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INSTITUTE OF NAVAL FORCES OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
“ODESA MARITIME ACADEMY”

BASIC MILITARY AND NAVY COURSE FOR CADETS

METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN ENGLISH



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“Basic military and navy course for cadets” : граматика для курсантів 2 курсу
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“Basic military and navy course for cadets” призначено для курсантів молодших курсів, які опановують військово-морські спеціальності, а також для тих, хто бажає вдосконалити свої знання з англійської мови професійного спрямування. Граматичний матеріал спрямований на поетапне опанування, закріплення та систематизацію знань з граматики англійської мови. Представлено граматичний матеріал згідно з вимогами Програми з англійської мови для професійного спілкування для курсантів II курсу. Тематичні блоки структуровані ідентично: введення нової лексики, закріплення нового матеріалу шляхом відпрацювання вправ з усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності, завдання на самостійну підготовку. У додатку вміщено завдання для самостійної роботи, контрольні роботи для перевірки знань курсантів, список часто вживаних аббревіатур, зведена таблиця часів англійської мови та таблиця неправильних дієслів.

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Зміст

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Тема 16. Загальна структура Збройних Сил США та України

Organization of the US and Ukrainian Armed Forces



Essential vocabulary

Commander-in-Chief (CINC; C-in-C)	головнокомандувач
Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)	міністр оборони США
Department of Defense (DOD)	Міністерство оборони США (МО США)
Department of the Army (DA)	Міністерство СВ
Department of the Navy (DN)	Міністерство ВМС
Department of the Air Force (DAF)	Міністерство ВПС
Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)	Об'єднаний комітет начальників штабів (ОКНШ)
) Chairman of the JCS (CJCS)	голова ОКНШ (США)
Unified Combatant Command (UCC)	об'єднане бойове командування (ОБК)
National Command Authorities	
(NCA)	органи вищого військового керівництва (США)
National Security Council (NSC)	Рада національної безпеки (РНБ) (США)
US Armed Forces	Збройні сили США (ЗС США)
armed service	вид ЗС arm;
syn. Branch	рід військ
service	служба
US Army (USA)	Сухопутні війська США (СВ США)
US Navy (USN)	Військово-морські сили США (ВМС США)
US Air Force (USAF)	Військово-повітряні сили США (ВПС США)

US Marine Corps (USMC)	Корпус морської піхоти США (КМП США)
US Coast Guard (USCG)	Берегова охорона США
Secretary of the Army (SA)	міністр СВ
Army Corps of Engineers	інженерні війська США корпус військових інженерів СВ США
Secretary of the Navy (SN; SECNAV)	міністр ВМС
Secretary of the Air Force (SAF)	міністр ВПС
Chief of Staff (C-of-S; CofS)	начальник штабу (НШ)
Chief of Staff, United States Army (CSUSA)	начальник штабу СВ (НШ СВ)
Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)	начальник штабу ВМС (НШ ВМС)
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSUSAF)	начальник штабу ВПС (НШ ВПС)

Commandant of the Marine Corps	командувач корпусу морської піхоти (КМП)
staff (stf)	особовий склад штабу; штаб
Continental United States (CONUS)	континентальна частина США
US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM)	Командування об'єднаних сил ЗС США
US Pacific Command (USPACOM)	Тихоокеанське командування ЗС США
US European Command (USEUCOM)	Європейське командування ЗС США

US Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)	Південне командування ЗС США
US Central Command (USCENTCOM)	Центральне командування ЗС США
US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)	Командування спеціальних операцій ЗС США
US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)	Транспортне командування ЗС США
US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)	Північне командування ЗС США
US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)	Стратегічне командування ЗС США
disaster relief assistance	допомога у ліквідації наслідків стихійного лиха
emergency medical air transportation повітряним транспортом	невідкладна медична евакуація
protection of life and property at sea to attack enemy coasts	захист життя і власності на морі завдавати удару по берегових об'єктах противника
to be appointed to a 4-year term	бути призначеним на чотирирічний термін
to carry out integrated land, sea, and air operations	проводити об'єднані наземні, морські та повітряні операції

1. Read and translate the text

The ultimate authority and responsibility for the national defense rests with the President of the USA, who is, under the US Constitution, Commander-in-Chief (CINC) of the Armed Forces. In general, authority and direction flow from the President as the C-in-C to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), the Department of Defense (DOD), three military departments, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Unified Combatant Commands (UCCs).

The National Command Authorities (NCA) are the President and Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. The term NCA is used to signify constitutional authority to direct the US Armed Forces in their execution of military action.

The National Security Council (NSC) was established by the National Security Act of 1947 as the principal forum to consider national security issues that require presidential decision.

The US Armed Forces consist of five armed services: the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The armed services are further subdivided into arms/branches and services.

The four main armed services are subordinate to their military departments: the Army – to the DA, the Air Force – to the DAF, the Navy and the Marine Corps – to the DN. The fifth armed service – the US Coast Guard – reports to the Department of Transportation in peacetime and to the DN in wartime. The military departments are responsible for recruiting, training and equipping their forces.

The US Armed Forces may also be subdivided into the following defense components: the Land Forces, Maritime Forces, Aviation Forces, Mobility Forces, Special Operations Forces, Space Forces, Strategic Nuclear Forces, National Guard and Reserves.

US Armed Services

US Armed Services The United States Army (USA) is the main armed service of the U.S. Armed Forces under the Department of the Army (DA). The Army is organized, trained, and equipped mainly for land combat. Other functions include civil defense, military assistance to federal, state, and local government agencies, disaster relief assistance, emergency medical air transportation etc. The Army administers the civil works of the Army Corps of Engineers. The DA consists of a Secretary of the Army (SA), who is responsible for all affairs of the department, the Under Secretary, and five Assistant Secretaries – all civilians appointed by the U.S. President. The Army staff, controlled by the Chief of Staff, United States Army (CSUSA), provides professional assistance to the SA.

The United States Air Force (USAF) is the separate military force under the Department of the Air Force (DAF). It is responsible for air warfare, air defense, and the development of military space research. The Secretary of the U.S. Air Force (SAF)

is a civilian appointed by the President. He controls and directs the Air Force except for combat operations. The DAF's staff includes Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the USAF for readiness support, manpower and reserve affairs, and acquisition. The USAF staff, headed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSUSAF), assists the SAF and is responsible for direction and control of the Air Force.

The U.S. Navy (USN) is headed by the Secretary of the Navy (SN) and operates under the SECDEF. The mission of the U.S. Navy is to protect the nation's coastline and merchant shipping, attack enemy coasts and commerce, reinforce allies, land amphibious forces on hostile shores. In addition to the SN, the administrative structure includes an Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries. The professional staff is headed by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). He is the principal naval adviser to the President and is responsible to the SN for the readiness of all naval forces.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is the armed service of the U.S. Armed Forces within the DN under the direct control of the SECNAV. Marines are trained and equipped primarily to carry out integrated land, sea, and air operations. The Corps is headed by a Commandant, who holds the rank of General and is appointed to a 4-year term by the President with the advice of the U.S. Senate. The Commandant has coequal status with the other JCS members.

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is the fifth military service of the US Armed Forces. Its primary missions are enforcement of maritime law and the protection of life and property at sea. In time of war or national emergency by direction of the President, the USCG serves as part of the USN. The Coast Guard is headed by a Commandant (a full admiral). The USCG command structure also includes a Vice-Commandant (a viceadmiral), a Chief of Staff, and two area commanders (Atlantic and Pacific). The area commanders coordinate the activities of 12 administrative district offices in the CONUS and the Pacific, each headed by a rear admiral.

Unified Combatant Commands

The operational control of the US Armed Forces is assigned to the Unified Combatant Commands (UCCs). They are highly trained ground, air, and naval combat forces from two or more of the military departments operationally controlled by the President through the SECDEF and the JCS. The UCCs are assigned broad continuing missions that involve the security of the U.S. and its allies.

The nine UCCs are: U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) (Peterson Air Force Base, Colo.), U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) (Honolulu, Hawaii), U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) (Miami, Fla.), U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) (MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.), U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) (Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany), U.S. Joint Forces Command (USFSCOM) (Norfolk, Va.), U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)

(MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.), U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) (Scott Air Force Base, Ill.), U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) (Offutt Air Force Base, Neb.).

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the US Armed Forces?
2. How are the US Armed Forces organized?
3. What are the US armed services?
4. What are the three military departments in the US?
5. Who exercises the actual command in the three military departments?
6. How are the Secretaries appointed?
7. What is the mission of the USN?
8. What is the organization of the USCG?
9. What is a Unified Combatant Command?
10. What Unified Combatant Commands do you know?

3. Translate into English

Під час війни або надзвичайного стану; захищати суверенітет країни; діяти під управлінням; органи вищого військового керівництва; три військових міністерства; бойова готовність; конституційні повноваження; керувати ЗС під час ведення військових дій; голова ОКНШ; радити президенту з питань внутрішньої, зовнішньої та військової політики; морські сили; повітряні сили; мобільні сили; сили спеціальних операцій; космічні сили; стратегічні ядерні сили; національна гвардія; сили резерву; організовані, підготовлені та оснащені війська; цивільна оборона; військова допомога органам федеральної, місцевої влади та влади штату; допомога у ліквідації наслідків стихійного лиха; бойові дії в повітрі; спільне планування; захищати морські кордони країни; торговельне мореплавство; завдавати удару по берегових об'єктах противника; підсилювати війська союзників; висаджувати амфібійні сили на плацдарми; забезпечення норм морського права; захист життя та власності на морі; командувач Берегової охорони США; командувач округу; управління адміністративних районів; командир адміністративного району.

4. Translate into Ukrainian.

National Command Authorities; Commander-in-Chief; armed forces; VicePresident; under the US Constitution; to be appointed by the President; to advise and assist the

SECDEF; Land Forces; authority and direction flow from the President to the SECDEF; Maritime Forces; recruiting and training; constitutional authority; Aviation Forces; military preparedness; Mobility Forces; Special Operations Forces; Space Forces; Commandant of the Marine Corps; Strategic Nuclear Forces; to increase the authority of commanders; unified combatant commands; with the advice and consent of the Senate; reserves; to be subdivided into arms and services; to equip the forces; to be organized, trained, and equipped for land combat; disaster relief assistance; emergency medical air transportation; to provide professional assistance (to sb); personnel; military space research; direction and control of the Air Force; to be headed by sb; at the DOD level; to be assigned to sb/sth; in times of war or national emergency; to protect the nation's coastline; Under Secretary; Assistant Secretaries; to carry out integrated land, sea, and air operations; to be appointed to a 4-year term; to have coequal status with sb; JCS members; enforcement of maritime law; the protection of life and property at sea; by direction of the President; to serve as part of the USN; a full admiral; Vice-Commandant of the USCG; to coordinate the activities of sb; a vice-admiral; a rear admiral; operational control of the US Armed Forces; to be assigned broad continuing missions; to involve the security of the U.S. and its allies.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic “Organization of the US and Ukrainian Armed Forces”.

6. Speak on the topic “Organization of the US and Ukrainian Armed Forces”.

7. The indefinite tenses(Review)

Exercise A

Put in am, is or are.

1. I ... not quite well today. 2. She ... a painter. Her pictures ... on the walls. 3. Helen's brother ... a student. 4. They ... the most experienced workers at the factory. 5. She ... not so attractive as her sister. 6. My room ... the smallest in the apartment. 7 your cousin at home? 8. His family ... in London now. 9 Are your parents at work?- Yes, they ... 10. My granny ... an actress. 11. Where ... the spectacles?- They ... on the table. 12. This garden ... the most beautiful in our town.

Exercise B

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple.

1. We (to begin) our work today.
2. He always (to read) newspapers in the library.

3. My sister (to attend) English classes. 4. The child (to show) us his drawings.
5. Let her go home now. Classes (to be) over.
6. Every morning she (to hurry) to the university.
7. Father (to come) home from the factory at 6 o'clock.
8. My son (to do) his lessons every evening.
9. The teacher (to give) us English magazines.
10. The students (to take) books from the library.
11. He always (to do) exercises attentively.
12. My sister (to look) through the morning newspapers every day.

Exercise C

Write the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. We listen to the radio every day. 2. He tells us about his work and studies. 3. I read a page of some English book every day. 4. My sister helps me to do my home work. 5. The librarian helps us to choose books for home reading. 6. We listen to his lectures on Sundays. 7. We speak English well. 8. My sister plays tennis. 9. I learn new words every day. 10. She has dinner in the afternoon. 11. They play the piano well. 12. Those foreign students speak Ukrainian.

Exercise D

Use the Past Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. He (to stay) at university after classes. 2. I (to know) all the words very well. 3. She (to study) English at school. 4. She (to write) the letter to her friend. 5. Some years ago she (to live) in the country. 6. She (to make) an interesting report last week. 7. Last year she (to work) at the factory. 8. Yesterday we (to go) home by metro. 9. It (to take) her half an hour to get home. 10. We (to see) a very interesting film a week ago. 11. She (to be) very busy but she (to find) time to help us. 12. He (to do) the translation without a dictionary. 13. Last night we (to watch) a hockey game on TV. 14. She (to leave) for England the day before yesterday. 15. I (to do) my best to finish the report in time. 16. It (to take) me some years to master English.

Exercise E.

Present or Past Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We (not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she

Exercise F.

Present or Past Simple.

1. My friend (to know) English very well. 2. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 3. He (to live) on the third floor. 4. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 5. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? (зазвичай) 6. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 7. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 8. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 9. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 10. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven.

Exercise G.

Types of questions.

1) make general questions:

1. He reads much.
2. He worked much yesterday.
3. She will take this book from the library tomorrow.
4. My brother studied English last year.
5. My friends will go to the canteen in 2 hours.
6. Ann and Nick came to Kyiv
7. You live in a big house

2) make special questions (What, who, where, why and etc.):

1. ... do you say?
2. ... do you study?
3. ... studies well?
4. ...do you like?

5. ... wants to take this pen?
6. ... opens the window?
7. ... says that?

3) make disjunctive questions:

1. They are not in town, ...?
2. We shall see you tomorrow, ... ?
3. You don't know her, ... ?
4. You will travel by train, ...?
5. He loves his family,...?
6. I am not a marine, ...?
7. Let's go home, ...?

4) make alternative questions (or):

1. Is the door red? (green)
2. Do you watch TV every day? (go to the library)
3. Do you like folk music? (rock)
4. Do you go to the circus ? (cinema)
5. Is it 1000 miles from your town to Kiev? (700)
6. Did you watch a comedy last week? (thriller)
7. Did you get up at 7 p.m. yesterday

8. Additional vocabulary

Essential vocabulary:

drills and ceremonies

стройова підготовка та урочисті

заходи

physical fitness program

програма фізичної підготовки

field exercises

польові навчання

reveille

підйом

taps

відбій

to line up

шикуватися

mess

їдальня

period

заняття (45 хвилин)

self-education hours

години самопідготовки

rollcall

перекличка

optional courses

факультативні дисципліни

to enlist

добровільно вступати на військову службу

9. Read the text.

In our everyday life we follow a strict daily routine. The daily routine includes classes, instructions, drills and ceremonies, a physical fitness program and field exercises. Interior guard duty routine is also an important part of military students' life. Our day starts with reveille and ends with taps. We get up at 6.30 in the morning, dress, wash, shave and do our morning exercises. Then we line up for the morning inspection. After it, we go to the mess for breakfast. Our lessons begin at 8.30 a.m. We have six periods every day. At 1.30 p.m. our lessons are over and we have dinner. After dinner, we have some free time for ourselves. And then we prepare our lessons or have self-education hours. In the evening we have supper, write letters, read books, newspapers and magazines, and watch TV programs. Then we have our evening roll-call. The master sergeant checks the presence of the cadets and announces the routine duties for the next day. The last post signal is sounded at 11 p.m. It means our working day is over and we go to bed. We have a lot of clubs and optional courses in various subjects that usually hold their meetings once a week. It is a splendid opportunity to develop our talents. Besides, there is additional physical training in many sports: running, weightlifting, wrestling, playing football and others.

10. Answer the following questions

1. Do military students follow a strict daily routine?
2. What does the daily routine include?
3. What do you do after classes?
4. Do you have free time?
5. What optional courses do you attend?
6. When did you join the army?
7. What is your rank?
8. What can you tell us about your military life?
9. What is the difference between military and civilian life?

10. Would you like to stay in the Armed Forces in the future?

11. Write the questions in full and answer them:

1. What time/get up? What time do you get up?

2. What time/start PT?

3. What time/finish classes in the morning?

4. When/start classes in the afternoon?

5. When/have dinner?

6. What/do in the morning?

12. Make up sentences with the following words and word combinations:

To join the army, recruit training, to be posted to, to do a tour of duty, to pass the course, to be selected as.

13. Replace the underlined words with these phrasal verbs:

get out, join up, put in for, sign on, stay on

Lt Lars: How long have you been in the military?

Pt Barley: I (1) enlisted six years ago.

Lt Lars: Six years. And are you going to (2) continue and make the army your career?

Pt Barley: Yes, sir. I've (3) signed a contract for the full 22 years.

Lt Lars: 22 years. Does that mean you can't leave until you've completed 22 years?

Pt Barley: No, sir. You sign on for 22 years, but you can (4) leave after four years if you don't like it.

Lt Lars: And when will you get promotion?

Pt Barley: Well, I've (5) applied for the next lance corporal's course...

Тема 17. Роди військ, служби, частини, підрозділи.

Military branches, services, units, subdivisions of the US armed forces



Essential vocabulary:

- 1. acquisition of personnel - набір особового складу**
- 2. admission- вступ; зарахування**
- 3. advanced training - просунутий курс підготовки**
- 4. applicant - кандидат; абітурієнт**
- 5. campus- курсантське містечко**
- 6. career officer - кадровий офіцер**
- 7. college of military intelligence- коледж військової розвідки**
- 8. command personnel-командний склад**
- 9. command staff college- командно-штабний коледж**
- 10. curriculum, pl. curricula - навчальний план**
- 11. during the course of one's service -під час походження служби;**
- 12. assignment- призначення на посаду**
- 13. facility-спеціально обладнане приміщення, будівля; матеріально-технічний засіб**
- 14. financial support-фінансове забезпечення**
- 15. general military training - загальна військова підготовка**
- 16. highly professional military personnel- високопрофесійний особовий склад**
- 17. ingredient of utmost importance- найважливіша складова**
- 18. manpower - особовий склад;чисельність особового складу**

- 19. midshipman- курсант (училища ВМС)**
- 20. military academy- військове училище**
- 21. military higher educational institution - вищий військовий навчальний заклад**
- 22. military training course курс- центр військової підготовки**
- 23. National Defense University (NDU) - Національний університет оборони США**
- 24. National War College- Національний військовий коледж США**
- 25. Joint Forces Staff College- Загальновійськовий штабний коледж**
- 26. Information Resources Management College- Коледж управління інформаційними ресурсами**
- 27. Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Військово-промисловий коледж ЗС США**
- 28. School for National Security Executive Education- школа підготовки національних керівників в галузі безпеки**
- 29. Air Force War college -Військово-повітряний коледж**
- 30. Army War College-Військовий коледж СВ**
- 31. Naval War College- Військово-морський коледж**
- 32. Air Force Officer Training School - школа підготовки офіцерів ВПС**
- 33. Army Officer Candidate School -школа підготовки офіцерів СВ**
- 34. Navy Officer Candidate School- школа підготовки офіцерів ВМС**
- 35. U. S. Naval Academy - Училище ВМС США U.S.**
- 36. Air Force Academy -Училище ВПС США U.S.**
- 37. Army Military Academy at West Point-Училище СВ США у Вест-Пойнті**
- 38. Defense Language Institute – Інститут іноземних мов МО США**
- 39. school of cartography - школа картографії**
- 40. school of information and propaganda- школа інформації та пропаганди**
- 41. officer corps- офіцерський корпус**

42. officer personnel -офіцерський склад
43. officer training service school -видова школа підготовки офіцерів
44. performance of military service-характер проходження військової служби
45. personnel bodies -органи кадрової роботи; кадрові органи
46. personnel policy - кадрова політика
47. personnel training- підготовка особового складу
48. primary rank - первинне звання
49. refresher training- перепідготовка
50. regular armed forces - регулярні збройні сили
51. reserve officer - офіцер резерву
52. Reserve Officers' Training Corps -корпус підготовки офіцерів резерву (увищих навчальних закладах)
53. service academy- військове училище виду ЗС
54. specialized military educational institution - спеціалізований військовий навчальний заклад
55. studying by correspondence - заочне навчання
56. training - підготовка
- 57 years in service - вислуга років
58. to accomplish one's mission - виконувати завдання
59. up-to-date academic and professional training - сучасна освіта та професійна підготовка
60. to be assigned to duty stations-призначатися в регулярні частини
61. to be attached to many universities and colleges- входити до складу багатьох університетів та коледжів
62. to be augmented by - поповнюватися; підсилюватися
63. to be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science- одержувати ступінь бакалавра природничих наук
64. to be comprised of ... - складатися з

65. to be unded -фінансуватися

66. to be measured up to modern requirements- згідно із сучасними вимогами

67. to be under the direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - підпорядковуватися голові ОКНШ

68. to complete programs - завершувати програми навчання

69. to determine the number of personnel - визначати чисельність особового складу

70. to draw up annual enlistment plans - складати щорічні плани набору

71. to lead subordinates - вести за собою підлеглих

72. to qualify for civilian jobs - мати цивільну спеціальність

73. to secure a nomination from a member of Congress or the Department of the Army- отримувати рекомендацію від члена Конгресу або з міністерства СВ

74. to upgrade one's military, special and general knowledge - удосконалювати військові, спеціальні та загальні знання

1. Read and translate the text. answer the following questions:

Officer Training System

The officer corps of the United States consists of members of the military of various categories of military occupational specialties, which accounts for different characteristics of their education, training, performance of military service, financial support, etc. The US military leadership sees making its personnel policy with regard to the organization of the officer corps measured up to modern requirements as an ingredient of utmost importance for the force development process, the main goal of which is to provide all the services with highly professional military personnel in time of war or peace. Recognized as the most important is the task of training command (officer) personnel with high professional and moral qualities and able to lead their subordinates in changed conditions. At the same time, each member of the military should be able, as and when they wish, to get training to qualify for civilian jobs. The acquisition of personnel, including officer personnel, for the US armed forces is the responsibility of the personnel bodies of the DOD and the departments of the armed services, which, under the guidance of corresponding aides to their secretaries for personnel and their staffs, determine the number of personnel they require and draw up annual enlistment plans. The acquisition of manpower and personnel training in the

armed forces and the other personnel related matters is the responsibility of corresponding directorates of the armed services' staffs and their commands. The officer corps of regular armed forces is made up of the graduates of service academies (up to 10 percent additional officers annually), officer training service schools (Army and Navy officer candidate schools and the Air Force officer training school) and a large proportion (up to 40 percent of additional officers a year) of reserve officers who completed the ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) programs. The officer corps is also augmented by NCOs and certain categories of civilian specialists who complete corresponding military training courses and receive commission, and reserve officers wishing to go back to the military service. During the course of their service the officers upgrade their military, special and general knowledge by attending various courses in military training centers and schools of the services, military universities, colleges and institutes, civilian higher schools or studying by correspondence. The military academies of the basic services (West Point – the U.S. Army, Colorado Springs – the US Air Force, and Annapolis – the US Navy) are the main military educational institutions training career officers. The course of education and training is four years. The average number of cadets is 3,400 and up to 1,000 graduates every year. Graduates are awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science and commissions as primary-rank officers. As a rule, they are assigned to the services they have been trained for. Established in 1802 by an act of Congress, the U.S. Army Military Academy is located in West Point, N.Y. To gain admission a candidate must first secure a nomination from a member of Congress or the Department of the Army. Appointments (offers of admission), however, can only be made to a very small number of applicants, about 1,150 to 1,200 each year. Candidates may be nominated for vacancies during the year preceding the day of admission, which occurs in late June or early July. The U. S. Naval Academy was founded in 1845 by the Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, in what is now historic Annapolis, MD. It gives young men and women the up-to-date academic and professional training needed to be effective naval and marine officers in their assignments after graduation. Every day the Naval Academy strives to accomplish its mission to develop midshipmen “morally, mentally, and physically”. Since opening its doors in 1954, the U.S. Air Force Academy produces officers who have the knowledge, character and motivation essential to leadership, pride in all they do and, above all else, commitment to their careers in the Air Force. Designed for the future, the campus boasts state-of-the-art facilities, including laboratories, observatories and a library containing over 700,000 volumes. Reserve officers are trained at the ROTC programs that provide four and two-year training and are attached to many universities and colleges of the country. The programs are fully funded by the government and, although they are intended for training college and university students as reserve officers, they are a major source of career officers, especially in time of peace, because nearly 40 percent of those who complete the four-year programs become officers in the regular armed services. The ROTC offer programs to individual services: officers for

the Army are trained by 300 universities and colleges of the United States; officers for the Navy, by 65; officers for the Marine Corps, by 60. ROTC military subjects instructors and teachers are mainly officers and NCOs of the regular services but they can also be officers and NCOs of the reserve. Enrolling in the programs, students sign contracts undertaking to serve a certain number of years in the reserves (or if such an offer is made) in the regular forces. The programs give them only general military training without any military occupational specialty. Before being assigned to duty stations, the officers undergo specialization courses at schools (centers) of the services in their field for between four and eight weeks. Officers' training schools train civilians completing full curricula in civilian colleges as officers for the services at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 a year. The curricula at the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines schools are 14, 12, 16 and 10 weeks respectively. There are also schools to train officers for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. Military educational institutions intended for refresher or advanced training run different curricula in the training centers and schools of the services for officers with 10 years in service. There are also command staff colleges for officers with between 10 and 15 years in service. The number of training centers, schools, refresher and advanced training curricula for officers varies with the situation and the armed services' needs for experts. The length of training in the curricula depends on the specialty and can be between several weeks and 18 months. Training in command staff colleges (Army Command Staff College, Command Staff Colleges of the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and a Staff College of the Armed Forces) is between five and ten months. Each college graduates every year between 300 and 500 officers trained and qualified for duty assignments in battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. Military higher educational institutions for general officers (generals and admirals) include the War, Air Force and Navy colleges and the National Defense University. The latter is comprised of several colleges: the National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Joint Forces Staff College, School for National Security Executive Education, and Information Resources Management College. NDU, the premier center for joint professional military education, is under the direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The University is located at Ft. McNair in Washington, DC.

The colleges of the NDU train command personnel for the division corps-joint-command level and generals and admirals for work in the central system of departments of the armed services and the DOD. The duration of training is 10 months. Every college trains up to 200 people a year. In addition to the above, the US armed services have a number of specialized military educational institutions: the Defense Language Institute, a college of military intelligence, a school of information and propaganda, a school of cartography, and so on.

1. What is the ingredient of utmost importance in the US personnel policy?

2. What are the main ways to produce officers in the USA?
3. How many military academies are there in the USA?
4. Is there any advanced training for officers?
5. What is the difference between refresher and advanced training?
6. What is the mission of the NDU?
7. What is the NDU comprised of?

2.Translate into Ukrainian

Appointment; with regard to the organization of the officer corps; armed services' needs for experts; commitment to one's career in the Air Force; corresponding aides to the secretaries for personnel and their staffs; divisioncorps-joint-command level; essential; US military leadership; duration of training; enrollment in the programs; joint professional military education; major source of carrier officers; state-of-the-art; military educational institution; military occupational specialty; military universities, colleges and institutes; to attend various courses; to be made up of the graduates; to develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically; in time of war or peace; to meet the requirements; to produce officers; to run different curricula; to sign a contract; to undergo specialization courses; force development; to undertake to serve a certain number of years in the reserves.

3.Translate into English

Оперативно-тактична ланка; в мирний або воєнний час; проходити курси зі спеціалізації; вивчати інші предмети; готувати офіцерів; військове керівництво США; відповідати вимогам; військовий навчальний заклад; забезпечувати моральний, інтелектуальний та фізичний розвиток курсантів; стосовно формування офіцерського корпусу; складатися з випускників; відвідувати різні курси; потреби видів ЗС у фахівцях; підписувати контракт; військові університети, коледжі та інститути; військово-облікова спеціальність; найсучасніший; основне джерело набору офіцерів кадру; приймати рішення відслужити кілька років у резерві; розвиток збройних сил; загальна професійна військова освіта; вступ на навчання; термін підготовки; життєво важливий; відповідні помічники міністрів з кадрової роботи та їх апарати; відданість службі в ВПС; призначення.

4.Translate in writing

From the day of its founding on March 16, 1802, West Point has grown in its size and stature, but it remains committed to the task of producing commissioned leaders of character for America's Army. Today, the Academy graduates more than 900 new

officers annually, which represents approximately 25 percent of the new lieutenants required by the Army each year. The student body, or Corps of Cadets, numbers 4,000, of whom approximately 15 percent are women. The Physical Program at West Point includes both physical education classes and competitive athletics. Every cadet participates in an intercollegiate, club or intramural level sport each semester. This rigorous physical program contributes to the mental and physical fitness that is required for service as an officer in the Army. Cadets learn basic military skills, including leadership, through a demanding Military Program that begins on their first day at West Point. Most military training takes place during the summer, with new cadets undergoing Cadet Basic Training - or Beast Barracks - the first year, followed by Cadet Field Training at nearby Camp Buckner the second year. Cadets spend their third and fourth summers serving in active Army units around the world; attending advanced training courses such as airborne, air assault or northern warfare; or training the first and second year cadets as members of the leadership cadre. Military training is combined with military science instruction to provide a solid military foundation for officership.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic “Military Organization of the U.S.”.

6. Speak on the topic “ Military Organization of the U.S.”.

7. The indefinite tenses(Review)

Exercise A.

Complete these sentences using a correct future form.

1. On 26th October 2028 a large asteroid _____ (to pass) close to our earth. 2. Astronomers _____ (to prepare) for the event for quite a few months beforehand. 3. Some calculations show that it _____ (to come) within 30,000 miles of earth. 4. However, most scientists say it _____ (not to be) closer than 600,000 miles. 5. Either way, people all over the world _____ (to keep) a careful eye on the news throughout 2028! 6. Many people think that within the next five years, the Internet _____ (to replace) by something with an even greater capacity. 7. Specialists predict that traffic congestion _____ (to become) so severe that people _____ (to have) to leave their cars at home. 8. In 20 years' time, we _____ (not to use) books. Instead, we _____ (to learn) everything interactively from computers.

Exercise B.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form.

Dear Lionel, I'm writing to tell you my exciting news. I have won a competition! I think my life _____ (1 – to change) a lot now! I _____ (2 – to meet) the competition organizers next week to get my prize — a cheque for £ 50,000. As soon as I _____ (3 – to have) the money, I _____ (4 – to buy) a new car, and I _____ (5 - also/ to redecorate) my house. Hopefully, I _____ (6 – to finish) the whole house by the end of June. Then, on the fifth of July, I _____ (7 – to fly) to Tahiti for an exotic holiday in the sun, I _____ (8 – to return) by the end of July and then _____ (9 – to throw) a big party for all my friends. I hope you _____ (10 – to come). Well, it's almost lunchtime, so I _____ (11 – to say) goodbye for now. I promise I _____ (12 – to send) you a postcard from Tahiti. Best wishes, Emily

Exercise C. Complete the news report. Put each verb into the correct form.

The actress Vanessa Kemp _____ (1 – to disappear). Yesterday she _____ (2 – to fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!'. Ms Kemp, who _____ (3 - to live) in Hampstead, _____ (4 – to leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she _____ 5 – to make) several times before. Two people who _____ (6 – to walk) past her home at the time _____ (7 – to see) her leave. But no one _____ (8 – to see) her since then. At half past seven she still _____ (9 – not to arrive) at the theater. At 17 eight o'clock the theater manager had to break the news to the audience, who _____ (10 – to wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, the theater staff and friends _____ (11 - to try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they _____ (12 – to have) no success so far. The police _____ (13 – to take) the matter seriously, but they _____ (14 – to believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all _____ (15 – to want) to hear from her soon.

Exercise D.

Write the following sentences in interrogative and negative forms.

1. There will be a lot of people at the meeting tomorrow. 2. The talk will be very interesting. 3. He will go with us if has time. 4. I will have to stay at home this evening. 5. He will be out tomorrow afternoon. 6. She will probably come home today. 7. We shall be very busy tonight. 8. On my day off I will write letters. 9. On Monday you will be busy in the evening. 10. We will go to the exhibition next Sunday. 11. I will finish the work in two days. 12. They will have to get up early tomorrow.

Exercise E. Ask yes/no questions and wh-questions to which the words in bold type are the answers.

1. They will be glad to see you. 2. I will meet them again in two days. 3. We shall see your friend tomorrow. 4. My brother will be on leave in May. 5. She will keep in mind my request. 6. She will not allow her children to play on the road. 7. I will give her a valuable present. 8. He will go to the post office to send a telegram to his mother. 9. I will be a second year student next year. 10. Tomorrow they will be far from here. 11. It will rain hard until the afternoon. 12. In the Caucasus you will see high mountains and beautiful lakes.

Exercise F. Replace the infinitive in brackets in the Future Simple or the Present Simple.

1. The delegation (to start) for London as soon as they (to receive) their visas. 2. At the travel bureau they (to tell) you exactly when the train (to leave). 3. I (not to think) I (to be able) to call on them and (to say) good-bye before I (to go) abroad. 4. If you (not to want) to climb the tree, you can shake it and the apples (to fall) down to the ground. 5. When I (to go) to Odesa I usually (to stay) at my friends'. 6. Ask him when he (to finish) packing. 7. Ask her if she (to come) to the party alone or her sister (to come) too. 8. If she (to come) to the party alone and these (to be) nobody she (to know), she (to feel) lonely. 9. The milk (to be) fresh a long time if you (to put) it in the refrigerator. 10. Ask the flower-girl how much money I (to have) to pay if I (to take) all the flowers. 11. Ask the teacher if we (to study) according to the old timetable or a new one (to be) ready when we (to begin) to study. 12. I think we (to leave) for Chicago sooner than we thought.

Exercise G. Use the Present Simple or the Future Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I (not to work) any more today; I (to stay) with you. 2. Now I (to tell) you a secret if you (to promise) not to tell anyone. 3. Of course it can't last, but when it (to come) to an end it (to be) a wonderful experience for him. It really (to make) a man of him. 4. When you (to be) in the sanatorium it (not to seem) so bad, I (to be) sure. 5. In a minute I (to join) you, my friend. 6. You don't think it (to rain), do you? 7. I (to think) of you day and night. 8. You (to stay) in Rome long? 9. Why, we (to work) all night and (to finish) everything tomorrow. 10. I think we (to leave) for Paris sooner than we thought. 11. I expect we (to see) a lot of each other. 12. She knows that if she (to come) she (to have) a chance of a happier life than she has had. 13. If you (to mention) her name again, I (to be) very angry with you. 14. It (not to be) so long till we (to be) together and then it (not to be) so hard for him.

8. Use the verbs to go (to bed), to sweep and to invite in the Present Simple or in the Future Simple.

1. I will switch off the radio when you ... to bed. I will get up in time if I ... to bed early. May I ring you up at eleven? When ... you ... to bed tonight? - I have got much work to do, so I don 't know if I ... to bed at eleven as usual. How can I know when I ... to bed? 2. If you ... the floor, it will be quite clean. Will you kindly look for my needle, when you ... the floor tomorrow? It's nine o 'clock already. When ... you ... the floor? She will be so busy tomorrow; she doesn't know when she ... the floor. She asks me if ... the floor tomorrow morning. 3. Though I don't feel well, I ... some friends of mine to the housewarming party. When will you ... them, I wonder? It is not settled yet when I ... them. I'll be glad to see Ann if you ... her to your housewarming party. I am eager to know if you ... the Browns too.

9. Complete the sentences using the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. We will go home after ... 2. You must repeat the rule until ... 3. When the \water is really hot ... 4. They will keep quiet while ... 5. I will inform them about it as soon as ... 6. Close the door quietly when ... 7. I will be ready by the time you ... 8. Don't lock the door in case ... 9. Nobody knows when ... 10. It is difficult to guess when ... 11. You'll catch a cold if ... 12. You won't catch the train unless .. 13. Ask him when ... 14. Ask your teacher if ... 15. I can 't do anything unless ...

10. Complete the following using the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. I will accompany you with pleasure as soon as ... 2. The performance will be a great success if ... 3. As soon as the meeting starts ... 4. If this time is convenient for you ... 5. We will not complete the work this week in case .. 6. Dinner will be served before ... 7. When the tourists come to the camp .. 8. If she keeps her promise ... 9. You will be in my way if ... 10. The experiment will be carried out as soon as ... 11. When you turn into the alley ... 12. As soon as it begins to freeze ... 13. Unless you look at this picture at some distance ... 14. I will remind you of your promise in case ... 15. The dentist will pull out the tooth if ... 16. If you work hard ... 17. I think everything will be clear when ... 18. You will finish your report soon on condition that ...

11. Translate into English.

1. Я почекаю, поки він закінчить свою розповідь, а потім попрошу його відповісти на моє запитання. 2. Я з ним поговорю, коли він прийде, але я не впевнена, чи прийде чи прийде він сьогодні. 3. Я не знаю, коли я отримаю від неї відповідь, але щойно отримаю її, я негайно вам зателефоную. 4. Якщо ви будете працювати старанно, то ви скоро закінчите роботу. 5. Я зайду до вас перед тим, як поїду з Харькова. 6. Я дам вам знати, щойно отримаю лист від нього. 7. Я поговорю з ним про це, коли я його зустріну. 8. Він братиме уроки англійської мови двічі рази на тиждень, якщо в нього буде час. 9. Щойно моя сестра приїде, я пошлю тобі записку; якщо ти будеш вільний, ти прийдеши

побачитися з нею. 10. Коли ми поїдемо до Одеси, я буду багато купатися в морі. 11. Мені буде дуже шкода, якщо ви не візьмете участі в екскурсії. 12. Краще порадитися з лікарем, перш ніж ви порадитися з лікарем, перш ніж ви дасте згоду на цю поїздку.

12. Read the text.

Here is a soldier in a uniform called fighting order. He has a rifle as his personal weapon. There is a bayonet and a sling on the rifle. He is in a combat kit and boots. There is a camouflage net on his steel helmet, and he has a face veil around his neck. On his belt, there are four pouches and a water bottle. In the two front pouches are some grenades, some ammunition for his personal weapon and spare rounds for his section's machine gun. In his two rear pouches, there are his combat rations and various items of essential personal equipment.

13. Answer the following questions.

2. Is his personal weapon a machine gun?
3. What is there on his rifle?
4. What is there on his steel helmet?
5. How many pouches are there on his belt?
6. Are there any grenades in his front pouches?
7. What other things are in his front pouches?
8. Are his combat rations in his rear pouches?

13. Read the text and answer the questions:

The British Armed Forces, also known as His Majesty's Armed Forces, are the military forces responsible for the defence of the United Kingdom, its Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies. They also promote the UK's wider interests, support international peacekeeping efforts and provide humanitarian aid.

Since the formation of the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707, the British Armed Forces have seen action in a number of major wars involving the world's great powers, including the Seven Years' War, the American Revolutionary War, the Napoleonic Wars, the 1853–1856 Crimean War, the First World War, and the Second World War. Britain's victories in most of these decisive wars, allowed it to influence world events and establish itself as one of the world's leading military and economic powers. As of October 2022, the British Armed Forces consist of: the Royal Navy, a blue-water navy with a fleet of 72 commissioned ships, together with the Royal Marines, a highly specialised amphibious light infantry force; the British Army, the UK's principal land

warfare branch; and the Royal Air Force, a technologically sophisticated air force with a diverse operational fleet consisting of both fixed-wing and rotary aircraft. The British Armed Forces include standing forces, Reserves, Volunteer Reserves and Sponsored Reserves.

The head of the Armed Forces is the British monarch, currently Charles III, to whom members of the forces swear allegiance. The prime minister make the key decisions on the use of the armed forces. The armed forces are managed by the Defence Council of the Ministry of Defence, headed by the secretary of state for defence.

1. What is the other name for “the British Armed Forces”?
2. What territories are they responsible for?
3. How many wars were the British Armed Forces involved in?
4. How many branches are there in the British Armed Forces?
5. What is the British Army?
6. What does the Royal Navy consist of?
7. What standing forces does the British Armed Forces include?
8. Who is the head of the Armed Forces?
9. Who are the Armed Forces managed by?
10. Who makes key decisions on the use of the armed forces?

Тема 18. Комплектування Збройних Сил

The U.S. Department of Defence and Ministry of Defence of Ukraine



Essential vocabulary:

Deputy Secretary of Defense	перший заступник міністра оборони США (1-й ЗМО)
Under Secretary of Defense (USD)	заступник міністра оборони США (ЗМО)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD);	
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (ATSD)	помічник міністра оборони США (ПМО)
Deputy Under Secretary (DUSD)	помічник ЗМО (ПЗМО)
Principal Deputy Under Secretary (PDUSD)	головний помічник ЗМО (ГПЗМО)
General Counsel (GC)	генеральний юрисконсульт
Inspector General (IG)	генеральний інспектор
defense agency	управління МО США
DOD field activity	установа/служба МО США
Office of the Secretary of Defense	апарат МО США
Vice Chairman of the JCS	заступник голови ОКНШ
Joint Staff (JS)	об'єднаний штаб
Director of Joint Staff	директор об'єднаного штабу
defense agencies	управління МО США
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)	Управління перспективного планування науково-дослідних робіт (МО США)

Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA)	Управління торгівлі (МО США)
Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)	Управління аудиту контрактів (МО США) Defense
Contract Management Agency (DCMA)	Управління координації контрактів (МО США)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)	Управління фінансово-бухгалтерської служби (МО США)
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)	Управління інформаційних систем (МО США)
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	Управління розвідки (МО США)
Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)	Управління юридичних послуг (МО США)
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	Управління тилу (МО США)
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)	Управління з питань військової допомоги (МО США)
Defense Security Service (DSS)	Управління служби безпеки (МО США)
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	Управління з питань зменшення загрози (МО США)
Missile Defense Agency (MDA)	Управління протиракетної оборони (МО США)
National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)	Управління національної фоторозвідки та картографії (МО США)
National Security Agency (NSA)	Управління національної безпеки (МО США)
DOD field activities	установи та служби МО
American Forces Information Service	Служба інформації ЗС США
Defense POW/MP Office	Центр у справах військовополонених та

Education Activity

Центр освіти (МО США)

Defense Human Resources Activity

Центр людських ресурсів (МО США)

**Office of Economic Adjustment
(США)**

Центр економічного врегулювання (МО

**TRICARE Management Activity
(МО США)**

Центр координації медичних програм

Washington Headquarters Services

штабні служби Вашингтона

**to direct and control the armed forces
силами**

здійснювати управління збройними

to maintain technological superiority for the US

in the field of military hardware

підтримувати технологічну перевагу

США в галузі військової техніки

1. Read and translate the text.

US DOD Organization

General

The Department of Defense (DOD) is the executive branch of the United States government created by Congress in 1949. The DOD directs and controls the armed forces and assists the President in the direction of the nation's security. The major subdivisions of the DOD are three military departments, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), defense agencies, and DOD field activities. The staff of the DOD is primarily civilian. It advises and assists the Secretary in top-level management. Also at this level, the military, economic, and political elements associated with military preparedness are balanced to determine size and structure of the armed forces.

The military departments are responsible for recruiting, training and equipping their forces, but operational control of those forces is assigned to one of the Unified Combatant Commands.

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)

To assist the SECDEF in carrying out his multiple responsibilities, the Secretary has a Deputy Secretary, four Under Secretaries of Defense (USD), nine Assistant Secretaries of Defense (ASD), three Assistants to the Secretaries of Defense (ATSD), nine Deputy Under Secretaries (DUSD), three Principal Deputy Under Secretaries (PDUSD), the General Counsel (GC), the Inspector General (IG) and five Directors. Collectively, this group and their staffs are referred to as the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). OSD is comprised of about 2000 people, 1500 of whom are civilians and 500 of whom are military personnel.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense is the alter ego of the Secretary. He is responsible for coordination and supervision of the Department as directed by the Secretary. Normally the SECDEF delegates a great deal of his authority to the Deputy. The number two man can issue directives to all the subunits of governmental agencies, and to international bodies in the name of the Secretary.

JCS

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) are composed of six military officers: Chairman of the JCS (CJCS), Vice Chairman JCS, CSUSA, CSUSAF, CNO, Commandant of the USMC. The Chairman of the JCS is a member of one of the armed services but during his tenure on the JCS has no service responsibilities. All of the joint chiefs are appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. The service chiefs are appointed for a fixed nonrenewable term of four years. The Chairman is appointed for a two-year term, and, except in wartime, can only be reappointed once.

The JCS are assisted in the exercise of their functions by the Joint Staff (JS) and the other groups which support the JCS but are not part of the JS. The Joint Staff is headed by a Director and divided into eight departments: J-1 (Manpower & Personnel), J-2 (Intelligence), J-3 (Operations), J-4 (Logistics), J-5 (Strategic Plans and Policy), J-6 (C4), J-7 (Operational Plans & Interoperability), J-8 (Force Structure, Resources & Assessment). The Director of the Joint Staff is a three-star general or admiral appointed for a two-year term by the Chairman with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and the other members of the JCS.

Defense Agencies

At the present time there are 15 organizations or groups within DOD which have the status of defense agencies. These organizations perform functions which are common to or cut across departmental lines. There are no specific restrictions on the number or functions of these organizations. The SECDEF has the power to disestablish or disband such agencies. The purpose of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is to maintain technological superiority for the US in the field of military hardware. After DARPA has explored a concept and determined it to be

feasible, control of the project is turned over to the department or agency most directly concerned.

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) manages all of the defense intelligence programs and provides intelligence support to the SECDEF and the JCS. DIA relies upon the resources of the armed services for intelligence collection and supervises the development of intelligence by the services to meet their own particular needs. The role of the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) is to perform all the required contract auditing for the DOD and to provide accounting and financial advisory service regarding defense contracts to the DOD components which have responsibility for procurement and contract administration. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) was established to provide greater emphasis to the management and control of such aid programs as military assistance and foreign military sales (FMS). The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) provides supply and service support for items common to all services; this includes procurement of materiel, operation of a wholesale distribution system, and surplus-disposal programs. The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) is the DOD component that works directly with defense suppliers to help ensure that DOD, Federal, and allied government supplies and services are delivered on time, at projected cost, and meet all performance requirements. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) was established to provide responsive, professional finance and accounting services for the people who defend America. The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is a combat support agency responsible for planning, developing, fielding, operating, and supporting command, control, communications, and information (C3I) systems that serve the needs of the President, Vice President, the SECDEF, the JCS, the Unified Combatant Commanders, and the other DOD Components under all conditions of peace and war.

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) is a DOD agency that provides legal advice and services for the Defense Agencies, DOD Field Activities, and other assigned organizations. The Defense Security Service (DSS) makes its contribution to the National Security Community by conducting personnel security investigations and providing industrial security products and services, as well as offering comprehensive security education and training to DOD and other government entities. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) safeguards America's interests from weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high explosives) by controlling and reducing the threat and providing quality tools and services for the warfighter. The mission of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is to develop, test and prepare for deployment a missile defense system. The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) provides timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security. The National Security Agency (NSA) is the nation's cryptologic organization. It coordinates, directs, and performs highly specialized activities to protect U.S. information systems and produce foreign intelligence

information. NSA is also one of the most important centers of foreign language analysis and research within the Government.

DOD Field Activities

Currently there are seven organizations or groups within the Defense Department under the name of DOD field activities. These organizations perform functions which are common to the US Armed Forces. Heads of the field activities are subordinate to the ASD's, DUSD and Director Administration and Management.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Who assists the SECDEF in carrying out his responsibilities?
2. How many people is the OSD comprised of?
3. What are the duties of the JCS?
4. How many ASD's and ATSD's are there in the OSD?
5. What is the composition of the JCS?
6. How many organizations have the status of defense agencies?
7. What is the mission of the National Security Agency?
8. What are the missions of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency?

3. Translate into Ukrainian

The executive branch; to direct and control the armed forces; the major subdivisions of the DOD; three military departments; top-level management; military preparedness; to determine size and structure of the armed forces; the alter ego of the Secretary; to delegate authority to sb; during his tenure; logistics; to be appointed for a fixed nonrenewable term of four years; to be reappointed; to have the status of defense agencies; to perform functions; functions which are common to or cut across departmental lines; to establish sth; to disestablish or disband sth; the power to do sth; to employ sb; to maintain technological superiority for the US in the field of military hardware; to be feasible; to explore a concept; to turn it over to the department; to perform contract auditing for DOD; to provide intelligence support to the SECDEF; intelligence collection; to provide greater emphasis to sth; aid programs; military assistance; foreign military sales; procurement of materiel; wholesale distribution system; surplus-disposal programs.

4. Translate into English

Здійснювати управління збройними силами; помічник міністра оборони; три військових міністерства; воєнна готовність; визначати розмір та структуру ЗС; генеральний юрисконсульт; управління МО США; підтримувати ВМС США в якості збалансованого та достатньо сильного виду ЗС; відстоювати національні інтереси; призначатися повторно; управління торгівлі МО США; збір розвідувальних даних; проводити бухгалтерський облік та аудит; Центр у справах військовополонених та зниклих безвісти; цивільна особа; Центр економічного врегулювання; Центр військової освіти; Управління перспективного планування НДР; Управління протиракетної оборони; Управління фінансово-бухгалтерської служби; Управління інформаційних систем МО; Управління розвідки МО; Управління тилу МО; закупівля майна і техніки; система оптової торгівлі; Управління національної безпеки.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic “Organization of the U.S. Department of Defence and Ministry of Defence of Ukraine”.

6. Speak on the topic “Organization of the U.S. Department of Defence and Ministry of Defence of Ukraine”.

7. The indefinite tenses (Review)

Exercise A.

Translate into English using the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Я живу у Києві. 2. Я не вивчаю німецьку мову, я вивчаю англійську. 3. Ви перекладаєте англійські тексти удома? 4. Ми не розмовляємо російською мовою. 5. Ви пишете диктанти кожного дня? 6. Кожного ранку вони приходять до офісу. 7. Багато моїх друзів мешкають у центрі міста. 8. Він не робітник. Він — інженер. 9. Ви ходите туди після занять? В. 1. Де ви працюєте? — Я працюю на заводі. 2. Ваші сини вивчають англійську чи французьку? 3. Коли ви займаєтесь англійською мовою? — Увечері. 4. Що ви читаєте кожного ранку? — Я читаю газети. 5. Куди вони ходять кожного вечора? 6. Ви виконуєте багато вправ у класі? — Ні. 7. Вони розмовляють англійською? — Так. 8. Ваші сестри живуть у Луцьку? — Ні. 9. Яку мову вивчають ваші друзі? 10. Якою мовою ви зазвичай розмовляєте у класі?

Exercise B.

Change the following sentences to questions:

1. He washes his hands. 2. Their mother works in the house. 3. We come to the Institute at the same time. 4. He drinks a lot of tea at breakfast. 5. The teacher comes in and shuts the door. 6. I read newspapers every day. 7. We often drink coffee together.

Exercise C.

Complete the following sentences using the adverbs in brackets according to the patterns

I work here (Often). — I often work here.

1. He reads aloud. (Always). 2. He sleeps in the open air. (Never). 3. My friend works here. (Usually). 4. This girl plays in the garden. (Seldom). 5. I go to the library to work. (Sometimes). 6. He speaks French. (Hardly ever). 7. The post arrives at 8 00. (Usually). 8. I buy shirts in this shopping centre. (Generally). B He is busy (Always). — He is always busy. 1. My mother is at home. (Seldom). 2. Nick is late. (Often). 3. My mother is glad to receive guests. (Always). 4. You are welcome to my house. (Always). 5. He is at a loss for words. (Never). Exercise 11. Answer the following questions using the words in brackets Which newspapers do you read? (Usually. «Kyiv Post»). — I usually read «Kyiv Post». 1. When do you go to bed? (Usually, at 11 30). 2. When do you get up? (Usually, at 7). 3. What do you have for breakfast? (Generally, bacon and eggs). 4. What do you drink with your meals? (Often, tomato juice). 5. Where do you have lunch? (Sometimes, at the cafe). 6. What do you do on Sundays? (Usually, play tennis). 7. Where do you go on your holidays? (Generally, to the sea-side). 8. How often do you watch TV? (Rarely). 9. Who makes breakfast for you? (My mother, usually).

Exercise D.

Translate into English using the Present Indefinite Tense

1. Ми завжди раді бачити Вас тут. 2. По понеділках він звичайно запізнюється. 3. Іноді він пояснює мені граматику. 4. Студенти нашої 53 групи часто обговорюють фільми. 5. Тут часто ідуть дощі. 6. Взимку тут рідко випадає сніг. 7. Вона рідко працює у бібліотеці, зазвичай вона працює вдома. 8. Її оцінки завжди добрі. 9. Він інколи читає німецькі журнали. 10. Я зазвичай увечері буваю вдома, але іноді я йду працювати у бібліотеку. 11. Як правило, я ходжу в театр у неділю. 12. Він завжди знайде потрібне слово.

Exercise E.

Make up sentences using the construction «there is» / «there are»

1. A board — on the wall. 2. A tape-recorder — on the table. 3. A pen and some pencils — on the desk. 4. Some Ukrainian and English books — on the table. 5. Some bookshelves and a table — in the room. 6. Two chairs — at the table. 7. A clock and some pictures — on the wall.

Exercise F.

Fill in the blanks with «some», «any», «no», and their derivatives «something/somebody», «anything/anybody», «nothing / nobody»

1. There is ... in my eye. 2. Is there ... on the desk? 3. Are there ... students in the classroom? 4. Are there ... books in my bag? 5. There is ... in the bathroom. 6. There are ... pictures on the wall. 7. Are there ... English books on the desk? 8. Is there ... tape-recorder on a small table? 9. Is there ... in the room? 10. There is ... on the table. 11. I am hungry but there isn't ... to eat.

Exercise G.

Translate into English using the construction «there is/there are»

1. На столі багато підручників? — Так, багато. 2. У класі є дошка? — Ні. 3. У класній кімнаті чотири стола та сім стільців. 4. У коробці є крейда? — Так, є. 5. На парті є папір? — Ні, там немає ніякого паперу. 6. На столі багато хліба? — Так, багато. 7. Скільки зошитів у сумці? — Вісім. 8. Що є на столі у вчителя? — Підручники, зошити, книги, ручки та шматок крейди.

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives

A. 1. The brown suitcase is heavy, the blue suitcase is _____ than the brown one, but the green suitcase is _____ of them all. 2. My test is easy, his test is _____, but her test is _____. 3. This bookcase is large, that one is _____, but Ann's bookcase is _____. 4. Betty is pretty, Jane is _____ than Betty, but Alice is _____ girl in our group. 5. This dress is long, that one is _____, but Mary's dress is _____. 6. This book is cheap, that one is _____. but Peter's book is _____.

B.1. My book is expensive, your book is _____, but her book is _____. 2. Jane is beautiful, Helen is _____, but Susan is _____ girl I have ever seen. 3. This story is interesting, that one is _____, but the story from your book is _____ story I have ever read. 4. Tom is intelligent, Bill is _____, but Harry is _____ student in our class. 5. Your task is important, her task is _____, but my task is _____ task.

9. Use the right form of adjectives

1. Which is the (big) department store in Kyiv? 2. Money is important but it is not (important) thing in life. 3. It is (cold) today than it was yesterday. 4. What is (long) river in the world? 5. These shoes are (expensive) than those shoes. 6. These are the (bad) shoes I have ever bought. 7. It is (dark) in our room than in theirs. 8. Our flat is (comfortable) than yours. 9. Summer is the (warm) of the four seasons. 10. It is a (good) film I have ever seen.

10. Fill in the blanks with «as...as», or «not so/as ...as»

1. This coat is ... expensive ... that one. 2. This department store is ... large ... the one which is in their block of flats. 3. This story is ... long ... that one, but it is not ... interesting. 4. The winter in Great Britain is ... cold ... in Ukraine. 5. I have ... many books ... Yuri has. 6. His room is ... light ... mine. 7. Are there ... many places of interest in Odesa ... in Lviv? 8. Have you got ... many friends in Kyiv ... you have in Lviv? 9. This year you don't work at your English ... much ... you did last year, do you? 10. This shop is ... large ... that one.

11. Translate into English

1. Цей магазин не такий великий, як той. 2. Він не такий енергійний, як його брат. 3. Її робота не така цікава, як моя. 4. Цей будинок не такий великий, як наш. 5. Його книга не така цікава, як моя. 6. Його кімната гірша за нашу. 7. Волга довша (більша) за Дніпро. 8. Я старший від своєї дружини на п'ять років. 9. Він найстарший у сім'ї. 10. Сьогодні так само холодно, як і вчора. 11. Ця книга така ж легка, як і та. 12. Твоя блакитна сукня краща за білу. 13. Їхні відповіді (най)кращі у групі. 14. Ця аудиторія менша від нашої. 15. Цей хлопчик — найгірший учень в класі. 16. Хто вважається найкращим студентом вашої групи? 17. Німецька мова важча від англійської. 18. Цей шлях найкоротший.

12. Add question tags and reply to them

1. You are a student, ...? 2. Your sister is married, ...? 3. Your working day lasts 6 hours, ...? 4. His friend works at a large plant, ...? 5. She got to her office by bus yesterday, ...? 6. It took her half an hour to get to her office, ...? 7. She often has lunch at her office, ...? 8. Last evening he watched TV, ...? 9. There is a nice park not far from their house, ...? 10. Last Sunday they spent their free time there, ...? 11. On their days off they often go to the cinema, ...?

13. Change to negative sentences

1. The children stayed at home all (the) evening. 2. They spent the summer vacation in the Crimea. 3. I read this newspaper yesterday. 4. They had time to do it. 5. She sent her mother a telegram. 6. I got his answer this morning. 7. They played tennis on Saturday. 8. The party finished at midnight. 9. We watched TV last night. 10. I spoke

to him on Monday. 11. It stopped raining at lunchtime. 12. They moved into the new flat on Friday.

Тема 19. Первинна військова підготовка

Basic Combat Training



Essential vocabulary:

Officer promotion system	система просування по службі офіцерського складу
professional development	професійний розвиток
well-being добробут career progression	кар'єрне зростання
equitable system	система рівних можливостей
promotion selection system	система відбору для просування по службі
integrity чесність;	цілісність характеру
physical fitness	фізична підготовленість
honorable service	бездоганна служба
performance	виконання службових обов'язків
selection board	атестаційна комісія
minority member	член меншини
official record	особова справа (військовослужбовця)
material error	канцелярська помилка
recommendation for promotion	рекомендація для просування по службі

availability of openings	наявність вакансій	proficiency
rating test	тест для визначення службової придатності	
efficiency report	атестаційна картка	
ommendation	подання	
especially outstanding services	особливо видатні досягнення (у службі)	
immediate superior	безпосередній начальник	
direct superior	прямий начальник	
higher headquarters	вищий штаб; вище командування	
periodic transfers	періодичні переведення	
special enactment	спеціальний нормативний акт	
welfare system	система соціального забезпечення	
pay грошове забезпечення allowance	грошова надбавка	
provision of housing	забезпечення житлом	
clothing allowance	грошова надбавка на одержання форми одягу	
medical care	медичне забезпечення	
pension benefit	додаткове нарахування до пенсії	
material incentive	матеріальний стимул	
monthly basic pay	базова сума місячного грошового утримання	
cutback (also reduction	) скорочення	
downsizing	зменшення чисельності (особового складу)	
to fill position spaces with qualified	заповнювати вакантні	
personnel	посади кваліфікованим особовим	
	складом	
to possess professional and moral qualifications	мати професійні та	
	моральні якості	
to be conducted fairly and equitably	поводитися справедливо та	
	неупереджено	

to be routinely appointed

призначатися в загальному порядку

in an admirable manner

бездоганно

to be conferred by the President

присвоюватися президентом

to be subject to Senate approval

підлягати затвердженню Сенатом

1. Read and translate the text

The centralized officer promotion system is governed by procedures based on statute (Title 10, United States Code), Army Regulation (AR 600- 8-29, Officer Promotions) and policy established by the Secretary of the Army and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. The selection system is closely monitored and managed because of the far-reaching effects that the selection process has on the mission of the Army, and the professional development, morale and well-being of the officer corps. The objectives of the Army promotion system are: filling of position spaces with qualified personnel; provision for career progression and rank which is in line with potential; preclusion of promoting the service person who is not productive or not best qualified; provision of an equitable system for all service people; recognition of the best qualified servicepeople which will attract and retain the highest caliber soldier in the Armed Forces. The basic concept of the promotion selection system is to select for promotion those officers who have demonstrated that they possess the professional and moral qualifications, integrity, physical fitness, and ability required to successfully perform the duties expected of an officer in the next higher grade. Promotion is not intended to be a reward for long, honorable service in the present grade, but is based on overall demonstrated performance and potential abilities. Promotion selection is conducted fairly and equitably by boards composed of mature, experienced, senior officers. Each board consists of different members, and women and minority members are routinely appointed. A typical board is presided over by a general officer and consists of 18-21 officers in a grade senior to that of those being considered for promotion. The board membership reviews the entire performance portion of the official record of every officer being considered for promotion. Selection boards recommend those officers who, in the collective judgment of the board, are the best qualified for promotion. The promotion selection boards are not authorized by law to divulge the reasons for selection or nonselection of any officer. Each officer can be assured that he or she receives fair and equitable consideration. Nonselection for promotion does not imply that an officer has not performed in an admirable manner or that the Army does not value the service performed. Officers not selected for promotion are not precluded from consideration by future boards, provided they meet the eligibility criteria established for consideration. An officer may request reconsideration for promotion when an

action, by a regularly scheduled selection board which considered him or her for promotion, was contrary to law or involved material error. The recommendations for promotion come from the unit commander through the officer's chain of command. If duty is performed under other than the unit commander to whom assigned for administration, recommendation will be endorsed by administrative unit commander. There are general terms of military service in all armed services of the United States that should be served before getting one's next rank. The length of service before getting the rank of First Lieutenant is 18 months to two years; Captain, three and a half to four years; Major, ten years; Lieutenant Colonel, 15 years; Colonel, 22 years. In awarding next ranks they proceed from the availability of openings in specific military occupational specialties, number of years in the previous rank, educational and professional levels, references from higher commanding officers, results of proficiency rating tests, efficiency reports, awards, commendations and other factors. Second Lieutenants get their next rank virtually automatically. The ranks that follow up to Colonel are awarded on the basis of decisions of selection boards and the above factors. Junior and senior grade officers are awarded their next ranks by the secretaries of the services. The ranks Brigadier General and Major General are conferred by the President. The ranks Lieutenant General, General, General of the Army, General of the Air Force, Fleet Admiral are conferred by the President subject to Senate approval. The latter three can be awarded for especially outstanding services. Colonels (Captains) selected for being awarded general-officer ranks are supposed to undergo special training for senior officers at a national military college. During the process of service, all US armed forces officers are periodically rated for their efficiency. Second Lieutenants and First Lieutenants are rated once every six months.

Captains and officers of higher rank are rated once every year. As a rule the rating is done by the immediate superiors with the participation of direct superiors, who endorse the results, and with the participation of the higher headquarters that monitor the correctness and objectivity of efficiency rating procedures. Decisions of the efficiency-rating board is endorsed by the chief of staff of an armed service and forwarded to the Secretary of Defense who submits it to the President. US Armed Forces practice periodic transfers of officers (every two or three years, as a rule) in accordance with their ranks and positions from command positions to administrative or teaching positions and vice versa, alternating service in the troops with the work in staffs and central administrative offices. 186 It should be mentioned that the number of senior officers in US armed forces is determined by Congress every year by special enactments. This number varies with the total strength of the armed forces, their structure, effective combat strength and is established on the average on the basis of five or six generals and admirals per 10,000 servicemen of the regular forces.

An important element of personnel policy is organization of an efficient welfare system that includes pay and allowances, provision of housing, clothing allowances,

medical care and pension benefits. Pay is the main material incentive to the military personnel. Its size varies with the officers' pay grade and the years of service and is comprised of the monthly basic pay, main allowances (housing and food), special and incentive payments. However, in recent years, with cutbacks and downsizing, more captains have been opting out rather than waiting to be considered for promotion to major.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the objectives of the officer promotion system?
2. What is the foundation of the officer promotion system?
3. Is the selection process open for public?
4. Who issues recommendation for promotion of an officer?
5. What types of authority for promotion do you know?

3. Translate into Ukrainian

Administration; administrative unit commander; basic concept; Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel; effective combat strength; eligibility criteria; entire performance; far-reaching effects; general terms; higher grade; in the collective judgment of the board; mature; number of years; officer's chain of command; officers' pay grade; potential abilities; preclusion; productive; recognition; regulation; reward; Secretary of the Army; specific military occupational specialty; statute; the highest caliber soldier; title; to assure; to be authorized by law; to be closely monitored; to be comprised of; to be contrary to law; to be governed by procedures; to be in line with; to be managed; to be periodically rated; to be precluded from consideration; to divulge the reasons; to endorse; to establish a policy; to forward to the Secretary of Defense; to opt out; to preside over; to receive fair and equitable consideration; to request reconsideration; to submit something to the President; to undergo special training; to value the service; total strength of the armed forces; United States Code; virtually automatically.

4. Translate into English.

Загальна чисельність збройних сил; цінити службу; проходити спеціальну підготовку; подавати на розгляд президенту; вимагати перегляду кандидатури; розглядатися справедливо та неупереджено; майже автоматично; Кодекс законів США; головувати; робити вибір щодо залишення військової служби; направляти міністру оборони; встановлювати порядок; затверджувати; розголошувати причини; запобігати розгляду; періодично атестуватися; керуватися; узгоджуватися; визначатися процедурами; протирічити закону; складатися з; перебувати під щільним контролем; бути вповноваженим законом; запевнювати;

розділ; солдат найвищого гатунку; статут; певна військово-облікова спеціальність; міністр СВ; винагорода; положення; визнання; за умови; продуктивний; перепона; потенційні можливості; штатно-посадова категорія; командна ланка; вислуга років; зрілий; за загальною думкою ради; вища категорія; загальні терміни; далекосяжний вплив; службова характеристика за весь період служби офіцера; критерії відповідності; наявна чисельність особового складу регулярних формувань; заступник начальника штабу з кадрової роботи; основне положення; командир підрозділу; куди приписано військовослужбовця; ведення справ.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic “ Officer Promotion System ”.

6. Speak on the topic “ Officer Promotion System ”.

7. The continuous tenses(Review)

Exercise A

Put the following sentences in the negative form and add affirmative sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Helen is skating now. (to ski) 2. They are playing chess. (dominoes) 3. The students are going home. (to the library) 4. Mother is making dinner. (to wash dishes in the kitchen) 5. Father is working in the garden. (to take a rest) 6. Ann and Mike are swimming there. (to lie in the sun) 7. I am asking you questions. (to answer your questions) 8. He is sitting at his desk. (to stand at the blackboard) 9. She is learning new words. (to recite a poem) 10. We are having a meeting.

Exercise B

Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

1. Are you busy now? (Yes/I tidy up the flat)
2. Are you free now? (No/go to the theatre)
3. Is your brother busy now? (Yes/wash up)
4. Is your brother in the dinning-room? (Yes/I have a lunch)
5. Is mother in the kitchen now? (Yes/cook)
6. Are you leaving now? (Yes/go to the library)
7. Is your teacher busy now? (Yes/give a lecture)
8. Are the children resting now? (No/study)

Exercise C

Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. Lucy is taking her examination now. 2. Tom is playing chess with his friend. 3. Many students are going to the library. 4. She is looking at the picture. 5. He is answering the teacher's question. 6. They are speaking about their work. 7. The train is leaving at 5 o'clock. 8. She is swimming in the lake now.

Exercise D

Insert the construction to be going + infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. . . . you ... to take part in the concert? - Certainly, I ...
2. What ... you ... to sing? - I shall sing two folk songs.
3. Who ... to accompany you? - My friend Helen as usual.
4. Who else ... to sing or recite something at the concert?- Nick ... to recite a poem written by himself and our choir will sing some songs.
5. ... they ... to have a dance after the concert?- Of course, they ...
6. . . . all your friends ... to be present at the party? - Certainly, they ...
7. When will you come home?- We ... to dance till after midnight.

Exercise E.

Translate into English.

1. Ви поспішаєте на заняття? - Так. Об 11.00 у нас лекція. 2. Куди ви йдете? - Я йду в бібліотеку. 3. Ви читаєте? Що ви читаєте? 4. Кому ви пишете листа? - Сестрі. 5. Ваш брат удома зараз? - Так. Він зайнятий зараз. Він готує уроки. 6. Я хочу бачити професора Сміта. - Пробачте, його тут немає. Він читає лекцію. 7. Де Джон? - Він у читальному залі. Він читає газети. - Які газети він читає? - Я не знаю. 8. Не входьте до класу. Учні пишуть контрольну роботу. 9. Наступного тижня ми їдемо в Київ. 10. Делегація приїжджає завтра. 11. Який урок ви зараз вивчаєте? - Ми проходимо 5-й урок. 12. Куди всі поспішають?-На стадіон. Там сьогодні цікавий матч. 13. Не галасуйте. Діти сплять. 14. Що робить Петрик? - Він малює. 15. Ви вже закінчуєте цю роботу? 16. Не заважайте мені. Я готуюся до доповіді. 16. Батько вдома? - Так. Він працює в саду. 17. Про що ви думаєте? 18. З ким він там розмовляє? 19. На що ви дивитесь? 20. Про що ви говорите

Exercise F.

Insert the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

1. What you (to do) here? - I (to wait) for my friend. 2. He (to speak) French? - Yes, he (to speak) French very fluently. 3. The man (to be) drunk. He (not to know) what he (to say). 4. I'll come down when I (to be) ready. 5. I will take off the jacket if (to get) too hot. 6. "It (to get) windy," he said in his quiet way. 7. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door. 8. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a test there. 9. She (to write) a letter to her mother every week. 10. Let's go for a walk. It (not to rain). 11. You (to hear) anything? I (to listen) hard, but I not (to hear) anything. 11. Listen! The telephone (to ring). 12. They will have to stay with us when they (to arrive) here.

Exercise G.

Put the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. I was having supper when you rang me up. 2. My mother was making dinner in the kitchen when I came in. 3. Your friends were speaking in the corridor when we saw them. 4. I was hurrying to the canteen when I met you. 5. We were having our English at 10 in the morning. 6. He was waiting for us at 10 o'clock yesterday. 7. I was sleeping soundly when our neighbours knocked at the door. 8. We were discussing the new film when you rang up.

Exercise 8.

Put wh-questions to the words in bold type.

1. We were waiting for you at five yesterday. 2. They were discussing this question when we came in. 3. I was reading when my friend rang me up. 4. I was reading a difficult English book at that time. 5. We were having tea when my friend came in. 6. I was going to the library when you met me. 7. They were listening in when you entered the room. 8. She was taking a music lesson when your mother came home.

9. Put the following sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. He'll be waiting for you at seven in the evening tomorrow. 2. They'll be having dinner at that time. 3. We'll be discussing this question tomorrow morning. 4. They'll be packing at 10 o'clock tomorrow. 5. They'll be coming to see us from 7 till 8 tomorrow evening. 6. When I come to Kyiv tomorrow at 12 o'clock, my old friends'll be waiting for me at the station. 7. He'll be still working when I come. 8. She'll be studying English at three o'clock tomorrow. 9. I'll be preparing for my report tomorrow at 2 o'clock. 10. We'll be taking an English exam from 12 till 2 tomorrow.

10. Ask yes/no and wh-questions to the words in bold type.

1. We will be working hard this time tomorrow. 2. She will be taking a music lesson at this time tomorrow. 3. They will be building a new club when you are in the country

in summer. 4. I will be sleeping if you come so late. 5. The English students will be writing their examination paper at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 6. The doctors will be examining their patients from 12 to 2 tomorrow. 7. They will be rehearsing the second act when you come. 8. They will be listening to one of my favorite symphonies at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

11. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. You see, I (to do) this kind of thing for the last thirty years. 2. She (to tell) you the long story all this time? 3. Do you want to dance?- No, thank you. I (to dance) so much all evening, that my feet are ready to fall. 4. How is your poor friend? I just (to speak) of him. 5. He says he (not to feel) well for the past week. 6. You look so pale. Kate (to feed) you in my absence? 7. I (to try) to get you all day, Mike! 8. I (not to sleep) for over a day. 9. We (to write letters) to one another for a couple of years now. 10. Why is he here now?- I don't know.- You (to correspond) with him?- No. 11. I (to translate) an article for an hour since we came home. 12. He (to take) English lessons for some time since last year.

12. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I (to do) my homework for two hours and I (not to finish) yet. 2. Helen (to read) this book since Monday and she (not to read) it yet. 3. My brother (to collect) stamps ever since he left school. Now he (to collect) so many that he doesn't know where to put them. 4. That boy already (to stand) at the bus stop for the last half an hour. Shall I tell him that the last bus already (to go)? 5. Something (to happen) to Nick. I (to wait) for him long and he (not to come) yet. 6. There are a lot of things I (to do) for a long time, and I (not to do) them. 7. There is the car. Pete (to come) back. I must go and wash my eyes. I don't want him to see I (to cry). 8. Father already (to arrive). We just (to speak) of him. 9. You are old enough to begin to learn.- I (to learn) all my life. 10. What you (to do) with my bag? I (to look) for it for an hour and I can't find it.- I think, Mary (to go) off with it.

13. Use the Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect in the following sentences.

1. I (to be) busy since we last met. 2. I am very fond of Alice but I (not to see) much of her lately. 3. You look very tired. - I (to walk) around all day. I (to have) a few drinks and nothing to eat. 4. I (to cook, to clean) and (to wash) the linen for three days and I am very tired. 5. I imagine how much they (to learn) since they (to be) here. 6. I don't think your mother expects you to become a driver.- What she (to say) to you?- Nothing. 7. I found him waiting downstairs at the house door to let me in. "I'm sorry", I said "I hope you (not to stand) here long". 8. There (to be) no guests at all since I left?

9. He is an old friend. I (to know) him for ages. 10. You (to say) anything Mary lately?
11. I know the names of everyone in the village. I (to live) here all my life.

Тема 20. Військові звання

Military Ranks



Essential vocabulary:

Additional Word List General of the Army (GA)	генерал армії
General of the Air Force (GAF)	генерал ВПС
General (GEN)	генерал
Lieutenant General (LTG)	генерал-лейтенант
Major General (MG)	генерал-майор
Brigadier General (BG)	бригадний генерал
Colonel (COL)	полковник
Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)	підполковник
Major (MAJ) майор Captain (CPT)	капітан
1 st Lieutenant (1LT)	перший лейтенант
2 nd Lieutenant (2LT)	другий лейтенант
Master Warrant Officer (MWO)	мастер ворент-офіцер
Sergeant Major of the Army	головний сержант
CB Command Sergeant Major	головний сержант армійського
командування Sergeant Major (SMAJ)	головний сержант
First Sergeant (1SGT)	перший сержант
Master Sergeant (MSGT)	мастер-сержант
Sergeant First Class (SFC)	сержант першого класу
Staff Sergeant (SSGT)	штаб-сержант

Sergeant (SGT) сержант Corporal (CPL)	капрал
Specialist спеціаліст	
Private First Class (PFC)	рядовий першого класу
Private (PVT)	рядовий
Private (Recruit) (RCT)	рядовий (новобранець)
Navy Fleet Admiral (FADM)	адмірал флоту
Admiral (ADM)	адмірал
Vice Admiral (VADM)	віце-адмірал
Rear Admiral (Upper Half) (RADM (UH))	повний контр-адмірал
Rear Admiral (Lower Half) (RADM (LH))	контр-адмірал
Captain (CPT)	кептен (пор.: капітан 1 рангу)
Commander (CDR)	командер (пор.: капітан 2 рангу)
Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	лейтенант-командер (пор.: капітан 2 рангу)
Lieutenant (LT)	лейтенант (пор.: капітанлейтенант)
Lieutenant, Junior Grade (LTJG)	молодший лейтенант ВМС (пор.: старший лейтенант)
Ensign (ENS)	енсин (пор.: лейтенант)
Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy	мастер-головний старшина ВМС
Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO)	мастер-головний старшина
Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	старший-головний старшина
Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	головний старшина
Petty Officer First Class (PO1)	старшина першого класу
Petty Officer Second Class	старшина другого класу
Petty Officer Third Class	старшина третього класу
Seaman матрос Seaman Apprentice	молодший матрос
Seaman Recruit	матрос (новобранець)

1. Read and translate the text.

One big problem throughout military history has been identifying who's in charge. From the earliest days of warfare to the present, special rank badges meant survival. In the heat of battle, knowing who to listen to was as important as the fighting skills soldiers and sailors developed. They had to know at a glance whose shouted orders to obey. The U.S. military services still use many of the ranks they started with when they began in 1775 at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The leaders adopted the organization, regulations and ranks of the British army and navy with just minor changes. This is not surprising because the Revolutionary Army was made up of colonial militia units that had been organized and drilled by British methods for many years. Revolutionary Army rank insignia, however, did not follow the British patterns but was similar to the insignia used by the French. After the war the U.S. Army often used the uniform styles and some insignia of the British as well as the French armies.

Military rank is more than just who salutes whom. Military rank is a badge of leadership. Responsibility for personnel, equipment, and mission grows with each increase in rank. Officer ranks in the United States military consist of commissioned officers (ComOs) and warrant officers (WOs). The commissioned ranks are the highest in the military. These officers hold presidential commissions and are confirmed at their ranks by the Senate. Army, Air Force and Marine Corps officers are called company grade officers in the pay grades of O-1 to O-3, field grade officers in pay grades O-4 to O-6 and general officers in pay grades O-7 and higher. The equivalent officer groupings in the Navy are called junior grade, mid-grade and flag. Warrant officers hold warrants from their service secretary and are specialists and experts in certain military technologies or capabilities.

The lowest ranking warrant officers serve under a warrant, but they receive commissions from the president upon promotion to chief warrant officer. These commissioned warrant officers are direct representatives of the president of the United States. They derive their authority from the same source as commissioned officers but remain specialists, in contrast to commissioned officers, who are generalists. There are no warrant officers in the Air Force. Non-commissioned officers (NCOs) are servicepeople who have received neither a commission nor a warrant but hold positions requiring responsibility for personnel and its training. They may be sergeants or petty officers in the Navy. The lowest in the rank are the enlisted personnel. However, depending on their qualification and service aptitudes they are also differentiated in rank. Do not confuse rank with pay grades, such as E-1, W-2 and O-5. Pay grades are administrative classifications used primarily to standardize compensation across the military services. The "E" in E-1 stands for "enlisted" while the "1" indicates the pay grade for that position. The other pay categories are "W" for warrant officers and "O"

for commissioned officers. Some enlisted pay grades have two ranks. The Army, for example, has the ranks of corporal and specialist at the pay grade of E-4. A corporal is expected to fill a leadership role and has a higher rank than a specialist even though both receive the same amount of pay. Pay grade is used in the US military as to normalize the equivalent enlisted and officer ranks respectively. For example, the base pay of an E-8 are the same in the Air Force and the Army. In theory, those two E-8s will have equivalent levels of seniority and responsibility. The table shows current ranks in the US military service branches, but they can serve as a fair guide throughout the twentieth century.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What groupings of officers do you know?
2. What is the difference between commissioned and non-commissioned officers?
3. What is a warrant?
4. What is the pay scale used for?
5. Are there any ranks for enlisted personnel?

3. Translate into Ukrainian

Badge of leadership; derive one's authority; administrative classification; compensation; base pay; service aptitudes; fill a leadership role; hold a warrant; develop fighting skills; identify who's in charge; in the heat of battle; special rank badge; know at a glance; be differentiated in rank; at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War; depending on one's qualification; follow the British patterns; military experience; confuse rank with pay grades; equivalent officer groupings; hold positions; responsibility for personnel and its training; minor change; shouted order; receive the same amount of pay.

4. Translate into English

Розрізнятися у військовому званні; відповідальність за особовий склад та його бойову підготовку; службові здібності; в залежності від кваліфікації; службова класифікація; усний наказ; отримувати повноваження; виконувати командні функції; отримувати однакове грошове утримання; грошове забезпечення/утримання; впізнавати командира; незначні зміни; перебувати на посаді; військовий досвід; на початку війни за незалежність; спеціальна ознака військового звання; плутати військове звання зі штатно-посадовою категорією; мінімальне грошове утримання; миттєво впізнавати; використовувати британські зразки; в розпалі битви; розвивати бойові навички; ознака командира; відповідні категорії офіцерського складу; отримувати наказ міністра (СВ, ВПС, ВМС) про присвоєння військового звання ворент-офіцера.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic “Military Ranks”.

6. Speak on the topic “Military Ranks”.

7. The interrogative sentences (Review)

Exercise A.

Are you from England? → Yes, **I am** I are I is.

1. Is she nice? → Yes, she am\ she are\she is.

2. Are the friends at school? → Yes, they am\ they are\ they is.

3. Is the dog in the garden? → Yes, it am\ it are\ it is.

4. Are you 12? → No, I am not\ I are not\ I is not.

5. Is your school bag black? → Yes, it am\ it are\ it is.

6. Is he a teacher? → Yes, he am\ he are\ he is.

7. Are your parents from Italy? → No, they am\ not they are\ not they is not.

8. Are we students? → Yes, we am\ we are\ we is.

Exercise B.

8. Can they write these words? → Yes,_____.

9. Can he sing? → No _____.

10. Can I open the window, please? → Yes,_____.

11. Can Doris speak French? → Yes,_____.

12. Can we meet our friends? → Yes,_____.

13. Can he ride a snowboard? → No, _____.

14. Can the girls swim? → Yes,_____.

15. Can you help me? → Yes,_____.

16. Can the frog sing? → No,_____.

17. Can she flight a kite? No _____.

Exercise C.

Put in the correct verb form into the gap. Use Simple Past.

8. Claire the housework? (*to finish*)
9. he a bath yesterday? (*to have*)
10. the boy into the lake? (*to jump*)
11. Ronald the Tower of London? (*to visit*)
12. Peggy and Olivia after the baby? (*to look*)
13. she the invitation cards herself? (*to make*)
14. the girl the ketchup bottle? (*to drop*)
15. Tim the green T-shirt last Monday? (*to buy*)
16. they karate this morning? (*to practise*)
17. you the door? (*to close*)

Exercise D.

Make up sentences using the construction «there is» / «there are»

Ronald the Tower of London? (*to visit*)

8. he a bath yesterday? (*to have*)
9. they karate this morning? (*to practise*)
10. Tim the green T-shirt last Monday? (*to buy*)
11. Claire the housework? (*to finish*)
12. the boy into the lake? (*to jump*)
13. the girl the ketchup bottle? (*to drop*)
14. she the invitation cards herself? (*to make*)
15. you the door? (*to close*)
16. Peggy and Olivia after the baby? (*to look*)
17. Ronald the Tower of London? (*to visit*)

Exercise E. Wh- questions

What, who, when, where, who, which

1. **Who Which Where What** is your math teacher? Mr. Dundee.
2. Who \Which \Where \What is his cat? The blue one.
3. Who \Which \Where \What is my backpack? In the living room.
4. Who \Which \Where \What is Hannah doing? She is watching TV.
5. Who \Which \Where \What is an engineer? Nora.
6. Who \Which \Where \What color is the new bus? Red.
7. Who \Which \Where \What is that? That is an old coin.
8. Who \Which \Where \What are my shoes? In front of the door.
9. Who \Which \Where \What is the the captain of the team? It's Julia.
10. Who \Which \Where \What is the captain? She is at the gym.

Exercise F.

Choose the right Wh- questions

Let's have lunchtime.

1. don't let you?
2. do you?
3. shall we?

8. Complete the text with the words in bold type.

Battalion, section, company, platoon

The _____ is the smallest element in the army. The section commander is a corporal and the second in command (2IC) is a lance corporal. An infantry _____ has between eight and ten men. A _____ has three sections. The platoon commander is a second lieutenant or lieutenant. A sergeant is second in command. An infantry _____ has between 29 and 36 officers and men. A _____ has three platoons. The commander is called the OC (officer commanding). In the British Army the OC is a major. The 2IC is a captain. The senior NCO is a company sergeant major (CSM). An infantry _____ has five companies. The commander is called the CO (commanding officer). The CO is a lieutenant colonel and his 2IC is a major. The senior NCO is the regimental sergeant major (RSM).

9. The ranks.

1. Order the ranks

Sergeant ____

Colonel ____

Private ____

Corporal ____

Captain ____

Lieutenant ____

2. Choose the rank in each pair that is higher in authority.

1. sergeant / sergeant major
2. private / corporal
3. colonel / general
4. lieutenant / command sergeant major
5. captain / lieutenant colonel

10. Read the text and answer the following questions

The pers of the US Army is classified into three main categories: Enlisted Men, Warrant Officers, Commissioned Officers. Enlisted pers are: non-commissioned offs, specialists, and soldiers. NCOs are EM appointed by their unit cmdrs, and are in charge of other NCOs and men. Each EM title corresponds to a pay gr. The grades of soldiers are: recruit, private, private first class. The grades of noncoms are: corporal, sergeant, staff sergeant, platoon sergeant (sergeant 1st class), master sergeant, sergeant major. Ranking next above noncoms are warrant offs. They are normally selected from the NCOs and appointed by SA. The grades of WOs are: Warrant Off grade I, Chief WO grade II, Chief WO grade III, Chief WO grade IV. ComOs are commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate. ComOs of the USAR, USAF, and USMC are subdivided into company offs, field 16offs, general offs, and flag offs in the USN. The grades of company offs are: second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain. The grades of field offs are: major, lieutenant colonel, colonel. The grades of general offs are: brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general, general, general of the Army. All grades of offs are classed as permanent or temporary. This means that a reg off in the permanent gr of capt may become a temporary Maj (or higher gr), wearing the insignia of gr and enjoying the privileges of a Maj. In due time he may receive his appointment as a permanent Maj. Servicemen on active duty may be recommended for promotion

to a higher gr if they meet certain requirements: age, length of svc, length of svc in gr, and position vacancy on the gr.

1. What are the 3 main categories of the pers of the US Army?
2. What does enlisted pers consists of?
3. What are the grades of soldiers?
4. What are the grades of WO?
5. How are the grades of officers and general classed?
6. In what way do COs receive their commissions?
7. Who appoints NCOs?
8. What requirements are necessary for promotion to a higher grade?

11. Fill in the blanks with «as...as», or «not so/as ...as»

1. This coat is ... expensive ... that one. 2. This department store is ... large ... the one which is in their block of flats. 3. This story is ... long ... that one, but it is not ... interesting. 4. The winter in Great Britain is ... cold ... in Ukraine. 5. I have ... many books ... Yuri has. 6. His room is ... light ... mine. 7. Are there ... many places of interest in Odesa ... in Lviv? 8. Have you got ... many friends in Kyiv ... you have in Lviv? 9. This year you don't work at your English ... much ... you did last year, do you? 10. This shop is ... large ... that one.

12. Translate into English

1. Цей магазин не такий великий, як той. 2. Він не такий енергійний, як його брат. 3. Її робота не така цікава, як моя. 4. Цей будинок не такий великий, як наш. 5. Його книга не така цікава, як моя. 6. Його кімната гірша за нашу. 7. Волга довша (більша) за Дніпро. 8. Я старший від своєї дружини на п'ять років. 9. Він найстарший у сім'ї. 10. Сьогодні так само холодно, як і вчора. 11. Ця книга така ж легка, як і та. 12. Твоя блакитна сукня краща за білу. 13. Їхні відповіді (най)кращі у групі. 14. Ця аудиторія менша від нашої. 15. Цей хлопчик — найгірший учень в класі. 16. Хто вважається найкращим студентом вашої групи? 17. Німецька мова важча від англійської. 18. Цей шлях найкоротший.

13. Change to the Present Indefinite Tense

Exercise A.

1. He dried his hands carefully. 2. The students went to the club yesterday. 3. They understood the text very well. 4. She enjoyed the performance. 5. He wanted to be a sailor. 6. It was cold yesterday. 7. I met my friend at the theater. 8. We made friends with him quickly. 9. Jane went out to lunch at 12 o'clock. 10. Someone phoned while you were out. 11. He had a good lunch. 12. We were late yesterday.

Exercise B.

1. The children stayed at home all (the) evening. 2. They spent the summer vacation in the Crimea. 3. I read this newspaper yesterday. 4. They had time to do it. 5. She sent her mother a telegram. 6. I got his answer this morning. 7. They played tennis on Saturday. 8. The party finished at midnight. 9. We watched TV last night. 10. I spoke to him on Monday. 11. It stopped raining at lunchtime. 12. They moved into the new flat on Friday.

Тема 21. Форма одягу військовослужбовців

Military Uniform



Essential vocabulary:

uniform

форма одягу; однострій

service

повсякденна

dress

парадно-вихідна

mess

вихідна

green service

зелена повсякденна

green dress

зелена парадно-вихідна

(для військовослужбовців рядового складу)

blue	блакитна
white	біла
utility	робоча
field	польова
hospital duty	медичного персоналу
food service	особового складу їдальні
organizational	спеціальна
optional	додаткова/необов'язкова
Battle Dress	(BDU) польова
Woodland Battle Dress	(WBDU) польова ~для лісистій місцевості
Desert Battle Dress	(DBDU) польова ~для пустелі
Improved Physical Fitness	(IPFU) покращена спортивна
flight	льотна
khaki ['kæiki] хакі;	форма одягу для походу (ВМС)
uniform item	предмет форми одягу; предмет одягу
uniform package	комплект форми одягу
clothing bag issue	обов'язковий/базовий комплект форми одягу
service coat	кітель
trousers	брюки
shirt	сорочка
four-in-hand tie Syn. necktie; tie	краватка
bow tie	краватка-метелик
undergarments	нижня білизна
undershirt	майка; футболка
outer garment	верхній одяг
all weather coat	універсальна куртка

belt	ремінь
neckgaiter	захисна накидка на шию
gloves	рукавички
scarf	шарф
gear	спорядження/обмундирування
cold weather	утеплене
wet weather	водостійке
headgear	головний убір
beret	берет
drill sergeant hat	панама
field hat	кашкет (для польової форми одягу)
garrison cap	пілотка
insignia	знаки розрізнення
unit	частина
rank	військове звання
branch	род військ; емблема роду військ
grade	військового звання
shoulder sleeve	нарукавний
placement	розташування
combat leaders identification	нашивка військового звання
	для польової форми
shoulder board	погон
name tape[distinguishing]	іменна нашивка U.S. Army [distinguishing]
tape	нашивка СВ США
stripe стрічка;	нашивка стрічкою
organizational flash	нарукавна нашивка роду військ

collar insignia pins	причіпні знаки розрізнення на комірці
Award	нагорода (премія)
decorations	нагороди (ордена та медалі)
medal set	нагородна планка
precedence for awards	порядок розміщення нагород
Badge значок;	емблема
qualification	класності/майстерності
combat	за участь в бойових діях
special skill	навички
identification	іменний
subdued	камуфльований
footgear	взуття
combat boots	черевики з високими берцями; берці
Socks	шкарпетки
accessories	аксесуари
accouterments	спорядження
organizational items	спеціальне спорядження
handbag	речовий мішок; сумка для одягу
brassard нарукавна пов'язка	
identification (ID) tag;	
Slang: dog tag	індивідуальний ідентифікаційний жетон
neat appearance	охайний зовнішній вигляд
Wear	носіння
special weather conditions	особливі погодні умови
male class A service	uniform чоловіча повсякденна
	форма одягу класу А

make distinction between	розрізняти військовослужбовців
servicepeople of different ranks and	за військовим званням
services	та видами ЗС
in compliance with regulations	у відповідності з вимогами положень
basic visual means of information	основні візуальні засоби
	інформування
check the fit and	
location of sewnon items	перевіряти припасування та
	розташування нашивок

1. Read and translate the text.

The Army is a uniformed service where discipline is judged, in part, by the manner in which a soldier wears a prescribed uniform, as well as by the individual's personal appearance. Therefore, a neat and well-groomed appearance by all soldiers is fundamental to the Army and contributes to building the pride and esprit essential to an effective military force. The Army Regulation 670-1 (Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia) prescribes the authorization for wear, composition, and classification of uniforms, and the occasions for wearing all personal (clothing bag issue), optional, and commonly worn organizational Army uniforms. It also prescribes the awards, insignia, and accouterments authorized for wear on the uniform, and how these items are worn. This regulation applies to active and retired Army, Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) personnel. It does not apply to generals of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army, or former Chiefs of Staff of the Army, each of whom may prescribe his or her own uniform. Uniforms are classified by classes and types. Classes may be A, B and C. The types of uniform are: service, dress, mess and all types of class C uniform. The color of the uniform (green, blue or white) depends on the unit and kind of activity the serviceperson is to attend. The male class A service uniform, for example, consists of the Army green (AG) service coat and trousers, a short- or long-sleeved AG shade 415 shirt with a black four-in-hand tie, and other authorized accessories. The male class B

service uniform is the same as class A, except the service coat is not worn. The black four-in-hand tie is required with the longsleeved AG shade 415 shirt when the long-sleeved shirt is worn without the class A coat, as an outer garment; the tie is optional with the short-sleeved shirt. Class C uniforms are the utility, field, hospital duty, food service, and other organizational uniforms. The Army green service uniform (class A) and authorized variations (class B) are authorized for year-round wear by all male personnel when on duty, off duty, or during travel. These uniforms also are acceptable for informal social functions after retreat, unless the host prescribes other uniforms. The Army green dress uniform (authorized for enlisted personnel only), with white shirt and bow tie, is equivalent to the Army blue and white uniforms. It comprises the Army green coat and trousers, a commercial longsleeved white shirt, and a black four-in-hand tie (before retreat) or a black bow tie (after retreat). The black beret is authorized for wear with this uniform. When the enlisted Army green dress uniform is worn for evening social occasions (after retreat), headgear is not required. Combat boots and organizational items, such as brassards and military police (MP) accessories, are not authorized for wear with the Army green dress uniform. For the most time in his service a soldier will use his organizational uniforms. Among them are the Battle Dress Uniform (BDU), either woodland or desert, Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU), or flight uniform for flight crews. Cold and wet weather gear is designed for special weather conditions. Field hats, garrison caps or berets are a necessary component to the uniform package. The black beret became the standard headgear for utility uniforms in garrison environments on 14 June 2001. The beret is not worn in the field, in training environments, or in environments where the wear of the beret is impractical, as determined by the commander. Insignia is placed on the uniform to make distinction between servicepeople of different ranks and services. Besides unit and rank insignia some types of uniform may have full-size decorations, medal sets and qualification badges. The following accessories are normally worn with most types of uniform: belt, leather black combat boots, black all weather coat, gloves, handbags, drill sergeant hat, military police accessories, neckgaiter, scarves, socks, undergarments, brown undershirt, organizational clothing and equipment, as determined by the commander.

Insignia and accoutrements The following insignia and accouterments are authorized for wear on most uniforms: badges (combat and special skill badges (pin on or embroidered sew on); subdued identification badges; brassards; branch insignia; combat leaders identification; grade insignia; headgear insignia, subdued shoulder sleeve insignia (current organization); subdued shoulder sleeve insignia (former wartime service); name and U.S. Army distinguishing tapes; organizational flash. Naval officers wear distinctively different rank devices depending upon the uniform they're wearing. The three basic uniforms and rank devices used are: khakis, collar

insignia pins; whites, stripes on shoulder boards; and blues, stripes sewn on the lower coat sleeves.

Proper way of wear The uniform should be prepared for wear in the following order. First it should be turned in for alterations and cleaning. After that the soldier should check the fit and location of sewn-on items to ensure that they are in compliance with regulations. A common deficiency is poorly placed rank insignia, poorly placed unit patch, sleeves that are too long or short, pant legs that are too long or short, and a coat that is too tight. Next step is to check placement of all items with the AR 670-1 with a ruler. The regulation may say words like "approximately", but the soldier should strive for perfection. All authorized awards and decorations should be clean, fit correctly, and be properly positioned on the uniform. Brass must be of the authorized type, highly shined, and correctly positioned. It is also important to double-check the precedence for awards. Footgear must be in good repair and highly shined to include the edge of shoes and soles painted with. Also, shoes should be properly laced, not cracked, and heels are not worn down. Identification (ID) tags should be on a double chain around one's neck. All pockets should be buttoned, the tie and socks black.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What main types of uniform do you know?
2. Are there any modifications of the BDU?
3. What is the insignia of rank used for?
4. What care should be taken of footgear?
5. What accessories for the uniform do you remember?

3. Translate into Ukrainian

Be in good repair; military police (MP) accessories; common deficiency; double chain; edge of shoe; embroidered skill badge; flight crew; garrison environment; headgear insignia; highly shined; lace; class C uniform; class B uniform; class A uniform; clothing bag issue item; classification of uniforms; uniformed service; social functions; optional; organizational clothing and equipment; pin on; poorly placed; sew on; social occasions; sole; sole dressing; strive for perfection; training environment; turn in for alterations; whites; worn down.

4. Translate into English

Зношений; біла форма одягу; спорядження військової поліції; на польовому виході; прагнути досконалості; форма одягу класу С (спеціальна форма одягу);

форма одягу класу В; форма одягу класу А; предмет обов'язкового/базового комплекту форми одягу; класифікація форм одягу; збройне формування; крем для взуття; підбор; суспільні заходи; нашивати; неправильно розташований; пристібати; спеціальний одяг та спорядження; на вибір; шнурок; начищений; знаки розрізнення на головному уборі; розташування частини; льотний екіпаж; нашивка класності; носок черевики; подвійний ланцюжок; загальний недолік; бути в гарному стані; здавати форму для підгинки.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic “Military Uniform ”.

6. Speak on the topic “Military Uniform ”.

7. Prepositions of place (Review)

Exercise A.

Translate into English using the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Я живу в Одесі. 2. Я не вивчаю німецьку мову, я вивчаю англійську. 3. Ви перекладаєте англійські тексти удома? 4. Ми не розмовляємо російською мовою. 5. Ви пишете диктанти кожного дня? 6. Кожного ранку вони приходять до офісу. 7. Багато моїх друзів мешкають у центрі міста. 8. Він не робітник. Він — інженер. 9. Ви ходите туди після занять? В. 10. Де ви працюєте? — Я працюю на заводі. 11. Ваші сини вивчають англійську чи французьку? 12. Коли ви займаєтесь англійською мовою? — Увечері. 13. Що ви читаєте кожного ранку? — Я читаю газети. 14. Куди вони ходять кожного вечора? 15. Ви виконуєте багато вправ у класі? — Ні. 16. Вони розмовляють англійською? — Так. 17. Ваші сестри живуть у Луцьку? — Ні. 18. Яку мову вивчають ваші друзі? 19. Якою мовою ви зазвичай розмовляєте у класі?

Exercise B.

Change the following sentences to questions:

We study English. — Do we study English? He works very hard. — Does he work very hard?

1. He washes his hands. 2. Their mother works in the house. 3. We come to the Institute at the same time. 4. He drinks a lot of tea at breakfast. 5. The teacher comes in and shuts the door. 6. I read newspapers every day. 7. We often drink coffee together.

Exercise C. Complete the following sentences using the adverbs in brackets according to the patterns

I work here (Often). — I often work here.

1. He reads aloud. (Always). 2. He sleeps in the open air. (Never). 3. My friend works here. (Usually). 4. This girl plays in the garden. (Seldom). 5. I go to the library to work. (Sometimes). 6. He speaks French. (Hardly ever). 7. The post arrives at 8 00. (Usually). 8. I buy shirts in this shopping centre. (Generally). B He is busy (Always). — He is always busy. 1. My mother is at home. (Seldom). 2. Nick is late. (Often). 3. My mother is glad to receive guests. (Always). 4. You are welcome to my house. (Always). 5. He is at a loss for words. (Never). Exercise 11. Answer the following questions using the words in brackets Which newspapers do you read? (Usually. «Kyiv Post»). — I usually read «Kyiv Post». 1. When do you go to bed? (Usually, at 11 30). 2. When do you get up? (Usually, at 7). 3. What do you have for breakfast? (Generally, bacon and eggs). 4. What do you drink with your meals? (Often, tomato juice). 5. Where do you have lunch? (Sometimes, at the cafe). 6. What do you do on Sundays? (Usually, play tennis). 7. Where do you go on your holidays? (Generally, to the sea-side). 8. How often do you watch TV? (Rarely). 9. Who makes breakfast for you? (My mother, usually).

Exercise D. Translate into English using the Present Indefinite Tense

1. Ми завжди раді бачити Вас тут. 2. По понеділках він звичайно запізнюється. 3. Іноді він пояснює мені граматику. 4. Студенти нашої 53 групи часто обговорюють фільми. 5. Тут часто ідуть дощі. 6. Взимку тут рідко випадає сніг. 7. Вона рідко працює у бібліотеці, зазвичай вона працює вдома. 8. Її оцінки завжди добрі. 9. Він інколи читає німецькі журнали. 10. Я зазвичай увечері буваю вдома, але іноді я йду працювати у бібліотеку. 11. Як правило, я ходжу в театр у неділю. 12. Він завжди знайде потрібне слово.

Exercise E. Make up sentences using the construction «there is» / «there are»

1. A board — on the wall. 2. A tape-recorder — on the table. 3. A pen and some pencils — on the desk. 4. Some Ukrainian and English books — on the table. 5. Some bookshelves and a table — in the room. 6. Two chairs — at the table. 7. A clock and some pictures — on the wall.

Exercise F.

Fill in the blanks with «some», «any», «no», and their derivatives «something/somebody», «anything/anybody», «nothing / nobody»

1. There is ... in my eye. 2. Is there ... on the desk? 3. Are there ... students in the classroom? 4. Are there ... books in my bag? 5. There is ... in the bathroom. 6. There are ... pictures on the wall. 7. Are there ... English books on the desk? 8. Is there ... tape-recorder on a small table? 9. Is there ... in the room? 10. There is ... on the table. 11. I am hungry but there isn't ... to eat.

Exercise G.

Translate into English using the construction «there is/there are»

1. На столі багато підручників? — Так, багато. 2. У класі є дошка? — Ні. 3. У класній кімнаті чотири столи та сім стільців. 4. У коробці є крейда? — Так, є. 5. На парті є папір? — Ні, там немає ніякого паперу. 6. На столі багато хліба? — Так, багато. 7. Скільки зошитів у сумці? — Вісім. 8. Що є на столі у вчителя? — Підручники, зошити, книги, ручки та шматок крейди.

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives

A. 1. The brown suitcase is heavy, the blue suitcase is _____ than the brown one, but the green suitcase is _____ of them all. 2. My test is easy, his test is _____, but her test is _____. 3. This bookcase is large, that one is _____, but Ann's bookcase is _____. 4. Betty is pretty, Jane is _____ than Betty, but Alice is _____ girl in our group. 5. This dress is long, that one is _____, but Mary's dress is _____. 6. This book is cheap, that one is _____. but Peter's book is _____.

B.1. My book is expensive, your book is _____, but her book is _____. 2. Jane is beautiful, Helen is _____, but Susan is _____ girl I have ever seen. 3. This story is interesting, that one is _____, but the story from your book is _____ story I have ever read. 4. Tom is intelligent, Bill is _____, but Harry is _____ student in our class. 5. Your task is important, her task is _____, but my task is _____ task.

9. Fill in the blanks with «as...as», or «not so/as ...as»

1. This coat is ... expensive ... that one. 2. This department store is ... large ... the one which is in their block of flats. 3. This story is ... long ... that one, but it is not ... interesting. 4. The winter in Great Britain is ... cold ... in Ukraine. 5. I have ... many books ... Yuri has. 6. His room is ... light ... mine. 7. Are there ... many places of interest in Odesa ... in Lviv? 8. Have you got ... many friends in Kyiv ... you have in Lviv? 9. This year you don't work at your English ... much ... you did last year, do you? 10. This shop is ... large ... that one.

10. Translate into English

1. Цей магазин не такий великий, як той. 2. Він не такий енергійний, як його брат. 3. Її робота не така цікава, як моя. 4. Цей будинок не такий великий, як наш. 5. Його книга не така цікава, як моя. 6. Його кімната гірша за нашу. 7. Волга довша (більша) за Дніпро. 8. Я старший від своєї дружини на п'ять років. 9. Він найстарший у сім'ї. 10. Сьогодні так само холодно, як і вчора. 11. Ця книга така ж легка, як і та. 12. Твоя блакитна сукня краща за білу. 13. Їхні відповіді (най)кращі у групі. 14. Ця аудиторія менша від нашої. 15. Цей хлопчик — найгірший учень в класі. 16. Хто вважається найкращим студентом вашої групи? 17. Німецька мова важча від англійської. 18. Цей шлях найкоротший.

11. Change to negative sentences

1. The children stayed at home all (the) evening. 2. They spent the summer vacation in Odesa. 3. I read this newspaper yesterday. 4. They had time to do it. 5. She sent her mother a telegram. 6. I got his answer this morning. 7. They played tennis on Saturday. 8. The party finished at midnight. 9. We watched TV last night. 10. I spoke to him on Monday. 11. It stopped raining at lunchtime. 12. They moved into the new flat on Friday.

12. Add question tags and reply to them

1. You are a student, ...? 2. Your sister is married, ...? 3. Your working day lasts 6 hours, ...? 4. His friend works at a large plant, ...? 5. She got to her office by bus yesterday, ...? 6. It took her half an hour to get to her office, ...? 7. She often has lunch at her office, ...? 8. Last evening he watched TV, ...? 9. There is a nice park not far from their house, ...? 10. Last Sunday they spent their free time there, ...? 11. On their days off they often go to the cinema, ...?

13. Translate into English using the Past Indefinite Tense

1. Вона розмовляла з моєю сестрою учора. 2. Мені дуже сподобалася вечірка. 3. Він повернувся додому рівно о п'ятій годині. 4. Учора я отримала від нього телеграму. 5. Він вийшов з дому, взяв таксі й поїхав до аеропорту. 6. Він подивився на мене і посміхнувся. 7. Він мовчки палив. 8. Минулого року ми прочитали багато цікавих книжок. 9. На тому тижні він часто заходив до нас, а тепер у нього немає часу. 10. Минулого року ми часто відвідували виставки. 11. Що ви робили увечері? 12. Коли я був студентом, я зазвичай кожного дня ходив до бібліотеки. 13. Поїзд хвилину тому відійшов. 14. Як давно ви були у Москві? 15. Він не тільки чув, він бачив це. 16. Ми швидко подружилися з ним. 17. Я отримав від нього відповідь учора вранці. 18. Він і не думав про це тоді. 19. Том не палив, коли був студентом, але зараз він палить. 20. Тепер на цій вулиці тільки один магазин, а було три.

Тема 22. Проходження служби та розпорядок дня

Daily Routine

04:30 am	:	Wake Up/ Reveille
5:00 am	:	Muster
5:30 to 7:00 am	:	Physical Training & Drill
7:00 to 8:20 am	:	Breakfast Break
8:20 to 12:30 pm	:	Training/ Classes
12:30 to 13:30 pm	:	Lunch
13:30 to 16:00 pm	:	Quiet Period/ Break
16:00 to 17:00 pm	:	Clubs (Wed & Sat)/ Training/ Classes
17:00 to 18:00 pm	:	Games
18:00 to 19:00 pm	:	Evening Tea/ Break
19:00 to 19:40 pm	:	Study Period
19:40 to 20:00 pm	:	Ante Room Procedure
20:00 to 21:00 pm	:	Dinner
21:00 to 21:30 pm	:	Break/ Leisure Time
21:30 pm	:	Lights Out

Essential vocabulary:

daily routine

розпорядок дня

‘Color Company’

прапорносна рота

barracks

казарма

cadence темп;

ритмований спів при пересуванні

breakfast muster

шикування на сніданок

cleaning stations

кімнати для вмивання та туалети

color competition

змагання за отримання прапора

Color Parade

святковий парад

Commissioning Week

випускний тиждень

company mate

товариш по роті

company time

час для проведення в складі роти

compete for the title

змагатися за звання

delicious and nutritious meal

смачне та поживне харчування

dinner

вечеря

dormitory complex

гуртожиток; містечко

Drill Instructor (DI)

**інструктор з фізичної
або стройової підготовки**

extracurricular activities (ECAs)

факультативні заняття

hygiene

гігієна

in close proximity

поблизу

inspection preparation	підготовка до перевірки
instructional and administrative periods	навчальні заняття та адміністративні заходи
intramurals	позакласні заняття
lights out	відбій
meal	прийом їжі
military duty	військовий обов'язок
morale мораль;	моральний стан
Morning Colors	ранкове підняття прапора
morning exercises syn. morning PT	ранкова зарядка
morning run	ранкова пробіжка
official functions	офіційні заходи
Public Address (PA) system	гучномовна система
recreation	відпочинок
regulation conditions	стан, визначений статутом
reveille	підйом
review of the day's performance	підбиття підсумків за день
small-unit cohesion	злагодженість підрозділу
stress management	боротьба зі стресом
taps	відбій
Physical Training (PT)	фізична підготовка
square away	вирівнювати
foster teamwork, competitiveness and company pride	стимулювати взаємодію, змагальний дух та гордість за роту
enjoy special privileges	отримувати особливі привілеї
instill pride and respect for	прививати гордість та повагу до

raise the flag

піднімати прапор

go on detail стояти в наряді;

стояти в караулі

be wired for computers,

Internet access and phones

мати можливості підключення

комп'ютерів, Інтернету, телефонного зв'язку

to exacting precision

з надзвичайною точністю

1. Read and translate the text.

No matter what the background of a future cadet is, chances are the living arrangements at the academy are different from anything he or she have experienced. The day begins with reveille and ends with lights out. The cadet goes on details, marches to meals and wears uniforms for almost everything he or she does. The cadet and his roommates must keep their room ready for a military inspection at any time and keep personal uniforms in regulation conditions: a room or uniform that is not in proper order or "squared away" will result in punishment for its owner.

All cadets live in a dormitory complex. The future officer is assigned to a room with one or more cadets and lives in close proximity to about 130 other cadets in his company. Male and female cadets from all four classes make up each company. Each company has its own living area, for meetings and recreation. Cadet rooms are wired for computers, Internet access and phones. The company is the most important unit of the 4,000-member Brigade of Cadets. Many of the most rewarding experiences at the Academy are those the cadets share with members of their company. They eat, sleep, study, drill, play and compete as teams with their company mates. The cadets learn to trust and rely on each other. The company experience also give the person an idea of how things work in the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps, where small-unit cohesion, teamwork and morale are as important in peacetime operations as in combat. Each year, companies compete for the title, 'Color Company', the best in the Brigade. The yearlong color competition among the 30 companies is one way company spirit is built. Companies accumulate points for academic, professional and intramural excellence. The company with the most points is recognized at the Color Parade during Commissioning Week and then enjoys special privileges for the next year, including the honor of representing the Academy at official functions such as presidential inaugurations. Typical Day at a Military Academy 0445. The day starts with the blaring sounds of Reveille over the Public Address (PA) system in the barracks. The cadets snap out of their racks and get dressed for morning PT (Physical Training). Each company of cadets forms up in ranks for morning exercises and a brisk morning run.

They run in formation as the Drill Instructor (DI) provides a motivating cadence to keep everyone in step. 0600. Morning run ends with company led cheers to show their spirit. After a brief cool-down period of stretches the cadets are given the opportunity to shower and put on their uniforms for Breakfast muster. 0635–0710.

The cadets march into the mess hall for a delicious and nutritious meal. During the meal the cadets are required to sit on the front six inches of their chair with their feet flat on the floor at a 45 degree angle. This promotes good posture, or at least that's what they are told. 0710–0800. After Breakfast the cadets return to the barracks to clean their rooms. The cadets make their beds to exacting precision with hospital corners. Next the cadets are responsible for cleaning the bathrooms and showers that are in the barracks. At approximately 0745 the Drill Instructors and Officers inspect the cadets rooms and cleaning stations. Details are meticulously inspected to ensure proper hygiene. 0800. Morning Colors. At 0800 each day the cadets get into formation to raise the flag. This very symbolic ceremony instills pride and respect for America. 0800–1200. Four one hour instructional and administrative periods. These various blocks of time are filled with instruction in marching and drill, honor and integrity, military studies, leadership as well as other basic subjects. The administrative duties include issuing of new uniforms and supplies, paperwork and medical examinations. The cadets also receive counseling and instruction on stress management. 1200–1300. Lunch. During the meals the cadets are responsible for setting up their tables, serving themselves as well as the officers, and cleaning up afterwards. All cadets quickly learn to clean up after themselves. 1300–1700. More one hour sessions with topics such as military duties and familiarization with the military traditions. 1700–1800. Afternoon PT and intramurals. All cadets are required to participate in various athletic events. This participation fosters teamwork, competitiveness and company pride. 1800–1900. Dinner. Before each meal all cadets are given the opportunity to say grace if so desired. Each candidate is given 20 full minutes to complete his or her meal. 1900–2045. Company time and review of the day's performance to correct problems observed throughout the day to ensure compliance with Regimental standards. 2045. Taps - lights out. Each candidate gets a full eight hours of sleep each night to prepare for the next days rigorous tasks. When one adds to this schedule the time required for military duties, inspection preparation and extra academic instruction, one can see the demands on personal time are considerable. Even with a cadet's demanding academic and athletic schedule, he or she will have time for extracurricular activities (ECAs). There are more than 90 that give cadets a chance to share recreational, professional and athletic interests. Cadets run most of the ECAs. Among them are Athletics/Club Sports, Aikido Club, Pistol Club, Powerlifting Club, Rugby Club, Astronomy Club, Chemistry Club, French Club, Musical/Theatrical, Catholic Choir.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. How is the daily routine of a military academy different from the living arrangements of the civil life?
2. What is the meaning of 'regulation conditions'?
3. What is the 'color competition'?
4. What are the benefits of winning the 'color competition'?
5. What extracurricular activities do cadets run at a military academy?

3. Translate into Ukrainian

Blaring sound; background of a future cadet; living arrangements; roommate; be in proper order; keep one's room ready for a military inspection; result in punishment; be assigned to a room; make up each company; rewarding experience; trust and rely on each other; build spirit; accumulate points for academic, professional and intramural excellence; be recognized; represent the Academy; presidential inauguration; snap out of one's bed; form up in ranks; keep everyone in step; company led cheers; clean one's room; to make one's bed; be meticulously inspected to ensure proper hygiene; get into formation; set up one's table; be given the opportunity to say grace; ensure compliance with Regimental standards; rigorous task.

4. Translate into English

Шикуватися в шеренговому строю; формувати дух; тримати свою кімнату в готовності до перевірки; товариш по кімнаті; ставати в стрій; складати кожну роту; накривати на стіл; ретельно перевірятися для дотримання відповідної гігієни; пронизливий звук; прибирати свою кімнату; застеляти ліжко; представляти училище; походження майбутнього курсанта; підтримувати пересування в ногу; швидко підійматися з ліжка; набирати бали за академічну, професійну та позакласну успішність; мати можливість помолитися; корисний досвід; забезпечити виконання полкових правил; житлові умови; довіряти та покладатися одне на одного; інавгурація президента; вимагатися; вигуки в складі роти, щоб показати свій дух; важке завдання; бути призначеним до кімнати; отримувати стягнення; бути визнаним; бути в повному порядку.

5. Prepare your own presentation on the topic "Daily Routine".

6. Speak on the topic "Daily Routine".

Modal verbs.(Review)

7.Comment on the meaning of the modal verb can (could). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He can't walk so quickly.
2. I can memorize many words at once.
3. I could not go to your place yesterday, as I was busy.
4. We can choose our profession according to

our taste. 5. Could you give me your notes on phonetics for a day or two? 6. I don't believe him. It can't be so! 7. She can take her examination next June. 8. He cannot be in the street now: it's pouring! 9. You can not have done it. I don't believe it. 10. I wonder where she is. She cannot have been sleeping all this time! 11. Could you let me know about the meeting? 12. I am anxious about her. She can not be taking a walk so late.

8. Replace the words was (were) able by could where possible.

1. The ship was badly damaged in the storm, but the captain was able to bring her safely to land. 2. Helen was a bright girl and she was able to do the scholarship examination well. 3. Wolfgang Mozart, the famous Austrian composer, was able to play the piano at the age of three. 4. When a boy Mike was able to do things with his left hand as easily as with his right hand. 5. The firemen were able to put the fire out in less than ten minutes. 6. After I had studied the new words, I was able to write the dictation without a single mistake. 7. There was not a single cloud in the sky, and we were able to see the stars. 8. He was able to finish all the preparatory work without any help. 9. My mother was able to make her own clothes when she was 18 years old. 10. The citizens of Kyiv were able to defend their city against the Nazi hordes.

9. Paraphrase the following sentences using can 't.

1. I don't believe that he has done the work carelessly. 2. I don't believe it is true. 3. I don't believe she is as old as he, she looks much younger. 4. It is impossible that the ship sank in the harbour. 5. I don't believe that you suggested such a silly thing. 6. I don't believe that the teacher was satisfied with our work. 7. I don't believe I lost my suitcase, it was here a minute ago. 8. I don't believe this medicine is a good cure for a cough. 9. It is impossible that she has wrongly interpreted your words. 10. I don't believe they will postpone such an important meeting.

10. Rewrite the sentences using may (might).

1. Perhaps the tide will come in very soon. Look at! 2. Perhaps the problem was not so difficult for them. 3. Try this medicine, perhaps it will cure you. 4. I had better take my raincoat, perhaps it will rain. 5. Why didn't you remind Ann of a promise? It is possible that she forgot all about it. 6. Perhaps you are right, but I am not sure that you are. 7. It is possible we live in the same street, but I doubt whether I have seen him before. 8. Perhaps she was proud of her daughter, but she never showed it. 9. It is possible your letter has never reached him, otherwise I would have answered it immediately. 10. Perhaps they tried to get in touch with us, but failed. 11. It is possible you get into the wrong carriage, that's why you did not find your friend there. 12. Perhaps they will arrive here by the next train.

11. Paraphrase the following sentences using may (might).

1. Perhaps, you called at the wrong station, that's why it took you so long to get here. 2. Perhaps, he has already arrived, let's go and find out. 3. Perhaps it was a tree, I am not sure. 4. It is possible that they refused to help you. 5. Perhaps they knew everything about it. 6. Perhaps the driver got a fright. 7. Perhaps the lorry overturned while going round the bend. 8. Perhaps they have already left. 9. Perhaps the performance was over as many people were leaving the theatre. 10. Perhaps it was all prepared beforehand. 11. Perhaps this old man is your brother. 12. Perhaps the message was delivered in time as we received an immediate answer.

12. Comment on the meaning of the verb must. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I suppose one must be serious sometimes. 2. It must be seven. 3. Pete, you are horrible! You mustn't say these dreadful things. 4. Nothing must be done in a hurry. 5. You and I are friends, Nick, and we must always remain so. 6. I've always thought he must be quite clever in his way. 7. I must be getting sentimental. 8. "I am afraid I must be going," he murmured. 9. You mustn't say that, you mustn't think that. 10. He looked sixty, but I knew he must be much less than that. 11. She must be found and brought here at once. 12. Her life must have been very unhappy. 13. "You mustn't talk so much," the doctor said. 14. She must have been a very stupid woman. 15. You must be telling another lie.

13. Rewrite the sentences using the verb must.

1. It is probably a very complicated medicine. 2. I am sure it is pleasant to live in such beautiful surroundings. 3. You have probably heard the story before. 4. I feel sure there is a bend in the road right ahead of us. 5. These ancient buildings were probably erected about five hundred years ago. 6. Probably that tower on the cliff is a lighthouse. 7. Probably you left your bathing things on that beach. 8. You look so pale and work out. Probably you are tired. 9. I'm sure you are hungry, you've had nothing to eat but a sandwich since morning. 10. I am sure it's a delightful place, especially in summer. 11. I am sure they know everything about it. 12. My students are certainly at a lecture now. 13. What wretched weather! You are wet to the skin, I am sure. 14. Probably you have been traveling for a month already. 15. I am sure you have heard the news.

VERB LIST



Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Переклад
to abide	abode/abided	abode/abided	дотримуватися
to arise	arose	arisen	виникати
to awake	awoke/awakened	awoken/awakened	прокидатися

to backslide	backslid	backslid / backslidden	відступати
to be	was / were	been	бути
to bear	bore	born / borne	нести
to beat	beat	beaten	бити
to become	became	become	ставати
to begin	began	begun	починати
to bend	bent	bent	згинатися
to bet	bet	bet / betted	ставити
to bid	bid / bade	bid / bidden	ставити ставку
to bind	bound	bound	пов'язувати
to bite	bit	bitten	вкусити
to bleed	bled	bled	кровоточити
to blow	blew	blown	дути
to break	broke	broken	ламати
to breed	bred	bred	вирощувати
to bring	brought	brought	приносити
to broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	передавати
to browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten / browbeat	залякувати
to build	built	built	будувати
to burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	горіти
to burst	burst	burst	вибухати
to bust	bust / busted	bust / busted	розорювати
to buy	bought	bought	купляти

to cast	cast	cast	кидати
to catch	caught	caught	хапати
to choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
to cling	clung	clung	чіплятися
to clothe	clad / clothed	clad / clothed	одягати
to come	came	come	приходити
to cost	cost	cost	коштувати
to creep	crept	crept	повзти
to crossbreed	crossbreed	crossbreed	схрещувати
to cut	cut	cut	різати

to daydream	daydreamt / daydreamed	daydreamt / daydreamed	мріяти
to dare	durst	dared	відважуватися
to deal	dealt	dealt	вирішувати
to dig	dug	dug	копати
to disprove	disproved	disproved / disproven	спростовувати
to dive	dove / dived	dived	ниряти
to do	did	done	робити
to draw	drew	drawn	малювати
to dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	мріяти
to drink	drank	drunk	пити
to drive	drove	driven	керувати
to dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	жити

to eat	ate	eaten	їсти
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to fall	fell	fallen	падати
to feed	fed	fed	годувати

to feel	felt	felt	відчувати
to fight	fought	fought	боротися
to find	found	found	знаходити
to fit	fit / fitted	fit / fitted	підходити
to flee	fled	fled	уникати
to fling	flung	flung	кидати
to fly	flew	flown	літати
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
to forecast	forecast	forecast	передбачати
to forego / forgo	forewent	foregone	відмовлятися
to foresee	foresaw	foreseen	передбачати
to foretell	foretold	foretold	пророкувати
to forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	пробачати
to forsake	forsook	forsaken	залишати
to freeze	froze	frozen	заморожувати
to frostbite	frostbit	frostbitten	відморожувати

to get	got	got / gotten	отримувати
to give	gave	given	давати
to go	went	gone	йти
to grind	ground	ground	молоти
to grow	grew	grown	рости

to hand-feed	hand-fed	hand-fed	годувати з рук
to handwrite	handwrote	handwritten	писати від руки
to hang	hung	hung	висіти
to have	had	had	мати (щось)
to hear	heard	heard	чути

to hew	hewed	hewn / hewed	рубати
to hide	hid	hidden	ховатися
to hit	hit	hit	вдаряти
to hold	held	held	тримати
to hurt	hurt	hurt	завдавати болю

to inbreed	inbred	inbred	розводити (рослини)
to inlay	inlaid	inlaid	інкрустовувати
to input	input / inputted	input / inputted	вводити дані
to interbreed	interbred	interbred	схрещувати
to interweave	interwove / interweaved	interwoven / interweaved	вплітати
to interwind	interwound	interwound	заплітати

to jerry-build	jerry-built	jerry-built	будувати халтурно
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to keep	kept	kept	тримати
to kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	ставати на коліна
to knit	knitted / knit	knitted / knit	в'язати
to know	knew	known	знати

to lay	laid	laid	класти (щось)
to lead	led	led	вести
to lean	leaned / leant	leaned / leant	спиратися
to leap	leaped / leapt	leaped / leapt	стрибати
to learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	вчити

to leave	left	left	полишати
to lend	lent	lent	давати у борг
to let	let	let	дозволяти
to lie	lay	lain	лежати
to light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	освічувати
to lip-read	lip-read	lip-read	читати з губ
to lose	lost	lost	втрачати

to make	made	made	робити, створювати
to mean	meant	meant	означати
to meet	met	met	зустрічати
to miscast	miscast	miscast	неправильно вирахувати
to misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	діяти невірно
to misdo	misdid	misdone	помилятися
to misgive	misgave	misgiven	передчувати зле
to mishear	misheard	misheard	недочути
to mislead	misled	misled	вводити в оману
to mishit	mishit	mishit	промахнутися
to mislearn	mislearned / mislearnt	mislearned / mislearnt	вивчати невірно
to misread	misread	misread	неправильно тлумачити
to misset	misset	misset	невірно настроїти
to misspeak	misspoke	misspoken	обмовлятися
to misspell	misspelled / misspelt	misspelled / misspelt	писати з помилками
to misspend	misspent	misspent	розтринькувати гроші
to mistake	mistook	mistaken	помилятися
to misteach	mistaught	mistaught	вчити невірно

to misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	не порозумітися
to miswrite	miswrote	miswritten	писати невірно
to mow	mowed	mowed / mown	жати

to offset	offset	offset	компенсовувати
to outbid	outbid	outbid	перекупувати
to outbreed	outbred	outbred	виховувати поза сім'єю
to outdo	outdid	outdone	перевершувати
to outdraw	outdrew	outdrawn	привертати увагу
to outdrink	outdrank	outdrunk	перепити
to outdrive	outdrove	outdriven	обганяти
to outfight	outfought	outfought	перемагати в бою
to outfly	outflew	outflown	перелітати
to outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	переростати
to outleap	outleaped / outleapt	outleaped / outleapt	вистрибувати
to outride	outrode	outridden	випереджати
to outrun	outran	outrun	випереджати
to outsell	outsold	outsold	продавати більше
to outshine	outshined / outshone	outshined / outshone	затьмарювати
to outshoot	outshot	outshot	стріляти далі
to outsing	outsang	outsung	співати краще
to outsit	outsat	outsat	засиджуватися
to outsleep	outslept	outslept	прогавати
to outsmell	outsmelled / outsmelt	outsmelled / outsmelt	винюхати
to outspeak	outspoke	outsoken	висловлюватися
to outspeed	outspeed	outspeed	переганяти
to outspend	outspent	outspent	витрачати більше
to outswear	outswore	outsworn	клястися більше

to outswim	outswam	outswum	перепливати когось
to outthink	outthought	outthought	перехитрити
to outthrow	outthrew	outthrown	викидати
to outwrite	outwrote	outwritten	писати краще
to overbid	overbid	overbid	перебивати ціну
to overbuild	overbuilt	overbuilt	будувати занадто багато
to overbuy	overbought	overbought	купувати у великій кількості
to overcome	overcame	overcome	подолати
to overeat	overate	overeaten	переїдати
to overfeed	overfed	overfed	перегодовувати
to overhang	overhung	overhung	випинатися
to overhear	overheard	overheard	підслуховувати
to overlay	overlaid	overlaid	перекривати
to overpay	overpaid	overpaid	переплачувати
to override	overrode	overridden	відкидати
to overrun	overrun	overrun	виминати
to oversee	oversaw	overseen	спостерігати
to oversell	oversold	oversold	робити розпродаж
to oversee	oversewed	oversewn / oversewed	зшивати
to overshoot	overshot	overshot	промахуватися
to oversleep	overslept	overslept	проспати
to overspeak	overspoke	overspoken	багато говорити
to overspend	overspent	overspent	смітити грошима
to overtake	overtook	overtaken	доганяти
to overthink	overthought	overthought	мудрувати
to overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	скидати
to overwind	overwound	overwound	перекручувати
to overwrite	overwrote	overwritten	переписувати

to partake	partook	partaken	брати участь
to pay	paid	paid	платити
to plead	pleaded / pled	pleaded / pled	благати
to preset	preset	preset	заздалегідь встановлений
to proofread	proofread	proofread	коректувати
to prove	proved	proven / proved	доводити
to put	put	put	класти

to quick-freeze	quick-froze	quick-frozen	швидко заморожувати
to quit	quit	quit	виходити

to read	read	read	читати
to relay	relaid	relaid	змінювати
to remake	remade	remade	перероблювати
to repay	repaid	repaid	віддячувати
to resell	resold	resold	перепродавати
to reset	reset	reset	перезавантажувати
to retell	retold	retold	переказувати
to rewind	rewound	rewound	перемотувати
to rid	rid	rid	позбавлятися
to ride	rode	ridden	їхати
to ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
to rise	rose	risen	підніматись
to roughcast	roughcast	roughcast	намічати
to run	ran	run	бігти

to saw	sawed	sawed / sawn	пилити
to say	said	said	казати
to see	saw	seen	бачити

to seek	sought	sought	шукати
to sell	sold	sold	продавати
to send	sent	sent	надсилати
to set	set	set	встановлювати
to sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	шити
to shake	shook	shaken	трясти
to shave	shaved	shaved / shaven	голитися
to shear	sheared	sheared / shorn	стригти
to shed	shed	shed	проливати
to shine	shined / shone	shined / shone	світитися
to shit	shit / shat / shitted	shit / shat / shitted	гадити
to shoot	shot	shot	стріляти
to show	showed	shown / showed	показувати
to shrink	shrank	shrunk	стискати
to shut	shut	shut	закривати
to sight-read	sight-read	sight-read	читати з аркуша
to sing	sang	sung	співати
to sink	sank	sunk	опускатися
to sit	sat	sat	сидіти
to slay	slew	slain	вбивати
to sleep	slept	slept	спати
to slide	slid	slid	ковзати
to sling	slung	slung	кидати
to slink	slunk	slunk	крастися
to slit	slit	slit	розрізати
to smell	smelt	smelt	пахнути
to sneak	sneaked / snuck	sneaked / snuck	крастися
to sow	sowed	sown	засівати
to speak	spoke	spoken	розмовляти
to speed	ped	ped	прискорювати
to spell	spelt	spelt	зачаровувати

to spend	spent	spent	витрачати
to spill	spilt	spilt	проливати
to spin	spun	spun	крутити
to spit	spit / spat	spit / spat	плювати
to split	split	split	розділяти
to spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	псувати
to spoon-feed	spoon-fed	spoon-fed	годувати з ложечки
to spread	spread	spread	поширюватися
to spring	sprang	sprung	виникати
to stand	stood	stood	стояти
to steal	stole	stole	красти
to stick	stuck	stuck	прикріплювати
to sting	stung	stung	жалити
to stink	stank	stunk	смердіти
to strew	strewed	strewn	посипати
to stride	strode	stridden	крокувати
to strike	struck	stricken	вдаряти
to string	strung	strung	зав'язувати
to strive	strove	striven	досягати
to sublet	sublet	sublet	передавати в суборенду
to sunburn	sunburnt	sunburnt	загоряти
to swear	swore	sworn	клястися
to sweat	sweat	sweat	пітніти
to sweep	swept	swept	підмітати
to swell	swelled	swollen	надуватися
to swim	swam	swum	плисти
to swing	swung	swung	гойдати

to take	took	taken	брати
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to teach	taught	taught	вчити
to tear	tore	torn	рвати
to telecast	telecast	telecast	передавати по телебаченню
to tell	told	told	розповідати
to test-drive	test-drove	test-driven	випробовувати
to test-fly	test-flew	test-flown	проводити випробування
to think	thought	thought	думати
to throw	threw	thrown	кидати
to thrust	thrust	thrust	штовхати
to tread	trod	trodden	вступати
to typeset	typeset	typeset	набирати (текст)
to typewrite	typewrote	typewritten	набирати на машинці

to unbend	unbent	unbent	розгинати
to unbind	unbound	unbound	звільняти
to unclothe	unclothed / unclad	unclothed / unclad	роздягатися
to underbid	underbid	underbid	збивати ціну
to undercut	undercut	undercut	підсікати
to underfeed	underfed	underfed	недоїдати
to undergo	underwent	undergone	зазнавати
to underlie	underlay	underlain	лежати в основі
to undersell	undersold	undersold	продешевити
to understand	understood	understood	розуміти
to	undertook	undertaken	вживати (заходів)

undertake			
to underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	гарантувати
to undo	undid	undone	відмінити
to unfreeze	unfroze	unfrozen	розморозувати
to unhang	unhung	unhung	знімати
to unhide	unhid	unhidden	вивести
to unknit	unknit	unknit	розпускати
to unlearn	unlearnt	unlearnt	відучитися
to unsew	unsewed	unsewn	розпорювати
to unstick	unstuck	unstuck	відклеювати
to unstring	unstrung	unstrung	розхитувати
to unweave	unwove	unwoven	розплутувати
to unwind	unwound	unwound	відпочивати
to uphold	upheld	upheld	підтримувати
to upset	upset	upset	засмучувати

to wake	woke	woken	прокидатися
to waylay	waylaid	waylaid	підстерегти
to wear	wore	worn	одягати
to weave	wove	woven	ткати
to wed	wed	wed	одружуватися
to weep	wept	wept	плакати
to wet	wet	wet	вимочувати
to win	won	won	вигравати
to wind	wound	wound	вертіти
to withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	виводити
to withhold	withheld	withheld	утримувати
to withstand	withstood	withstood	протистояти

to wring	wrung	wrung	ВИЧАВЛЮВАТИ
to write	wrote	written	ПИСАТИ

Table of English Tenses

tense	Affirmative/Negative/Question	Use	Signal Words
Simple Present	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?	action in the present taking place regularly, never or several times facts actions taking place one after another action set by a timetable or schedule	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (<i>If I talk, ...</i>)
Present Progressive	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking. Q: Is he speaking?	action taking place in the moment of speaking action taking place only for a limited period of time action arranged for the future	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
Simple Past	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	action in the past taking place once, never or several times actions taking place one after another action taking place in the middle of another action	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (<i>If I talked, ...</i>)
Past Progressive	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	action going on at a certain time in the past actions taking place at the same time action in the past that is interrupted by another action	while, as long as
Present Perfect Simple	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	putting emphasis on the result action that is still going on action that stopped recently finished action that has an influence on the present action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
Present Perfect	A: He has been	•putting emphasis on the course or	all day, for 4 years, since

Progressive	speaking. N: He has not been speaking. Q: Has he been speaking?	duration (not the result) • action that recently stopped or is still going on • finished action that influenced the present	1993, how long?, the whole week
Past Perfect Simple	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	• action taking place before a certain time in the past • sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive • putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (<i>If I had talked, ...</i>)
Past Perfect Progressive	A: He had been speaking. N: He had not been speaking. Q: Had he been speaking?	• action taking place before a certain time in the past • sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple • putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action	for, since, the whole day, all day
Future I Simple	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	• action in the future that cannot be influenced • spontaneous decision • assumption with regard to the future	in a year, next ..., tomorrow If-Satz Typ I (<i>If you ask her, she will help you.</i>) <i>assumption:</i> I think, probably, perhaps
Future I Simple (going to)	A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak. Q: Is he going to speak?	• decision made for the future • conclusion with regard to the future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future I Progressive	A: He will be speaking. N: He will not be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	• action that is going on at a certain time in the future • action that is sure to happen in the near future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future II Simple	A: He will have spoken. N: He will not have spoken. Q: Will he have spoken?	• action that will be finished at a certain time in the future	by Monday, in a week
Future II Progressive	A: He will have been speaking. N: He will not have been	• action taking place before a certain time in the future • putting emphasis on the course of	for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long

	speaking. Q: Will he have been speaking?	an action	
Conditional I Simple	A: He would speak. N: He would not speak. Q: Would he speak?	action that might take place	if sentences type II (<i>If I were you, I would go home.</i>)
Conditional I Progressive	A: He would be speaking. N: He would not be speaking. Q: Would he be speaking?	- action that might take place - putting emphasis on the course / duration of the action	
Conditional II Simple	A: He would have spoken. N: He would not have spoken. Q: Would he have spoken?	action that might have taken place in the past	if sentences type III (<i>If I had seen that, I would have helped.</i>)
Conditional II Progressive	A: He would have been speaking. N: He would not have been speaking. Q: Would he have been speaking?	- action that might have taken place in the past - puts emphasis on the course / duration of the action	

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)

ср – 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)

foll – 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)

vgs – very good condition (дуже добрий стан)

viz – namely (a same)

W

w/o – without (без)

Y

Y – year (рік)

Навчальне видання

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“Basic military and navy course for cadets”

Методичні рекомендації

Видається в авторській редакції