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ENGLISH FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY SPECIALISTS

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Навчальний посібник складається з 4 тем і розрахований на 40 годин практичних занять. Матеріал посібника охоплює всі аспекти вивчення мови – фонетичний, морфологічний, лексичний та граматичний і передбачає формування та розвиток умінь монологічного та діалогічного мовлення на теми як професійно-спрямованого, так і загально-побутового характеру.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Розбудова незалежної української держави спонукає до переосмислення фундаментальних складових національної системи освіти: навчально-виховних та науково-методичних засад. Оновлення сутності навчання є визначальним у реформуванні освіти в Україні й передбачає приведення його у відповідність до сучасних потреб суспільства. Навчальний посібник «English for Health and Safety Specialists» призначений для курсантів, студентів та слухачів у галузі знань «Цивільна безпека» за напрямом підготовки 263 «Цивільний захист», «Охорона праці».

Мета посібника – забезпечити практичне оволодіння мовою в межах граматичних та лексичних тем, які входять до програми 1 курсу. Матеріал посібника надає можливість курсантам, студентам та слухачам оволодіти навичками читання, перекладу та говоріння.

Посібник складається із 4 тем і розрахований на 40 годин аудиторних занять. Кожна тема вивчається за єдиною структурою і містить фонетичні вправи, спрямовані на корекцію вимови, вправи на словотворення, лексичні вправи, вправи на розвиток мовлення, розмовні моделі та кліше, які сприяють розвиткові мовленнєвих здібностей курсантів, студентів та слухачів. Граматичний матеріал містить пояснювальні статті та вправи, мета яких полегшити курсантам, студентам та слухачам засвоєння основних граматичних явищ. Лексичні вправи спрямовані на детальне відпрацювання текстів та діалогів, на тренування певних структур та моделей мовленнєвих одиниць. Є також творчі вправи, в яких курсанти та студенти повинні використовувати засвоєний лексичний матеріал.

Автори навчального посібника намагалися взяти до уваги нові вимоги сучасної методики навчання іноземних мов.

ТЕМА 1. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MODERN WORLD (CONCEPT OF EMERGENCY)

I. ФОНЕТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 1. Прочитайте слова, звертаючи увагу на їх вимову.

Emergency, accident, fire, explosion, contamination, chemical, leakage, flooding, earthquake, to threaten, threat, to cause, disruption, environment, hazard, to identify, identification, item, to mitigate, to reduce, consequences, contingent, necessary, to return, equipment failure, a breach of security, successful, health, crowd, vehicle, to extinguish, headquarters, escape routes.

Вправа 2. Зверніть увагу на вимову поданих слів-інтернаціоналізмів. Перекладіть їх.

Situation, crash, radioactive, toxic, chemical, gas, hurricane, storm, tornado, serious, industry, masters, management, process, planning, identification, training, testing, coordination, classification, risk, operations, to minimize, normal, liquidation, to control, security, effectively, incident, to inform, public, evacuation, medical.

II. ВПРАВИ НА СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ

дієслово + er = іменник, що позначає професію чи рід занять:

e.g. to teach – teacher; to work – worker;

or – суфікс іменника, що позначає рід занять чи професію:

e.g. doctor, spectator;

ion (tion, sion, ssion) – суфікс іменника:

e.g. occupation, constitution, impression, expression;

ment – суфікс іменника:

e.g. management, development;

ance / ence – суфікс іменника:

e.g. importance, acquaintance, difference;

ness – суфікс іменника:

e.g. kindness, darkness;

ship - суфікс іменника:

e.g. friendship, leadership;

hood - суфікс іменника:

childhood, brotherhood;

ure (ture, sure) - суфікс іменника:

mixture, pleasure;

ing –суфікс віддієслівного іменника:

e.g. travelling, finishing;

age –суфікс іменника:

e.g. marriage, storage, passage;

ist –суфікс іменника:

e.g. artist, pianist;

ian –суфікс іменника:

e.g. Ukrainian, librarian;

ty (ity) – суфікс іменника:

e.g. safety, responsibility;

al –суфікс іменника:

e.g. arrival, proposal.

Вправа 3. Визначте суфікси в поданих словах та перекладіть.

Computer, travelling, designer, gardening, possibility, profession, training, firefighter, leakage, importance, scientist, engineer, graduating, luggage, occupation, teacher, doctor, officer, arrival, pressure, information, worker, swimmer, drawing, ability, spectator, swimming, childhood, invention, translator, achievement, position, responsibility, baggage, librarian, mixture, volunteer, translation, education, literature, disposal, improvement.

Вправа 4. Утворіть іменники за допомогою вищезгаданих суфіксів. Перекладіть.

to build, to design, to travel, to work, a garden, to manage, to teach, to inform, to swim, to draw, to turn, to weld, to shop, to shift, to reflect, to recollect, to perform, to arrive, to leak, safe, Ukraine, to propose, to suggest, art, to differ.

III. ЛЕКСИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 5. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

emergency	надзвичайна ситуація
to arise from	виникати
road accident	дорожньо-транспортна пригода
train or air crash	аварія на залізниці та авіакатастрофа
fire	пожежа, вогонь
explosion	вибух
radioactive or toxic contamination	радіоактивне та отруйне забруднення
chemical or gas leakage	витік хімічних речовин або газу
flood	повінь
earthquake	землетрус
hurricane	ураган
drought	засуха
wildfire	лісова пожежа
thunderstorm	гроза
volcanic eruption	виверження вулкана
danger / hazard	небезпека
dangerous / hazardous	небезпечний
threat / to threaten	загроза, загрожувати
to cause serious disruption	спричинити серйозні порушення

property	майно
environment	довкілля
victim	постраждалий
to occur/ to happen	траплятися
horrible	жахливий
emergency management	керування нс
to mitigate consequences	пом'якшувати наслідки
to prepare for	підготуватися
to respond to	реагувати, відповідати
to recover from	одужати, подолати
assess	оцінка
to reduce the risks in advance	зменшити попередні ризики
contingent	контингент операцій
equipment failure	пошкодження обладнання
to take into consideration	взяти до уваги
a breach of security	порушення безпеки /прогалини у безпеці
loss of work force	втрата робочої сили
health and safety incidents	інцидентиз охорони праці
to include	включати
to raise the alarm	піднімати по тривозі
onsite emergency response	аварійне реагування на місці
crowd	натовп
fire extinguishing tanker	автоцистерна
fast response vehicle	автомобіль швидкого реагування
vehicles of gas protective service	автомобіль газодимозахисної служби
headquarters operative vehicle	штабний автомобіль
aerial lifting platform	автопідйомник колінчатий
ambulance vehicle	автомобіль швидкої допомоги
to provide	забезпечувати
to give the first aid	надавати першу допомогу
medical assistance	медична допомога
officer-in-charge	начальник караула
to plan escape routes	спланувати шляхи евакуації

Вправа 6. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MODERN WORLD

An emergency is a situation arising from an event (such as a road accident, train or air crash, fire, explosion, radioactive or toxic contamination, chemical or gas leakage, flood, earthquake, volcanic eruption, drought, wildfires, thunderstorm, hurricane, storm, tornado). Everybody in our society can suffer from natural and environmental disasters. Thousands of emergency situations occur in the world every day. Because of people's carelessness with fire, harmful substances, electrical appliances and current, code violation the number of emergency

situations is constantly increasing. Any kind of emergencies is usually very dangerous. It threatens life or causes serious disruption to property, industry, agriculture or the environment. Chernobyl disaster is one of the most hazardous and horrible catastrophes of the 20-ieth century. It happened on the 26-th of April 1986. A radioactive cloud spread from the plant over most of Europe. Millions of people in our country and abroad became the victims of this catastrophe.

Firefighters and rescuers must be masters in emergency management. It is the process of mitigating threats and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any kind of emergencies. Planning, hazard identification, training, testing and coordination are the most important items in emergency management. The process can be broken up into the following steps:• assess: identification and classification of all threats;• mitigate: identify actions that may reduce the risks in advance or mitigate the consequences;• prepare: plan for contingent operations;• respond: take the necessary actions to minimize the risks;• recover: return to normal life conditions as soon as possible.

In case of emergency liquidation firefighters and rescuers must control their own safety and equipment failure. They usually take into consideration a breach of security, loss of workforce or loss of services. In order to be successful the rescuers must have plans to respond effectively to health and safety incidents and other emergencies. The emergency plan must include raising the alarm and informing public, onsite emergency response, crowd management, evacuation, traffic management, including emergency vehicles (fire extinguishing tankers, fast response vehicles, vehicles of gas protective service, headquarters operative vehicles, aerial lifting platform and ambulance vehicle). These vehicles provide incident control, give the first aid and medical assistance. The task of the officer-in-charge is to make sure that all the staff members understand what they should do in case of emergency and plan escape routes.

Вправа 7. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. Why do emergencies occur in modern world? 2. What emergencies do you know? 3. Why are emergencies dangerous? 4. When did Chernobyl disaster happen? 5. Who must be masters in emergency management? 6. What are the main items of emergency management? 7. What are the main steps of this process? 8. What do firefighters and rescuers take into consideration in case of emergency liquidation? 9. What does the success of emergency management depend on? 10. What does the emergency plan include? 11. What emergency vehicles do you know?

Вправа 8. Виберіть слово, яке підходить за значенням.

1. Everybody in our society can (damage, suffer) from natural and environmental disasters. 2. Because of people's carelessness with fire, harmful substances, electrical appliances and current, code violation the number of emergency situations is constantly (decreasing, increasing). 3. Any kind of emergencies is

usually very (dangerous, useful). 4. It threatens life or causes serious (destruction, disruption) to property, industry, agriculture or the environment. 5. Firefighters and rescuers must be masters in emergency (liquidation, management). 6. It is the process of mitigating (hazards, threats) and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any kind of emergencies. 7. Planning, hazard identification, training, testing and coordination are the most (necessary, important) items in emergency management. 8. In case of emergency liquidation firefighters and rescuers must (control, manage) their own (security, safety) and equipment (failure, damage). 9. The emergency plan must (exclude, include) (getting up, raising) the alarm and informing public. 10. These (cars, vehicles) provide (accident, incident) control, give the first aid and medical assistance.

Вправа 9. Виберіть правильні та неправильні твердження. Якщо твердження неправильне, сформулюйте висловлювання правильно.

1. A road accident, train or air crash, fire, explosion, radioactive or toxic contamination, chemical or gas leakage, flood, earthquake, hurricane, storm, tornado are natural and environmental emergencies. Everybody in our society can suffer from them. 2. Because of people's carelessness with fire, harmful substances, electrical appliances and current, code violation the number of emergency situations is constantly decreasing. 3. Any kind of emergencies is usually very dangerous. 4. Emergency situations are useful for life property, industry, agriculture and the environment. 5. Doctors must be masters in emergency management. 6. Emergency management is the process of mitigating threats and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any kind of emergencies. 7. Firefighters and rescuers do plan hazard identification, training, testing and coordination. 8. They identify and classify all threats. 9. The task of emergency management is to return to abnormal life conditions as soon as possible. 10. The task of the officer-in-charge is to make sure that all the staff members understand what they should do in an emergency and plan escape routes. 11. Chernobyl disaster is one of the most hazardous and horrible catastrophes of the 20-th century. 12. It happened on the 26-th of October 1990.

Вправа 10. Доповніть подані речення.

1. An emergency is a situation ... from an event (such as a ... accident, train or air ..., fire, explosion, radioactive or toxic ..., chemical or gas leakage, flood, earthquake, hurricane, storm, tornado). 2. Everybody in our society can suffer from natural and environmental 3. Because of people's ... with fire, ... substances, ... appliances and current, code violation the number of ... situations is constantly increasing. 5. It ... life or causes serious ... to property, industry, agriculture or the environment. 6. Firefighters and rescuers must be masters in emergency 7. It is the process of ... threats and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any kind of emergencies. 8. To mitigate the emergencies means to identify actions that may ... the risks in advance. 9. They usually take into

consideration a ... of security, ... of workforce or loss of services. 10. In order to be successful the rescuers must have plans to respond ... to health and safety incidents. 11. A ... cloud spread from the plant over most of Europe. 12. Millions of people in our country and abroad became the ... of this catastrophe.

Вправа 11. Перекладіть окремі слова та словосполучення у поданих реченнях.

1. План надзвичайної ситуації must включати raising the alarm and інформування суспільства, onsite emergency response, керування натовпом, evacuation, traffic management. 2. These транспортні засоби забезпечують incident control, надають першу допомогу and medical assistance. 3. The завдання of the officer-in-charge is to make sure that all the staff members understand what they should do in a у випадку нс and спланувати шляхи евакуації. 4. An emergency is a situation arising from an event (such as a road accident, train or air crash, пожежа, вибух, радіоактивне чи отруйне contamination, витік газу чи хімічної речовини, flood, землетрус, ураган, storm, tornado). 5. Because of people's carelessness with fire, harmful речовини, electrical пристрої and електричний струм, порушення правил пожежної безпеки the number of emergency situations is constantly increasing. 6. Any kind of emergencies is usually very небезпечний. 7. It загрожує life or спричиняє serious disruption to майну, industry, agriculture or the довкіллю. 8. Firefighters and rescuers must be masters in керування нс. 9. Planning, визначення небезпеки, training, testing and coordination are the most important items in emergency management. 10. To respond means вжити необхідних заходів, щоб to зменшити ризики НС.

Вправа 12. Згрупуйте у пари

а) синоніми:

toxic, contamination, to reduce, road accident, society, disaster, appliance, constantly, dangerous, environment, to manage, firefighter, to prepare for, to respond to, assess, to minimize, to return, to control, safety, to aid, evaluation, staff members, poisonous, fireman, traffic accident, community, nature, pollution, device, to come back, catastrophe, hazardous, permanently, to get ready for, to react, security, to assist, personnel;

б) антоніми:

natural, normal, careless, harmful, to increase, dangerous, industry, unnatural, agriculture, important, possible, useful, safety, impossible, successful, effectively, health, to include, to understand, careful, to decrease, safe, unimportant, unsuccessful, danger, abnormal, ineffectively, illness, to exclude, to misunderstand.

Вправа 13. Утворіть та перекладіть словосполучення, які можуть вживатися з поданим

а) іменником“emergency”:

situation, to arise from, in case of, to suffer, natural, harmful, the number of, dangerous, to threaten, management, to recover from, identification, classification, consequences, to respond, liquidation, plan, response, vehicles.

б)дієсловом“to threaten”:

everybody, society, nature, environment, people, life, firefighters and rescuers, normal life conditions, workforce, health, public, crowd, evacuation, traffic, victims, officer-in-charge, staff members;

в) прикметником“electrical”:

energy, current, appliances, installation, fire, contact, wire, train, car, stove, battery, power, charge, atmosphere, vehicle, discharge.

Вправа 14. Поставте питання своєму другові англійською мовою та почуйте відповідь. Скористайтеся текстом.

1. Хто рятує життя людей? 2. Які надзвичайні ситуації ти знаєш? 3. Чому виникають надзвичайні ситуації? 4. Чи є вони небезпечними? 5. Хто керує подоланням нс? 6. З чого складається план подолання нс? 7. Які транспортні засоби беруть участь у подоланні нс? 8. Хто надає першу допомогу постраждалим? 9. Хто планує шляхи евакуації під час нс? 10. Хто вживає необхідних заходів, щоб мінімізувати ризики від нс?

Вправа 15. Визначте походження поданих нс. Побудуйте речення англійською мовою та вкажіть, до якої групи вони належать.

Зразок:Flood is a natural disaster.

Wildfire, flood, road accident, drought, train or air crash, fire, volcanic eruption, explosion, radioactive or toxic contamination, chemical or gas leakage, earthquake, hurricane, storm, tornado, thunderstorm.

Вправа 16. Перекладіть подані речення, використавши дієслово в потрібних лексичній та граматичній формах. Скористайтеся текстом.

1. An emergency ... situation arising from an event. 2. A road accident, train or air crash, fire, explosion, radioactive or toxic contamination, chemical or gas leakage, flooding, earthquake, hurricane, storm, tornado ... the examples of natural and environmental emergencies. 3. Any kind of emergencies ... usually very dangerous. 4. Firefighters and rescuers must ... masters in emergency management. 5. It the process of mitigating threats and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any kind of emergencies. 4. In case of emergency liquidation firefighters and rescuers must ... their own safety and equipment failure. 5. The emergency plan must raising the alarm and informing public, onsite emergency response, crowd management, evacuation, traffic management. 6. Emergency vehicles (fire extinguishing tankers, fast response

vehicles, vehicles of gas protective service, headquarters operative vehicles, aerial lifting platform and ambulance vehicle) also very important. 7. These vehicles incident control, give first aid and medical assistance. 8. The task of the officer-in-charge ... to make sure that all the staff members understand what they should ... in an emergency and ... escape routes.

IV. ВПРАВИ НА РОЗВИТОК МОВЛЕННЯ

Вправа 17. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

name	ім'я
family name / surname	прізвище
family	родина
mother	мати
father	тато
parents	батьки
grandfather/mother	дідуся ,бабуся
brother	брат
sister	сестра
daughter	дочка
son	син
husband	чоловік
wife	дружина
aunt	тітка
uncle	дядько
cousin	двоюрідний брат, сестра
relatives	родичі
adult	дорослий
profession	професія
occupation	праця, робота
fireman	пожежник
work/ job /occupation	робота, заняття
businessman	бізнесмен
engineer	інженер
activity	заняття, діяльність
technician	технік
designer	дизайнер
clerk	службовець
driver	водій
doctor	лікар
worker	робітник
teacher	викладач
student	студент
postgraduate	аспірант
book-keeper	бухгалтер

sea-man	моряк
builder	будівельник
turner	токарь
locksmith	слюсар
electrician	електрик
welder	зварювальник
carpenter	столяр
to study at	навчатись у
technical school	технікум
institute	інститут
university	університет
to finish school	закінчити школу
to graduate from the institute	закінчити інститут
/college/university	/коледж/університет

Вправа 18. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

MEET THE FAMILY

Donald Simpson. Donald is a very rich man now, but he was born into a poor family. He worked hard and got into big money. He has got a computer factory in Cambridge. He has been married to Beth for thirty years. They have got two sons and a daughter. Donald has a house in Cambridge. He is quiet, self-confident and doesn't talk much. He is fond of golf and plays with his business friends. Donald is a very strong-willed person and his only weak spot is his love to his grandchildren.

Beth Simpson. Beth is Donald's wife. Beth is a designer. She designs houses and apartments. She is a very creative and gifted woman. Most of her time Beth lives in Cambridge with her husband, but she was born in London. Donald and Beth spend summers travelling, far from rainy England. Beth's hobby is gardening, also she enjoys taking care of the beautiful flowers that grow in her garden.

Charles Simpson. Charles is Donald's favourite son. For a long time he was spoiled by his grandparents. After finishing school he entered Fire-Fighters Training College, thus, he wants to be a fireman. He knows that this profession is not an easy one, but he understands the importance of it. He is not married yet, but he is dating with a girl. Her name is Amanda. She studies to be a doctor.

Andrea and Joseph Williams. Andrea is Donald and Beth's daughter. She is her mother's favourite child. In her childhood Andrea was fond of nursing children. Her favourite subject at school was psychology and after graduating from the college she became a teacher. Her occupation is psychology. She works at the university now. She is married to Joseph who loves his wife more than anything else in the world. Andrea and Joseph don't have children of their own yet, so they like to spend time with their niece and nephew, Joseph's sister's children. They often take them out into the country, where Andrea teaches the kids to love and respect nature and Joseph teaches them to fish and to make a camp fire.

Robin Simpson. Robin is Andrea's brother. He is twenty five and he is an officer. He is a captain in navy by rank. His parents are not happy about the job Robin has chosen, because he is always far from home, but he is proud of his occupation.

Вправа 19. Визначте правильні та неправильні твердження.

1. Donald Simpson inherited (успадкував) a big sum of money from his parents.
2. Donald's grandchildren are "the apple of his eyes" (улюбленці).
3. Beth has two stepchildren.
4. She is a very successful designer.
5. Beth's only hobby is her work.
6. Charles's mother died and there was nobody to take care of him.
7. Amanda is a technician.
8. Andrea and Joseph enjoy outdoor activities with their niece and nephew.
9. Robin is a lieutenant by rank in the air force.
10. Robin's parents are not happy about his occupation.

Вправа 20. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях запропонованими словами.

sister parents businessman designer fireman officer
son husband grandparents daughter captain family

1. Robin is Donald and Beth's ----- .
2. Donald and Beth are Charles, Andrea and Robin's ----- .
3. Charles's ----- Andrea was fond of nursing children.
4. Andrea's ----- Joseph is very enthusiastic about fishing.
5. Charles was spoilt by his ----- .
6. Andrea is Donald's ----- .
7. Donald Simpson is a good ----- and has a loving ----- .
8. Beth Simpson is a gifted ----- .
9. Charles is a future ----- .
10. Robin is an ----- , ----- by rank .

Вправа 21. Підготуйте коротку розповідь про свою родину.

Вправа 22. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Oleh Honchar's Biography

First of all let me introduce myself. My full name is Oleh Honchar. I am a cadet/student of the Cherkasy Institute of Fire Safety named after Chernobyl Heroes of the National University of Civil Protection Of Ukraine . I was born in Kyiv on the tenth of June, 2003. I have finished secondary school in 2020 and entered the institute to be a fireman. And now I want to give some information about my family. I was brought up in a family of office-workers. My parents are very careful and can give me a piece of advice or help when I am in need of it. I also have a sister. She is four years younger. She studies at school. I am fond of

Chemistry and Biology and enjoy all kinds of sports, not only as a spectator but as a participant too. My favourite sports are football and swimming. As to my hobby, I am fond of drawing. I like to draw since my childhood. Being a cadet/student at this institute, I realize the importance of my future profession and understand that it is not an easy one, but I will do my best to become a good specialist.

Вправа 23. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. What is your full name? 2. How old are you? 3. When and where were you born? 4. Where do you study? 5. When and where have you finished your school? 6. What kind of school have you finished? 7. What are your parents? 8. How big is your family? 9. What are your favourite subjects? 10. What are you fond of? 11. What are your reasons of choosing the profession of a fireman?

V. ЕЛЕМЕНТИ РОЗМОВНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ

ПОДЯКА / GRATITUDE

Thank you. / Thanks.

Oh, that's all right

Thank you very much indeed.

Not at all.

Thanks awfully.

You are welcome

Many thanks.

Do not mention it.

I do not know how to thank you.

It's a pleasure.

I am very grateful to you.

It's nothing.

That is very kind of you.

Think nothing of it.

How kind of you.

I am much obliged.

Вправа 24. Попросіть свого друга виконати певні дії, а потім подякуйте йому. Зверніть увагу на зразок.

Example:

A. Could you tell me the time, please?

B. Yes, it's nearly nine.

A. Thanks.

B. You are welcome.

1. To tell the time. 2. To tell you the way to the nearest bus station. 3. To lend (позичити) some money. 4. To bring some coffee to you. 5. To translate the text for you.

ЯК ПРИВЕРНУТИ УВАГУ /DIRECTING ATTENTION:

Let's get straight down to business.

Давайте перейдемо до справи.

Shall we get down to business?

Перейдемо до справи?

Well, shall we get things started?

Розпочнемо?

If everybody ready, may be we could make a start? Якщо всі готові, то можливо розпочнемо?

Ladies and gentlemen are you ready to begin? Пані та панове, Ви готові розпочати нашу зустріч?

Can we start?

Можливо розпочнемо.

ВИБАЧЕННЯ / APOLOGY, EXCUSE

Sorry.

I am awfully sorry (мені дуже шкода).

I did not mean to (я не хотів).

Sorry, I did not mean to be rude (вибачте, я не хотів бути грубим). It's all right.

Sorry, I did not mean to offend you (вибачте, я не хотів Вас образити). It's my fault (це все через мене).

Sorry, I did not mean to hurt your feelings (вибачте, я не хотів зачепити Ваші почуття). It's perfectly all right.

I do apologize (вибачте, будь-ласка). You needn't apologize. It could have been worse (могло б бути гірше).

It was careless of me (це було необачно з мого боку). Nevermind.

Вправа 25. Попросіть вибачення за вчинене. Працюйте в парах.

1. You have let us down. 2. You are late. I have been waiting for you for half an hour. 3. You gave me the wrong address. 4. You mixed up the dates (переплутати). 5. You misinformed me. 6. You crossed on the red light.

Вправа 26. Прореагуйте на вибачення, скориставшись цими фразами: It's all right. Never mind. Працюйте в парах.

1. Sorry, I have kept you waiting. 2. I am afraid I have taken up too much of your time. 3. Excuse my troubling you. 4. I must apologize for interfering (за втручання) but it is urgent (терміново). 5 I am afraid you will never forgive me.

ПРОХАННЯ / REQUEST

Could you, please...

Yes, of course.

Would you, please...

Yes, certainly.

Do you mind + дієслово з ing....

All right.

Would you mind + дієслово з ing...

OK

Will you be so kind/good as to... .

I am afraid I can't.

Would you be so kind/good as to
won't.

Sorry, I can't. No, I can't. No, I

Вправа 27. Використовуючи різні ступені ввічливості, попросіть свого друга виконати певні дії. He / she will comply (погоджується або відмовляється) or refuse.

1. Turn the radio off. 2 Close the door. 3.Open the window. 4.Show you the way. 5. Carry your suitcase. 6. Pass me the salt. 7.Post this letter.8.Give me a lift. 9. Givemesomestamps.

VI. ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ТИПИ РЕЧЕНЬ. ГОЛОВНІ ЧЛЕНИ РЕЧЕНЬ .

TYPES OF SENTENCES. THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE SENTENCE.

Залежно від мети висловлювання, в англійській мові, як і в українській, розрізняють такі типи речень:

а) **розповідні (declarative sentences):**

I was born in Kyiv and brought up in a family of officers.

б) **питальні (interrogative sentences):**

Where are you from?

в) **спонукальні (imperative sentences):**

Line up!

г) **окличні (exclamatory sentences):**

What an interesting story!

За будовою речення поділяються на **прості та складні**. Просте речення може бути **поширеним та непоширеним**. Складне речення може бути **складносурядним або складнопідрядним**. Головними членами речення є **підмет та присудок**. Підмет (**thesubject**), як і в українській мові, виражається іменником або особовим займенником. Він може бути виражений іншими частинами мови, вжитими в значенні іменника : **Myfatherisanofficer. Sheisadesigner. Присудок (thepredicate)** в англійській мові буває трьох типів: а) **простий дієслівний**; б) **складений дієслівний**; в) **складений іменний**. **Простий дієслівний присудок** виражається дієсловом, у будь-якому часі, стані і способі: **Istudyattheinstitute. HespokenEnglishwell. Складений дієслівний присудок** складається з двох дієслів - допоміжного та смислового, модального та смислового: **Hemustcomeintime. IhavefinishedsecondaryschoolinKyiv. Складений іменний присудок** складається з дієслова „бути” у відповідному часі та іменної частини, яка може бути виражена іменником або прикметником: **MyfullnameisOlehHonchar. Mymotherisateacher.**

ПОРЯДОК СЛІВ

1. В англійській мові **розповідні речення** мають чіткий порядок слів, тобто кожний член речення має своє певне місце: 1) **підмет**, 2) **присудок**, 3) **додаток** (прямий, непрямий), 4) **обставини**. **Означення** не має постійного місця і може стояти при будь-якому члені речення, вираженому іменником, 2. У **питальному реченні** дієслово (допоміжне або модальне) повинне стояти перед підметом. Питання бувають **загальні, альтернативні, спеціальні, розділові**.

Вправа 28. Дайте відповіді на подані спеціальні питання.

1. Where are you from? 2. What are you fond of? 3. What are you afraid of? 4. What are you busy with? 5. Why are you late? 6. Where are your parents? 7. What is your father / mother? 8. How old is your father / mother? 9. What is your father's / mother's name? 10. Where is your brother now? 11. Why is he not at school? 12.

What is your uncle? 13 What kind of man is your father? 14. When is your father usually at home? 15. What is he fond of? 16. What is his wife? 17. What is her name? 18. How many children have your uncle or aunt?

Вправа 29. Розмістіть слова в правильному порядку.

1) they, at, now, are, home. 2) games, I, fond, am, computer, of. 3) mother, very, is, your, tired? 4) today, your, not, sister, ill, is. 5) home-task, busy, are, with, we, our. 6) has, a, headache, she, bad. 7) you, do, your, breakfast, eight, at, o'clock, have?

8) not, I, ready, am, the lesson, today, English, for. 9) the, sea side, a, time, at, they, good, have. 10) in, walking, the park, like, on, we, Sundays.

ЗАЙМЕННИК (THE PRONOUN) ОСОБОВІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

Особові займенники в англійській мові мають два відмінки: називний (the Nominative Case) і об'єктний (the Objective Case).

Називний відмінок	Об'єктний відмінок
I—я	me—мене, мені
he — він	him — його, йому
she—вона	her — її, їй
it — воно (він, вона)	it — його, йому, її, їй
we—ми	us — нас, нам
you—ви, ти	you — вас, вам, тебе, тобі
they — вони	them — їх, їм

Займенник **he** вживається замість іменників, що є назвами істот (здебільшого людей) чоловічої статі: **father** батько, **boy** хлопець, **cock** півень, **ox** віл та ін. Займенник **she** вживається замість іменників, що є назвами істот жіночої статі: **sister** сестра, **girl** дівчина, **cow** корова та ін. Займенник **it** замінює іменники — назви неістот, тварин і рослин, а також іменник **baby** немовля. На українську мову особовий займенник **it** перекладається словами *він, вона, воно* залежно від роду відповідного іменника в українській мові:

The house is large. It is new.

Будинок великий. **Він** новий.

Take this book. It is interesting.

Візьми цю книжку. **Вона** цікава.

Займенник **you** вживається при звертанні до однієї або кількох осіб і відповідає українським займенникам *ти і ви*. Особові займенники в називному відмінку виконують функцію підмета: **He was there yesterday.** Він був там учора. Особові займенники в об'єктному відмінку виконують функцію додатка: **Tell me everything about them.** Розкажіть мені все **про них**.

Вправа 30. Розкрийте дужки.

1. Give (мені) a book to read. 2. (Ми) are relatives. 3. Give (йому) a letter. 4. Show (нам) our new teacher. 4. Please, help (нам) to write a report. 5. How long are (ви) waiting for us. 6. Show (їй) the room. 7. (Вони) live not far from us. 6. (Вони) sent (йому) a letter with pictures of our family. 8. Please help (йому) to fill in the form for (нього). 9. Bring (мені) some water. 10. (Ми) live not far from (них).

ПРИСВІЙНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Присвійні займенники в англійській мові мають дві форми: **залежну та незалежну**. У залежній формі займенник самотійно не вживається: **e.g. my book, his name**.

Залежна форма:

- 1 особа – my (мій) our (наш);
- 2 особа - your (твій, ваш);
- 3 особа – his (його), her (її), its (його), their (їхній)

Незалежна форма

- 1 особа mine, ours
- 2 особа yours
- 3 особа his, hers, its, theirs

У незалежній формі присвійні займенники вживаються самотійно: **e.g. This book is mine. This picture is hers.**

Вправа 31. Розкрийте дужки.

1. Keep (ваші) books on the shelves. 2. (Його) note-books are very dirty. 3. (Її) poems are rather original. 4. These are (наші) photos. 5. Where are (їх) friends now?

Вправа 32. Вставте замість крапок присвійні або особові займенники.

1. Take ... copy books and put ... on the table. 2. ... stories are interesting. Read 3. Come to ... place tonight. Today is ... birthday. 4. Where is Petrov? ... is in Kyiv with ... children now. 5. Do not take these gloves. They are 6. Are these letters ... (твої)? Yes, they are 7. Are these children ... (їхні)? Yes, they are 8. Are these coats ... (наші)? Of course,

МНОЖИНА ІМЕННИКІВ (THE PLURAL OF NOUNS)

В українській мові іменники поділяються на злічувані і незлічувані. Злічувані іменники вживаються в однині та множині. Незлічувані іменники множини не мають. Більшість іменників утворюють множину додаванням до форми однини закінчення **-(e)s**. Це закінчення вимовляється:

/S/ – після глухих приголосних:

e.g. a lamp – lamps; a lake – lakes;

/Z/ після голосних та дзвінких приголосних: e.g. a train – trains; a boy – boys;

/Iz/ після шиплячих та свистячих звуків:

e.g. a place – places; a rose – roses; a wish – wishes; a bench – benches; a page – pages.

ПРАВИЛА ПРАВОПИСУ МНОЖИНИ ІМЕННИКІВ

На письмі більшість іменників мають у множині закінчення **-S**. Закінчення – **ES** додається якщо:

а) іменник в однині закінчується на **s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x**:

a bus – buses;

a class - classes;

a bush – bushes;

a watch – watches;

a box – boxes.

б) іменник в однині закінчується на **-y** з попередньою приголосною при цьому **-y** змінюється на **i**:

a story – stories

a country – countries

в) іменник в однині закінчується на **-o** з попередньою приголосною:

a hero – heroes; tomato – tomatoes;

Винятки: piano-pianos, photo-photos;

с) у деяких іменниках, що закінчуються на **-f** або **fe**, у множині **f** змінюється на **vi** додається закінчення – **(e) s**

a wife – wives

a wolf – wolves

Винятки: roof-roofs, safe-safes, chief-chiefs, kerchief-kerchiefs.

Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голосного (без додавання закінчення):

a man – men;

a woman – women;

a foot – feet;

a tooth – teeth;

a goose – geese;

a mouse – mice;

a child – children;

an ox – oxen;

Іменники **sheep, deer, swine, fish, trout** мають однакову форму в однині та множині. Назви речовин та абстрактних понять вживаються тільки в однині:

chalk, silver, piece, water. Деякі іменники в англійській мові вживаються тільки в однині чим і відрізняються від української мови, де вони мають форми однини та множини: **advice, information, money, news, knowledge.** У множині вживаються назви предметів, що складаються з двох рівних або подібних частин: **spectacles, trousers, scissors.** Слід запам'ятати, що іменники **clothes, goods, contents, wages** вживаються тільки в множині.

Вправа 33. Поставте подані іменники в множину.

kettle, telephone, bath, deed, wardrobe, tree, butterfly, match, shoe, bus, glove, pie, fox, bush, toe, life, photo, piano, kerchief, roof, chief, woman, potato, goose, knife, tomato, thief, leaf, foot, child, mouse, deer, fish, sheep, man, hero, shelf, brush, baby, ox, advice, hoof, knowledge, eye.

Вправа 34. Поставте подані речення в множину.

1. The sheep is eating grass. 2. There is a potato on the plate. 3. The postman is always very busy. 4. The roof of this house is very bad. 5. This is a lovely city. 6. The worker's family is at home. 7. My sister has long hair. 8. This wife is a doctor. 9. Who is this woman? 10. This piano is of the latest model. 11. The photo is big. 12. This boy is a good sportsman. 13. I have a bad tooth. 14. This toy is mine. 15. He is our chief. 16. The deer is a beautiful animal. 17. The key is on the shelf.

Вправа 35. Розподіліть подані іменники на три групи: ті, які вживаються тільки в однині, ті, які вживаються тільки в множині і ті, які вживаються як в однині, так і в множині.

Love, women, money, scissors, lion, progress, physics, mice, hair, clothes, wages, trousers, mathematics, spectacles, advice, goose, information, news, potato, knowledge, phonetics, people, magazine, glass.

**ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНОК ІМЕННИКА
(POSSESSIVE CASE)**

Іменник в англійській мові має два відмінки: загальний відмінок (The Common Case) та присвійний відмінок (The Possessive Case). Присвійний відмінок утворюється від основи загального відмінка іменника за допомогою закінчення – S: e.g. a worker – a worker's cap; a cat – a cat's paw; a nurse – a nurse's overall. Форма присвійного відмінка множини збігається з формою множини загального відмінка. Орфографічно ці форми розрізняються за допомогою апострофа ('): e.g. a worker – workers' cap; a cat – cats' paw; a nurse – nurses' overall.

Вправа 36. Поставте подані словосполучення у форму присвійного відмінка.

The book of my brother, the dress of my sister, the room of my parents, the toy of the child, the dictations of pupils, the cup of the girl, the canteen of the students, the house of my grandmother, the car of my grandfather, the dog of my niece, the cat of my nephew, the watch of Mr. Smith, the office of my uncle, father of my friend, the photo of these men, the spectacles of my granny, the money of my parents, the cars of our neighbours, the biography of the writer.

ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE)

Теперішній неозначений (простий) час (звичайна дія, що може бути одноразовою або повторюватися у теперішньому часі) не співвідноситься з моментом мовлення. Вживається зі словами: **often, usually, always, every day, week, month, year, seldom, sometimes, from time to time, generally.**

Ствердження		Заперечення		Запитання		
I you we they	write	I,you, we,they	do not write	Do	I you we they	write ?
he she it	writes	he,she	does not write	Does	he she	write ?

Стверджувальна форма дієслова в PresentIndefinite в усіх особах однини і множини, крім третьої особи однини, збігається з інфінітивом (неозначеною формою дієслова без частки **to**):

I work. We work. You work. They work.	Я працюю. Ми працюємо. Ви працюєте. (Ти працюєш.) Вони працюють.
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У третій особі однини в PresentIndefinite до інфінітива (без частки **to**) додається закінчення **-s** або **-es**:

to help *допомагати* – he helps
to teach *навчати* – he teaches

Більшість дієслів у третій особі однини мають закінчення **-s**.

Закінчення **-es** додається у таких випадках:

а) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x**:

to dress *одягатися* – dresses
to wash *умиватися* – washes
to teach *навчати* – teaches
to watch *спостерігати* – watches

б) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на **-уз** попередньою приголосною, при цьому перед **-es** буква **у** змінюється на **i**:

to study *вивчати* – studies

Але: якщо перед **у** стоїть голосна, то до дієслова додається лише закінчення **-s**:

to play *грати* – plays
to stay *залишатися* – stays

в) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на **-o**, додається **-es**:

to go *йти* – goes
to do *робити* – does

Закінчення третьої особи однини в Present Indefinite вимовляється:

[s] – після глухих приголосних звуків	
He works	Він працює.
She writes	Вона пише.
It helps	Це допомагає.
[z] – після дзвінких приголосних, і після голосних:	
She reads	Вона читає.
He sees	Він бачить.
[ɪz] – після свистячих і шиплячих звуків, які зветься сибілянтами:	
He dresses	Він одягається.
The sun rises	Сонце сходить.

Таким чином, Present Indefinite може бути представлений у вигляді таких моделей:

розповідне речення:

підмет + дієслово-присудок без закінчення або з закінченням S (якщо підмет виражений займенниками 3 особи однини + додаток;

I study at the institute. He studies at the institute.

заперечне речення:

підмет + do not (does not, якщо підмет – це he, she, it) + дієслово-присудок без закінчення S + додаток;

I do not work at school. He does not write books;

питальні речення:

загальне питання:

Do/Does + підмет + дієслово-присудок без закінчення S + додаток?

Do you work at school? Yes, I do; No, I do not;

Does he write books? Yes, he does; No, he does not;

спеціальні питання:

питальні займенники: (What, when, how, why, where) + do/does + підмет + дієслово-присудок без закінчення S і без того члена речення, до якого ставиться питання?

Where do you work? Where does he work?

питання до підмета:

What, who, which, whose + дієслово-присудок, що має завжди закінчення S + додаток або інші члени речення?

Who works at school?

альтернативне питання:

Do you read books or newspapers?

Does he study at school or at the institute?

розділове питання:

He works at school, does not he?

He does not work at school, does he?

You do not work at school, do you?

PRESENT INDEFINITE дієслів TO BE, TO HAVE

Дієслово to be – „бути” вживається як повнозначне дієслово, так і як допоміжне для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. У Present Indefinite воно відмінюється за таким правилом :

I am	I'm	We are	We're
He is	He's	You are	You're
She is	She's	They are	They're
It is	It's		

Питальна і заперечна форми Present Indefinite дієслова to be утворюються без допомоги дієслова to do.

Are you a doctor? Is your wife at home? Are they students? Are we still friends?

У заперечній формі після дієслова to be ставиться частка not:

She is not a designer. You are not a real friend. They are not present today.

I am not strong enough to cope with this task. Дієслово to have теж вживається і як повнозначне, і як допоміжне. У Present Indefinite дієслово to have відмінюється так:

I have	I've	We have	We've
He has	He's	You have	You've
She has	She's	They have	They've
It has			

У питальній формі do або does ставиться перед підметом: Do you have many friends here? Does she have a job? Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою do not, does not: I do not have a book. She does not have a bag.

Вправа 37. Виберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. He (is, are) a student. 2. This book (is not, are not) interesting. 3. I (am, is) a teacher. 4. My friends (am, are) doctors. 5. We (are, is) firefighters. 6. This flower (is, are) nice. 7. This table (is, are) round.

Вправа 38. Вставте замість крапок потрібну форму дієслова.

1. I ... a teacher. 2. We ... students. 3. They ... children. 4. Helen ... interested in chemistry. 5. Peter ... fond of chess. 6. I ... hungry. 7. Tourists ... thirsty. 8. This boy ... ill. 9. Girls ... absent today.

Вправа 39. Поставте речення в заперечну форму.

1. Pupils are ill. 2. He is absent today. 3. These walls are brown. 4. It is cold today. 5. This house is very old. 6. My mother is a teacher. 7. Her father is a doctor. 8. It is a laboratory. 9. This is a fire extinguishing tanker (автоцистерна).

Вправа 40. Поставте речення в питальну форму.

1. Fire is a chemical reaction. 2. This dress is white. 3. My son is tall. 4. Children are hungry. 5. Heat is a form of energy. 6. My friends are teachers. 7. I am a cadet. 8. In autumn the leaves are yellow and brown. 9. My favourite colour is red.

Вправа 41. Виберіть потрібну форму дієслова. "to have".

1. I (have, has) a dog. 2. A squirrel (have, has) a tail. 3. They (have, has) new books. 4. Peter (have, has) a new car. 5. Jane (have, has) a new bag. 6. They (have, has) many new copy-books.

Вправа 42. Вставте замість крапок потрібну форму дієслова "to have" (have, has).

1. Peter ... a dog. 2. Children ... breakfast. 3. We ... new books and magazines. 4. They ... nice dresses. 5. Nick ... a new pen. 6. Pupils ... coloured pencils. 7. Jane ... are address.

Вправа 43. Поставте речення в заперечну форму.

1. I have a new car. 2. She has a nice dress. 3. We have many English books. 4. Children have many copy-books. 5. Peter has coloured pencils. 6. Boys have breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Вправа 44. Поставте речення в питальну форму.

1. Water has many properties. 2. We have much work to do today. 3. He has much free time. 4. We have many lessons today. 5. She has many English books and magazines. 6. This scientist has his own laboratory.

Вправа 45. Поставте дієслова в дужках в Present Indefinite.

1. I (to read) English books every day. 2. Children (to drink) milk in the morning. 3. Ann (to visit) her grandmother in summer. 4. Peter (to draw) pictures very well. 5. As a rule pupils (to come) to school in time. 6. She usually (to help) her mother about the house. 7. Hob (to sing) songs well. 8. We (to know) French perfectly well. 9. He always (to travel) by car. 10. Helen (to work) very hard.

Вправа 46. Поставте подані речення в однину.

1. They eat their lunch in the cafeteria every day. 2. We always play basketball on Saturdays. 3. We read newspapers regularly. 4. They live in Kyiv. 5. Children play in the park every day. 6. The planes take off at ten o'clock. 7. They make many mistakes in their dictations. 8. Pupils speak several foreign languages. 9. Students pass their exams successfully. 10. They enjoy their English lessons.

Вправа 47. Поставте подані речення в множину.

1. My brother knows English well. 2. I like classical music. 3. She makes good coffee. 4. My friend swims well. 5. My sister cooks well. 6. He collects stamps. 7. I speak English well. 8. Usually he arrives home late. 9. Ann speaks Spanish to us. 10. She walks along the street.

Вправа 48. Поставте загальні та спеціальні питання до поданих речень.

1. I listen to the radio every day. 2. She goes to the cinema with her friends. 3. We usually get up at seven. 4. Nick goes to bed at ten. 5. Bob goes to the park every Sunday. 6. Children water flowers regularly. 7. They speak French every day. 8.

My brother watches TV every evening. 9. My friends spend their summer holidays at the seaside. 10. She listens to the news in the morning.

Вправа 49. Поставте розділові та альтернативні питання до поданих речень.

1. Peter works hard. 2. Children go in for sports. 3. She goes to school every day. 4. We swim in the river in summer. 5. They return home in time. 6. Pupils skate and ski in winter. 7. My mother grows vegetables in the garden. 8. My father works at school. 9. They go to the university by bus. 10. She dances very well.

Вправа 50. Поставте речення в заперечну форму.

1. I remember my first teacher. 2. She drinks coffee in the morning. 3. My parents come home early. 4. I go to bed at ten. 5. Alice plays the piano well. 6. Peter likes ice-cream. 7. My brother does his homework in the evening. 8. They live in Cherkasy. 9. My uncle speaks French well. 10. The girls sing very well.

Вправа 51. Поставте речення в стверджувальну форму.

1. The engineers do not go to the plant. 2. The trees do not grow well. 3. We do not swim in the river. 4. She usually does not come home in time. 5. He does not take a bus. 6. Jane does not repair her car herself. 7. He does not like to play tennis. 8. They do not listen to the teacher. 9. My sister does not want to become a doctor. 10. My friends do not eat ice-cream.

Вправа 52. Поставте питання до підмета.

1. My father works at the plant. 2. Alice makes few mistakes in her dictations. 3. My sister cooks breakfast well. 4. She sometimes misses classes. 5. They get up early on weekdays. 6. The Browns usually spend their summer holidays at the seaside. 7. I water flowers regularly. 8. She keeps her books on the table. 9. Peter types very quickly. 10. They have dinner at 3 p.m.

Вправа 53. Виберіть правильну форму дієслова.

1. We (know, knows) little about linguistics. 2. She (want, wants) to visit Great Britain. 3. They (go, goes) to the park after classes. 4. We (work, works) in the garden every day. 5. Ann (likes, like) learning English. 6. Children (watch, watches) cartoons every day. 7. My father (receives, receive) messages every day. 8. Ann (do not, does not) like to talk over the telephone. 9. My mother (teach, teaches) geography at school. 10. She (travel, travels) by train every year.

Вправа 54. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Я ходжу до школи щодня. 2. Ми розмовляємо англійською добре. 3. Петро приходиться додому вчасно. 4. Аліса щороку подорожує поїздом. 5. Діти люблять їсти морозиво. 6. Микола гарно малює. 7. Вони дивляться телевізор щодня. 8. Я слухаю радіо щодня. 9. Вони завжди проводять літні канікули на березі моря.

ТЕМА 2. THE ROLE OF HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTOR

I. ФОНЕТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 1. Прочитайте слова, звертаючи увагу на їх вимову.

Accident, workplace, to cause, death, serious, injury, to involve, to fall, height, avoidable, an occupational health and safety inspector, harm, employer, employee, right, insurance, scientific, thorough, equipment, practice, to adhere, catastrophe, to initiate, complaint, to investigate, accurate, suspension, to design, disease, to preparedness, responsibility, law.

Вправа 2. Зверніть увагу на вимову поданих слів-інтернаціоналізмів. Перекладіть їх.

Dramatic, ordinary, minor, serious, role, inspector, public, effect, result, private, organization, hospital, company, technical, to consult, practice, catastrophe, to initiate, document, to collect, material, information, to discuss, program, to visit, standard.

II. ВПРАВИ НА СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ

able – суфікс прикметника:

e.g. memorable, variable;

ic -суфікс прикметника:

e.g. electric, economic;

al – суфікс прикметника:

e.g. central;

ant, ent – суфікс прикметника:

e. g. important, different;

ary, ory- суфікс прикметника:

e.g. monetary, contributory;

ful –суфікс прикметника:

e.g. useful;

less – суфікс прикметника:

e.g. helpless;

ive– суфікс прикметника:

e. g. progressive;

ous – суфікс прикметника:

e.g. famous;

y – суфікс прикметника:

e.g. easy.

Вправа 3. Визначте суфікси в поданих словах та перекладіть.

dynamic, respectable, advisable, changeable, economic, electric, durable, phonetic, atomic, windy, talkative, secondary, fruitful, wonderful, helpless, necessary, hungry, acceptable, historical, linguistic, courageous, different, careful, dangerous,

postal, formal, directional, reasonable, valuable, excusable, convertible, convincing, effective, rotative, sensitive, peaceful, gainful, joyful, joyless, tasteless, faithless, sleepy, funny, silky, joky, screamy, ruinous.

Вправа 4. Утворіть іменники за допомогою вищезгаданих суфіксів. Перекладіть.

-able: dispute, fashion, favour, service;

-al: digit, experiment, sculpture, centre, culture, incident, to consider, to cure, to desire, to calculate, to compute;

-ible: access, sense;

-ive: to act, to attract, to elect, to direct, to restrict, to compare;

-ful: doubt, event, fright, scorn;

-less: force, job, fear, defence, use, sleep, sight, fortune;

-y: dream, dust, frost, fog, rain, sun;

-ous: glory, fame, space, scandal.

III. ЛЕКСИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 5. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

an occupational health and safety inspector	інспектор з охорони праці
accident	нещасний випадок, аварія
to work /worker	працювати, робітник
in the workplace	на робочому місці
to prevent / prevention	запобігти, запобігання
preventable measure	запобіжний захід
to pay attention	приділяти увагу
safe / safety	безпечний, безпека
safety standards	нормативи безпеки
cause / to cause	причина, спричинити
death	смерть
to injure /injury	травмувати, травма, поранення
slips	ковзання
to fall / falls	падати, падіння
to involve	залучати
to cut/ cuts	різати, порізи
to burn / burns	горіти, опіки
dropped objects	предмети, що падають
high /height	високий, висота
to avoid	уникати
to harm/harm	шкодити, шкода
employer /employee	роботодавець, працівник
to affect / to influence	впливати

to have the right to	мати право
to perform duties	виконувати обов'язки
manufacture	виробництво
insurance company	страхова компанія
to conduct a thorough study	проводити детальне вивчення
to examine	оглядати
to adhere	
to complain / complaint	скаржитися, скарга
to investigate	розслідувати
samples	зразки
to gather	збирати
to do accurate records	готувати точні звіти
findings	знахідки
suspension of activities	припинення діяльності
disease	хвороба
to damage / damage	шкодити, шкода матеріальним цінностям
emergency preparedness	готовність до не
to tell	розповідати
responsibility	відповідальність
law	закон

Вправа 6. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

THE ROLE OF AN OCCUPATIONAL AND HEALTH INSPECTOR

The main causes of accidents in the workplace are not dramatic fires and explosions, but very ordinary accidents that can be easily prevented by workers paying attention to their own safety and the safety of others. Many of these accidents are minor, but some cause death or serious injury. The most common cause of accidents is from slips and falls. Accidents involving cuts, burns, dropped objects, falling from height are also common but often avoidable. The main preventable measure is safety training.

The role of an occupational health and safety inspector is to see to the safety and health of workers and to prevent harm to property, the environment and the public. Workplace accidents are costly both to the employer and the worker. The effect on the worker could be serious. It affects him or her for a lifetime or even result in death. Employees have the right to work in a safe environment, and this is where the role of the health and safety inspector comes in.

Health and safety inspector performs his or her duties in public or private organizations such as hospitals, schools, manufacturing or insurance companies, other organizations. The inspector usually deals with scientific and technical consulting services. The work of the health and safety inspector is: to conduct a thorough study by examining the work environment, equipment and practices. The inspector determines whether safety standards are adhered to. Inspecting can be triggered by a catastrophe or hazardous situation or initiated by a worker

complaint. The health and safety inspector works with documents. He investigates accidents or health-related complaints. He also collects samples of hazardous materials and gathers all relevant information and does accurate records. He discusses the findings and the course of action the employer can take. In case of threats to workers' health and safety, he orders suspension of activities. He designs programs to prevent injury or disease to workers or damage to the environment. Health and safety inspector provides consultation and training on safety, emergency preparedness, he also visits workplace to see that it is safe for the workers. He tells employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities at workplace so he must know safety standards, health and safety laws.

Вправа 7. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. How can ordinary accidents be easily prevented? 2. What is the most common cause of accidents? 3. What is the main preventable measure? 4. What is the role of an occupational health and safety inspector? 5. What rights do the employees have? 7. Where does health and safety inspector perform his or her duties? 8. What does the work of the inspector include? 9. Does the health and safety inspector work with documents? 10. What does he investigate? 11. What does he do in case of threats to workers' health and safety?

Вправа 8. Виберіть слово, яке підходить за значенням.

1. The main causes of (incidents, accidents) in the workplace are (usual, ordinary) accidents that can be easily (protected, prevented). 2. Many of these accidents are minor, but some (reason, cause) death or serious (damage, injury). 3. The main (protective, preventable) (means, measure) is safety training. 4. The (affect, effect) on the worker could be serious. 5. The inspector (means, determines) whether safety standards are adhered to. 6. Inspecting can be triggered by a (catastrophe, disease) or hazardous situation or initiated by a worker complaint. 7. He (looks for, investigates) accidents or health-related complaints. 8. In case of threats to workers' health and safety, he (orders, speaks) suspension of activities. 9. Health and safety inspector (supplies, provides) consultation and training on safety and (emergency, accident) preparedness. 10. He tells employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities at workplace so he must know (danger, safety) standards, health and safety laws.

Вправа 9. Виберіть правильні та неправильні твердження. Якщо твердження неправильне, сформулюйте висловлювання правильно.

1. The commonest cause of accidents is from slips and falls. 2. The main preventable measure is safety education. 3. Workplace accidents are not costly both to the employer and the worker. 4. Employees have the right to work in a hazardous environment. 5. Health and safety inspector performs his or her duties in public or private organizations such as hospitals, schools, manufacturing or insurance companies, other organizations. 6. The work of the health and safety

inspector is: to conduct a thorough study by examining the work environment, equipment and practices. 7. Inspecting can be triggered by a catastrophe or hazardous situation or initiated by a worker complaint. 8. The employee works with documents. 9. In case of threats to workers' health and safety, he does not order suspension of activities. 10. He tells employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities at workplace so he must know safety standards, health and safety laws.

Вправа 10. Доповніть подані речення.

1. The main causes of accidents in the ... are not dramatic fires and explosions, but very ordinary 2. They can be easily prevented by workers paying attention to their own ... and the safety of others. 3. Many of these accidents are minor, but some ... death or serious 4. The main preventable ... is safety training. 5. The role of inspector is to ... harm to property, the environment and the public. 6. Employees have the ... to work in a ... environment, and this is where the role of the health and safety inspector comes in. 7. Health and safety inspector ... his or her duties in public or private such as hospitals, schools, manufacturing or ... companies. 8. The work of the health and safety inspector is: to ... a thorough study by examining the work environment, equipment and practices. 9. Inspecting can be triggered by a ... or ... situation or initiated by a worker 10. He ... accidents or ... complaints. 11. He also collects ... of hazardous materials and gathers all relevant ... and does ... records.

Вправа 11. Перекладіть окремі слова та словосполучення у поданих реченнях.

1. Інспектор з охорони праці discusses the знахідки and the course of action the роботодавець can take. 2. У випадку загрози to workers' health and safety, he orders припинення діяльності. 3. He designs programs to запобігти травмуванням or disease to workers or шкоди to the environment. 4. Health and safety inspector provides consultation and training on safety, готовність до нещасних випадків. 5. He also visits робоче місце to see that it is безпечним for the workers. 6. He tells employers and employees about their права та обов'язки at workplace so he must know нормативи безпеки, health and safety закони. 7. The most common причина нещасних випадків is from ковзання and падіння. 8. Accidents involving порізи, опіки, dropped objects, falling from height are also common but often avoidable. 9. The main запобіжний захід is навчання з охорони праці. 10. The role of an occupational health and safety inspector is to see to the safety and здоров'я of workers and to prevent harm to майну, the довкілля and the суспільству.

Вправа 12. Згрупуйте у пари

а) синоніми:

accident, worker, to pay attention, harm, to see, disaster, environment, public, to affect, employee, to perform duties, manufacture, to determine, hazardous, to

collect, to gather, disease, damage, incident, to attract attention, to watch, nature, society, to do duties, production, to identify, dangerous, illness, to influence, catastrophe;

б) антоніми:

ordinary, safety, death, serious, common, health, employer, duty, employee, right, to work, safe, public, inaccurate, private, relevant, accurate, extraordinary, danger, unserious, uncommon, illness, to rest, hazardous, irrelevant.

Вправа 13. Утворіть та перекладіть словосполучення, які можуть вживатися з поданим

а) іменником“accident”:

cause, in the workplace, dramatic, fires, ordinary to prevent, to pay attention to, minor, avoidable, serious, lifetime, to come, scientific, hazardous, to investigate;

б)дієсловом“to work”:

the right to work, in the workplace, explosion, preventable, as a health and safety inspector, in hospital, school, insurance company, safe environment, with documents;

в) прикметником“hazardous”:

explosion, accident, injury, cause, measure, training, effect, environment, service, work, equipment, catastrophe, situation, complaint, sample, material, information, findings, threat, for workers' health and safety, program, disease, damage, consultation, workplace, law.

Вправа 14. Поставте питання своєму другові англійською мовою та почуйте відповідь. Скористайтеся текстом.

1. Які основні причини виникнення нещасних випадків на робочому місці? 2. Які з нещасних випадків є незначними, а які можуть спричинити серйозні травми або навіть смерть? 3. Який основний запобіжний захід, щоб попередити нещасний випадок? 4. Яка роль інспектора з охорони праці? 5. Де виконує свої функції інспектор з охорони праці? 6. Чи працює інспектор з охорони праці з документами? 7. Хто розслідує нещасні випадки або скарги, пов'язані зі здоров'ям працівників? 8. Які зразки або матеріали збирає інспектор з охорони праці? 9. Хто або що може прискорити перевірку? 10. Коли інспектор наказує призупинити діяльність? 11. Хто проводить навчання з охорони праці? 12. Чи розповідає інспектор з охорони праці працівникам та роботодавцям про права та обов'язки на робочому місці? 13. Які нормативи та закони він повинен знати?

Вправа 15. Знайдіть в тексті слова або словосполучення, які можуть вважатися нещасними випадками на робочому місці та складіть з ними речення. Речення перекладіть.

Вправа 16. Перекладіть подані речення, використавши дієслово в потрібних лексичній та граматичній формах.

1. Many of these accidents ... minor, but some cause death or serious injury. 2. The most common cause of accidents ... from slips and falls. 3. Accidents involving cuts, burns, dropped objects, falling from height... also common but often avoidable. 4. The main preventable measure ... safety training. 5. The role of an occupational health and safety inspector is to ... to the safety and health of workers and to ... harm to property, the environment and the public. 6. It ... him or her for a lifetime or even ... in death. 7. Employees ... the right to work in a safe environment. 8. Health and safety inspector ... his or her duties in public or private organizations such as hospitals, schools, manufacturing or insurance companies. 9. The inspector usually ... with scientific and technical consulting services. 10. The inspector ... whether safety standards are adhered to. 11. The health and safety inspector ... with documents. 12. He ... accidents or health-related complaints. 13. He also ... samples of hazardous materials and ... all relevant information and ... accurate records. 14. He ... the findings and the course of action the employer can take. 15. He ... programs to prevent injury or disease to workers or damage to the environment. 16. Health and safety inspector ... consultation and training on safety, emergency preparedness. 17. He also ... workplace to see that it is safe for the workers. 18. He ... employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities at workplace so he must ... safety standards, health and safety laws.

IV. ВПРАВИ НА РОЗВИТОК МОВЛЕННЯ

Вправа 17. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

to spend holidays (time)	проводити відпустку (час)
the ruins of ancient towns	руїни старовинних міст
to enjoy picturesque places	насладжуватись мальовничими місцями
change of scene	зміна обстановки
to see other countries and continents	побачити інші країни та континенти
modern cities	сучасні міста
to discover new things	відкривати щось нове
different ways of life	різні способи життя
to meet different people	зустрічатися з різними людьми
to try different food	куштувати різноманітну їжу
to listen to different music	слухати різну музику
to visit museums and art galleries	відвідувати музеї та картинні галереї
to look at shop windows	розглядати вітрини магазинів
to dine at exotic restaurants	обідати в екзотичних ресторанах
a quiet holiday by the sea	спокійний відпочинок біля моря
in the mountains	у горах
to walk	гуляти, ходити пішки
to bathe	купатися

to laze in the sun	загорати
to take a camera with	брати з собою фотоапарат
the sights of a city	краєвиди міста
old churches and castles	старовинні церкви та фортеці
views of mountains	краєвиди гір
lakes	озера
valleys	долини
plains	рівнини
waterfalls	водоспади
forests	ліси
different kinds of trees	різні види дерев
flowers and plants	квіти та рослини
animals and birds	тварини та птахи
later	пізніше
to remind	нагадувати
all ways of travelling	всі способи подорожі
to have advantages and disadvantages	мати переваги та недоліки
to choose	вибирати
according to	відповідно до
plans and destination	сплани та призначення
to take pleasure trips	подорожувати заради задоволення
it takes you less time	вам потрібно менше часу
to get to one's destination	дістатися до місця призначення
the carriage	вагон
to enjoy the nature	насолоджуватися природою
the fastest way of travelling	найшвидший спосіб подорожі
to sit in a comfortable armchair	сидіти у зручному кріслі
an express train	швидкий потяг
holiday-maker	той, що відпочиває, у відпустці
a passenger train	пасажирський потяг
to take pictures of	фотографувати
to be in a hurry	поспішати
to board a train (ship)	сісти на поїзд (корабель)
railway station	залізничний вокзал
to travel on business	їхати у справах
to stand in the line	стояти в черзі
to book tickets in advance	замовити квитки завчасно
to settle one's business	улагоджувати справи
to pack things	пакувати речі
to prefer to travel by car	надавати перевагу подорожі на машині
to get to destination	добиратися до місця призначення
to save one's time	економити час
to be sea-sick	мати морську хворобу

Вправа 18. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

TRAVELLING

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. People who live in the cities usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, the photos will remind them of the happy time they once had. People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All ways of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations. Some people travel on business and some people take pleasure trips. If you don't want to stand in the line for tickets, you can book them in advance. Before the trip you must settle all your business and pack your things. Many people prefer to travel by train. It may be an express train or a passenger train. It is better to travel by an express train, because it doesn't stop at small stations, and takes you less time to get to your destination. From the carriage of the train you can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the nature. But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane. It is the fastest way of travelling. You sit in a comfortable armchair, read a book or a magazine, look through the window. If you are not sea-sick you can travel by ship. But many people prefer to travel by car. You don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you want, where there is something interesting to see. If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Вправа 19. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. How do many people spend their holidays?
2. Why do many people like travelling?
3. Why do most people who live in the country like to go to a big city?
4. Why do most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them?
5. What ways of travelling do you know?
6. What do most ways of travelling have?
7. How can people travel?
8. Why do many people prefer to travel by train?
9. What way of travelling will you choose if you are in a hurry?
10. How can you travel by if you are not sea-sick?
11. Why do many people prefer to travel by car?
12. What is the best way to study geography?

Вправа 20. Визначте правильні та неправильні твердження.

1. Travelling by plane is the slowest way of travelling. 2. Travelling by train is the fastest way of travelling. 3. If you are in a hurry you travel by plane. 4. If you are sea-sick you travel by car. 5. The best way of studying geography is reading books. 6. Most travellers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them. 7. People travel by train, by car, by plane and by ship or by boat. 8. If you are not fond of travelling you can not find and see many new and interesting things.

Вправа 21. Вставте прийменник, якщо це потрібно. Скористайтесь текстом.

1. Those who live ... the country, like to go ... a big city. 2. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera ...them. 3. People travel ... train, ... plane, ... boat and ... car. 4. People like looking ... shop windows and dining ... exotic restaurants. 5. Some people like a quiet holiday ... the sea or ... the mountains. 6. All ways ... travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. 7. And people choose one according ... their plans and destinations. 8. Some people travel ... business. 9. If you don't want to stand ... the line ... tickets, you can book them ... advance. 10. It is better to travel ... an express train, because it doesn't stop ... small stations.

Вправа 22. Доповніть подані речення. Скористайтесь текстом.

1. You sit in a comfortable armchair.... 2. It is always interesting to discover 3. You don't have to buy a ticket.... 4. Most people take pictures of everything that interests them 5. All ways of travelling have 6. Some people travel on business.... 7. If you are not sea-sick... . 8. Before the trip you must.... 9. The best way to get to know and understand people... . 10. If you don't want to stand in the line for tickets....

Вправа 23. Перекладіть подані слова та словосполучення.

Подорожувати машиною потягом, автобусом, літаком, пароплавом; йти пішки; подорож; зустрічатися з різними людьми; куштувати незвичайну їжу; слухати музику; відкривати щось нове; відвідати музей; відвідати картинну галерею; розглядати вітрини магазинів; обідати в екзотичних ресторанах; проводити вільний час; спокійний відпочинок біля моря або у горах; йти на прогулянку; купатися; лежати на сонці; брати фотоапарат; робити фотознімки; краєвиди міст, водоспадів, долин, незвичайних дерев, рослин, тварин, гір та озер; нагадувати; мати переваги та недоліки; вибирати згідно з своїми планами; подорожувати у справах; подорожувати заради задоволення; стояти у черзі; замовляти квиток заздалегідь; владнати всі справи; спакувати речі; віддавати перевагу; швидкісний потяг; пасажирський потяг; насолоджуватися краєвидами; взяти таксі; дійсний /недійсний квиток; будинок відпочинку; курорт; квиток в один бік; квиток туди й назад.

Вправа 24. Запитайте у свого друга та почуйте відповідь.

1. Чому тобі подобається літо? 2. Ти коли-небудь подорожував літаком? 3. Де ти звичайно відпочиваєш? 4. Хто звичайно купує квитки? 5. Чи подобається тобі подорожувати потягом? 6. Які переваги має подорож машиною? 7. Який найшвидший вид транспорту? 8. Який найповільніший вид транспорту? 9. Що ти звичайно фотографуєш? 10. Що необхідно зробити до початку подорожі?

Вправа 25. Знайдіть зайве слово у кожному рядку.

car, bus, elephant, taxi, plane;
fly, drive, catch, sofa, travel, go, walk;
boat, return, single, valid, season.

Вправа 26. Відокремте слова одне від одного.

1. I usually travel to work by car.
2. The bus stops at the supermarket in town.
3. John has a long flight at the start of his holiday.
4. An inspector asks the girls for their valid tickets.

V. ЕЛЕМЕНТИ РОЗМОВНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ

КОМАНДА / COMMAND

Come here.	Йдіть сюди!
Go away.	Йдіть геть!
Be quiet.	Заспокойтеся!
Please, come here.	Підійдіть сюди, будь-ласка!
Go away, please.	Йдіть звідси, будь-ласка!
Shut the door, will you?	Чи не зачините Ви двері?
Open the window, will you?	Чи не відкриєте Ви вікно?

ЗАБОРОНА / PROHIBITION

Do not do that.	Не робіть цього.
Do not come in.	Не заходьте.
You are not to go away.	Ви не повинні йти.
I will not let you read the letter.	Я не дозволю Вам прочитати листа.
I will not let you talk.	Я не дозволю Вам розмовляти.

ЗГОДА / COMPLIANCE

Yes.	Так
All right.	Все нормально
OK.	Все добре
As you wish.	Як забажаєте
All right. I won't (will not).	Добре. Не буду
Yes, of course.	Так, звичайно
Certainly.	Звичайно

НЕЗГОДА / NON-COMPLIANCE

No.	Ні
No, I won't (will not).	Ні, не буду
Why should I.	Чому б це?
Must I?	Справді?
Do I have to?	Мені справді слід це зробити?
Why not?	Чому б ні?
You can't stop me.	Ви мене не зупините

Вправа 27. Попросіть свого друга виконати певні дії. Він погоджується або ні.

1 turn off the lights; 2 stop talking; 3 be quiet; 4 give you a drink; 5 eat so much; 6 make so much noise; 7 give you a drink;

Вправа 28. Замініть команди ввічливим проханням.

e.g. Tone the radio down.

Would you mind tone the radio down?

1. Put me down (висадіть мене на) at Edgware Road. 2. Do me a favour (зробіть мені послугу). 3. Get my bill ready. 4. Ring for the porter. 5. Call him in. 6. Ask him the way. 7. Give me a lift to Paddington. 8. Speak to the point. 9. Put the litter into the litter-bin (покладіть сміття в корзину для сміття). 10. Apologize to her for me.

Вправа 29. Замініть ввічливі прохання командами.

1. Will you keep an eye on my luggage, please? 2. Will you call me at the office, please? 3. Will you call for me on your way back, please? 4. Will you pick me up at the office, please? 5. Will you switch on the TV set, please? 6. Will you close the door, please? 7. Will you bring me the copy-book, please? 8. Will you pass me the salt, please? 9. Will you look up the number in the telephone directory, please? 10. Will you read louder, please.

Вправа 30. Перекладіть подані оголошення.

1. In; 2. Out; 3. No entry; 4. Private; 5. No admittance; 6. Emergency exit; 7. No trespassing; 8. No parking; 9. Cross only at the lights; 10. For hire; 11. Keep off the grass; 12. Wet paint. 13. Do not annoy the animals; 14. No smoking. 15. Fasten your seat belts; 16. Caution; 17. Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits.

Вправа 31. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Зробіть мені послугу, будь-ласка. 2. Не ходіть по траві. 3. Не паліть. 4. Не поспішайте. 5. Мовчіть. 6. Читайте голосно. 7. Підготуйте мій рахунок. 8. Зачиніть двері. 9. Відчиніть вікно. 10. Почекайте.

Вправа 32. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Do as you are told. 2. Think it over carefully. 3. Stay where you are. 4. Keep silent. 5. Don't slam the door. 6. Get out of my way. 7. Hurry up. 8. Take your time. 9. Take it easy. 10. Don't block the passage. 11. Do what you think best.

Вправа 33. Відтворіть подані діалоги.

№1.

Mother: Come here at once Johnny, will you?

Johnny: Yes, Mum. I am coming.

Mother: And bring your homework with you, please.

Johnny: Oh, must I?

Mother: Yes, you must. You are not to be lazy.

№2.

Mother: Will you, please, come here, Johnny?

Johnny: OK, Mummy.

Mother: And please, bring your books.

Johnny: Do I have to?

Mother: I won't let you to be lazy.

VI. ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС. PAST INDEFINITE

Вживання. The Past Indefinite Tense позначає дію, яка відбулася у минулому і ніяким чином не пов'язана з теперішнім. На українську мову дієслово, яке стоїть у минулому неозначеному часі, як правило, перекладається дієсловом минулого часу доконаного виду (написав, сказав, зробив). Цей час вживається з такими прислівниками, як: **yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, last month, last year, a week ago, two days ago, ten years ago**, в питаннях, які починаються з питального займенника **when**, а також коли точно вказана дата у минулому, наприклад **in 1984**.

Утворення.

Усі дієслова в англійській мові поділяються на дві великі групи: правильні та неправильні. The Past Indefinite Tense для правильних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання до основи дієслова суфікса **-ed: to work – worked; to play – played; to worry – worried**. При цьому відбуваються певні зміни у вимові та правописі. Якщо дієслово закінчується на дзвінкий приголосний або на голосний, то суфікс **ed** вимовляється як звук [d] **to play – played**, якщо дієслово закінчується на глухий приголосний (шиплячий або свистячий), то суфікс **ed** вимовляється як звук [t] **to work – worked**, якщо дієслово закінчується на приголосні t та d, то суфікс **ed** вимовляється як [id] **to regret – regretted**. Якщо дієслово закінчується на букву – у і їй передує приголосний звук, то при додаванні суфікса **ed** буква –у змінюється на букву і + ed: e.g. **try – tried**. Якщо ж букві –у передує голосний звук, то при додаванні суфікса **ed** ніяких змін у правописі не відбувається **to play – played**.

ThePastIndefiniteTense для неправильних дієслів – це стала, традиційно закріплена форма, яку можна знайти у другій колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів. При утворенні питальних та заперечних речень у ThePastIndefiniteTense використовується допоміжне дієслово **did**:

розповідне речення утворюється за такою моделлю:

підмет+дієслово-присудок/ed (2) + додаток;

I worked, wrote;

заперечне речення утворюється за такою моделлю:

підмет + did not + дієслово-присудок без закінчення ed або у першій колонці + другорядні члени речення;

I did not work at school. We did not write books;

питальні речення:

загальне питання утворюється за такою моделлю:

did + підмет + дієслово-присудок без закінчення ed, або у першій колонці + другорядні члени речення?

Did I work at school? Yes, I did; No I did not;

спеціальне питання утворюється за такою моделлю:

питальні займенники: (What, when, how, why, where) + did + підмет + дієслово-присудок без закінчення ed або у першій колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів, без того члена речення до якого ставиться питання?

Where did I work?

питання до підмета:

при постановці питання до підмета допоміжне дієслово did ніколи не вживається, а смислове – якщо правильне, то має суфікс ed, а якщо неправильне, то ставиться у другу колонку таблиці неправильних дієслів:

what, who, which, whose + дієслово-присудок з суфіксом ed або у 2 колонці таблиці неправильних дієслів?

Whoworkedatschool?

альтернативне питання утворюється за таким зразком:

Did you read books or newspapers?

Did he work at school or at hospital?

розділове питання утворюється за таким зразком:

He worked at school, did not he?

He did not work at school, did he?

Вправа 34. Поставте подані дієслова в минулому неозначеному часі.

to speak, to play, to write, to do, to come, to go, to bring, to tell, to become, to be, to choose, to give, to think, to see, to say, to read, to meet, to leave, to know, to have, to make, to begin, to break, to drink, to eat, to feel.

Вправа 35. Поставте дієслова в дужках в минулому неозначеному часі.

1. Ann (to sing) well last year. 2. Pupils (to write) a dictation yesterday. 3. Peter (to speak) English well last term. 4. My mother (to cook) delicious supper yesterday.

5. Children (to drink) milk in the morning. 6. He (to pass) his exam well last term.
7. Children (to watch) an interesting programme on TV yesterday.

Вправа 36. Поставте загальні питання до поданих речень.

1. He listened to music yesterday. 2. We ate a tasty cake. 3. We spoke English last term. 4. Students began to learn English last year. 5. Peter borrowed this book at the library last week. 6. In 1969 a meteorite fell in Australia. 7. He came in time yesterday. 8. Cadets learnt to extinguish the fire.

Вправа 37. Поставте спеціальні питання до поданих речень.

1. They came home 9 p.m. 2. Ann saw them in the classroom. 3. The pupils translated the text well. 4. My sister went to Kyiv last month. 5. She played the piano well. 6. The boy ate an apple yesterday. 7. They lost their way in the forest. 8. I met my aunt at the institute. 9. Ann read English much last term.

Вправа 38. Поставте розділові питання до речень.

1. I was at school yesterday. 2. He went skating last winter. 3. We had no time yesterday. 4. Peter was ill yesterday. 5. He went to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. His brother didn't go to school last year. 7. Mary did her homework well. 8. My friends did not go to the cinema yesterday.

Вправа 39. Поставте альтернативні питання до речень.

1. Olga passed her exams well last year. 2. Our football team lost the game yesterday. 3. My family moved to a new flat last year. 4. Peter and Jane talked over the telephone yesterday. 5. I received a message from my friend yesterday. 6. Pupils wrote a dictation well yesterday. 7. They went to the theatre. 8. It rained heavily yesterday.

Вправа 40. Поставте речення в заперечну форму.

1. The firemen extinguished the forest fire. 2. She wrote a message to her friend. 3. The students worked hard last term. 4. Alice went shopping yesterday. 5. Bob swam in the river last summer. 6. Kate cooked her breakfast. 7. Peter made his bed. 8. My sister met her friend in the park.

Вправа 41. Дайте короткі відповіді на подані питання.

1. Did you meet Nick at the station? 2. Did children drink milk in the morning? 3. Did he come in time yesterday? 4. Did pupils begin to learn English last year? 5. Did my grandmother plant the tree? 6. Did Alice telephone him yesterday? 7. Did she receive a telegram two days ago? 8. Did they go to bed early yesterday? 9. Did my father read a newspaper yesterday? 10. Did his mother teach mathematics at school?

Вправа 42. Поставте питання до підмета.

1. My brother studied at the University. 2. My son knew English well. 3. Their parents grew wheat. 4. His aunt lived in Lutsk. 5. It snowed much last winter. 6. We bought bread yesterday. 7. At the lessons we read and spoke English. 8. She got up early in the morning.

Вправа 43. Виберіть потрібну форму дієслова з дужок.

1. It (rained, rains) heavily yesterday. 2. We (get, got) up early yesterday. 3. He (writes, wrote) dictations every day. 4. They usually (dance, danced) well. 5. Children (studied, study) well last year. 6. He (was, is) at school yesterday. 7. She (played, plays) chess well yesterday. 7. My sister (learned, learns) many poems by heart every year. 8. His son (goes, went) to bed early last week. 9. Usually Ann (helps, helped) her mother about the house.

Вправа 44. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Аня прийшла додому вчасно. 2. Діти випили молоко вранці. 3. Ми прочитали цікаву книжку. 4. Мої друзі пішли в театр. 5. Вона зустріла свою подругу в бібліотеці. 6. Катя подивилася цікавий фільм. 7. Джон вивчав французьку мову минулого року. 8. Туристи відвідали музей. 9. Професор Браун приніс нову книгу. 10. Минулого року вони подорожували потягом. 11. Вона вступила до університету минулого року. 12. Він написав мені листа. 13. Хлопчик загубив свою книжку. 14. Вони провели літні канікули на узбережжі моря.

ТЕМА 3. DUTIES OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY ENGINEERS

I. ФОНЕТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 1. Прочитайте слова, звертаючи увагу на їх вимову.

Health and safety engineer, procedure, to combine, knowledge of engineering, to make sure, chemicals, machinery, software, furniture, duty, to maintain, to apply regulations, to review, equipment, requirements, to evaluate, to comply, to design, suppression, government, nuclear, cell.

Вправа 2. Зверніть увагу на вимову поданих слів-інтернаціоналізмів. Перекладіть їх.

Engineer, procedure, to combine, software, product, typically, policy, regulation, industrial process, plan, specifications, to identify, to correct, potential, to inspect, effectiveness, to control mechanisms, inspection, to install, device, program, to recommend, to determine, to interview, analysis, recommendation, material, transportation, system, to be licensed, tests, industry, submarine, reactor, robotics, computer, to analyze risks, to associate, with system designs in operational, effective, aerospace, medical.

II. ВПРАВИ НА СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ

ly – суфікс прислівника:

e.g. nearly, quickly, slowly;

th – суфікс іменника, утвореного від прикметника або дієслова та порядкового числівника:

e.g. nine – the ninth; wide – width;

ize – суфікс дієслова

ify – суфікс дієслова

en - суфікс дієслова

e.g. to analyze; specify; to lessen.

PREFIXES:

un – префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. equal – unequal; lucky - unlucky;

in – префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. different – indifferent; direct – indirect;

a – префікс, що позначає стан;

e.g. sleep – asleep;

en - префікс, що позначає стан;

e.g. able- enable;

pre - префікс, що позначає час;

e.g. war – prewar;

post- префікс, що позначає час;

e.g. war – postwar;

dis - префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. to arm – disarm;

im – префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. mobile – immobile;

ir – префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. resistible –irresistible;

mis - префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. understand – misunderstand.

re – префікс, що означає повторну дію

e.g. write – rewrite;

il - префікс, що має протилежне значення;

e.g. legal – illegal; fated – ill-fated.

Вправа 3. Визначте префікси та суфікси у поданих словах та вкажіть, до якої частини мови вони належать.

Asleep, undone, endanger, enslave, reread, to analyse, rewrite, disbelief, disagreement, disagree, postgraduate, impossible, irregular, unnecessary, untidy, unusually, uncertain, to identify, unexpected, unfair, the fifth, to broaden, unemployment, dismiss, unfamiliar, unfinished, dissatisfied, disobey, dislike, disquiet, immemorial, immodest, immature, immoral, preschool, length, width, preparatory, prepaid, preliminary, postwar, to neutralize, inability, inaccuracy, indefinite, independence, rearrange, ill-luck, illimitable, ill-advised.

Вправа 4. Утворіть нові слова за допомогою поданих префіксів.

un – comfortable, aware, known, armed, decided;

in – correct, decency, distinct, dignity, conclusive;

en – fold, force, grave, graft, gulf;

pre – recorded, view;

post – war, graduate;

dis – courage, cord, grace, organize, order;

re – assure, arm, call, awake, capture;

im – mortal, patient, balance, passable, polite;

ir – regular, resistible;

mis – chance, behave, calculate, apprehension, appropriate.

il – logical, legality, humoured, treatment, feeling.

III. ЛЕКСИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 5. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

health and safety engineer	інженер з охорони праці
to develop procedures	розробляти процедури
knowledge	знання
engineering	техніка
health	здоров'я
to make sure / to ensure	впевнитися

machinery	техніка, машини, устаткування, механізми
furniture	меблі
property	майно, власність
to have duties	мати обов'язки
to maintain	підтримувати, додержувати, захищати
to apply	застосовувати
to review	перевіряти, переглянути, розглядати
to meet safety requirements	відповідати вимогам безпеки
to evaluate	оцінити
to comply	дотримуватися, виконувати
safety regulations	правила техніки безпеки
to install safety devices	встановити пристрої безпеки
to direct the installation	здійснювати безпосередній монтаж
to improve /improvement	покращувати, покращення
industrial accidents and injuries	виробничі аварії та травми
to lead to accidents or injuries	призвести до виробничих аварій та травм
to determine	визначати
to remedy violations	усунути порушення
fire prevention and protection engineer	інженер з пожежної охорони
to conduct	проводити
fire suppression system	система пожежогасіння
to meet government safety regulations	відповідати державним правилам безпеки
to keep up with fire codes and regulations	дотримуватись пожежних норм та правил
product safety engineer	інженер з безпеки продукції
cellphone	телефонна мембрана
systems safety engineer	інженер з безпеки систем

Вправа 6. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

DUTIES OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY ENGINEERS

Health and safety engineers develop procedures to protect people from illness and injury and property from damage. They combine knowledge of engineering and of health and safety to make sure that chemicals, machinery, software, furniture, and other products will not cause harm to people or damage to property.

Health and safety engineers typically have the following duties:

- Maintain and apply knowledge of current health and safety policies, regulations, and industrial processes
- Review plans and specifications for new machinery and equipment to make sure that they meet safety requirements

- Identify and correct potential hazards by inspecting machinery and safety equipment
- Evaluate the effectiveness of various industrial control mechanisms
- Ensure that buildings or products comply with health and safety regulations, especially after an inspection that required changes
- Install safety devices on machinery or direct the installation of these devices
- Review employee safety programs and recommend improvements

Health and safety engineers also investigate industrial accidents and injuries to determine their causes and to determine whether the incidents were avoidable or can be prevented in the future. They interview employers and employees to learn about work environments and incidents that lead to accidents or injuries. They also evaluate the corrections that were made to remedy violations found during health inspections. Health and safety engineering is a broad field covering many activities. The following are examples of types of health and safety engineers:

Fire prevention and protection engineers conduct analyses and make recommendations regarding the potential fire hazards of buildings, materials, and transportation systems. They also design, install, and maintain fire prevention and suppression systems and inspect systems to ensure that they meet government safety regulations. Fire prevention and protection engineers must be licensed and must keep up with changes in fire codes and regulations.

Product safety engineers develop and conduct tests to make sure that various products are safe and comply with industry or government safety regulations. These engineers work on a wide range of products, from nuclear submarine reactors and robotics to cell phones and computer systems.

Systems safety engineers identify and analyze risks and hazards associated with system designs in order to make them safe while ensuring that the systems remain operational and effective. They work in many fields, including aerospace, and are moving into new fields, such as software safety, medical safety, and environmental safety.

Вправа 7. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. Who develops procedures to protect people from illness and injury and property from damage?
2. What knowledge do they combine?
3. What duties do health and safety engineers typically have?
4. What do health and safety engineers do investigate?
5. Whom do they interview?
6. Do they also evaluate the corrections that were made to remedy violations found during health inspections?
7. Who conducts analyses and makes recommendations regarding the potential fire hazards of buildings, materials, and transportation systems?
8. Must Fire prevention and protection engineers be licensed and keep up with changes in fire codes and regulations?
9. What do product safety engineers develop and conduct?
10. What are the duties of systems safety engineers?

Вправа 8. Виберіть слово, яке підходить за значенням.

1. Health and safety engineers develop procedures (to prevent, to protect) people from illness and injury and property from damage. 2. They maintain and apply (information, knowledge) of current (illness, health) and safety policies, regulations, and (agricultural, industrial) processes. 3. They must make sure that they meet (danger, safety) requirements. 4. Health and safety engineers identify and (correct, incorrect) potential (safety, hazards) by inspecting machinery and safety (equipment, installation). 5. Health and safety engineers evaluate the (ineffectiveness, effectiveness) of various industrial control mechanisms. 6. Health and safety engineers (improve, review) employee safety programs and recommend improvements. 7. Health and safety engineers also (investigate, correct) industrial (incidents, accidents) and injuries to determine their causes. 8. They (ask, interview) employers and employees to learn about work environments and incidents that lead to accidents or injuries. 9. Fire prevention and protection engineers (conduct, do) analyses and make (recommendations, improvements) regarding the potential (chemical, fire) hazards. 10. Product safety engineers develop and conduct (analysis, tests) to make sure that various products are (dangerous, safe).

Вправа 9. Виберіть правильні та неправильні твердження. Якщо твердження неправильне, сформулюйте висловлювання правильно.

1. Systems safety engineers identify and analyze risks and hazards associated with system designs. 2. Systems safety engineers work in agriculture. 3. Health and safety engineers develop procedures to protect people from illness and injury and property from damage. 4. Health and safety engineers Maintain and apply knowledge of current health and safety policies. 5. They identify and correct potential hazards by inspecting trains, cars and planes. 6. Health and safety engineers install industrial equipment. 7. Health and safety engineers determine causes of accidents and injuries. 8. They interview employers and employees to learn about family relations. 9. Fire prevention and protection engineers conduct analyses and make recommendations regarding the potential fire hazards of buildings, materials, and transportation systems. 10. Fire prevention and protection engineers are not licensed.

Вправа 10. Доповніть подані речення.

1. Health and safety engineers develop procedures to ... people from illness and injury and ... from damage. 2. They combine ... of engineering and of ... and safety to make sure that chemicals, machinery, software, furniture, and other products will not cause... to people or ... to property. 3. Health and safety engineers ... and apply knowledge of current health and ... policies. 4. They review plans and specifications for new machinery and equipment to make sure that they ... safety requirements. 4. Health and safety engineers ... and correct potential ... by inspecting machinery and safety equipment. 5. They evaluate the

... of various industrial control mechanisms. 6. Health and safety engineers ensure that buildings or products comply with ... and ... regulations, especially after an ... that required changes. 7. They ... safety devices on machinery or ... the installation of these devices. 8. Health and safety engineers review employee safety programs and ... improvements. 9. Health and safety engineers also ... industrial ... and injuries to ... their causes. 10. They interview ... and ... to learn about work environments.

Вправа 11. Перекладіть окремі слова та словосполучення у поданих реченнях.

1. Інженер з охорони праці develop procedures to protect people from illness and injury and property from ушкодження. 2. They поєднують knowledge of engineering and of здоров'я and safety, щоб впевнитися that chemicals, machinery, software, furniture, and other products will not спричинити harm to people or damage to property. 3. They maintain and застосовують knowledge of current health and політика безпеки, regulations, and industrial processes. 4. They review plans and specifications for new machinery and equipment to make sure that they відповідає вимогам техніки безпеки. 5. They identify and correct потенційна небезпека by inspecting machinery and safety обладнання. 6. They оцінюють the effectiveness of various industrial control mechanisms. 7. They встановлюють safety devices on machinery or керують the installation of these пристроїв. 8. They review employee safety programs and recommend покращення. 9. Health and safety engineers also investigate промислові нещасні випадки and травми to determine their причину. 10. They interview роботодавцю і працівникам to дізнатися about work environments and incidents that призводять to accidents or injuries.

Вправа 12. Згрупуйте у пари

а) синоніми:

engineering, to make sure, machinery, harm, various, damage, to maintain, to apply, regulation, to review, to identify, to inspect to evaluate, to ensure, to determine, broad, to conduct, fire suppression system, to preserve, to use, code, to ask, to revise, to examine, to appreciate, wide, different, to do, fire extinguishing system;

б) антоніми:

software, duty, industrial, new, correct, effectiveness, changed, in the future, broad, to cover active, developed, safe, effective, to include, hardware, right, agricultural, old, incorrect, ineffectiveness, unchanged, in the past, narrow, to discover, inactive, undeveloped, dangerous, ineffective, to exclude.

Вправа 13. Утворіть та перекладіть словосполучення, які можуть вживатися з поданим

а) іменником “health and safety engineer”:

to develop procedures, to clean the windows, to protect people from illness and injury, to rescue victims, to make sure, to have duties, to apply knowledge, to review plans, to identify potential hazards, to read books, to inspect machinery, to install safety devices, to recommend improvements, to investigate industrial accidents and injuries, to determine their causes, to repair devices, to interview employers and employees, to extinguish fire, to learn about work environments, to remedy violations;

б) дієсловом “to identify”:

risks, task, hazard, safety regulations, fire codes, fire suppression system, harm to people, damage to property, duties, industrial processes, safety requirements, installation of devices, employee safety program, improvements, industrial accidents and injuries;

в) прикметником “effective”:

procedure, products, property, knowledge, safety policies, regulations, industrial processes, plans, equipment, safety requirements, safety equipment, industrial control mechanisms, safety regulations, inspection, safety devices, safety programs, improvements.

Вправа 14. Поставте питання своєму другові англійською мовою та почуйте відповідь. Скористайтеся текстом.

1. Чи розробляють інженери з охорони праці певні процедури, щоб захистити людей від хвороб і травм, а майно від пошкоджень? 2. Які обов'язки мають інженери з охорони праці? 3. Чи має техніка та обладнання відповідати правилам техніки безпеки? 4. Хто визначає потенційну небезпеку під час роботи обладнання? 5. Де встановлює пристрої безпеки інженером з охорони праці? 6. Що розслідують інженери з охорони праці? 7. Чи вивчають інженери з охорони праці робоче середовище працівників? 8. Хто вивчає потенційну небезпеку від пожеж? 9. Хто визначає безпеку продуктів? 10. Хто аналізує ризики та небезпеки, пов'язані з медичною безпекою та безпекою довкілля?

Вправа 15. Знайдіть в тексті слова або словосполучення, які можуть вживатися зі словом «safety». Складіть з ними речення та перекладіть їх.

Вправа 16. Перекладіть подані речення, використавши дієслово в потрібних лексичній та граматичній формах.

1. Health and safety engineers ... procedures to ... people from illness and injury and property from damage. 2. They ... knowledge of engineering and of health and safety. 3. Health and safety engineers typically ... many duties. 4. Health and

safety engineers ... and ... knowledge of current health and safety policies regulations, and industrial processes. 5. Health and safety engineers ... and ... potential hazards. 6. They ... the effectiveness of various industrial control mechanisms. 7. Health and safety engineers ... safety devices on machinery. 8. Health and safety engineers also ... industrial accidents and injuries to ... their causes. 9. Fire prevention and protection engineers ... analyses and ... recommendations regarding the potential fire hazards of buildings, materials, and transportation systems. 10. Product safety engineers... and conduct tests to make sure that various products are safe. 11. Systems safety engineers ... and ... risks and hazards.

IV ВПРАВИ НА РОЗВИТОК МОВЛЕННЯ

Вправа 17. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

street	вулиця
road	дорога, шлях
square	площа, майдан
(to) walk	прогулюватися, йти пішки
(to) drive	вести, керувати
tram	трамвай
bus	автобус
trolley-bus	тролейбус
train	потяг
plane	літак
taxi	таксі
motor-car	легковий автомобіль
motor-cycle	мотоцикл
motor-scooter	моторолер
bicycle	велосипед
vehicles	транспортні засоби
traffic	рух; транспорт
traffic-light	світлофор
busstop/trolley-busstop	зупинка автобуса/тролейбуса
taxi-rank/taxi-stop	зупинка таксі
passenger	пасажир
fare	плата за проїзд
topay	платити
subway	підземний перехід; (США) метро
pedestrian	пішохід
boat	човен
helicopter	гелікоптер
corner	куток; ріг
route	маршрут
seat	місце (для сидіння)

terminus	кінцева зупинка
turning	поворот
way	шлях, дорога
passer-by	перехожий
stranger	незнайомець, приїжджий
double-decker	двоповерховий автобус
driveway	проїзд, виїзд
sidewalk	тротуар
toll-road	платна дорога (магістраль)
toll-free road	бесплатна дорога
highway, parkway	автомагістралі
turnpike	головна магістраль
shopping-mall	торговий центр
shopping plaza	торгова площа, торговий ряд
conductor	кондуктор
trip, journey, travelling	подорож
crossroads	перехрестя
to switch on	вмикати
to switch off	вимикати
to get on	заходити в транспорт
to get off	виходити з транспорту

Вправа 18. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS

In the streets, roads and squares of the town we see people walking and vehicles driving. The vehicles are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis and motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-scooters and bicycles. Passengers must pay fare to the conductor for their trip. Along the streets there are street lamps, at the corners of the streets there are traffic lights. The street lights are switched on when it gets dark; they are switched off when it gets light. When the red traffic light is switched on, the traffic stops; when the green light is switched on, the vehicles drive on. Along the streets we also see bus, trolley-bus and tram stops. People get on and off public transport there. In the streets there are also Tube stations where people get on and off the underground electric railway.

At big crossroads in large towns and cities there are subways for pedestrians and highways for vehicles. At nearly all street corners there are pedestrian crossings for people to cross the road. There are toll-roads and toll-free roads in many cities abroad. In big cities there are one or more turnpikes and several highways or parkways. On weekends people can spend their free time at shopping mall or shopping plaza. In England vehicles drive on the left. In Ukraine the traffic drives on the right. Outside the towns we travel from one place to another by train, plane or boat.

Вправа 19. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. Do you often take a bus/trolley-bus taxi/the metro/tram? 2. How do you go to your plant/office/ institute? 3. Is there much traffic in your town? 4. How can you get from your home to the nearest railway station? 5. How long does it take you to get there? 6. What are the things the pedestrians must remember to be safe and sound? 7. In what countries does one keep to the left when driving? 8. Which is the busiest street in your town/ city? 9. What kind of vehicles do you see there? 10. What's the bus fare in your town?

Вправа 20. Визначте правильні та неправильні твердження.

1. In the streets, roads and squares of the town we see people walking and vehicles driving. 2. The vehicles are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis and motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-scooters and bicycles. 3. Along the streets there are traffic lights, at the corners of the streets there are street lamps. 4. The street lights are switched off when it gets dark; they are switched on when it gets light. 5. When the red traffic light is switched on, the vehicles drive on. 6. When the green light is switched on, the traffic stops. 7. Along the streets we also see bus, trolley-bus and tram stops. 8. People get on and off public transport there. 9. In the streets there are also Tube stations where people get on and off the underground electric railway. 10. At big crossroads in large towns and cities there are no subways for pedestrians. 11. In England vehicles drive on the right. 12. In Ukraine the traffic drives on the left.

Вправа 21. Доповніть подані речення.

1. At big crossroads in large towns and cities there are subways for 2. Take the first ... to the right. 3. This man drives the auto. He is a 4. Along the streets there are street lamps, at the corners of the streets there are 5. Go to the corner of the street and then ... to the right. 6. The ... are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis, motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-scooters and bicycles. 7. Outside the towns, we travel from one place to another by 8. People get ... and ... public transport there. 9. When the ... traffic light is ... on, the vehicles drive on. 10. When the red ... is switched on, the ... stops.

Вправа 22. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Can you show me the way to Trafalgar Square? 2. The auto stood in the middle of the road. We didn't know the road. 3. Bob is not running. He is walking. Will you walk with me? 4. There is much traffic today. 5. Many trucks and cars are going by. 6. There are many people at the bus, trolley-bus and tram stops. 7. The train is on the track. 8. This train carries people and mail. 9. Now helicopters are used very much for transport. 10. What is the route of this bus? 11. There is an empty seat, sit down. 12. Is it a long way to the taxi-rank? 13. Are you going to the terminus? 14. Is it the right way to the British Museum? 15. Mary didn't know which way to go. 16. He asked a passer-by in the street to show him a way to the Post-Office. 17. I'm a stranger. I'm completely lost.

Вправа 23. Поставте питання своєму другові та почуйте відповідь.

1. What means of transport do you prefer? 2. Where should you cross the street? 3. What do you think about the underground in Kyiv? 4. Have you ever used the underground in London or other towns abroad? 5. Are you fond of sightseeing in new towns? 6. Do you cross the street on the red light? 7. What street do you live in? 8. What is your native town or village? 9. Is it big or small? 10. Do you know the way to the railway station?

Вправа 24. Знайдіть українські еквіваленти до поданих словосполучень.

"No Left Turn", "No Stopping", "Cross here", "Wet paint", "Parking", "No Parking", "Tickets and Trains", "Slow Down", "No passage", "Obey Park Regulations", "Used Ticket", "Look Out When Crossing", "Admittance Free", "Private", "Bus Stop Request", "Taxi-Stand", "Keep Our Town Clean", "Keep Off the Grass", "No Admittance", "For Litter", "One Way Only", "Horns Forbidden", "Two Line Traffic", "Keep Left".

Вправа 25. Заповніть пропуски словами «road» or «way».

1. It's the only short ... to the square. 2. Where does this ... lead? 3. I know the ..., it's a good fast one. 4. It's a long ... from here. 5. The car skidded (машину занесло) on the wet 6. Which is the right ... to the station? 7. Follow this 8. Shall I see your part of the ... ? 9. Go right to the end of the ... and turn to the left. 10. You've mixed the 11. The boy lost his ... coming down the mountain. 12. Is this the ... to the post-office?

Вправа 26. Доповніть речення, скориставшись словами, поданими нижче.

1. When you want to watch films you go to the 2. When you are ill you go to the 3. When you want to buy drugs you go to the 4. When you want to taste delicious meal you go to the ... or 5. When you come to an unknown city you should stay at the 6. If you want to admire some pictures, sculptures or another items of art you should go to the 7. If you want to get oneself a blow you should go to the 8. If you want to buy something you should go to the 9. If you want to travel to another city it is necessary to go to the 10. If you want to travel by train you should go to the 11. If you want to travel by plane you should go to the 12. If you want to have your hair cut you should go to the 13. If you want to see performances you should go to the 14. If you want to take books you should go to the 15. If you want to see animals you should go to the 16. The place where people study is called

Airport, railway station, hotel, hospital, cinema, theatre, drugstore, restaurant, café, art gallery, library, school, zoo, park, bus station, supermarket, hairdresser's or barber's shop.

Вправа 27. Перекладіть подані інтернаціональні слова.

Port, population, office, firm, bank, financial centre, places of interest, Parliament, interesting, ton, Abbey, official residence, Palace, square, statue, Lord, museum, gallery, sugar, manufacturer, to collect, museum, factory, dock.

Вправа 28. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст. Скористайтесь словами, поданими нижче.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is one of the oldest cities of the world. It is two thousand years old. London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a huge port. London is situated on the both banks of the Thames. There are 17 bridges above the river. The population of London is about 9 million people.

London has three parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End. The City of London is the oldest part of London. There are many offices, firms and banks there. The City of London is the financial centre of the United Kingdom.

The West End is the centre of London. There are many places of interest in the West End. They are as follows: the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben. It is interesting to know that the clock "Big Ben" came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. It weighs 13 tons. The other interesting place is the Westminster Abbey which was founded in 1050. It is situated in the centre of London. Many great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin, and others. The official London residence of the queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18-th century. There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar square is one of them and it is the centre of the West End. One can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square. There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. Henry Tate was a sugar manufacturer. He was fond of painting and collected many pictures. The British Museum is also a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of the museum has a lot of books. The East End is the district for the working people. There are many factories, workshops and docks there. There are many cars and buses in London. There is a Tube in London. It is a nice one. People say that the City is the money of London, the West End is the goods of London, and the East End is the hands of London.

capital	столиця
huge	величезний
to be situated on the banks	бути розташованим
bridge	міст
population	населення
to know	знати
clock	годинник
to come into service	ввести в експлуатацію
to weigh	важити

to be founded	бути заснованим
to be buried	бути похованим
in the middle	посередині
well-known	відомий
district	район
workshop	майстерня
goods	товари

Вправа 29. Дайте відповіді на подані питання.

1. What is the capital of Great Britain? 2. How old is London? 3. Where is London situated? 4. How many bridges are there above the Thames? 5. What is the population of London? 6. How many parts does London have? 7. What is the oldest part of London? 8. What is the financial centre of the United Kingdom? 9. What places of interest of London do you know? Where are they situated? 10. What is the biggest clock bell in Britain? 11. How much does it weigh? 12. When did Big Ben come into service? 13. When was Westminster Abbey founded? 14. Who was buried in the Abbey? 15. What is the official London residence of the queen? 16. When was it built? 17. What is the centre of the West End? 18. What statue can you see in the middle of this square? 19. What is one of the well-known galleries in London? 20. Who was Henry Tate? 21. When was the British Museum founded? 22. What is the East End?

Вправа 30. Перекладіть подані слова та словосполучення.

the capital of Great Britain, one of the oldest cities of the world, a huge port, on the both banks of the Thames, the population, parts of London, the City of London, the West End, the East End, the United Kingdom, to come into service, to weigh, to be built, nice squares, Trafalgar square, a statue of Lord Nelson, a sugar manufacturer, to be fond of painting, to collect many pictures, the district for the working people, cars and buses, a nice Tube.

Вправа 31. Перекладіть подані слова та словосполучення.

Офіційна резиденція королеви, в центрі міста, бути заснованим, цікаво знати, бути розташованим, найбільший годинник, Будівля Парламенту, відома галерея, музей, бібліотека, Вестмінстерське Абатство, посередині площі, Букінгемський палац, фабрика, майстерня, цікаві місця Лондона, Британський музей, бути похованим, видатні англійці, фінансовий центр, міст через річку, офіс, банк, фірма.

Вправа 32. Згрупуйте подані синоніми.

Old, huge, bank, big, great, to build, nice, well-known, manufacturer, to be fond of, district, to say, ancient, enormous, large, to construct, good, producer, to like, region, to tell.

Вправа 33. Згрупуйте подані антоніми.

Old, centre, interesting, big, official, nice, well-known, new, suburb, uninteresting, small, unofficial, ugly, unknown.

Вправа 34. Визначте правильні та неправильні твердження.

1. London is the capital of France. 2. It is one of the oldest cities of the world. 3. It is three thousand years old. 4. London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a huge port. 5. London is situated on the both banks of the Dnieper. 6. There are 10 bridges above the river. 7. The population of London is about 20 million people. 8. London has three parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End. 9. The City of London is the newest part of London. 10. There are many offices, firms and banks there. 11. The City of London is the financial centre of the United States. 12. The West End is the centre of London. 13. There are many places of interest in the West End. 14. It is interesting to know that the clock "Big Ben" came into service in 1859. 15. Big Ben is the smallest clock bell in Britain. It weighs 1 ton. 16. The other interesting place is the Westminster Abbey which was founded in 1050. It is situated far from the centre of London. 17. Many great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin, and others. 18. The official London residence of the queen is Buckingham Palace. 19. It was built in the 10-th century. 20. Trafalgar square is the centre of the West End. 21. One can see a statue of George Washington in the middle of this square. 22. There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. 23. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. 24. Henry Tate was a meat manufacturer. 25. He was fond of painting and collected many pictures. 26. The British Museum is also a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1758. 27. The East End is the district for the working people. 28. There is no Tube in London. 29. People say that the City is the money of London, the West End is the goods of London, and the East End is the hands of London.

Вправа 35. Доповніть подані речення.

1. London is the ... of Great Britain. 2. It is one of the ... cities of the world. 3. London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a ... port. 4. London is situated on the both ... of the Thames. 5. There are 17 ... above the river. 6. The ... of London is about 9 million people. 7. London has ... parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End. 8. There are many offices, ... and banks there. 9. The City of London is the ... centre of the United Kingdom. 10. The ... End is the centre of London. 11. There are many ... in the West End. 12. They are as follows: the Houses of ... with Big Ben. 13. It is interesting to ... that the clock "Big Ben" came into service in 1859. 14. Big Ben is the biggest ... bell in Britain. 15. It ... 13 tons. 16. The other interesting place is the Westminster ... which was founded in 1050. 17. It is ... in the centre of London. 18. Many great ... were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin, and others. 19. The official London ... of the queen is ... Palace. 20. One can see a ... of Lord Nelson in the middle of this

square. 21. The Tate Gallery is one of the ... galleries in London. 22. Henry Tate was a ... manufacturer. 23. He was fond of ... and collected many pictures. 24. The ... Museum was founded in 1753. 25. The ... End is the district for the working people. 26. People say that the City is the ... of London, the West End is the ... of London, and the East End is the ... of London.

Вправа 36. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Лондон – столиця Великобританії. 2. Лондону 2000 років. 3. Лондон розташований на берегах Темзи. 4. Населення Лондона – 9 тисяч осіб. 5. Лондон складається з трьох частин. 6. Лондон має багато цікавих місць. 7. Сіті – це фінансовий центр Лондона. 8. Багато цікавих місць розташовано у Вест Енді: Будівля Парламенту, Вестмінстерське Абатство та Букінгемський палац. 9. Біг Бен – найбільший годинник у Британії, він важить 13 тонн. 10. Вестмінстерське Абатство було засноване у 1050 році. 11. Багато видатних англійців були поховані там. 12. Букінгемський палац – офіційна резиденція королеви, він був збудований у 18 столітті. 13. Трафальгарська площа – центр Лондона. 14. Там можна побачити статую адмірала Нельсона. 15. В Лондоні багато музеїв, бібліотек та галерей. 16. В Лондоні є чудове метро. 17. Іст Енд називають руками Лондона.

V. ЕЛЕМЕНТИ РОЗМОВНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ

ЗАПРОШЕННЯ / INVITATION Would you like to... Do you want to...

ЗГОДА/ АСЦЕРТАНЦЕ

Yes.

I'm afraid I can't.

I'd like to very much.

I'd love to.

I would do / thank you

ВІДМОВА/REFUSAL

I'm sorry, I can't

I'd rather not, I'd like to but...

No, thanks. I'd better not. Certainly not.

Вправа 37. Запросіть свого товариша або подругу. Він або вона приймає запрошення або відмовляється:

1 see a film; 2 see a play; 3 see football match; 4 go for a walk with you; 5 have a cup of tea; 6 have a cup of coffee; 7 telephone you tonight; 8 play bridge with you; 9 play tennis with you; 10 play golf with you; 11 borrow your umbrella; 12 borrow you some money; 13 spend an evening with you.

Вправа 38. Погодьтеся або відмовтеся від поданих запрошень.

1. Would you like to dine with me. 2. Would you like to talk it over the dinner. 3. Would you like to share a cottage with the Browns. 4. Would you like to invite

Alice. 5. Would you like to join us for the weekend. 6. Would you like to put off (відкласти) the trip. 7. Would you like to have more exercise. 8. Would you like to get more sleep.

Вправа 39. Зробіть пропозиції, на які б подані речення слугували відповідями.

1. I'd love to. 2. That's a good idea. 3. I'm afraid I can't. 4. I'm afraid I won't. I've got an appointment. 5. Why not? I don't mind. 6. I wish I could but I've got a lot of things to do. 7. Why should I? It was his fault. 8. But I feel fine. 9. Why should I? I don't miss them at all. 10. Why should I? I trust you.

Вправа 40. Відтворіть поданий діалог.

- Would you like to come out with me tonight?
- Sorry, I can't.
- Tomorrow night, then?
- I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.
- Would you like to go to the theatre, then?
- I wish I could.
- OK, well give me a ring, then.
- No, I'd better not.
- Why not?
- Because I don't think my husband would like it!

ДОЗВІЛ / PERMISSION

May I...	Yes, of course / certainly.
Can I...	No, I am afraid not.
Could I...	No, I am sorry, you can't.
Could I possibly...?	No, of course not.
Do you mind if I...?	Yes, I do mind.
Would you mind if I... ?	No, that's all right.
Is it all right if I...?	Yes, I would mind.
Is it all right for me to...?	No, it isn't all right.
I wonder if I could...?	As you wish.
Do you think I could... ?	As you like.

Вправа 41. Запитайте дозволу:

1 use his / her car; 2 open / close the window; 3 ask you a question; 4 borrow your pen / umbrella; 5 use the phone; 6 switch on the TV; 7 switch off the TV; 8 go now; 9 leave early; 10 just say a word; 11 look at your books; 12 come and see him / her; 13 take the day off; 14 take him / her home.

Вправа 42. Відтворіть поданий діалог

Lucy Redington works as a secretary in a large London firm. Her boss is John Sutcliffe/

- May I come in Mr. Sutcliffe?
- I'd rather you didn't Miss Redington. I am very busy now.
- Can I try later, then?
- Yes of course (an hour later).
- Is it all right for me to come in now Mr. Sutcliffe?
- Well... I am still pretty busy, but... all right, come in. What can I do for you?
- Do you mind if I sit down?
- Not at all. Take a seat. Now, what can I do for you?
- I want to leave a department. Do you think I could put in for a transfer?
- Yes, but why should you to do that?
- Do you mind if I speak frankly?
- Not at all. Go ahead.
- Well you see; I don't like the office, I don't like the staff, and I'm afraid you and I don't get on. So, may I put in for a transfer?
- Yes, I'd be delighted if you did.

ЗДИВУВАННЯ, НЕДОВІРА /INCREDULITY

Really?

I do not believe you.

I can't believe you.

I find that hard to believe.

I refuse to believe you.

That's incredible.

You don't expect I believe you.

Surely, not.

You are not serious, are you.

You can't be serious.

You are joking of course.

You must be joking.

You don't mean that, surely.

You are pulling my leg.

Вправа 43. Скажіть, що ви здивовані. Скористайтеся зразком.

Example:

- **I can speak Chinese fluently.**

- **No! I do not believe you.**

1 can speak Japanese fluently; 2 never drink water; 3 keep a lion as a pet; 4 hate travelling; 5 are in love again; 6 I hate spring; 7 I like parties; 8 I like sport;

9 I hate television; 10 I like noisy children; 11 I walking in the rain; 12 I like dieting; 13 I like taking medicine; 14 I like crowds; 15 I like hard work.

Вправа 44. Відтворіть поданий діалог.

Husband: Good news, darling.

Wife: No, I don't believe you. What is it?

Husband: I am getting a rise.

Wife: No, but that's incredible!

Husband: A 50per cent rise.

Wife: A 50 per cent rise? I refuse to believe it.

Husband: We'll be able to buy a car.

Wife: Really? You are joking!

Husband: Yes, and a new carpet.

Wife: A new carpet? You are not serious are you, darling?

Husband: Oh, yes, I am. And we'll get a colour TV.

Wife: You can't expect me to believe that. It all sounds like a dream.

Husband: Well, this dream come true. But we'll have to wait a while, you see, I shan't get the rise till next autumn.

Wife: Oh, next autumn. I see. I thought it was too good to be true.

Вправа 45. Виразіть своє здивування або недовіру. Скористайтесь зразком.

Example:

- I saw a lion in the street.
- You can't be serious.

REFUSAL

No, thank you.

No thank you. I don't want.

Because I don't want.

No, certainly not.

I refuse to.

Why should I?

Oh, no!

Never!

Good heavens, no!

Heavenforbid.

Вправа 46. Запитайте про згоду чи незгоду виконати певну дію за зразком.

Example:

- **Why don't you have a haircut?**

- **Have a haircut? Why should I? My hair is not long.**

1 buy a television;2 call the Police;3 go into politics;4 get a new job;5 have a haircut;6 take up yoga;7 become a secretary.

Вправа 47. Відтворіть поданий діалог.

- Why don't you sit down and relax, darling?
- Because I don't want to.
- Well, come and talk to me then.
- Why should I?
- May I turn on the radio, then
- Turn on the radio? What for?
- So that we can sit down together and listen to some music.
- Listen to some music? And who'll cook dinner? Will you?
- OK, I will. But let's go to a disco after dinner.
- To a disco? Heaven forbid. You know I hate pop.

AGREEMENT / ЗГОДА DISAGREEMENT/НЕЗГОДА

I agree. I don't think so.

I quite agree with you I don't agree.

So do I. I am afraid I don't agree.

I think so too. I think you are mistaken.

I certainly agree with you. I couldn't agree with you less.

I suppose so. Nonsense.

If you say so. Rubbish.

It's ridiculous.

Вправа 48. Запропонуйте своєму другові погодитись або не погодитись з вами:

1 English food is excellent;2 blondes are prettier than brunettes;3 winter is nicer than summer;4 health is the most important thing in the life;5 fish is better than meat;6 love is the most important thing in the life;7 hard work is very pleasant;8 money is the most important thing in the life;9 education is the most important thing in the life;10 television is the best entertainment in the world;11 the cinema is the best entertainment in the world;12 the theatre is the best entertainment in the world;13 nearly all policemen are corrupt;14 nearly all governors are corrupt;15 nearly all sheriffs are corrupt;16 tea is nicer than coffee;17 travelling is always pleasant;18 all wars are evil.

Вправа 49. Відтворіть подані діалоги.

№1.

- Now that really was a great film.
- Couldn't agree with you less.
- The best we've seen this year, surely.
- Nonsense.

№2.

- I thought that quite a good film, did not you?
- Yes, I did.

- It's one of the best that have come out this year, I think.
- I quite agree with you.

Вправа 50. Висловіть свою точку зору, з вами погодяться або ні. Скористайтеся зразком.

Example:

- I think English is terribly easy, don't you?
- No, I don't agree. I think it's hard.

VI. ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

CONTINUOUS TENSES

(ТРИВАЛІ ЧАСИ)

На відміну від часів групи Indefinite, які вживаються для вираження дії стосовно теперішнього, минулого або майбутнього часу, не вказуючи на характер перебігу дії, часи групи Continuous виражають дію як процес, тобто дію, що відбувається (триває) в момент мовлення або в теперішній період часу (PresentContinuous), тривала в якийсь момент чи період часу в минулому (PastContinuous), триватиме в певний момент чи період часу в майбутньому (FutureContinuous). У додаткових підрядних реченнях після дієслів to say, to tell, to think та ін. У минулому часі замість FutureContinuous вживається FutureContinuous-in-the-Past. Оскільки тривала форма виражає незакінчену дію, вона перекладається на українську мову дієслівними формами недоконаного виду. Часи групи Continuous утворюються з відповідних часів групи Indefinite допоміжного дієслова to be та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (PresentParticiple) основного дієслова.

The Present Continuous Tense:

am, is, are + дієслово, що має закінчення ing;

I **am** reading we **are** reading

 You **are** reading

He **is** reading.

She **is** reading.

It **is** reading. They **are** reading;

розповідне речення:

підмет + am, is, are + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток;

I am reading the book now. We are reading the book now.

He is reading the book now.

заперечне речення:

підмет + am not, is not, are not + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток;

I am not reading the book now. We are not reading the book now.

He is not reading the book now.

питальні речення:

загальне питання:

am, is, are + підмет + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток?

Am I reading the book now? Yes, I am; No, I am not. Are we reading the book now? Yes, we are; No, we are not. Is he reading the book now? Yes, he is; No, he is not.

спеціальне питання:

питальний займенник + am, is, are + підмет + дієслово, що має закінчення ing без того члена речення, до якого ставиться питання?

What are we reading now? What is he reading now?

питання до підмета:

what / who + is + дієслово, що має закінчення ing+ додаток?

Who is reading the book now?

альтернативне питання:

Am I reading the book or the newspaper now? Are we or they reading the book now? Is he writing or reading the book now.

розділове питання:

I am reading the book now, aren't I. We are reading the book now, aren't we. He is reading the book now, isn't he. I am not reading the book now, am I. We are not reading the book now, are we. He is not reading the book now, is he.

Вправа51. Поставте дієслова в дужках у формі PresentContinuous.

1. I (to read) a very interesting article in the newspaper. 2. Listen! Ann (to sing) so well. 3. Look! They (to cross) the street. 3. Now Bob (to work) at the University. 4. We (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow. 5. They (to come) in the evening. 6. The expedition (to start) in a few days. 7. My aunt continually (to grumble).

Вправа52. Поставте загальні питання до поданих речень.

1. My sister is making coffee now. 2. The clock is striking in the next room. 3. Children are having breakfast now. 4. My grandmother is continually worrying about her health. 5. I am doing my homework now. 6. My mother is cooking dinner now. 7. It is getting dark now. 8. They are receiving their quests now.

Вправа53. Поставте спеціальні питання до поданих речень.

1. Your aunt is speaking French. 2. My sister is playing with her doll. 3. I am watching TV now. 4. Peter is playing the piano now. 5. Ann is writing a dictation now. 6. This little girl is sewing. 7. Students are speaking too loudly. 8. They are translating this text with a dictionary.

Вправа 54. Утворіть заперечну форму.

1. These children are eating their soup. 2. I am going to the library now. 3. He is taking his book. 4. Nick is standing near the window. 5. My friend is sitting at the desk. 6. Mr. Brown is reading his book now. 7. They are planning to go to Moscow during their summer vacation. 8. We are leaving by the 6 o'clock train.

Вправа 55. Поставте розділові питання до поданих речень.

1. They are copying the examples into their copy-books. 2. We are waiting for our friend. 3. I am having my English lesson now. 4. Our teacher is explaining a new rule now. 5. Students are answering questions now. 6. I am not speaking too loudly. 7. He is not using this dictionary now. 8. She is talking to her friend now.

Вправа 56. Поставте альтернативні питання до поданих речень.

1. Peter's wife is knitting at the moment. 2. The teacher is asking the students. 3. Jane is cleaning the blackboard now. 4. Children are swimming in the river now. 5. The sun is shining now. 6. The baby is crying now. 7. Father and mother are getting up.

Вправа 57. Поставте питання до підмета.

1. My sister is skiing now. 2. Children are running now. 3. We are celebrating our mother's birthday. 4. My brother is introducing his friend to his mother. 5. They are leaving in a minute. 6. I am watching a tennis competition now. 7. The wind is blowing now. 8. It is raining now.

Вправа 58. Оберіть між Present Indefinite чи Present Continuous.

1. I (go, am going) to school every day. 2. We (drink, are drinking) coffee now. 3. He (reads, is reading) an interesting magazine now. 4. Somebody (knocks, is knocking) at the door. 5. She usually (tells, is telling) funny stories. 6. Ann (likes, is liking) to go for a walk. 7. Peter (looks for, is looking for) his text-book. 8. I always (am helping, help) my mother about the house.

Вправа 59. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Він зараз читає дуже цікаву книжку. 2. Ми чекаємо на своїх друзів. 3. Вони зараз снідають. 4. Діти витирають дошку. 5. Аня поливає квіти зараз. 6. Потяг відправляється о 3 годині. 7. Учні зараз малюють. 8. Зараз іде дощ. 9. Вранці він звичайно п'є каву. 10. Катя любить ходити на прогулянку, коли йде дощ.

Вправа 60. Дайте відповіді на питання, використовуючи слова в дужках. Скористайтеся зразком.

Models: What are you doing in there, Jim? (to repair the door)

I am repairing the door.

1. What is Ann doing in the kitchen? (cook supper). 2. What are you doing in this shop? (buy a pair of shoes). 3. What is Mary doing with the scissors? (cut out a dress) 4. Why are children making such a terrible noise? (play football). 5. Why is she playing the piano so late? (rehearse for a concert). 6. Where are they training now? (play tennis at the stadium). 7. Why are you leaving so soon? (go home). 8. Where are they hurrying to? (run to school). 9. What is the man at the window doing? (read a newspaper) 10. Why are the children sitting so quiet? (listen to an interesting story).

Вправа 61. Перекладіть подані речення. Поясніть вживання видо-часових форм.

1. This is a hotel at the seaside, in England. 2. It is a fine day. 3. It isn't raining. 4. The sun is shining. 5. The people in the picture are staying at the hotel. 6. There are some waiters in the picture. 7. Two waiters are standing. 8. One waiter is speaking to a woman, he is receiving the order. 9. The men and women are sitting at the tables. 10. One woman is eating an ice-cream. 11. Some of the men are drinking coffee. 12. One of the women is drinking a cup of tea. 13. The man sitting next to her is smoking a cigarette. 14. They are talking. 15. The waiters are not smoking cigarettes; they are not drinking tea or coffee. 16. One of the men is reading a newspaper. 17. A dog is lying under the table. It is not eating. It is sleeping. 18. One of the boys is walking to the sand. 19. The children are playing on the yellow sand. 20. Some birds are flying over the sea.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Was для (I, he, she, it) **were** для (we, you, they) + дієслово, що має закінчення **ing**;

I **was reading** we **were reading**
you **were reading**

he **was reading**

she **was reading**

it **was reading** they **were reading**

розповідне речення:

підмет + was, were + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток;

I was reading the book yesterday at three o'clock. We were reading the book yesterday the whole day. He was reading the book yesterday from two to three o'clock p.m.;

заперечне речення:

підмет + was not, werenot + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток;

I was not reading the book yesterday at three o'clock. We were not reading the book yesterday the whole day. He was not reading the book yesterday from two to three o'clock p.m.;

питальні речення:

загальне питання:

was, were + підмет + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток?

Was I reading the book? Yes, I was; No, I was not. Were we reading the book?

Yes, we were; No, we were not. Was he reading the book? Yes, he was; No, he was not;

спеціальні питання:

питальний займенник + was, were + підмет + дієслово, що має закінчення ing без того члена речення, до якого ставиться питання;

What were we reading yesterday at three o'clock p.m.? What was he reading yesterday the whole day?

питання до підмета:

what / who + was + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток?

Who was reading the book yesterday at three o'clock p.m.?

альтернативне питання:

Was I reading the book or the newspaper yesterday at three o'clock p.m? Were we or they reading the book yesterday at three o'clock p.m? Was he writing or reading the book yesterday at three o'clock p.m?

розділове питання:

I was reading the book, wasn't I. We were reading the book, weren't we. He was reading the book, wasn't he. I was not reading the book, was I. We were not reading the book, were we. He was not reading the book, was he.

Вправа 62. Утворіть Past Continuous.

1. My mother (to knit) when I returned home. 2. The students (to work) in the laboratory all day yesterday. 3. We (to read) the book from five till six p.m. 4. My brother (to swim) and (to dive) in the Black Sea all summer. 5. I (to wait) for a friend of mine at 5 o'clock sharp p.m. 6. Boys and girls (to jump and dance) in the gym-hall. 7. Nick (to do) his morning exercises when I opened the door. 8. Pupils (to take) their examination from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Вправа 63. Поставте загальні питання до поданих речень.

1. At eight o'clock I was watching a TV programme. 2. Mary was always losing her gloves when she was a little girl. 3. He was ringing them the whole evening. 4. We were writing a dictation from 1 to 2 p.m. 5. She was listening to the tape recorder the whole evening. 6. On Friday they were still working on their texts. 7. She was doing her homework the whole evening. 8. Cadets were translating the text when the teacher entered.

Вправа 64. Утворіть заперечну форму.

1. She was writing a letter from 2 to 3 p.m. 2. While some cadets were answering questions, the others were recording their homework. 3. Peter was listening to the radio the whole evening. 4. The children were playing in the yard the whole day. 5. I was translating the text while my friend was doing his homework. 6. When I entered the room my mother was reading the book. 7. Students were revising their grammar rules the whole morning. 8. Ann was walking in the park the whole day.

Вправа 65. Поставте спеціальні питання до поданих речень.

1. Ann was watering flowers at 3 p.m. yesterday. 2. Alice was doing her homework from 5 to 6 p.m. yesterday. 3. My grandmother was sewing the whole morning last Sunday. 4. Children were skiing the whole morning last Sunday. 5. My daughter was cooking supper when I came to the kitchen. 6. Jane was doing her hair at 5 p.m. yesterday. 7. They were leaving for Poland on Wednesday. 8. Little boys and girls were making their first steps in sport.

Вправа 66. Поставте дієслово в дужках в потрібну видо-часову форму.

1. I (to listen) to the radio when my friend came. 2. My friend (to write) the essay from 6 o'clock in the morning to two in the afternoon. 3. When I (to enter) the classroom the pupils (to read) an interesting newspaper. 4. While children (to skate), grown-ups (to ski). 5. My friends (to play chess) while I (to translate) the text. 6. What Jane (to do) while Mary (to watch) television. 7. Peter (to walk) in the garden the whole day. 8. Peter and Bob (to dive) in the sea the whole morning.

Вправа 67. Закінчіть речення, використовуючи PastContinuous.

1. While Peter was reading I ... 2. Children were dancing while their friends ... 3. When I entered the room he ... 4. When mother came to the kitchen I ... 5. While the teacher was explaining a new rule students ... 6. While my father was reading a newspaper my mother ... 7. When he came we ... 8. When the train arrived at the station we ...

Вправа 68. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Він читав книгу увесь день. 2. Студенти перекладали текст з 2 до 3 години дня. 3. Ми чекали своїх друзів увесь ранок. 4. Коли вчитель зайшов до класу, студенти обговорювали цікаву статтю в газеті. 5. Поки Аня виконувала домашнє завдання, Катя дивилась телевизор. 6. Курсанти готувалися до екзамену вчора увесь день. 7. Поки вони перекладали текст, ми писали диктант. 8. О 9 годині вечора вчора діти вечеряли. 9. Ми дивилися цікаву телевізійну програму вчора о 10 годині вечора. 10. Поки мама прибирала, я мила посуд.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

shall (для I, we) **will** (для you, he, she, it, they) + **be** + дієслово, що має закінчення **ing**

I **shall be** reading we **shall be** reading

 You **will be** reading

He **will be** reading

She **will be** reading

It **will be** reading They **will be** reading

розповідне речення:

підмет + **shall be/ will be** + дієслово, що має закінчення **ing** + додаток;

I shall be reading the book tomorrow at three o'clock p.m. We shall be reading the book tomorrow at three o'clock p.m. He will be reading the book tomorrow at three o'clock p.m.

заперечне речення:

підмет + **shall not be/ will not be** + дієслово, що має закінчення **ing** + додаток;

I shall not be reading the book. We shall not be reading the book.

He will not be reading the book.

загальне питання:

shall/will + підмет + **be** + дієслово, що має закінчення **ing** + додаток?

Shall I be reading the book? Yes, I shall; No, I shall not. Will he be reading the book? Yes, he will; No, he will not.

спеціальне питання:

питальний займенник + shall/will + підмет + be + дієслово, що має закінчення ing без того члена речення, до якого ставиться питання?

What shall we be reading tomorrow at three o'clock p.m.? When shall we be reading the book? What will he be reading tomorrow at three o'clock p.m.? When will he be reading the book?

питання до підмета:

what / who + will + be + дієслово, що має закінчення ing + додаток?

Who will be reading the book tomorrow at three o'clock p.m.?

альтернативне питання:

Shall I be reading the book or the newspaper? Shall we or they be reading the book? Will he be writing or reading the book?

розділове питання:

I shall be reading the book, shan't I? He will be reading the book, won't he? I shall not be reading the book, shall I? He will not be reading the book, will he?

Вправа 69. Утворіть Future Continuous.

1. My sister (to stay) at my place for a few days. 2. My son (to sleep) when we return home. 3. The children (to dance) around the New Year Tree the whole evening. 4. The students (to translate) their texts at two o'clock p.m. tomorrow. 5. I (to watch) TV at 5 p.m. tomorrow. 6. They (to listen) to the radio tomorrow at 6 o'clock p.m., while we (to read) an interesting book. 7. Many people (to celebrate) the New Year in their houses. 8. I (to study) at 8 o'clock p.m.

Вправа 70. Поставте подані речення в заперечну форму.

1. We shall be approaching Moscow tomorrow morning. 2. They will be swimming in the river tomorrow in the evening. 3. The children will be having supper tomorrow at 8 o'clock p.m. 4. Ann will be meeting her friend tomorrow at 3 p.m. 5. I shall be diving in the river and my friend will be sunbathing. 6. My friend will be staying at my place for a few days. 7. In an hour I shall be watching an interesting programme. 8. He will be living in the Kyiv all next year.

Вправа 71. Поставте всі можливі типи питань до поданих речень.

1. I shall be reading the book from 5 to 6 p.m. tomorrow. 2. Students will be writing a dictation tomorrow from 2 to 3 p.m. 3. They will be sleeping at 11 o'clock p.m. 4. Ann will be taking her exam at this time tomorrow. 5. In an hour I shall be talking to my friend. 6. In two days we shall be swimming in the sea. 7. Tomorrow at 6 o'clock p.m. Ann will be meeting her grandmother at the station. 8. Tomorrow at this time Peter will be doing his homework.

Вправа 72. Змініть подані речення, використовуючи Future Continuous.

1. Our expedition is starting tomorrow. 2. We are leaving in a few days. 3. I shall write to you later. 4. He is coming home soon. 5. They are going to celebrate my

birthday tomorrow. 6. He is lecturing on Shakespeare tomorrow. 7. I am having tea after supper as usual. 8. I am doing this work.

Вправа 73. Виберіть потрібну форму дієслова з дужок.

1. Mr. Brown (to visit) his mother tomorrow. 2. Tomorrow at this time he (to read) the book. 3. He (to finish) his work tomorrow. 4. They (to enter) the University if they (to pass) their exams. 5. Next week at this time she (to celebrate) her birthday. 6. He (to meet) me at the station in two hours. 7. When I (to enter) the room my friend (to listen) to the radio. 8. My brother (to finish) his studies next year.

Вправа 74. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. Завтра в цей час вони будуть складати іспити. 2. Завтра о 3 годині ми будемо писати диктанти. 3. Ми відвідаємо нашу бабусю наступного року. 4. Через годину я буду зустрічати свою подругу на вокзалі. 5. Містер Браун буде святкувати свій день народження завтра о 6 годині вечора. 6. Вони приберуть свою кімнату через годину. 7. Учні будуть виконувати фізичні вправи завтра увесь ранок. 8. Наступного літа ми будемо відпочивати на узбережжі Чорного моря. 9. Мій син спатиме, коли я повернуся додому. 9. Моя подруга зупиниться у мене на декілька днів.

ТЕМА 4. SAFETY SIGNS

I. ФОНЕТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 1. Прочитайте слова, звертаючи увагу на їх вимову.

Preventable, measure, to encourage, ear, goggles, signage, sign, mandatory, warnings, to convey, to assign, prohibition, to allow, to extinguish, warning, flammable, liquid, mandatory, to comply, statutory, requirements, escape routes, exit, access, circumstances, supplementary, arrow, to accompany, appropriate, detrimental, circular, triangular, rectangular.

Вправа 2. Зверніть увагу на вимову поданих слів-інтернаціоналізмів. Перекладіть їх.

Training, oil and gas industry, regular, courses, culture, personal, standard, shield, to classify, colour, information, symbol, ideogram, category, type of message, specific format, command, to indicate, material, instruction, laboratory, radioactive substances, risk, regulations, pictogram, to mark, location, visible.

II. ВПРАВИ НА СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ

auto – походить від грецького слова “autos” що означає „сам”
e.g. automatic, autopilot, autostarter;

bio – походить від грецького слова “bios” що означає „життя”
e.g. biology, bionics;

eco
e.g. ecology, economics;

geo – позначає наукові поняття:
e.g. geometry, geology;

graph – має значення „щось написаного”:
e.g. phonograph, telegraph;

hydro
e.g. hydrodynamic, hydromechanic.

anti – протилежне значення:
e.g. antiseptic - антисептичний;

bi – подвійний, два, двічі;
e.g. bilingual - двомовний;

by – той, що має другорядне значення:
e.g. byelection – додаткові вибори;

cent(i) – сто, сота частина:
e.g. centimeter - сантиметр;

chron(o) – той, що має відношення до часу:
chronology - хронологія;

co – об'єднання, спілка, співробітництво:
e.g. cooperate - співробітничати;

con (-col, -com, -cor – в залежності від наступного звуку) – означає спільні дії, зусилля, взаємодію:

e.g. consensus - згода;

contra – має протилежне значення:

e.g. to contradict – заперечувати.

Вправа 3. Визначте афікси в поданих словах і вкажіть, до якої частини мови вони належать.

Automation, automatic, automobile, automatism, automotive, autosuggestion, autonomist, autonomous; biometry, biologist, biochemist, biosphere, biological, biographer, biophysics; economically, economic, economist, ecological, ecology; geometrician, geophysical, geometer, geometrical, geographic, geologist, geographer; photograph, photographer, telegraph, phonograph, hydrographic, hydrocarbon, hydrosphere, hydrophobia, hydropathic, hydrometer, hydrology, hydrogen, hydrosopic, hydrostatic, hydroplane, absence, absent-minded, anti-aircrafter, antibody, anticyclone, antifreeze, biathlon, biaxial, bicolour, biceps, bicentenary, by-effect, by-matter, by-law, by-pass, by-lane, centigrade, centner, centigramme, centime, chronicle, chronographer, chronometer, chronically, co-obligator, cooperation, cooperative, contrary, contradictory, contradictor.

Вправа 4. Утворіть нові слова за допомогою поданих префіксів.

ab: negation, normal, solve;

anti: catalyst, gas, gen, hero, flash, missile, poison;

bi: monthly, millenary, phase, polar, neutron;

by: blow (боковий вітер), path (бокова стежка), reaction (побічна реакція), product;

centi: meter, grade;

chrono: - meter;

co: operation, owner, signatory;

contra: band, bass, rotation, actual.

III. ЛЕКСИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Вправа 5. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

to encourage	заохочувати, підтримувати
safety boots	захисні чоботи
overall	захисний комбінезон
gloves	захисні рукавиці
safety glasses / goggles	захисні окуляри
ear protectors	вушний протектор
welding shields	зварювальний щит
safety signage	вивіски безпеки
sign	знак, позначка, вивіска
shape	форма
to denote / to identify	позначати, вказувати

mandatory	обов'язковий
warnings	попередження, застереження
independent/ dependent	незалежний, залежний
meaning	значення
obvious	очевидний
to convey	передавати повідомлення або інформацію
to be assigned	призначити
prohibition signs	заборонні знаки
to prohibit	забороняти
to allow	дозволяти
to reinforce	підсилювати
to be aware of	бути обізнаним
flammable	запалювальний
liquid/solid / vapour	рідина, тверда речовина, пара
store	склад
to comply	дотримуватися, виконувати, погоджуватися
statutory requirements	статутні вимоги
to assess /assessment	оцінювати, оцінка
to be labeled	бути позначеним, мати етикетку
construction site	будівельний майданчик
hard hats	будівельна каска
escape routes	евакуаційні шляхи
emergency exit	аварійний, запасний вихід
first aid equipment	обладнання першої допомоги
emergency shower	аварійний душ
to provide /to ensure /provision	забезпечувати, забезпечення
to place a duty on	покласти обов'язки
significant risk	значний ризик
supplementary / additional	додаткові інформаційні знаки
information signs	
arrow	стрілка
to describe/description	описувати, опис
to accept/be acceptable	приймати, бути прийнятним
regulations	правила, норми
to accompany	супроводжувати
appropriate / suitable	відповідний
fire fighting equipment	протипожежне обладнання
fire alarm activation point	пункт активації пожежної тривоги
to satisfy the requirement	відповідати вимогам, задовольняти вимоги
red	червоний

blue	синій
white	білий
grey	сірий
black	чорний
brown	коричневий
green	зелений
yellow	жовтий
detrimental	згубний, небезпечний
band	стрічка
crossbar	хрест, хрестовина, перекладина
triangular/triangle	трикутний, трикутник
circular /circle	круглий, коло
rectangular/rectangle	чотирикутний, чотирикутник

Вправа 6. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

SAFETY SIGNS

The main preventable measure is safety training. All employees in the oil and gas industry go through regular safety training courses to encourage a strong safety culture. For hazardous areas, employees must have personal protective equipment (PPE). Safety boots, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses are usually considered to be a standard. In addition, ear protectors and special equipment such as welding shields, goggles, and gloves are necessary. Safety signage has to be followed. Signs are classified with different shapes and colours to denote whether they are mandatory, warnings, or giving information. Most signs are independent of language and use standard symbols as ideograms. The meaning of some of these signs is not always immediately obvious and so they should be learnt.

Categories of safety signs

Safety signs are divided into categories according to the type of message they are intended to convey. Each category is assigned a specific format and set of colours.

Prohibition Signs



These signs should be used to convey “Do Not” type commands. For example, to indicate that smoking is not allowed or that, where a particular material reacts dangerously with water or water should not be used to extinguish a fire. In the workplace they should be used to reinforce instructions prohibiting dangerous activities.

Warning Signs



These signs should be used to make people aware of a nearby danger. For example, a flammable liquid store or a laboratory where radioactive substances are in use should have an appropriate warning sign near the entrance.

Mandatory Signs



These signs should be used to indicate actions that must be carried out in order to comply with statutory requirements. For example, self-closing fire doors that must be kept closed to comply with the fire risk assessment should be labeled with “FIRE DOOR KEEP SHUT” signs. An area of a construction site where hard hats should be worn should also have appropriate signs at the entry points.



These signs should be used to indicate escape routes, emergency exits, first aid equipment, emergency showers and the others

Exit Signs

In order to comply with the requirements of the Building Regulations, every doorway or other exit providing access to a means of escape, should be provided with an exit sign.

Provision of exit signs

The regulations place a duty on employers to ensure that safety signs are provided in circumstances where the risk to the health and safety of employees cannot be entirely managed out of the workplace. Safety signs are not used where there are no significant risks to the health and safety of employees.

Supplementary information signs

These are signs used to provide additional information. They include various text messages as well as arrows under the description of supplementary signs. For example “Water as an extinguishing agent prohibited” will be acceptable under the regulations only if accompanied by an appropriate pictogram.

Firefighting equipment signs



These signs are used to mark the location of firefighting equipment and fire alarm activation points. However, where possible, fire equipment should be positioned where it is clearly visible. Red to be used as the identifying colour for firefighting equipment. If the equipment itself is red this will satisfy the requirement.

Summary of Safety Signs

Type	Shape	Colour	Pictograms
PROHIBITION SIGNS These signs prohibit actions detrimental to safety No Smoking	Circular	RED with a white background and red band and crossbar.	
WARNING SIGNS These signs give warning of potential risks Triangular	Triangular	YELLOW with black symbol or text	
MANDATORY SIGNS Signs that require actions or activities that will contribute towards safety	Circular	BLUE with symbol or text in white	
SAFE CONDITION SIGNS These signs indicate exit routes in the event of a fire or emergency	Rectangular	GREEN with white symbol or text	
FIRE EQUIPMENT SIGNS These signs are used to indicate the location of fire equipment	Rectangular or Circle	Red with white symbols or text	
Supplementary Information Signs	Rectangular	Green, Red, Yellow, with White or Black Text	

Вправа 7. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.
 What is the main preventable measure? 2. Who goes through regular safety training courses to encourage a strong safety culture? 3. What must employees have for hazardous areas? 4. What personal protective equipment do you know? 5.

What sign classification do you know? 6. What categories are safety signs divided into? 7. What do prohibition signs indicate? 8. What message do warning signs convey? 9. What do mandatory signs indicate? 10. What should be provided with an exit sign? 11. Are safety signs used where there are no significant risks to the health and safety of employees? 12. What do supplementary information signs provide? 13. What do firefighting equipment signs mark?

Вправа 8. Виберіть слово, яке підходить за значенням.

1. The main (protective, preventable) measure is safety training. For (safe, hazardous) areas, employees must have personal protective equipment. 3. Signs are classified with different shapes and colours (to provide, to denote) whether they are mandatory, warnings, or giving information. 4. Most signs are (independent, dependent) of language and use standard (items, symbols) as ideograms. 5. Each category is assigned a specific format and set of (colours, messages). 6. In the workplace they should be used to reinforce instructions (allowing, prohibiting) dangerous activities. 7. Warning signs should be used to make people aware of a nearby (danger, safety). 8. An area of a construction site where hard hats should be worn should also have appropriate signs at the (exit, entry) points. 9. The regulations place a duty on (workers, employers) to ensure that safety signs are provided. 10. Supplementary information signs (provide, convey) additional information. 11. Firefighting equipment signs are used to mark the (information, location) of firefighting equipment and fire alarm activation points.

Вправа 9. Виберіть правильні та неправильні твердження. Якщо твердження неправильне, сформулюйте висловлювання правильно.

1. All employees in the oil and gas industry go through regular safety training courses to encourage a strong safety culture. 2. For hazardous areas, personal protective equipment is not necessary. 3. Employees wear safety boots, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses in hazardous areas. 4. Ear protectors and special equipment such as welding shields, goggles, and gloves are not necessary. 5. Signs are classified with different shapes and colours. 6. They denote whether they are mandatory, warnings, or giving information. 7. Most signs are dependent of language. 8. The meaning of some of these signs is always obvious and so they should not be learnt. 9. Safety signs are divided into categories according to the type of message they are intended to convey. 10. Prohibition Signs should be used to convey “Do Not” type commands. 11. In the workplace they should be used to reinforce instructions prohibiting dangerous activities. 12. Warning Signs make people aware of a nearby danger. 13. A flammable liquid store should not have an appropriate warning sign near the entrance. 14. Mandatory Signs are not complied with statutory requirements. 15. An area of a construction site where hard hats should be worn should also have appropriate signs at the entry points. 16. Every doorway or other exit providing access to a means of escape, should be provided with an exit sign. 17. Safety signs are not used where there are no

significant risks to the health and safety of employees. 18. Supplementary information signs include various text messages as well as arrows under the description of supplementary signs. 19. Green to be used as the identifying colour for firefighting equipment.

Вправа 10. Доповніть подані речення.

1. The main preventable measure is ... training. 2. All employees in the oil and gas ... go through regular safety training courses to encourage a strong safety 3. For ... areas, employees must have personal ... equipment. 4. Signs are classified with different ... and 5. Most signs are independent of language and use standard ... as ideograms. 6. The meaning of some of these signs is not always immediately ... and so they should be learnt. 7. For example, to ... that smoking is not allowed we use prohibition signs. 8. A laboratory where ... substances are in use should have an appropriate ... sign near the entrance. 9. These signs should be used to indicate ... routes, ... exits, first ... equipment, emergency showers and the others. 10. Every doorway or other exit providing ... to a means of escape, should be provided with an ... sign. 11. Safety signs are not used where there are no significant ... to the ... and safety of employees. 12. Supplementary information signs provide ... information. 13. For example "Water as an ... agent prohibited" will be acceptable under the regulations only if accompanied by an appropriate pictogram. 14. If the equipment itself is ... this will satisfy the requirement.

Вправа 11. Перекладіть окремі слова та словосполучення у поданих реченнях.

1. Основний запобіжний захід is safety training. 2. For hazardous areas, employees must have засоби особистого захисту. 3. Signs are classified with different (форма та колір) to denote whether they are обов'язкові, попереджувальні, or giving information. 4. На робочому місці they should be used to підсилити instructions prohibiting небезпечна діяльність. 5. Warning signs should be used to make people aware of a близька небезпека. 6. These signs вказують actions that must be carried out in order to comply with статутні вимоги. 7. An area of a будівельний майданчик where каски should be worn should also have appropriate signs at the entry points. 8. These signs should be used to indicate escape routes, запасні виходи, обладнання для надання першої медичної допомоги, emergency showers and the others. 9. The regulations покладає обов'язок on employers to ensure that safety signs are provided in circumstances where the ризик для здоров'я and safety of employees cannot be entirely managed out of the workplace. 10. Supplementary information signs provide додаткову інформацію. 11. They включають various text messages as well as arrows under the description of supplementary signs. 12. These signs are used to mark the location of протипожежного обладнання and пожежна сигналізація activation points. 13. Червоний колір to be used as the identifying

colour for firefighting equipment. 14. If the equipment itself is red this will відповідає вимогам.

Вправа 12. Згрупуйте у пари

а) синоніми:

glasses, standard, to caution, goggles, different, to denote, mandatory, to prohibit, to indicate, dangerous, to extinguish a fire, considerable, to warn, flammable, substance, assessment, to aid, to provide, to ensure, significant, supplementary, norm, additional, various, to identify, to satisfy the requirements, to point out, hazardous, obligatory, to forbid, to put out fire, combustible, agent, estimation, to help, to comply the requirements;

б) антоніми:

regular, strong, personal, necessary, independent, to prohibit, to allow, to extinguish a fire, liquid, entrance, exit, significant, to include, acceptable, possible, visible, irregular, weak, impersonal, unnecessary, dependent, to make out fire, solid, insignificant, to exclude, unacceptable, impossible, invisible.

Вправа 13. Утворіть та перекладіть словосполучення, які можуть вживатися з поданим

а) іменником “sign”:

to classify, to denote, mandatory, warning, giving information, independent, meaning, category, safety, prohibition, to use, warning, mandatory, appropriate, exit, supplementary;

б) дієсловом “to indicate”

escape routes, emergency exits, first aid equipment, emergency showers, preventable measure, signs, standard symbols, the type of message, a specific format, set of colours, smoking is not allowed, dangerous activities, actions, duties, risk to the health and safety, additional information, arrows under the description, the location of firefighting equipment, fire alarm activation points;

в) прикметником “special”

measures, training, equipment, goggles and gloves, information, signs, symbols, ideograms, categories, message, format, commands, material, instructions, activities, liquid, laboratory, substances, requirements, access, regulations, duty, circumstances.

Вправа 14. Поставте питання своєму другові англійською мовою та почуйте відповідь. Скористайтеся текстом.

1. Який основний запобіжний захід ви знаєте? 2. Чим повинні користуватися працівники в небезпечному середовищі? 3. Як можна класифікувати знаки безпеки? 4. На які категорії поділяються знаки безпеки? 5. На що вказують знаки заборони? 6. На що вказують попереджувальні знаки? 7. Чи повинні відповідати статутним вимогам знаки, що вказують на обов'язковість певних

дій? 8. Які знаки надають додаткову інформацію? 9. Які знаки вказують на розташування протипожежного обладнання? 10. Який колір використовується для позначення протипожежного обладнання?

Вправа 15. Знайдіть в тексті слова або словосполучення, які можуть вживатися зі словом «toprovide». Складіть з ними речення та перекладіть їх.

Вправа 16. Перекладіть подані речення, використавши дієслово в потрібних лексичній та граматичній формах.

1. All employees in the oil and gas industry (go, take) through regular safety training courses. 2. For hazardous areas, employees (must, can) have personal protective equipment (PPE). 3. Safety boots, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (to be, to have) usually considered to be a standard. 4. Safety signs (to be divided, to be classified) into categories according to the type of message. 5. In the workplace they should be used (to make, to reinforce) instructions prohibiting dangerous activities. 6. These signs should be used (to do, to make) people aware of a nearby danger. 7. These signs should be (taken, used) to indicate escape routes, emergency exits, first aid equipment, emergency showers and the others. 8. The regulations (do, place) a duty on employers to ensure that safety signs (to be provided, to be ensured) in certain circumstances. 9. Supplementary information signs (exclude, include) various text messages as well as arrows under the description of supplementary signs. 10. These signs are used (to provide, to mark) the location of firefighting equipment and fire alarm activation points.

IV. ВПРАВИ НА РОЗВИТОК МОВЛЕННЯ

Вправа 17. Запам'ятайте подані слова та словосполучення:

What hotel are you staying at?	В якому готелі ви зупинилися?
Where is the hotel located?	Де розташований готель?
Have you got any vacant rooms?	Чи є у вас вільні номери?
Please, reserve a room. (two rooms) in your hotel.	Будь-ласка, зарезервуйте кімнату (дві кімнати) у вашому готелі.
I reserve a room by...	Я замовляю заздалегідь кімнату...
- e-mail	- електронною поштою;
- telephone	- по телефону.
Here is a confirmation	Ось підтвердження.
Please, help me to fill in this form	Будь-ласка, допоможіть мені заповнити цей бланк.
I need a room for ...	Мені потрібен номер для...
- one person	- одного;
- two persons	- двох.
Does the room have	В номері є...

- a bath	- ванна;
- a TVset	- телевізор;
- a telephone	- телефон?
Wi-fi	доступ до інтернету?
What's the price per night?	Яка ціна за добу?
Does the price include...	Чи включає ціна ...
- breakfast	- сніданок;
- personal services	- обслуговування.
When and where is the breakfast served?	Де і коли подають сніданок?
What floor is my room on?	На якому поверсі мій номер?
May I see my room?	Чи можу я подивитися свій номер?
This room doesn't suit me.	Цей номер не підходить мені.
Is there a... room?	Чи є у вас... номер?
- cheaper	- дешевший;
- better	- кращий;
- quieter	- спокійніший.
Do I pay in advance or on departure?	Я повинен заплатити зазделегідь чи при від'їзді?
How long will you be staying with us?	Як довго ви збираєтесь залишатися у нас?
I plan to stay for...	Я планую зупинитися на...
- one day	- один день;
- a week	- тиждень;
- a month	- місяць.
I want a room for one day.	Мені потрібен номер на один день.
Please, take my things ...	Будь-ласка, віднесіть мої речі...
- to my room	- до мого номеру;
- to the Left Luggage	- до камери схову.
Get my bill ready.	Підготуйте мій рахунок.
You must vacate the room in due time.	Ви повинні звільнити номер вчасно.
Where do you intend to stay(put up)?	Де (в якому готелі ви маєте намір) зупинитися?
I am staying (have put up) at the hotel.	Я зупинився в готелі.
Let's ask the doorman.	Давайте запитавемо у швейцара.
Where can I see the desk-clerk?	Як пройти до чергового адміністратора?
Can you let us have a room for few days?	Чи можемо ми отримати номер на декілька днів

a

I require a room for a fortnight.

I want a room on the first floor

I should like to have a room
with a bath.

No, I should like a single
(double-bedded) room.

A smaller room will suit me.

You must warn the clerk in
when leaving in advance

I should like my bill ready by 8 o'clock
This evening.

I'll sign out tomorrow.
Bring me my account, please.

Give me the account, I am leaving
this evening,

When am I to wake you up?

My luggage must be taken to the
Station.

I don't need the room any
longer.

Where is the cashier's desk?

I want to settle the account.

Have my luggage brought down,
please

Call the porter, please.
коридорного.

Call a taxi, please.

The taxi is at the door.

Мені потрібен номер на два
тижні.

Мені потрібен номер на
першому поверсі.

Я хотів би мати номер із
ванною.

Ні, я хотів би номер для одного
(для двох).

Мені підійде менший номер.

Про від'їзд ви повинні
попередити чергового
адміністратора завчасно.

Я хотів би, щоб мій рахунок
приготували сьогодні до 8-ї
години.

Я від'їжджати завтра.

Принесіть мені рахунок, будь-
ласка.

Дайте мені рахунок, я
від'їжджаю сьогодні ввечері.

О котрій годині вас розбудити?

Мої речі треба відправити на
станцію.

Номер мені більше не потрібний.

Де каса?

Я хочу розрахуватися.

Віднесіть мої речі вниз, будь-ласка.

Погукайте, будь-ласка,

Викличте, будь-ласка, таксі.

Таксі біля під'їзду.

Вправа 18. Прочитайте та перекладіть поданий текст.

At the Hotel

While travelling it is best to put up at a hotel in a strange city. It is advisable, therefore, to remember the following:

The first thing to do is to book a room in advance either by e-mail or telephone. Experienced travellers book by e-mail. For example: Hotel Galichina Ternopil, reserve a single room, Monday. Otherwise you may arrive at the hotel and be told that there are no rooms. On arrival at the hotel go

to the reception desk in the lobby and confirm your reservations. The clerk will then give you a registration form to fill in. The following information is required:

1. Name (in full) _____
(surname, first name, patronymic)
2. Place of permanent residence _____
3. Passport number _____

After all formalities are over you are given the key to your room. The guests are supposed to leave their keys at the desk when going out. In the lobby you will usually find stalls where cigarettes, sweets and souvenirs are sold. Most hotels have snack bars and restaurants. The desk-clerk is the main source of information. He will answer all your questions and give you all the information you need: when trains depart, when football match begins where is the nearest shop, etc. He will also order railway tickets for you or book them for the next train. In large hotels you may ask for any service by telephone. You call room service when you want a meal or drinks sent up to your room, and you can have a lot of maid service if you need something cleaned or pressed. The maid who does your room, will make your bed. There are barber's and hairdresser's shops in all hotels. Many hotels have special weekly or monthly rates, so that it is cheaper to pay by the week, or by the month than by day, you will find rooms with bath, single rooms, double rooms and complete suits, consisting of two or more. Guests are required to warn the clerk in advance when leaving.

Вправа 19. Дайте відповіді на питання до тексту.

1. Where is it best to put up in a strange city? 2. What is it advisable to remember? 3. How can you book a room? 4. Where is it necessary to go on arrival to the hotel? 5. Who will give you a registration form to fill in? 6. What information is required in the registration form? 7. Where are the guests supposed to leave their keys? 8. What do most hotels have? 9. What is the main source of information in big hotels? 10. Can you ask for any service by telephone in large hotels? 11. What are these services? 12. What rates do many hotels have?

Вправа 20. Прочитайте, перекладіть та вивчіть подані діалоги.

№1.

- Good morning, my name is Igor Ivanov, I believe you've got a room, booked for me.

- What's your name again, sir?

- I-V-A-N-O-V.

- Just a moment, I'll check. Yeah, that's right: a single with private bath. Your reservations are for 6 weeks. Just sign the register here, please. Thanks, I'll get your key and have your things sent up. Room number 317.

- Thank you. By the way, what time is breakfast?

- Any time between 7 and 10 in the dining-room. Or you could have it sent up to the room?
- Oh, that would be great. I'd prefer it in my room. Would you send it up at 8.50?
- Would you like a newspaper with your breakfast?
- M-m-m-m Yes. I'd like the "Financial Times", please.
- Certainly.

№2.

A.: Could you give me the name of a good hotel to stop at?

B.: I will make out a list of several hotels for you to choose from.

A.: How will I manage getting there?

B.: The taxi driver will take you to the different addresses.

A.: Is it necessary to reserve your hotel room?

B.: That depends on the season. At the rush tourist season you have to make your hotel reservations two or three months in advance.

№3.

Guest: I'm leaving today. Get my bill ready, please!

Reception clerk: Certainly. It will be ready in due time.

G.: When must I vacate the room?

R.C.: It must be vacated in two hour time.

G.: Please, will you send my mail to...

R.C.: OK. I'll write down the address.

G.: Thanks. And now could you direct me to the nearest bank? I want to change some foreign currency. I wonder, what's the rate of exchange?

№4.

Which Hotel to Stay At

Pavlov: Can you recommend a good hotel for me?

Mr. Hall: Well, yes. I think you can put up at the Bristol. It's a new modern and very comfortable hotel; telephone, hot and cold running water in every room; well-trained personnel.

Pavlov: Is it far from the centre of the city?

Mr. Hall: It's just some minutes away from the centre. Very close to the shops, cinemas and parks.

Pavlov: It must be a rather expensive hotel, I think.

Mr. Hall: It isn't cheap, of course.

№5.

I'd Like a Single Room

Rogov: Good afternoon! I'd like a single room with bath for a week or so.

Reception Clerk: Very well, sir. Have you made reservations?

Rogov: In a way, yes. I rang up my friend and he said he had booked accommodation with you.

Reception Clerk: Let me see. What is your name, please?

Rogov: My name is Rogov, Oleg Rogov.

Reception Clerk: I'm sorry, I didn't quite catch your name.

Would you mind spelling it or writing it down here in block letters?

Rogov: R-o-g-o-v, from Ukraine.

Reception Clerk: Thank you. Well, everything is all right. Will you register, please? Here is an arrival card.

№6.

Unfortunately We Are Full

Mr. Phillips: Good morning. I'd like a double room with bath.

Reception Clerk: I'm very sorry, but we are full. With so many delegates arriving now to take part in the international congress, accommodation must be scarce at any town hotel.

Mr. Phillips: What can you recommend?

Reception Clerk: Well, there is a small private guest-house just round the corner. You may try there. I'm very sorry, sir.

№7.

I'd Like to Have It by Tomorrow

Chambermaid: Did you ring, sir?

Pavlov: Yes, there's something wrong with the bath. It doesn't hold water. Then I have some laundry here. Will you please take it?

Chambermaid: Certainly, sir.

Pavlov: When can I have it back?

Chambermaid: Well, it depends on how many things you have got to wash. There are two shirts here, two pairs of socks. I think we can manage it by tomorrow morning.

Pavlov: That's all right. Tomorrow suits me.

Вправа 21. Висловіть згоду своєму другові. Скористайтеся зразком.

Model: -When a guest arrives at a hotel, he has to register first.

-That's right, (when) arriving at a hotel, he has to register.

1. When you leave the hotel, you must pay the hotel bill. 2. The guest must answer all the questions when he fills in the arrival form. 3. Please, leave the key with the desk-clerk when you go out. 4. When you travel in summer it is best to reserve rooms in advance. 5. When I arrived at the Ritz Hotel, I saw a long line at the reception clerk's desk. 6. When I returned from a walk, I found my suitcases and luggage labelled. 8. When I was boarding the plane, I found the key of my hotel room in my pocket.

Вправа 22. Висловіть згоду своєму другові. Скористайтеся зразком.

Model:- Guests should tell the desk-clerk the date when they plan to leave the hotel.- Yes, certainly, guests are requested (supposed, required) to tell the desk-clerk the date when they plan to leave the hotel.

1. The chambermaid must do the rooms every morning. 2. The duty of the hotel porter is to help the guests with their luggage. 3. Guests have to pay the bill when they sign out. 4. Returning to the hotel late at night, the guests should not make

much noise. 5. The guest must leave the key at the desk when going out. 6. When the plane is taking off, the passengers must fasten their seat belts. 7. When the flight is announced, the passengers must walk to the plane. 8. The stewardess keeps the passengers informed, helps them and serves with meals, sweets, cocktails, etc.

Вправа 23. Доповніть подані речення згідно з ситуацією.

1. You are a guest at a hotel. You want to be awakened at eight a.m. You ring up the desk-clerk and say... 2. You want some of your shirts to be washed. When the chambermaid comes, you say... 3. Leaving the hotel you ask the desk-clerk to have your bill ready for you. When you see the bill, you are surprised. It isn't what you expected. You say... 4. You arrive at the hotel in which you have reserved a room in advance (by e-mail). The reception clerk says your name tells him nothing. You say... 5. You are leaving the hotel and you want your luggage to be taken down. You ring for the desk-clerk and say... 6. You are flying to Edinburgh tomorrow where you will be spending a few days. They recommend you to stay at the Castle Hotel. Wishing to make a reservation you phone the manager and say...

Вправа 24. Висловіть свою незгоду з поданими твердженнями. Скористайтеся зразком.

Model:- There's a rule at hotels requiring that guests should pay in advance.

- No, I don't think that is correct (exact, logical, always true). Of course, a guest may pay in advance if he wants. But a guest may pay in a different way, say, per day, per week or when leaving the hotel, etc.

1. The porter is the person who keeps the rooms in order. 2. It isn't good to reserve a room by telegram. 3. The rates for those who stay at a hotel longer are higher than for those who stop for a night or two. 4. If the guest wants his breakfast in his room, the desk-clerk or manager will bring it to him. 5. Suites are usually the cheapest rooms in hotels. 6. When a national or international congress takes place in the town it is usually very easy to get hotel accommodation. 7. The hotels at seaside resorts are usually full in winter. 8. Guests of hotels cannot receive letters or post-cards. 9. TV sets and tape-recorders are usually found in every room of a hotel.

Вправа 25. Дайте відповіді на питання. Працюйте в парах.

1. Where do people usually stay when they arrive at a town in which they don't live? 2. Have you ever stayed at a hotel? 3. What hotel in your town would you recommend to your friend? 4. Why is it advisable to reserve rooms in advance? 5. In what ways do people usually reserve rooms in hotels? 6. What are guests required to do first when they arrive at a hotel? 7. What information is required from those who are checking in at a hotel? 8. What services does a guest get at a modern hotel? 9. Can meals be served in his room (at his wish)? 11. What rules for hotel guests do you know? 12. What are the duties of the reception clerk (desk-

clerk, chambermaid, bell-boy, porter)? 13. Who can give you all the information you need? 14. Where the keys from the rooms are kept? 15. What stalls can you find in the lobby?

Вправа 26. Визначте правильні та неправильні твердження.

1. Arriving at a hotel a visitor should register. 2. At a hotel a guest speaks to the director first. 3. Filling in the arrival card a visitor writes down some information about his/her family. 4. Going out of the hotel the guest should not leave his key with the bell-boy. 5. Checking out the visitor should pay for his stay at the hotel. 6. The porter is the person who keeps the rooms in order. 7. It isn't good to reserve a room by a telegram. 8. The rates for those who stay at a hotel longer are higher than for those who stop for a night or two. 9. If the guest wants his breakfast in his room the desk-clerk or manager will bring it to him. 10. Suites are usually the cheapest rooms in hotels. 11. When an international congress takes place in the town it is usually very easy to get hotel accommodation. 12. The hotels at the sea-side resorts are usually full in winter. 13. Guests of hotels cannot receive letters or post-cards. 14. A TV set and tape-recorder are usually found in every room of the hotels. 15. All the hotels run a special laundry service for their guests. 16. In the lobby you will usually find a chemist's. 17. When you come to the hotel you are given the key to your room at once. 18. There are no snack-bars and restaurants at the hotels. 19. Guests are required to warn the clerk in advance when leaving.

Вправа 27. Доповніть подані речення.

1. While travelling it is better... at a hotel. 2. When you come to the hotel you go to the ... to register. 3. After all ... are over you are given the... to your room. 4. ... is the main source of information. 5. ... who does your room will also make your bed. 6. A hotel worker who receives new guests and gives them accommodation is called... . 7. A hotel worker who stands by the door and helps visitors to get out of the car is called... . 8. Guests have to pay the bill when they... 10. When you leave the hotel you must pay...

Вправа 28. Доберіть антоніми до поданих слів.

light, big, expensive, single room, convenient, easy, to be full, at present, to arrive, to agree to check in.

Вправа 29. Розмістіть слова в правильному порядку. Перекладіть подані речення.

1. At, always, people, when, hotels, travelling, almost, stay. 2. In, the, thing, is, to, first, do, a, advance, book, room, to. 3. Reservation, must, on, you, arrival, confirm. 4. Will, then, clerk, the, to, in, and, fill, sign, you, form, a, give, registration. 5. By, in, hotels, ask, large, telephone, may, for, service, any, you. 6. In, the, chambermaid, the, rooms, keeps, who, the, person, is, order. 7. Their, the, porter, the, is, with, luggage, duty, hotel, the, of, help, guests, the. 8. Check out out,

to, guests, pay, when, bill, they, have, the.9. Arrival, the, answer, he, in, the, fills, all, when, guests, must, the, questions, the, form.10. Guests, all, run, the, a, for, laundry, hotels, special, service, their.

Вправа 30. Розділіть подані слова. Прочитайте та перекладіть утворені речення.

1. Ineedhotelnotfarfromthecentreofthetown.
2. Showmetheroom. Givemethekeyoftheroomplease.
3. Youmustleavethekeyatthedeskwhenyougoout.
4. Ishouldlikemybillreadyby8o'clockthisevening.
5. Havemyluggagebroughtdownplease.
6. Hereisyourkeyroom12firstfloorfront.
7. Yesthebellboywillshowyoutheway.
8. iveyourpassportforregistration.
9. Thenewspaperstallisoverthereinthelobby.

Вправа 31. Виберіть потрібне слова із дужок.

1. I have got ... (a reservation, a manager, a hotel).
2. Let the hotel ... know well in advance the day and time of your departure (room, key, manager).
3. The clerk says he can give me ... on the third floor (a confirmation, a porter, a room).
4. I ask the hotel ... to carry my luggage to the room (form, register, porter).
5. When travelling people almost always stay at the ... (laundry, luggage, hotel).

**V. ЕЛЕМЕНТИ РОЗМОВНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ
ТРИВОГА, ПЕРЕЖИВАННЯ/ DISTRESS**

What's the matter?	I'm worried.
What's wrong?	I am terribly worried.
What's the problem?	I am dreadfully worried.
Are you all right?	I have got a lot of worries.
Is anything the matter?	I have got a lot of problems.
Is anything wrong?	I have got a lot in my mind.
	I feel absolutely awful.
	I feel absolutely terrible.
	I feel very ill / sad / miserable / fed up, nervous, depressed, low.
	I do not feel happy.
	I am not at all well.
	I am in serious trouble.
	I am very anxious.
	I am desperate.
	I feel desperate.

ЗАСПОКОЄННЯ / REASSURANCE

Try to look on the bright side of things.

Cheer up.
Don't worry.
Don't let it get you down.
Have you seen the doctor? (illness)

**Вправа 32. Допоможіть своєму другові знайти вихід зі складної ситуації.
Скористайтеся зразком.**

EXAMPLE:

- **What's the matter?**
- **I am rather worried. I think I have lost my passport.**
- **Cheer up. If you can't find it, you can always apply for a new one.**

1 you think you have lost your keys; 2 you have got a very bad cold; 3 you are working fourteen hours a day for an exam; 4 you have lost your way and do not know how to get back to your hotel.

Вправа 33. Відтворіть поданий діалог і складіть свій власний.

- What's the matter?
- I feel terrible.
- What about?
- My exam.
- Oh! Is that all?
- I am very anxious.
- Do not worry about it. Try to look on the bright side of things.

СХВАЛЕННЯ / APPROVAL

Oh, what a good idea!

Good idea!

A very good idea!

Good!

Wonderful!

Excellent!

Splendid!

How wise of you!

I think that's wise.

Very wise of you.

Very sensible of you.

НЕСХВАЛЕННЯ / DISAPPROVAL

That's not a very good idea.

That's silly.

You shouldn't do that.

What for?

Whatever for?

Вправа 34. Висловіть своєму другові згоду чи незгоду з поданими твердженнями. Працюйте в парах.

1 I shall take the job; 2 we are going to get engaged; 3 I am going to resign; 4 we'll give up our jobs; 5 we'll open a night club; 6 I am going to go on a diet; 7 I am going to learn English, French and Japanese; 8 I am going to take up a new hobby; 9 I am going to take more exercises; 10 I am going to write to my parents; 11 I am going to pay the bill; 12 I am going to take my clothes to the laundry; 13 I am going

to do my homework;14 I am going to write a new book;15 I am going to telephone the Police;16 I am going to go back home.

Вправа 35. Відтворіть поданий діалог і складіть свій власний.

Wife: I feel terribly bored. I am going to take a job.

Husband: Good!

Wife: Then I can buy my own car.

Husband: Splendid!

Wife: And pay for my own clothes.

Husband: That's an excellent idea.

ВИСЛОВЛЕННЯ ТОЧКИ ЗОРУ, ДУМКИ/ OPINION

I really believe that...

I really think that...

I honestly feel that...

It's my opinion that...

In my opinion...

I maintain that...

AGREEMENT / ПІДТРИМКА ТОЧКИ ЗОРУ, ДУМКИ (Yes, ...)

I think so too.

I agree with you.

That's my opinion too.

I think you are right there.

That's very true.

PARTIAL AGREEMENT / ЧАСТКОВА ПІДТРИМКА (Well, yes...)

I see what you mean, but... .

I agree with you in a sense but... .

But on the other hand... .

That may be true, but... .

DISAGREEMENT/ НЕЗГОДА (No, ...) (Sorry, ...)

I do not quite agree (with you).

I do not think so.

I do not believe that.

That's not my opinion.

That's your opinion, not mine.

I do not think you are right (there).

Вправа 36. Висловіть свою власну думку на подані теми.

1 traffic in the centre of towns;2 women in politics and other professions;3 freedom of speech;4 Esperanto as a world language;5 space exploration;6 mercy killing; 7 a woman's place is in the home; 8 strikes should be made illegal; 9 education should be free for all; 10 children should be seen but not heard;11 young people have too much freedom; 12 sport is a waste of time; 12 television was a terrible invention.

Вправа 37. Відтворіть поданий діалог і складіть свій власний.

A and B are talking about tomorrow's world. A is a pessimist: she thinks the world is getting worse and worse every year. B is an optimist: he thinks it's getting better.

- A: Do you honestly believe the world's improving every year?
- B: Yes, I do. I think that Science is making us wiser.
- A: I do not think you are right there.
- B: I believe industry is making us wealthier.
- A: I do not believe that.
- B: And in my opinion Medicine is making us healthier.
- A: I agree with you in a sense, but we are all more miserable than ever, aren't we?
- B: I do not agree with you. I maintain that we are healthier, wealthier and wiser than we were a hundred years ago.
- A: That's your opinion, not mine.

ПРИПУЩЕННЯ / SUGGESTION

Let's... .

Why don't we...?

Why not...?

We might... .

We could... .

I suppose we might... .

I suppose we could... .

I suggest we... .

How about (+ -ing)

What about (+ -ing)

What shall we

Вправа 38. Висловіть припущення щодо запропонованих подій.

1 a party: when to have it; 2 where to have it; 3 who to invite; 4 what food to serve; 5 what kind of music to have.

Вправа 39. Зробіть власні припущення щодо запропонованих подій.

-What shall we buy for her birthday?

-

- What shall we do tonight?

-

- What shall we have for lunch?

-

- Where shall we go in summer?

-

- Where shall we leave our luggage?

-

- Where shall we park the car?

-

- Who shall we invite to the party?

-
- Who shall we write to?
-
- Who shall we ask for information?
-
- When shall we leave?
-
- When shall we return?
-
- When shall we get up?
-

Вправа 40. Відтворіть поданий діалог та складіть свій власний.

- Why do not we get ourselves a new car? The old one falling apart.
- Oh, what a good idea!
- What kind shall we get?
- We could look at an MG this time, if you liked.
- Yes, fine.
- When shall we go and look?
- Why not sometime next week?
- No, let's go on Saturday.
- OK
- Where shall we go?
- There's a car dealer round the road. How about going there?
- No, I do not like that place. Why do not we try the garage Martin recommended?
- Fine. We'll do that.

ПОРАДА / ADVICE

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Why don't you...? | I don't think you should... . |
| If I were you I'd... | You'd better not... . |
| I think you should... | I advise you not to... . |
| I think you'd better... | Don't... . |
| I advise you ... | You mustn't |

Вправа 41. Дайте пораду своєму другові.

1. I've got a bad headache. 2. I've got a terrible cold. 3. I've got an awful toothache. 4. I've failed all my exams. 5. I have lost my passport. 6. I have lost my wallet. 7. I have lost my umbrella. 8. I have lost my handbag. 9. I have lost my cheque book. 10. I do not feel at all well. 11. I do not know where to go to my holidays. 12. I do not know whether to take medicine.

Вправа 42. Порадьте своєму другові:

work harder; worry less; eat more; eat less; get married.

Вправа 43. Не радьте своєму другові:

go to bed so late; waste my time; spend so much money; be rude to a policeman.

ВПЕВНЕНІСТЬ / CERTAINTY НЕВПЕВНЕНІСТЬ / UNCERTAINTY

Yes, it is /No, it isn't.

I am not sure.

I am quite certain it is.

I am not quite sure.

I am absolutely sure it is.

I am not at all sure.

Yes, certainly.

Could be / might be.

No, certainly not.

I couldn't say.

Yes, it certainly is.

I am not certain.

No, it certainly isn't.

There is no doubt about.

Вправа 44. Дайте відповіді на подані питання, висловлюючи свою впевненість чи невпевненість.

1. Are boys cleverer than girls? 2. Is Chinese more widely spoken than English? 3. Are you generous? 4. Would you like me to visit the Moon one day? 5. Do you like me? 6. Is it going to rain? 7. Is it going to snow? 8. Is it going to be hot? 9. Is it expensive? 10. Is it dangerous? 11. Is this village near or far? 12. Is London bigger than New York? 13. Is Paris bigger than Milan? 14. Is Tokyo bigger than Rio? 15. Is sand lighter than water? 16. Is light faster than sound? 17. Is honey sweeter than sugar?

Вправа 45. Відтворіть поданий діалог.

Detective: Where were you last night at exactly 9.20 p.m.?

Bob: 9.20 p.m. I couldn't say. I can't remember.

Detective: Are you sure you can't remember?

Bob: Absolutely certain.

Detective: Were you in or out? Can you remember that?

Bob: I am not quite sure. I think I went out at about half past nine.

Detective: Did you see anyone coming into the block of flats?

Bob: No, I didn't.

Detective: Sure?

Bob: Quite sure.

Вправа 46. Дайте відповіді на подані питання, використовуючи впевненість чи невпевненість.

1. Hunger is the best remedy for any illness. 2. Wearing uniform at school promotes discipline. 3. Honey is as fattening as sugar. 4. Money is the last thing I need. 5. If person gets car-sick, he is also a poor sailor. 6. Any change is always good. 7. Jogging is good for everybody. 8. Will this bus take me to Trafalgar Square? 9. Are we going in the right direction? 10. Is this shop open on Sunday?

ОБІЦЯНКА / PROMISE

No, I won't.

Yes, I will

No, I won't. I promise you.

Yes, I will. I promise you.

No. I promise you I won't.

Yes, I promise you I will.

No, I promise not to.

Yes, I promise.

No, I assure you.

I assure you

Yes I do.

Sorry I can't promise that.

Sorry, I won't promise that.

Вправа 47. Дайте обіцянку.

1. You won't be long will you? 2. You won't be late will you? 3. You won't go away will you? 4. You won't tell anyone will you? 5. You will help me, won't you? 6. You will let me, won't you? 7. You will come, won't you? 8. Do you promise not to tell anyone? 9. Do you promise not to go away? 10. Do you promise to help me? 11. Do you promise to let me know?

Вправа 48. Хтось вас про щось просить... Пообіцяйте виконати прохання.

1. Not to forget to switch off the lights. 2. Not to leave the front door open. 3. To pay back the money you borrowed. 4. To promise to tell the truth.

Вправа 49. Відтворіть поданий діалог.

-Tom! You promised to cut the lawn. You won't forget, will you?

-No, I won't. I promise.

-And you will repair the television, won't you?

-OK.

-Do you promise?

-Of course.

-And Tom, you will help Johnny with his home work, won't you?

-We'll see. I will if I can but I won't promise.

-But you will promise not to be late for dinner tonight, won't you?

-Yes, but only if you ask me nicely.

-Tom, darling. You will try not to be late for dinner tonight, won't you, please?

-OK. I promise.

НЕЗНАННЯ / IGNORANCE

Sorry, I don't know.

I am very sorry I really don't know.

I must confess I don't know.

I can't tell you. He / she / they may know.

I couldn't tell you. Why don't you ask that policeman?

I couldn't say. He / she / they will know.

I am awfully sorry I have no idea.

I have not the slightest idea. You may ask someone else.

I am afraid I haven't a clue. Ask him or her.

I can't help you there.

I haven't the foggiest.

Вправа 50. Що ви скажете, якщо не знаєте відповіді на питання?

1. What's his/her name? 2. How old is he/she? 3. Where does he/she live? 4. Where does he/she come from? 5. Is he/she English? 6. Is he/she a policeman? 7. Is he/she an architect? 8. Is he/she a teacher. 9. Do you know where the library is? 10. Do you know where Room 15 is? 11. Do you know where the canteen is? 12. Do you know where the hotel is? 13. What time is it? 14. Is this the way to the

hotel?15. At what time does the train leave?16. At what time does the plane leave?17. At what time does the boat leave? 18. At what time does the play start? 19. At what time does the film start? 20. At what time does the show start?

Exercise 13. Practise with someone asking questions and admitting ignorance about:

Example: - **What's the population of France?**
- **Sorry, I have not the slightest idea. Ask Tom. He'll know.**

1. The population of Great Britain.
2. The distance to Mars.
3. The distance to Moon.
4. The price of gold.
5. The price of silver.
6. The distance round the world.
7. The largest city in Africa.

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following dialogues:

Child: Mum, what's eleven times twelve?

Mother: I do not know, dear. Ask your father. He'll know.

Child: Dad, do you know what eleven times twelve is?

Father: Eleven times twelve? Haven't a clue. Ask your sister. She may know.

Child: Sue, what's eleven times twelve?

Sue: Eleven times twelve? Sorry, I haven't the foggiest. Work it out.

Child: How do you work it out?

Sue: Don't know. Ssh! Can't you see. I am doing my homework.

CONTRADICTION / DENIAL

I didn't.

I never said that.

I didn't say that.

I never said anything of the sort.

That's not what I said.

That's not right.

I am sorry to contradict you, but I didn't say that.

I am sorry but I don't think I did.

I am sorry that's not exactly what I said.

With respect that's not quite what I said.

I deny having said that.

I do not remember saying that.

Did I really say that?

What I said was... .

Exercise 15. Deny having said something:

1. You said that he liked tennis.
2. You said that he liked chess.

3. You said that she liked cricket.
4. You said that he played football.
5. You said that he was a writer.
6. You said that he was a pianist.
7. You said that he was an engineer.
8. You said that she was an architect.
9. You said that they were rich.
10. You said that they were generous.
11. You said that they were clever.
12. You said that they were Ukrainian.
13. You said that wars were necessary.
14. You said that television was educational.
15. You said that smoking was not harmful.

Exercise 16. Someone tells you that you said... . Contradict / Deny it:

1. A woman's place was in the home.
2. Girls were easier to bring up than the boys.
3. Every industry should be nationalized.
4. Travelling was dull.
5. English was an easy language to learn.

Exercise 17. Dramatize the following dialogue:

Barrister: You told the Court that you were the friend of the defendant's.

Witness: I am sorry, that's not exactly what I said.

Barrister: What exactly did you say, then?

Witness: I said we'd been neighbours for many years.

Barrister: But you said you knew him very well.

Witness: No, that's not quite right. I said I knew him well by sight.

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3. Fluent English — образовательный проект <http://www.fluent-english.ru/>.
4. Native English. Изучение английского языка <http://www.native-english.ru/>.
5. School English: газета для изучающих английский язык <http://www.schoolenglish.ru/>.
6. Английский клуб <http://www.englishclub.narod.ru/>.
7. Английский язык.ru — все для изучающих английский язык <http://www.english.language.ru/>.
8. Английский язык на Home English.ru <http://www.homeenglish.ru/>
9. <http://www.websib.ru/noos/english/>.
10. Выучи английский язык самостоятельно <http://www.learn-english.ru/>.
11. Грамматика английского языка <http://www.mystudy.ru/>.
12. Курсы английского языка для самостоятельного изучения: компьютерные программы <http://www.english4.ru/> .
13. Exams.ru: все о международных экзаменах по иностранным языкам <http://www.exams.ru>.
14. Linguistic.ru — все о языках, лингвистике, переводе <http://www.linguistic.ru/> .
15. Uz-Translations: мультязыковой портал <http://uztranslations.net.ru/>.
16. Изучение языков в Интернете <http://www.languages-study.com/>.