that more than one person is aware of the event, and that some preparation has already happened.

E.g. I'm meeting Jim at the airport = Jim and I have discussed this.

I am leaving tomorrow. = I've already bought my train ticket.

We're having a staff meeting next Monday = all members of staff have been told about it.

The **present simple** is used to make statements about events at a time later than now, when the statements are based on present facts, and when these facts are something fixed like a time-table, schedule, calendar.

The plane arrives at 18.00 tomorrow.

She has a yoga class tomorrow morning.

When we use **going** in a phrase to talk about the future, the form is composed of three elements: the verb to be conjugated to match the **subject** + **going** + **the infinitive of the main verb**:

| | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------|--------------|
| Subject | + to be (conjugated) | + going | + infinitive |
|---------|----------------------|---------|--------------|

The use of **going** to refer to future events suggests a very strong association with the present. The time is not important, it is later than now, but the attitude is that the event depends on something in the present situation that we know about. Going is mainly used to refer to our plans and intentions or to make predictions based on present evidence.

E.g. Is Freddy going to buy a new car soon?

Are John and Pam going to visit Milan when they are in Italy?

I think Nigel and Mary are going to have a party next week.

TASKS

I. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. I John tomorrow.
a) see
b) am seeing
c) have seen
2. What this evening?
a) will you do
b) are you doing
c) have you been doing
3. Martha another baby in June.
a) is having
b) is going to have
c) will have
4. The train at half past six tomorrow morning.
a) is leaving
b) leaves
c) will leave
5. I probably be home late tonight.
a) will
b) am
c) was
6. Nobody what has happened to her.
a) is ever knowing
b) will ever know
c) is not knowing
7. I carry your bag?
a) will
b) shall
c) am

8. I you if you say that word again.
a) am hitting
b) will hit
c) am going to hit
9. I you tonight.
a) am phoning
b) will phone
c) am going to
10. 'You can have it for \$100.' 'OK. I it.'
a) am buying
b) will buy
c) am going to buy

II. Match the questions with the replies.

- a. Are you free on Saturday night?
b. What are your plans for the winter holidays?
c. What are the arrangements for the trip tomorrow?
d. Where is Lisa going? I must talk to her.
e. Are you going to be at the party on Sunday?
f. Do you still go out with Helen?

1. *Yes, I'm seeing her tomorrow.*
2. *No, I'm leaving on Friday morning.*
3. *Not really. I need to study for the test.*
4. *She'll be back in a minute.*
5. *I'm going to visit my friends.*
6. *We're leaving at 8 a.m.*

III. Fill in going to or will future.

1. I think Susan _____ in love with Mike. (fall)
2. John _____ to his new CD all evening. (listen)
3. It's late. I hope we _____ the bus. (not miss)
4. I think the police _____ the burglars. (arrest)
5. _____ the new words this time, Peter? (you learn)
6. Jane and Sue _____ a present for mum's birthday. (buy)
7. I hope you _____ me with the dishes, Julie. (help)
8. Next summer we _____ at a campsite near a lake. (probably stay)
9. We _____ to Scotland this summer. (go)
10. I promise, I _____ you tomorrow. (phone)
11. Maybe he _____ any time next weekend. (not have)
12. She _____ a baby next April. (have)
13. I hope the train _____ delayed. (not be)
14. They _____ the exam. (probably pass)
15. The sky is cloudy and grey. It _____. (rain)

IV. Open the brackets using the proper form of the verb. Pay attention to the use of future forms to express an action in the future.

1. The train _____ (to arrive) at 12:30.
2. We _____ (to have) dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.

3. It _____ (to snow) in Brighton tomorrow evening.
4. On Friday at 8 o'clock I _____ (to meet) my friend.
5. Paul _____ (to fly) to London on Monday morning.
6. Wait! I _____ (to drive) you to the station.
7. The English lesson _____ (to start) at 8:45.
8. Are you still writing your essay? If you _____ (to finish) by 4pm, we can go for a walk.
9. I _____ (to see) my mother in April.
10. Look at the clouds – it _____ (to rain) in a few minutes.
11. When they _____ (to get) married in March, they _____ (to be) together for six years.
12. You're carrying too much. I _____ (to open) the door for you.
13. Do you think the teacher _____ (to mark) our homework by Monday morning?
14. When I _____ (to see) you tomorrow, I _____ (show) you my new book.
15. After you _____ (to take) a nap, you _____ (to feel) a lot better.
16. I'm sorry but you need to stay in the office until you _____ (to finish) your work.
17. I _____ (to buy) the cigarettes from the corner shop when it _____ (to open).
18. I _____ (to let) you know the second the builders _____ (to finish) decorating.
19. Before we _____ (to start) our lesson, we _____ (to have) a review.
20. We _____ (to wait) in the shelter until the bus _____ (to come).
21. I'm very sorry Dr. Jones _____ (not be) back in the clinic until 2pm.
22. This summer, I _____ (to live) in Brighton for four years.
23. I don't think you _____ (to have) any problems when you land in Boston.
24. The baby should be due soon, next week she _____ (to be) pregnant for nine months.
25. By the time we get home, they _____ (to play) football for 30 minutes.
26. In three years I _____ (to live) in a different country.
27. When you _____ (to get) off the train, I _____ (to wait) for you by the ticket machine.
28. _____ (to take) your children with you to France?
29. This time next week I _____ (ski) in Switzerland!
30. Now I _____ (to check) my answers.

V. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the use of the Present Continuous to express an action in the near future.

1. Ми зараз дуже заклопотані, оскільки ми від'їжджаємо завтра.
2. Поїзди відходять і прибувають через 5 хвилин.
3. Делегація англійських вчителів прилітає (to arrive by plane) сьогодні ввечері до Києва.
4. Моя сестра приїжджає в суботу. Я мушу її зустріти.
5. В понеділок я складаю іспит з історії Англії.
6. Студенти складають екзамени два рази на рік.
7. Моя подруга влаштовує сьогодні вечірку.
8. Коли вони влаштовують вечірку, вони, як правило, запрошують всю нашу родину.

VI. Fill in the correct future tense - will future, going to or present simple.

1. The fridge is empty. _____ and get some food, please? (you go)
2. We have decided that we _____ dinner at a restaurant tomorrow. (have)
3. The weather report said that it _____ sunny tomorrow. (be)
4. Eva said that she _____ him anymore. (not date)
5. Tom, _____ with us next Saturday? (you hike)
6. We have to hurry. The train _____ in five minutes. (leave)
7. They are hungry. I _____ some milk and cornflakes for breakfast. (get)
8. We _____ some money to his charity organization. (probably donate)
9. I studied a lot for the exam. I _____ (not fail).
10. They announced that the shopping mall _____ on June 1st. (open)
11. It's a beautiful day today. I think I _____ to the beach today. (go)
12. He _____ us in English next year. (teach)
13. I feel very tired. I _____ (sleep).
14. I'm not sure if he _____ enough money to buy a new car next year. (have)
15. The world championships _____ next Sunday. (end)

VII. Fill in the correct future tense - will future, going to or present continuous.

1. They _____ (drive) to New York tomorrow morning.
2. I hope the weather _____ (be) nice.
3. I offered him this job. I think he _____ (take) it.
4. I promise I _____ (not tell) your secret to anyone.
5. Take your umbrella with you. It _____ (rain).
6. They _____ (play) cards this evening.
7. I _____ (go) to the cinema tomorrow.
8. They _____ (fly) to Seattle next summer holidays.
9. I _____ (invite) 50 people to the party, and I hope everyone (come).
10. That exercise looks difficult. I _____ (help) you.
11. _____ he (go) to the football match?
12. Are you sure they _____ (win) the match?
13. She probably _____ (stay) till Thursday.

14. He _____ (not leave) tomorrow.

15. We think he _____ (come) home late in the night.

VIII. Fill in the correct future tense - will future, going to or present continuous.

1. Tony ____ a friend tomorrow.(meet)

2. I think it ____ soon.(snow)

3. Perhaps I ____ New York one day.(visit)

4. What time ____ tomorrow?(leave/you)

5. Who ____ the next World Cup? (win)

6. I'm sure you ____ the exam next week. (not fail)

7. I ____ my parents at the week-end. (visit)

8. Don't touch that dog. It ____ you. (bite)

9. They ____ for a meal tonight.(come)

10. Look at those clouds, it ____.(rain)

UNIT IX SHOPPING

Shopping



I. Read and translate the text:

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money – you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and

of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality.
2. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.
3. Shopping isn't a great entertainment.
4. Department stores don't have different departments.
5. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Who usually does shopping in your family?
2. Do you like to go shopping?
3. What kinds of shops do you know?
4. Where do you usually buy clothes?
5. How often do you purchase things on the Internet?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic "Shopping".

V. Speak on the topic "Shopping".

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

(PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE; FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)

PAST CONTINUOUS

Subject + to be (was / were) + Verb + ing

Affirmative Form

| | | |
|-------------------|------|---------|
| I | was | working |
| We You They | were | working |
| He She It | was | working |

Negative Form

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| I | was not | working |
| We You They | were not | working |
| He She It | was not | working |

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|------|-------------------|----------|
| Was | I | working? |
| Were | we you they | working? |
| Was | he she it | working? |

Special Questions

| | | | |
|--|------|-------------------|----------|
| <i>Question words:</i> What/what kind How Where | was | I | working? |
| | were | we you they | working? |
| When Why How much/ how many | was | he she it | working? |

Question to the subject

Who (What) was + verb + ing? (Who was working?)

Past Continuous is used with such words as:

at that moment, at the same time, while, as, all morning / the whole morning, all night (long) / the whole night, all evening / the whole evening, all day (long) / the whole day

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Subject + will be + Verb + ing

Affirmative Form

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| I | will be working |
| We You They | will be working |
| He She It | will be working |

Negative Form

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| I | will not (won't) + be | working |
| We You They | will not (won't) + be | working |
| He She It | will not (won't) + be | working |

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Will | I + be | working? |
| Will | we + be you+ be they+ be | working? |
| Will | he+ be she+ be it+ be | working? |

Special Questions

| | | | |
|--|------|-------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Question words:</i> What/what kind How Where | will | I+ be | working? |
| | will | we+ be you+ be they+ be | working? |
| When Why How much/ how many | will | he+ be she+ be it+ be | working? |

Question to the subject

Who (What) will +be + verb + ing? (Who will be working?)

TASKS

I. Open the brackets using Past Continuous.

1. Around me people (to talk) Russian, Italian and English.
2. Arnold (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.
3. Alex (to look) at his watch.
4. All night long the stars (to glitter).
5. Elizabeth (to eat) and didn't raise her head.
6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.
7. The family (to prepare) for the party.
8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.
9. A few minutes later Edward (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.
10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

II. Put the verb into the correct form Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. Elena was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived. (arrive)
2. 'What _____ (you/do) this time yesterday?' I was asleep.
3. '_____ (you/go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
4. 'Was Elizabeth at the party last night?' 'Yes, she _____' (wear) a really nice dress.
5. How fast _____ (you/drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?
6. Damian _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not/look).

7. We were in a very difficult position. We _____ (not/know) what to do.

8. I haven't seen Peter for ages. When I last _____ (see) him, he _____ (try) to find a job in London.

9. I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody _____ (follow) me. I was frightened and I _____ (start) to run.

10. When I was young, I _____ (want) to be a bus driver.

III. Open the brackets using Past Continuous.

1. They (to write) the test at this time yesterday.

2. He (to work) in the garden from six till nine o'clock.

3. We (to watch) television the whole evening.

4. You (to play) chess at six o'clock?

5. You (to drink) tea at seven o'clock?

6. He (to draw) from three till five o'clock?

7. Who (to listen) to the radio at this time?

8. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday?

9. They (to skate) at five o'clock?

10. She (not to help) mother about the house from two till seven.

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. A: What (you, do) _____ when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. After I (find) _____ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) _____ to the police and (turn) _____ it in.

3. The doctor (say) _____ that Tom (be) _____ too sick to go to work and that he (need) _____ to stay at home for a couple of days.

4. Sebastian (arrive) _____ at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) _____ there. She (study, at the library) _____ for her final examination in French.

5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) _____ television. That's all she ever does!

6. A: I (call) _____ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) _____ there. Where were you?

B: I (work) _____ out at the fitness center.

7. When I (walk) _____ into the busy office, the secretary (talk) _____ on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) _____ at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) _____ methods to improve customer service.

8. I (watch) _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

9. Sharon (be) _____ in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not) _____.

10. It's strange that you (call) _____ because I (think, just) _____ about you.
11. The Titanic (cross) _____ the Atlantic when it (strike) _____ an iceberg.
12. When I entered the bazaar, a couple of merchants (bargain, busily) _____ and (try) _____ to sell their goods to naive tourists who (hunt) _____ for souvenirs. Some young boys (lead) _____ their donkeys through the narrow streets on their way home. A couple of men (argue) _____ over the price of a leather belt. I (walk) _____ over to a man who (sell) _____ fruit and (buy) _____ a banana.
13. The firemen (rescue) _____ the old woman who (be) _____ trapped on the third floor of the burning building.
14. She was so annoying! She (leave, always) _____ her dirty dishes in the sink. I think she (expect, actually) _____ me to do them for her.
15. Samantha (live) _____ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) _____ there when the Berlin Wall came down.

V. Use the verb in brackets in Future Continuous.

1. This time next Monday, I _____ in a huge office in New York. (work)
2. This time on Tuesday, Mary _____ on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe)
3. Don't make noise after midnight – I _____ soundly, I hope. (sleep)
4. Jackeline _____ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly)
5. Students _____ copies while he _____ the report. (make/ finish)
6. I _____ in my study library at 6 p.m tomorrow. (work).
7. This time next year we _____ the Pacific Ocean. (cross)
8. I _____ the dinner table while my mother _____ the meat. (lay / prepare)
9. You'll recognize Molly! She _____ a pink hat. (wear)
10. From 7 till 12 I _____ classes. (have)
11. _____ you _____ your bike this evening? (use)
12. My auntie and uncle _____ with us this weekend. (stay)
13. I _____ television from ten pm to midnight. (to watch)
14. This time on Friday I _____ on the beach. (to lie)
15. What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening? (to do)
16. _____ you _____ late tomorrow night? (to work)
17. Don't ring Greg up at 10am. He _____ his music lesson. (have)
18. The boys of our team _____ football tomorrow morning. (play)
19. It _____ probably _____ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain)
20. It is mid-autumn, the leaves _____ soon. (fall)

VI. Answer the questions in Future Continuous.

Example: What will Owen be doing? (drive to the seaside)

Owen will be driving to the seaside.

1. What will Zana be doing? (make a skirt)
2. What will Michael be doing? (swim in the Red Sea)

3. What will Paul's grandfather be doing? (work in the orchard)
4. What will Greg be doing at the University? (study languages)
5. What will Megan's mother be doing? (fly to Mumbai)
6. What will the singer be doing at the concert? (sing songs)
7. What will the journalist be doing? (interview the President)
8. What will the professor be doing next September? (reading lectures)

VII. Continue the sentences using Future Continuous.

Example: Don't call Greg at seven. (have a bath)

1. Don't call Greg at seven, he will be having a bath.
2. Don't leave the tiny newborn alone. (cry)
3. Don't call on Steven tonight. (pack)
4. Don't ring anybody up at six am. (sleep)
5. Don't wait for Melody tomorrow, (train)
6. Don't tell your Granny. (grumble)
7. Don't expect Molly to come on Saturday, (work)
8. Don't come to see Miranda after lunch. (typing her novel)
9. Don't send Molly any letters in July. (travel)

VIII. Translate the sentences using Future Continuous.

1. Сьогодні в кіно ти будеш сидіти зі мною.
2. Андрій чекатиме тебе біля гіпермаркету в 4.
3. Ти пообідаєш зі мною завтра? – У цей час я здаю іспит.
4. Цікаво, чим будуть зайняті діти, поки ми будемо насолоджуватися концертом.
5. Як я дізнаюся Тома? На ньому буде зелене пальто.
6. Цікаво, чи будемо ми всі ще зустрічатися через рік.
7. Якщо ти їй розкажеш, вона буде плакати.
8. Чим ти будеш зайнятий завтра о шостій?
9. Вже через годину Гриша буде працювати в городі.

UNIT X

SPORT AND GAMES



I. Read and translate the text:

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growing of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. Sport helps people to keep in good health.

Sport is very important in our life. It's popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in fitness clubs and gyms, and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sport competitions, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting articles about sportsmen and sport events, but they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have got physical training lessons twice a week. There are sports grounds and stadiums near many schools and school-children go in for sports outdoors. A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners.

There are summer and winter kinds of sports. The summer kinds of sports are, for example, swimming, athletics, football, volleyball, basketball and others. The winter kinds of sports are, for example, figure skating, skiing, ice hockey etc.

We all need to do exercises. Regular exercises give you more energy and make you feel and look better.

Among the popular sports in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating and others. You can choose a sport for any season and for any taste.

II. According to the text are these statements true or false?

1. Sport has been developing with the developing and growing of the mankind.
2. Sport makes people more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities.
3. Sport isn't popular among old people.
4. Pupils have got physical training lessons one time a week..

5. Regular exercises give you more energy and make you feel and look better.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your favourite kind of sport?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. What sports are the most popular with people in our country?
4. What outstanding sportsmen of our country do you know?
5. Why is it important to go in for sports?

IV. Make up your own dialogue on the topic “My Favourite Sport”.

V. Speak on the topic “Sport in Our Life”.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE
(PRESENT PERFECT TENSE)

PRESENT PERFECT

Affirmative Form

Subject + have / has + 3 form of the verb

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| I We You They | have + 3 form of the verb (worked / written) |
| He She It | has + 3 form of the verb (worked / written) |

Negative Form

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| I We You They | have not (haven't) | + 3 form of the verb |
| He She It | has not (hasn't) | + 3 form of the verb |

Interrogative Form

| | | |
|------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Have | I we you they | + 3 form of the verb |
| Has | he she it | + 3 form of the verb |

Special Questions

| | | | |
|--|------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Questions Words What/what kind How Where When Why How much/ How many | have | I we you they | + 3 form of the verb |
| | has | he she it | + 3 form of the verb |

Question to the subject

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| WHO, WHAT + HAS <i>Example</i> Who has written? What has worked? | 3 form of the verb? |
|---|---------------------|

Typical time expressions used with the Present Perfect:

| | |
|---|---|
| Just Already Ever Never Yet Lately Recently | Since For This year This month This day This week Today |
|---|---|

TASKS

I. Put the irregular verbs in the 3rd form. Translate and learn them.

1) sell, 2) buy, 3) pay, 4) tell, 5) speak, 6) have, 7) do, 8) think, 9) take, 10) give, 11) go, 12) get, 14) write, 15) understand, 16) know, 17) bring, 18) make, 19) run, 20) come.

II. Translate these sentences in English in Present Perfect Tense.

1) Я купив. 2) Я заплатив. 3) Я зробив. 4) Я взяв. 5) Я дав. 6) Я пішов. 7) Я отримав. 8) Я прийшов. 9) Я зрозумів. 10) Я знав. 11) Я написав. 12) Я приніс. 13) Я пробіг. 14) Я поговорив. 15) Я продав.

III. Make these sentences negative and interrogative.

- I have just seen him.
- I have already been to the laboratory.
- They have already finished breakfast.
- She already seen the sea and wants to go to the Carpathians.
- The bell has just gone.
- We have been there before.

IV. Choose the proper place of the adverb.

- He has not finished his work (yet).
- I have not received any letters from them (recently).
- Have you been to London (even)?
- She has spoken to him (already).
- The delegation has arrived (just).

6. She has not read very much (recently).
7. I have met her (never).
8. Have you read this book (yet)? - No, I have begun it (just).
9. I have seen him at lectures (never).
10. She has not seen this film, but has heard a lot about it (yet).

V. Transform the following sentences into the sentences with Present Perfect.

1. Our delegation arrived in New York last week.
2. She learns English hard.
3. We work at the library every morning.
4. Did you finish this work yesterday?
5. He speaks English quite fluently.
6. He knocks at your door every morning.
7. We write dictation every week.
8. I write letters to my parents twice a week.
9. He smokes a great deal.
10. The train comes at 5 o'clock.
11. It often rains in autumn.
12. He always thanks for help.
13. He heard this news yesterday.
14. They walk in the park every evening.
15. I wake up early in the morning.

VI. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required tenses.

1. The telegram (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house.
2. It (to rain) hard last night.
3. He (to leave) Kyiv? – No, he is still in Kyiv.
4. He (to be) in hospital for ten days.
5. The goods (to arrive) yesterday.
6. I already (to buy) this book in London.
7. They (to discuss) this important problem since 5 o'clock.
8. We (to speak) to him the other day.
9. She just (to bring) us some interesting books.
10. He is not here, he (to go out).
11. They (to receive) our telegram last week.
12. We (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home.
13. I cannot give you a definite answer as I not (to discuss) the matter with manager.
14. This delegation (to visit) our Institute some days ago.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона відчинила вікно, ось чому у кімнаті досить холодно.
2. Мій брат живе в Черкасах з минулого року.
3. Курсанти тільки що повернулися з екскурсії.
4. Вони вже повідомили про виконання роботи?
5. Він приніс подарунок від сестри.
6. Дощ скінчився.

7. Вони ще не повернулися.
8. Я бачила його тільки двічі.
9. Я розірвала папір навпіл.
10. Вона вже написала цього листа.
11. Він не бачив цих документів.
12. Я уважно прочитав його доповідь.

VIII. Replace the infinitive in the brackets by the required tense.

1. We (to translate) this article for five hours.
2. They not (to finish) their work since last Friday.
3. You already (to ship) the goods?
4. The plant (to fulfill) its yearly plan by the middle of December.
5. He just (to speak) to the manager about it.
6. We (to finish) our work an hour ago.
8. We recently (to look) through the catalogues.
9. We not (to receive) an answer to our letter yet.
10. They (to inform) us about the ship for the transportation of goods last month.
11. He not (to buy) a new TV set yet.
12. He is driving to the hotel where he (to reserve) a room.
13. She just (to return) from India.
14. He (to come) home late in the evening yesterday.
15. The sun already (to set).

VERB LIST



Irregular Verbs

| <i>Infinitive</i> | <i>Past Simple</i> | <i>Past Participle</i> | <i>Verb in Ukrainian</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| arise | arose | arisen | з'являтися |
| be | was/were | been | бути |
| bear | bore | born | нести, народжувати |
| beat | beat | beaten | бити |
| become | became | become | становитися |
| begin | began | begun | починати |
| bend | bent | bent | гнути |
| bet | bet | bet | битися об заклад |
| bind | bound | bound | зв'язувати |
| bite | bit | bitten | кусатися |
| bleed | bled | bled | кровоточити |
| blow | blew | blown | дути |
| break | broke | broken | ламати(ся) |
| breed | bred | bred | виховувати |
| bring | brought | brought | приносити |
| build | built | built | будувати |
| burn | burnt | burnt | горіти, палити |
| buy | bought | bought | купувати |
| cast | cast | cast | кидати |
| catch | caught | caught | ловити, схоплювати |
| choose | chose | chosen | вибирати |
| come | came | come | приходити |

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| cost | cost | cost | коштувати |
| cut | cut | cut | різати |
| dig | dug | dug | рити, копати |
| deal | dealt | dealt | укладати угоду, мати справу з ... |
| do | did | done | робити |
| draw | drew | drawn | тягнути, малювати |
| dream | dreamed/dreamt | dreamed/dreamt | мріяти |
| drink | drank | drunk | пити |
| drive | drove | driven | вести (машину) |
| eat | ate | eaten | їсти |
| fall | fell | fallen | падати |
| feed | fed | fed | годувати |
| feel | felt | felt | відчувати |
| fight | fought | fought | боротися |
| find | found | found | знаходити |
| flee | fled | fled | бігти, тікати |
| fly | flew | flown | літати |
| forbid | forbade | forbidden | забороняти |
| forecast | forecast | forecast | пророкувати, прогнозувати |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | забувати |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | прощати |
| foresee | foresaw | foreseen | передбачати |
| foretell | foretold | foretold | передвіщати |
| forsake | forsook | forsaken | залишати, кидати |
| freeze | froze | frozen | заморожувати |
| get | got | got | отримувати |
| give | gave | given | давати |

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| go | went | gone | ходити |
| grow | grew | grown | виросчувати |
| hang | hung | hung | вішати |
| have | had | had | мати |
| hear | heard | heard | слухати |
| hide | hid | hidden | ховати |
| hit | hit | hit | ударяти |
| hold | held | held | зберігати, володіти |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | ушкодити |
| keep | kept | kept | тримати, мати |
| kneel | knelt | knelt | ставати на коліна |
| knit | knit | knit | в'язати |
| know | knew | known | знати |
| lay | laid | laid | класти |
| lead | led | led | вести |
| leap | leapt | leapt | стрибати |
| learn | learnt | learnt | вчитися |
| leave | left | left | покидати |
| lend | lent | lent | позичати |
| let | let | let | дозволяти |
| lie | lay | lain | лежати |
| light | lit | lit | освітлювати |
| lose | lost | lost | втрачати, програти |
| make | made | made | робити |
| mean | meant | meant | означати |
| meet | met | met | зустрічати |
| mislead | mised | mised | вводити в оману |
| overcome | overcame | overcome | долати перепони |
| pay | paid | paid | платити |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| put | put | put | класти |
| read | read | read | читати |
| ride | rode | ridden | їхати |
| ring | rang | rung | дзвонити |
| rise | rose | risen | підійматися |
| run | ran | run | бігти |
| say | said | said | говорити |
| see | saw | seen | бачити |
| seek | sought | sought | шукати |
| sell | sold | sold | продавати |
| send | sent | sent | посилати |
| set | set | set | ставити, класти |
| shake | shook | shaken | трясти |
| shine | shone | shone | світити |
| shoot | shot | shot | стріляти |
| show | showed | shown | показувати |
| shrink | shrank | shrunk | зменшувати |
| shut | shut | shut | закривати |
| sing | sang | sung | співати |
| sink | sank | sunk | тонутися |
| sit | sat | sat | сидіти |
| sleep | slept | slept | спати |
| smell | smelt | smelt | відчувати запах |
| speak | spoke | spoken | розмовляти |
| speed | sped | sped | прискорювати |
| spell | spelt | spelt | вимовляти слово по буквах |
| spend | spent | spent | витрачати; проводити (час) |

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| spill | spilt | spilt | розливати |
| spit | spat | spat | плювати |
| spoil | spoilt | spoilt | псувати |
| spread | spread | spread | поширювати |
| spring | sprang | sprung | стрибати |
| stand | stood | stood | стояти |
| steal | stole | stolen | красти |
| stick | stuck | stuck | уколювати |
| sting | stung | stung | жалити |
| stink | stank | stunk | смердіти |
| strike | struck | struck | ударяти |
| swear | swore | sworn | клястися |
| sweep | swept | swept | підмітати |
| swim | swam | swum | плавати |
| swing | swung | swung | качати |
| take | took | taken | брати |
| teach | taught | taught | навчати |
| tear | tore | torn | рвати |
| tell | told | told | розповідати |
| think | thought | thought | міркувати |
| throw | threw | thrown | кидати |
| understand | understood | understood | розуміти |
| wake | woke | woken | прокидатися |
| wear | wore | worn | носити одяг |
| weep | wept | wept | плакати |
| win | won | won | вигравати |
| wind | wound | wound | заводити годинник |
| write | wrote | written | писати |

Table of English Tenses
The Active Voice (a person does the action)

| Tense | Moment | Formation | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Simple Tense (regular action) | The Present Simple (<i>every day, often, sometimes, usually</i>) | V1, Vs | You <i>swim</i> in the river. Do you <i>swim</i> in the river? You <i>don't swim</i> in the river |
| | The Past Simple (<i>yesterday, the day before yesterday, in 1995</i>) | V2 | You <i>played</i> tennis. You <i>swam</i> in the river. Did you <i>play</i> tennis? You <i>didn't play</i> tennis. |
| | The Future Simple (<i>tomorrow, next summer, next Friday, in 2052</i>) | Will+V1 | You <i>will play</i> tennis. Will you <i>play</i> tennis? You <i>won't play</i> tennis. |
| | The Future Simple in the Past (<i>tomorrow, next summer, next Friday, in 2052</i>) | Would + V1 (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple) | I <u>thought</u> I <i>would play</i> tennis. Did I <u>think</u> I <i>would play</i> tennis? I <u>didn't think</u> I <i>would play</i> tennis. |
| The Continuous Tense (continued action) <i>To love, like, see, hear, feel, want, know, believe – the Simple Tenses</i> | The Present Continuous (<i>now, at this moment</i>) | Am, is, are +Verb+ing | You <i>are working</i> . Are you <i>working</i> ? You <i>are not working</i> . |
| | The Past Continuous (<i>at 5 p.m. yesterday</i>) | Was, were + Verb+ing | You <i>were working</i> . Were you <i>working</i> ? You <i>were not working</i> . |
| | The Future Continuous (<i>at</i>) | Will + be + Verb+ing | You <i>will be working</i> . Will you <i>be working</i> ? You <i>will</i> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 5 p.m. tomorrow) | | <i>not be working.</i> |
| | The Future Continuous in the Past (<i>at 5 p.m. tomorrow</i>) | Would + be + Verb + ing (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple) | I <u>thought</u> I <i>would be working</i> . <u>Did</u> I <u>think</u> I <i>would be working</i> ? I <u>didn't think</u> I <i>would be working</i> . |
| The Perfect Tenses (completed action) | The Present Perfect (<i>already, ever, never, yet</i>) | Has, have + V3 | You <i>have worked</i> . <i>Have you worked</i> ? You <i>have not worked</i> . |
| | The Past Perfect (<i>by 2 p.m. yesterday</i>) | Had + V3 | When I came home, my mother <i>had washed</i> all dishes. <i>Had</i> my mother <i>washed</i> ...? My mother <i>had not washed</i> |
| | The Future Perfect (<i>by 2 p.m. tomorrow</i>) | Will + have + V3 | I <i>will have played</i> tennis. <i>Will</i> I <i>have played</i> tennis? I <i>will not have played</i> tennis. |
| | The Future Perfect in the Past (<i>by 2 p.m. tomorrow</i>) | Would + have + V3 (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple) | I <u>thought</u> I <i>would have played</i> tennis. <u>Did</u> I <u>think</u> I <i>would have played</i> tennis? I <u>didn't think</u> I <i>would have played</i> tennis. |
| The Perfect Continuous Tenses (completed continued action) | The Present Perfect Continuous (<i>for 5 years, all my life, since last year, before, after</i>) | Has, have + been + Ving | He <i>has been living</i> . <i>Has</i> he <i>been living</i> ? He <i>has not been living</i> . |
| <i>To love, like, see, hear, feel, want, know, believe</i> – the Perfect Tenses | The Past Perfect Continuous (accent on the action) (<i>for 5 years, when</i>) | Had + been + Ving | He <i>had been working</i> for an hour, when the students came. <i>Had</i> he <i>been working</i>? He <i>had not been working</i> |
| | The Future Perfect Continuous (<i>by 5 p.m., by the</i> | Will + have + been + Ving | By the next time I see you I <i>will have been studying</i> at the university. <i>Will</i> I <i>have been</i> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <i>next time)</i> | | <i>studying...? I will not have been studying...</i> |
| | The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past (<i>by 5 p.m., by the next time)</i> | Would + have + been + Ving (verb of the main clause is in the Past Simple) | I <u>thought</u> by the next time I see you I <i>would have been studying</i> at the university. <u>Did</u> I <u>think</u> by the next time....? I <u>didn't think</u> by the next time..... |



FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

A

- a.f.** – as follows (як зазначено далі)
a.m. – above mentioned (вищезначений)
ans – answer (відповідь)
a.o. – and others (та інші)
at – @ умовна позначка в електронних адресах = «песик»
asap – as soon as possible (якомога раніше)
attn – attention (увага)
ayc – at your convenience (для вашої зручності)

B

- Br.** – branch (галузь)
BTW – by the way (між іншим)
Bus – business (справа)

C

- CONT** – container (контейнер)
CV – Curriculum Vitae (біографічна довідка; анкетні дані)
cc – copies to (копії до)
c/o – care of (для іншої людини)
cp – compare (порівняйте)

D

- Dept** – department (відділ)

E

- EC** – European Community (Європейське співтовариство)
EU – European Union (Європейський Союз)
e.g. – for example (from Latin “exempli gratia”) (наприклад)

F

- FAQ** – frequently asked questions (запитання, які часто задаються)
fol – following (наступний)
fyi – for your information (для вашої обізнаності)

G

- Gvt** – Government (уряд)

I

- i.e.** – in other words (from Latin word “id est”) (тобто)

J

- Jr** - молодший

M

M – member (член, представник, партнер)

MESS – message (повідомлення)

N

NB – Nota Bene (зверни увагу на)

O

Orgn – organization (організація)

P

PIN – personal identification number (персональний код користувача)

pa – per annum (щорічно)

pcm – per calendar month (за календарний місяць)

pls – please (будь ласка)

pw – per week (за тиждень)

R

Re – regarding (in e-mails) (стосовно)

RQST – request (запит)

S

SHPT – shipment (відправка товарів)

S/N – shipping note (вантажні документи)

T

TX – thanks (дякую)

t – time (час)

t@d – time and date (час і строк)

U

UNO – United Nations Organization (Організація Об'єднаних Націй)

V

VP – Vice President (віце-президент)

vgc – very good condition (дуже добрий стан)

viz – namely (а саме)

W

w/o – without (без)

Y

Y – year (рік)

Навчальне видання

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***FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR
MIDSHIPMEN (PART I)***

Методичні рекомендації

Видається в авторській редакції