

**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

**Новоушицький коледж  
Подільського державного аграрно-технічного університету**

***Завдання з методичними рекомендаціями по самостійній  
роботі студентів з дисципліни «Іноземна мова  
за професійним  
спрямуванням»  
(для студентів II, III курсів)***



***СПЕЦІАЛЬНІСТЬ: 275 «Транспортні технології».***

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Навчальний посібник розрахований на вивчення англійської мови і має професійно-орієнтований характер. Завдання навчального видання визначається комунікативними та пізнавальними потребами майбутніх фахівців. Мета посібника — підготувати студентів до самостійного читання спеціальної літератури англійською мовою, а також удосконалити навички мовлення в ситуаціях професійного спілкування.

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## **Preface**

### **Передмова**

Сьогодні, в умовах глобалізації світової економіки і вступу України до Світової організації торгівлі, роль іноземної мови зростає. Знання іноземної мови – це шлях до того, щоб стати конкурентоспроможним, почуватися впевнено під час ділових зустрічей і переговорів, це додаткова можливість зробити успішну кар'єру.

Практичне оволодіння іноземною мовою є життєвою необхідністю для майбутнього спеціаліста і значною мірою визначає його особистісний та фаховий рівень. Посібник з англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням для студентів вищих навчальних закладів I-II рівнів акредитації, які навчаються за спеціальністю 275 «Транспортні технології» має на меті допомогти студентам оволодіти фаховою термінологією англійської мови в даній галузі, набути навичок перекладу та реферування наукової літератури за фахом, сформувати навички практичного оволодіння іноземною мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності

# **Unit I.**

## **Lingual course. Linguistic Studies.**

### **Theme 1. My days off.**

#### **I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.**

1. day off — вихідний день
2. to listen [lɪsn] to music — слухати музику
3. to discuss [dɪs'kʌs] — обговорювати
4. to spend time — проводити час
5. to be out of town/to go to the country ['kʌntri] — бути за містом/їхати за місто
6. place [pleɪs] — місце
7. to have a rest — відпочивати
8. to lie [laɪ] in the sun — засмагати
9. to play games [pleɪ geɪmz] — грати в ігри
10. to come to smb's place — приходити до когось
11. to make plans — планувати
12. hobby [ˈhɒbi] — захоплення
13. to receive guests [ɡests] — приймати гостей
14. to go for a walk — йти на прогулянку
15. to enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] — насолоджуватися

#### **II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **DAY OFF**

Most people in our country work five days a week but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday.

I like this day very much. You needn't hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week's work. On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to music.

As soon as I get up I air the room, make my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up. Two more hours for getting ready with my homework, and I am free.

I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We may go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Garden. There were many beds of spring flowers there: red, yellow and blue. People in light clothes were walking along the paths. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river and have a rest. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim. In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink. Skating is my favourite kind of sport, but I like to ski too.

When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema. We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films we've seen.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for tomorrow, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my days off very much.

### **III. Дайте відповідь на запитання.**

#### **QUESTIONS**

1. Which day of the week do you like best and why?
2. What time do you get up on Sunday?
3. How do you usually spend your days off?
4. How did you spend your last Sunday?
5. Do you often go to the country on your days off?
6. What are the best places around your city?
7. Do you go in for sports on Sunday?
8. Do you often go to see your friends?
9. With whom do you like to spend your days off?
10. Do you sometimes go to the theatre on Sundays?
11. How do you usually spend the evenings on your days off?
12. Do you sometimes receive guests on Sundays?
13. How do you plan to spend your next Sunday?

### **III. Use topical vocabulary and speak about your last day off.**

#### **Theme 2. My visit to the library.**

#### **I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

##### **AT THE LIBRARY**

Books have always played an important role in the cultural life of any society. They broaden our outlook, develop our taste, give us useful information. At the same time books are the source of knowledge, means of self-education.

Libraries are necessary for people. We need a lot of information, but we can't buy all the books we want to read. That's why we take books from libraries.

There are different kinds of libraries: public, children's, school's, technical and home. The largest libraries in the world are the Lenin Library in Moscow, which has 30 million of books; Library of the British Museum, it has 7 million of books; and; the Library of the National Congress in Washington, it has 35 million of books.

I usually go to our school library. I know that library has its own order. Our library is rich in literature. You can see novels, poems, fairy tales, plays and stories. You can also find different textbooks, books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases for senior pupils of our school and picture-books for juniors.

Our library has a reading-room where the pupils and teachers can work with books. You can find magazines and newspapers too. Our librarian has reader's cards on her table. She always gives books home and readers should bring them back in time. She recommends, helps, and prompts what book to read. Pupils can choose interesting books to their tastes: fiction, adventure or detective stories, biographies, novels, memoirs, science fiction etc.

On the wall of the library you can see reader's rules, which our children know very well, portraits of writers. Pupils also know how the catalogue is used. At our library you have a chance to see interesting useful exhibitions of new books on different subjects. Every day you can see a lot of people at our library. I have a library at home too, because all the family is fond of reading.

## II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

### Questions

1. What kinds of libraries do you know?
2. Do you often go to the library?
3. Which are the largest libraries in the world?
4. Why do people go to the library?
5. Have you a library at home?
6. Who is your favourite writer?
7. What books can you see on the shelves library?
8. Who gives you books at the library?
9. Do you know the reader's rules?
10. Which books do you prefer to read?

## III. Використовуючи дані слова та словосполучення складіть діалог.

### VOCABULARY

1. tale [teɪl] — розповідь, повість
2. fairy-tale ['feəriːteɪl] — казка
3. fable [feɪbl] — байка
4. adventurous [əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs] — пригодницький
5. thrilling ['θrɪlɪŋ] — хвилюючий, захопливий
6. fascinating ['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ] — чарівний; принадний
7. amusing [ə'mju:zɪŋ] — забавний, цікавий
8. to taste [teɪst] — пробувати на смак; куштувати
9. to swallow ['swɒləu] — ковтати, проковтувати
10. to chew [tʃu:] — пережовувати
11. to digest [dɪ'dʒest] — засвоювати, сприймати
12. to dip into — занурюватися; поверхово, неуважно переглядати

## III. Tell about your favourite book using the following words, word-combinations, questions and sentences.

- The plot, the beginning of the plot, the development of the plot, the action, the climax, leading (main) characters, positive characters, negative characters.

1. What's the title of the book?
2. What sort of story is it? (Detective, romance, adventure, horror, biography etc.)
3. Who are the main characters?
4. What's it about?
5. What happens in the end?
6. Did you enjoy it?
7. Do you recommend it?

- This book is interesting both for young and old. It is a book you can spend hours with.

This book is worth reading.

I can whole-heartedly recommend this book to you. The language of this book is expressive and vivid. This book is written in a simple manner.

The characters are well-drawn, true-to-life.

This book contains a lot of interesting information.

I am sure you will benefit by reading this book.

This book is well illustrated. Such a book is to my taste (in my line).

#### **IV. Make your own list of best books to read and speak about your choice.**

### **Тема 3. My motherland.**

#### **I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE**

Ukraine's area is 603,700 square kilometers: from North to South is 893 km, from West to East — 1316 km. It's larger than France (544 ths sq. km), Spain (505 ths sq. km), Sweden (450 ths sq. km), Germany (356,3 ths sq. km), Poland (312,7 ths sq. km).

Ukraine has inland and marine borders of 7590 km. The inland border passes for 5631 km and consists of three areas: Western, Eastern, and Northern. The length of marine border is 1959 km. Ukraine borders on Russian Federation (inland border of 2063 km), Belarus (975 km), Poland (542,5 km), Slovakia (98 km), Hungary (135 km), Romania (608 km) and Moldova (1194 km).

Ukraine is mainly a vast plain with no natural boundaries except the Carpathian Mountains in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Dnipro River with its many tributaries unifies central Ukraine economically, connecting the Baltic coast countries with the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The mouth of the Danube River provides an outlet for Ukrainian trade to the Balkans, Austria, and Germany.

Central and Southern Ukraine are primarily steppes with fertile black soils exceptionally well-suited for grain farming. In the east there is the industrial heartland known as the Greater Donbas, or Donetsk Basin containing large mineral deposits.

Northern and Western Ukraine' are hilly, forested areas with many picturesque mountain resorts. There are two mountain ranges — the Carpathians on the western border, where winter sports centres are very popular, and the Crimean range in the south, which divides the Crimean peninsula. The Crimea is a favourite destination not only for Ukrainian tourists, but also for citizens of other states of the former Soviet Union, as well as Eastern and Western Europe.

#### **II. Вивчіть слова до теми.**

#### **VOCABULARY**

1. ths (скоп. thousand) — тисяча
2. plain [plem] — рівнина
3. tributary ['tribjut(ə)rɪ] — притока
4. to unify ['juːnɪfaɪ] — об'єднувати
5. mouth [mauθ] — гирло (річки)
6. outlet ['nʊtlet] — вихід
7. heartland ['heutlənd] — важливий район
8. mineral deposits [dɪ'pɒzɪts] — поклади корисних копалин
9. range [reɪndʒ] — пасмо (гір)

#### **III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

#### **QUESTIONS**

1. What is the area of Ukraine?
2. Where is Ukraine situated?
3. How many mountain ranges are there in Ukraine?
4. Where are the large mineral deposits?
5. Why is the Crimea a favourite destination for many people?



## **Theme 4. The Ukrainian language**

### **I. Прочитайте текст, перекладіть письмово 1-2 абзаци.**

#### **LANGUAGE**

The Ukrainian language is classified, along with Russian and Belorussian, as a Slavic language. Several hypotheses exist about the origin of the Ukrainian language.

Phonetic, grammatical, and lexical characteristics of the Ukrainian language are already become apparent in literature from the XII century. The evolution of the language can be traced from the early texts, such as the Gospel of Kamianiets-Strumilov (1411), written in Old Ukrainian, or the Peresopnytsky Gospel (1556—1561), where a more developed, lively language was used (Middle Ukrainian), to Modern Ukrainian, first used in literature by Ivan Kotliarevsky in the 1700s.

Due to historical conditions it was difficult for the Ukrainian language to develop. Ukraine was invaded by neighbouring states for ages. From 1362 Ukraine was under Lithuania; later under Poland, Austria-Hungary and, most recently, under Russia — for over 300 years. Language and culture were stifled; the population little by little denationalized.

Now that Ukraine is independent, Ukrainian language, traditions, and culture are being revived. Ukrainian is the official state language; it is being studied and is the subject of academic research.

### **II. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.**

#### **VOCABULARY**

1. along [ə'ləŋ] with — поряд із
2. to become apparent [ə'pær(ə)nt] — виявлятися
3. to trace [treis] — простежувати
4. Gospel ['gɒsp(ə)l] — Євангеліє
5. to invade [in'veɪd] — вторгтися
6. to stifle ['staɪfl] — душити, пригноблювати
7. to revive [rɪ'vaɪv] — відроджувати, відновлювати

### **III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

#### **QUESTIONS**

1. How is the Ukrainian language classified?
2. How can we trace the evolution of the Ukrainian language?
3. Why was it difficult for the Ukrainian language to develop?
4. What is the situation with the Ukrainian language in Ukraine now?

## **Theme 5. From the history of my town.**

### **I. Перекладіть письмово наступні висловлювання.**

#### **HOW TO SPEAK ABOUT YOUR NATIVE TOWN**

It's quite cheap to live here, although in certain parts of town the accommodation is really very expensive. Everyday things in the shop are very cheap compared with England, although clothes can cost a lot.

There are so many cars and lorries. The railways system is not very extensive so everything has to go by car. The town is a very interesting place to visit, although I wouldn't call the buildings

beautiful. But the place is quite fascinating and well worth spending a day on. And then there are some wonderful churches and mosques.

The town is quite small, about one hundred thousand people; the town centre is very compact, although the suburbs stretch for about five kilometres in each direction.

It rains all the time, it's quite famous for that. Even in the middle summer you are never certain that the sun will shine all day, so difficult to make plans for any outdoor activities.

**II. 1. Work in pairs. Say what features and facilities your town has got and hasn't got.**

**2. What are advantages and disadvantages of living in your town ?**

**3. Describe your town.**

1. to be born [bo:n] – народитися
2. I live [liv] – Я живу
3. I like [laik] / love [– Я люблю , мені подобається
4. very much – дуже (*любити*)
5. famous ['feiməs] – знаменитий, відомий
6. to be famous for – славитися чим-небудь
7. to be founded ['faundid] – бути заснованим
8. to be situated ['sitjueitid] – бути розташованим
9. population [ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn] – населення
10. medical ['medikəl] – медичний
11. art school – художня школа
12. place [pleɪs] – місце
13. palace ['pælɪs] – палац
14. culture [ˈkʌltʃə] – культура
15. the Palace of Culture – палац культури
16. square [skweɪ] – площа
17. beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪfʊl] – гарний, прекрасний
18. monument ['mɒnjumənt] – пам'ятник, монумент
19. *You / We* can see [ si:] – *Ви* можете / *Ми* можемо побачити
20. entertainment [ˌentəˈteɪnmənt] – розвага; атракціон
21. church [tʃɜ:tʃ] - церква
22. monastery ['mɒnəstri] – монастир
23. tourist ['tuərɪst] – турист
24. accommodation [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n] — помешкання, житло, стіл і нічліг
25. fascinating ['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ] — чарівний
26. to be worth [wə:θ] — бути вартим
27. mosque [mɒsk] — мечеть
28. suburb ['sʌbə:b] — передмістя; околиця

## **Theme 6. Geographical position and climate of Great Britain**

**I. Прочитайте текст. Випишіть з тексту числівники, напишіть їх прописом.**

### **BRITAIN, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

The United Kingdom (or Great Britain) is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 44 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland (on the island of Great Britain) and Northern Ireland (on the island of Ireland). Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London.

Britain has been many centuries in the making. The Romans conquered most of Britain, but were unable to subdue the fiercely independent tribes in the west and for north. Further waves of invaders followed: Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings, and Normans. All these contributed to the mixture we call English. For many centuries this country was known simply as England. To the west and north, Wales and Scotland fought for their independence so passionately that it took hundreds of years to bring them under English domination.

Since the eighteenth century Britain has included England, Wales and Scotland. Further west was England's oldest colony, Ireland. The Irish won independence for the greater part of their country in 1921, but Northern Ireland was divided from the rest and retained as part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The mixture of peoples in Britain must not be overlooked. It is as inaccurate to refer to the British as English as it was to refer to a citizen of the former Soviet Union as a Russian. But this mistake is made all over the world and we have to accept the fact that when most other people talk about the English or the Russians they really mean British or citizens of the former Soviet Union.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest — east, centre, and south-east — is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence on the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80% of the population is urban.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, Head of the State is Queen. In practice, Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

## II. Вивчіть нові слова до теми.

### VOCABULARY

1. to be situated ['sɪtʃuətɪd] — бути розташованим
2. to consist [kən'sɪst] — складатися
3. respectively [rɪs'pektɪv] — відповідно
4. to separate ['sepəreɪt] — відокремлювати, відділяти, роз'єднувати
5. surface ['sə:fɪs] — поверхня, ландшафт
6. mountainous ['maʊntɪnəs] — гористий, гірський
7. valley ['væli] — долина, низина
8. machinery [mə'ʃɪ:nəri] — машини; устаткування; механізми
9. Head of State ['hed əv 'steɪt] — глава держави
10. in practice ['præktɪs] — на практиці, насправді, фактично
11. to reign [reɪn] — царювати; панувати
12. to rule [ru:l] — правити, управляти, керувати
13. to elect [ɪ'lekt] — вибирати; обирати
14. government ['gʌvnmənt] — уряд
15. at the head — на чолі
16. chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] — палата (парламенту)

## III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

### QUESTIONS

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?
2. What countries is the UK made up of? What are their capitals?
3. What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. The surface of the British Isles varies very much, doesn't it?
5. How is the north of Scotland called? How is the south of Scotland called?
6. What's the highest mountain in Scotland?
7. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain ?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
9. Is the UK a large country?
10. What's the UK's population?
11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
12. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean ?

## Theme 7. Cultural life of G.B.

### I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

#### VOCABULARY

1. from all walks of life — усіх прошарків суспільства
2. outdoor pursuits [praʊ'sju:ts] — заняття на свіжому повітрі
3. to nourish ['naʃ] — плекати (надію тощо)
4. self-reliance [rɪ'laɪəns] — упевненість у своїх силах
5. multipurpose [ˌmʌltɪ'pʊrəs] — багатоцільовий, універсальний
6. to provide [praʊ'vaɪd] — надавати, забезпечувати
7. sailing ['seɪlɪŋ] — вітрильний спорт
8. mutual support ['mju:tʃuəl sə'pɔ:t] — взаємна підтримка
9. adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs] — повний пригод

## II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

### LIFE OF YOUTH IN BRITAIN

Young people from all walks of life are united according to their interests by the established youth organizations in Britain. These organizations develop because of the contribution of both full-time and part-time youth workers and a great number of volunteers.

Outdoor pursuits involve anything from pony trekking to rock-climbing or canoeing and help young people go out from the confines of their home or their environment. Such pursuits nourish a spirit of self-reliance and help realize the importance of teamwork under a good leadership. All the major youth organizations hold outdoor pursuits either by organizing special residential courses or by sending their members to take part in established courses or seminars in other cities and countries.

Local authorities and a number of multipurpose youth organizations provide the place for such activities as canoeing, sailing, rock-climbing, map reading, orienteering and cooking for survival; all of them encourage initiative and self-discipline.

Young people participate in "expedition courses" lasting 8, 12 or 20 days and involving adventurous journeys by land or sea. There are also "specialist courses" for young people aged 17 and over to become involved in work with such groups as the homeless, the elderly and the disabled.

## III. Дайте відповіді на питання.

### QUESTIONS

1. What organizations in Britain unite young people according to their interests?
2. What do outdoor pursuits involve?
3. What do local authorities and a number of multipurpose youth organizations provide?
4. What organizations are among providers of outdoor places?
5. What do you know about the Outward-Bound Trust?
6. How many centres does it have?
7. Where are these centres situated?

## Theme 8. Greetings and Saying Goodbye.

### I. Ознайомтеся з найпоширенішими вітаннями в іноземній мові.

#### 1. Вітання (Greetings)

В англomовних країнах найбільше «нейтральними» **привітаннями**, які вживаються при **звертанні** як до добре знайомих, так і до мало знайомих людей, є: **"Good morning!"** («Добрий ранок» - до 12:00),

**"Good afternoon!"** («Добрий день» - з 12:00 до 17:00) і

**"Good evening!"** («Добрий вечір» - до 20:00).

Відповіді на ці вітання є тими ж самими.

Найбільш формальною фразою, яка використовується під час представлення людей один одному, є фраза: **"How do you do?"**. Відповідь має бути така ж сама. Часто вживається фраза **Pleased (або glad) to meet you.** - **Pleased (або glad) to meet you too.** (Радий познайомитися з Вами. - Я теж»). Часто використовується фраза: **"(It's) nice to meet you"**.

Найменш формальними вітаннями є **"Hello!"** («Здрастуй!») і **"Hi!"** («Привіт!»), які в Америці часто вживаються при звертанні до незнайомих й ледь знайомих людей. Запитати людину про те, як у нього справи, можна в такий спосіб: **"How are you?"** або **"How are you getting on?"**. Відповіді на ці питання можуть бути такими: **"(I'm) all right.**

Thank you" («Добре. Дякую Вам»), "(I'm) fine. Thanks" («Прекрасно. Спасибі»; "So-so" («Так собі»).

## 2. Прощання (Saying Goodbye)

Найнейтральніше прощання: "Goodbye" («До побачення»); При прощанні з добре знайомими людьми можна сказати: "Bye-Bye" («Пока») і "So long" («Усього»). Часто при прощанні також **говорять**: "See you later" («Побачимось»);, "See you tomorrow" («До завтра») і т.п.

## 3. Подяки й відповіді на них (Thanks and Possible Answers)

Найпоширенішими фразами, що **служать** для **вираження** подяки, є; "Thank you very much" («Дуже Вам вдячний»), "Thank you" («Дякую Вам») і "Thanks" («Спасибі»).

Відповіді на слова подяки можуть бути такими: "Not at all" («Немає за що. Будь ласка»), "My pleasure", "Anytime", "You are welcome" («Будь ласка» — **амер**), "Don't mention it" («Немає за що» ), "It's nothing" («Дрібниці» ).

Слід зазначити, що слову «будь ласка» в англійській мові відповідає кілька різних слів:

A. **Please** give me the letter. A. Дайте мені, будь ласка, листа.

B. **Here you are.** B. Будь ласка (**от** візьміть).

A. Thanks. A. Спасибі.

B. **Not at all.** B. Будь ласка (Немає за що).

## 4. Форми звертання (Forms of Address)

Звертання до **чоловіка**: Mister (Mr) Johnson, Mr Sage.

заміжньої жінки: Mistress (Mrs) Joseph, Mrs Green.

незаміжньої дівчини: Miss Lee, Miss White

жінки незалежно від її статусу: Miss Lee, Miss White (вимовляється як [miz]). людини, що має **вчений** ступінь:

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.),

Doctor of Law (LL.LX),

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) і т.п.): Doctor (Dr) Sage, Dr White.

**клієнтові** в ресторані, **магазині** й

т. п. (часто так **звертаються** навіть

до незнайомої людини): sir (до чоловіка), madam(**ma'am**) (до жінки), аудиторії на

зборах, конференції й т.п. Ladies and Gentlemen.

## 5. Питання про професію (посаду) та ім'я людини

Питання, що починаються з питального слова **Who**, **ставляться** до **імені** (прізвища) людини, **ступеня** його **споріднення**, **посади** й т.п.

Who is she? She is Mrs Baker.

Who is he? He is my brother.

**Питання подібного типу до другої особи** (Who are you?), звучить не зовсім чужою. Тому якщо в аеропорту, на вокзалі або на **прийомі** Вас лясне по **плечу** незнайома Вам людина, питання про те, хто він, краще задати в **більш** ввічливій формі:

I am sorry... Do I know you? **Перепрошую...** Ми знайомі?

**Питання про посаду або професію людини можна конкретизувати:**

What does he do? Чим він **займається**?

He is the CEO of a large corporation Він **виконавчий** директор великої корпорації. (chief executive officer)

What is your occupation? Чим Ви **займаєтесь** (яка у Вас професія)?

I'm a businessman. Я бізнесмен.

**Питання про ім'я (прізвище) людини також можна задати в більш конкретній формі:**

What is your name (first Name, surname?) Як Вас **кличуть** (Яке у Вас ім'я, прізвище)?

Українські слова «ім'я», «прізвище», «по батькові» мають в англійській мові наступні еквіваленти:

ім'я — name, first name, given name; прізвище — surname, family name, last name; по батькові — middle name, patronymic.

### Питання про місце роботи й місце проживання **людини**

Питання типу: Where are you from?, Where is he from? і т.п., що починаються з питального слова Where, **ставляться** до місця проживання **людини** (країни, міста, **штату** й т.д.) або до місця його роботи (компанії, організації). Наприклад:

Where are you from? **I'm** from Ukraine.

Where is she from? **She's** from Kiev.

Where is he from? **He's** from TST Systems.

Для **того** щоб було більш зрозуміло, про що мова йде, питання можна конкретизувати

What company are you from? **I'm** from Continental Equipment.

What country (town, state) are you from? **I'm** from the USA.

Питання про місце роботи **людини** краще сформулювати в такий спосіб

What company do you work for? **I'm** with TST Systems.

### II. **Познайомтеся з візитною карткою й дайте відповіді на наступні питання:**

CONTINENTAL EQUIPMENT John G.Smith Financial Director
9 North Road, Brighton, BN1 5JF, England Phone: (0273) 543359 Fax: (0273) 559364

Whose card is this?

Who is he?

What company is he from?

What city is he from?

What is his telephone number?

What is the address of his company?

### III. **Якими повинні** бути Ваші відповіді на наступні, звернені до Вас репліки:

How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

Good afternoon!

Good morning!

Goodbye!

Hi!

### IV. У Вас **призначена** ділова зустріч із представником іноземної компанії. Як Ви будете **вітати**, якщо зустріч призначена на:

а) 9 a.m.;

б) 7 p.m.;

в) 4.30 p.m.;

г) 10.15 a.m.



## **V. Перекладіть речення на англійську:**

1. Дозвольте представити вам моїх співробітників.
2. Він фінансовий директор великої германської корпорації.
3. Дозвольте представити Вам містера Спенсера, нашого іноземного партнера.
4. До речі, мій автомобіль у вашому розпорядженні.
5. По-перше, ми повинні обговорити деталі контракту.
6. Хто ви за професією? –Я працюю менеджером по продажу в компанії “Світоч”.

## **VI. Складіть речення з даних слів:**

1. Will, us, it, half, take, an hour, there, get, to.
2. At, have, I, secretary, an appointment, with, 10 a.m., your.
3. Agreement, we, yesterday, will, future, our, discuss.
4. Equipment, improved, we, the performance, have, our, of.
5. To deal, you, have, will, manager, our, with, sales.

## **Theme 9. Table manners.**

### **I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **When invited to an American home...**

Here are a few tips to help you know how to behave at an American dinner. First of all, you should always arrive on time. Even 15 minutes late is impolite! If you are going to be late, call your host or hostess ahead of time. It is always nice to bring your host or hostess something such as flowers, but it is not necessary.

When in the dining room, don't take a seat until host or hostess shows you where to seat. Unfold the napkin that is beside your plate, and put it on your lap. Bowls of food are usually passed from person to person around the table. People serve themselves.

Before eating, someone may say grace, or prayers. During grace you should bow your head and remain silent. You can start eating when the host or hostess does. In America it is considered rude to begin eating before everyone has been served. Take part in conversation, but don't talk with your mouth full. If someone asks you a question while your mouth is full, finish chewing before you answer the question.

Do not reach in front of someone for a dish, the salt, or the pepper. Simply say, “ Please pass the salt.”

Always compliment the cook by saying, “The meal is delicious/ wonderful!” When dinner is over, help clear the dishes off the table. When you are leaving, thank your host or hostess by saying, “Thank you for a nice evening. I enjoyed it very much.” Americans often send a thank-you note afterwards.

### **II. Are these statements true or false?**

- 1) Punctuality is not important in the United States.
- 2) You can sit anywhere you'd like at the dinner table.
- 3) You can start eating when your host or hostess does.
- 4) You should be quiet during grace.
- 5) You should help clear the dishes off the table.
- 6) If you want salt or pepper, you should reach quietly for it, even it is in front of someone else.
- 7) You should unfold your napkin and put it in your lap.
- 8) It's nice to compliment the cook.
- 9) It's okay to talk with your mouth full.
- 10) When you are leaving, you should thank the host and hostess.

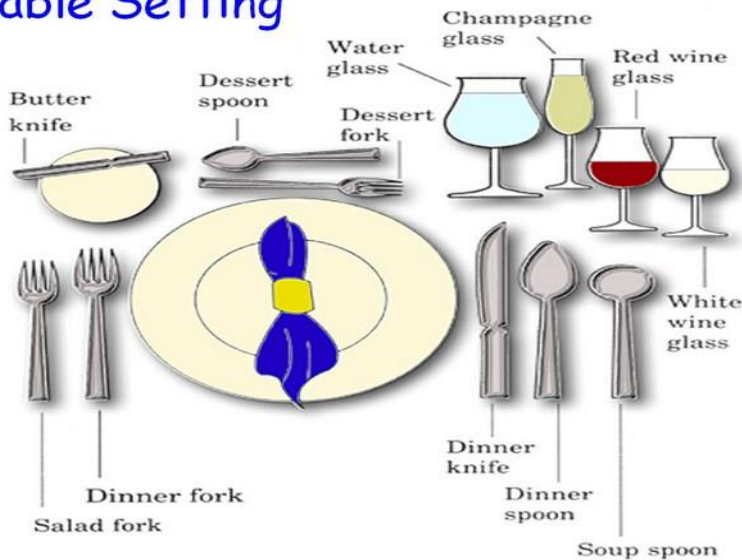


### III. Can you answer these questions?

- 1) Why is punctuality very important in the USA?
- 2) When can you take a seat at the table?
- 3) How should you behave during grace?
- 4) When can you start eating?
- 5) How should you behave during the conversation?
- 6) What should you say when you are leaving?
- 7) What do Americans send afterwards?

### IV. Розгляньте малюнок, запам'ятайте як правильно накривати на стіл.

#### Table Setting



#### Word list

1. Salad fork..... виделка для холодних закусок
2. Diner fork ..... виделка для основної страви( м'яса, салатів)
3. Dinner knife ..... столовий ніж
4. Soup spoon ..... ложка для першої страви
5. Dinner spoon (teaspoon) ..... чайна ложка
6. Butter knife ..... ніж для масла
7. Dessert fork..... десертна виделка
8. Dessert spoon..... десертна ложка
9. Red wine glass..... бокал для червоного вина
10. White wine glass ..... бокал для білого вина
12. Champagne glass ..... бокал для шампанського
12. Water glass ..... стакан для води
13. Plate ..... тарілка
14. Napkin ..... серветка

### Theme 10. At the Restaurant

#### I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

##### At the Restaurant

We have a very old family tradition: once a month we pay a visit to the restaurant for a family dinner. It is a great chance to spend the evening out of our usual setting. What is more, it

is a good chance to have fun and get away from the routine we get tired of and enjoy some time with the family.

A week before that day we choose the restaurant. It is extremely necessary to reserve a table in advance as the place may be overcrowded at the weekend. We mostly book a table for four: my parents, me and my sister.

The tastes differ in our family. So every time we tend to try a new place or a new type of cuisine. We've already visited Indian, Italian, French, Thai, Chinese, Japanese and many other restaurants. The tendency now is that Japanese cuisine is the most popular for the sushi. But my family and I prefer Indian or Indonesian food.

My sister is a vegetarian so we usually look for a place where she can find something for herself. It is good that more and more restaurants suggest food for any customer's needs nowadays.

When the evening comes we usually take the places, the waiter takes the order and in the beginning we usually have something delicious to drink and spend some time discussing our current issues. We also have a very strong rule: no phones during the dinner.

Luckily, we don't usually have any problems with our orders. The food usually is tasty and delicious. But it may happen that it is too salty or spicy. In that case we never argue but ask it to be changed. And we never receive a denial. Maybe because we are very polite and smiley.

Several hours later we ask for a bill, pay in cash or with a credit card and have a long walk back home. I really enjoy such evenings for the sense of unity and love. It helps to support good relationship with my parents and allows them to know all about my and my sister's lives. So just try spending some time together with your family at the restaurant, and you will notice that your relationship has become much better.

## **II. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.**

- 1) to pay a visit to — йти, навідувати
- 2) to get away from the routine — втекти від рутини
- 3) to reserve a table — забронювати стіл
- 4) in advance — заздалегідь
- 5) to book a table for four/three/six — забронювати столик на чотири/три/шість персон
- 6) tastes differ — приказка: «на колір і смак товариш не всяк» — мати різні смаки
- 7) to prefer Indian/European cuisine — надавати перевагу індійській/європейську кухню
- 8) to look for a place — шукати місце
- 9) customer's needs — потреби покупця
- 10) have something to drink — випити що-небудь
- 11) to pay in cash or with a credit card — платити готівкою або карткою

## **III. Складіть 5 запитань до тексту.**

## **IV. Попрацюйте в групах. Розіграйте діалоги.**

**At the restaurant... We were sitting at the restaurant and waiting for our dinner.**

—While we are waiting, can I offer you a drink?

—Yes, of course. That would be great.

—What would you like? A glass of champagne or wine? Or would you like some still drinks?

—Oh, I would like to have some fresh juice.

—That's great. Apple, orange, grapefruit?

—Well, grapefruit will be good. Thank you.

—For your service, madam.

\*\*\*\*\*

—What would you like to order, miss?

- I would like some fried fish and jacket potato.
- Nice choice, miss. Would you like to add something?
- Yes, please. I would also like to have some vegetables on my plate.
- Would you like anything for the desert?
- A cup of tea and a cheesecake would be nice.
- So your order will be ready in approximately 25 minutes. Have a nice evening. If you need something — just call me.

## Unit II.

### Traveling abroad. Influence of foreign culture on the consciousness of a young specialist as a means of formation of national-patriotic education.

#### Theme 11. Arriving to the country. Custom`s control.

##### I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. a trip (journey) - подорож
2. to take (to make) a trip (journey) - кудись поїхати, здійснити подорож
3. to travel by air (plane), train, car. - подорожувати літаком, поїздом, автомобілем
4. destination - місце призначення
5. to book a ticket in advance - замовити квиток заздалегідь
6. air-liner - рейсовий літак
7. stewardess - стюардеса
8. to take off - злітати (відриватися від землі)
9. landing - посадка
10. means - засіб, спосіб
11. flying weather - погодна придатна для польотів
12. to cancel - відмінити
13. flight - рейс
14. delay - затримка
15. railway ticket - квиток на поїзд
16. Is there an air service to...? - Чи є рейси на...?
17. What is the price of the ticket to...? - Скільки коштує квиток до...?
18. Fare - оплата проїзду
19. When do we take off? - Коли ми вилітаємо?
20. To board (boarding) - сідати (на літак) (посадка)
21. To check in - реєструватися
22. Passport desk - паспортний контроль
23. Customs desk - митний контроль
24. Reference bureau (inquiry office) - довідкове бюро
25. Entrance visa - в'їзна віза
26. Customs form - митна декларація
27. To miss - пропустити, запізнитися на
28. To get off - вийти з...
29. Luggage collection point - видача багажу
30. Left-luggage room - камера схову
31. Terminal (terminus) - кінцева зупинка
32. Compartment - вагон
33. Passenger - пасажир
34. Attendant - провідник
35. To give a lift - підвезти когось
36. Buffet-car - вагон-ресторан

##### II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст:

Mr. Klimenko is at Kyiv airport now. He has to fly to London by a flight of the Ukraine International Airlines. In a few hours the flight lands at Heathrow Airport, London. Mr Klimenko comes up to the passport and customs desk. He is asked to show his passport. His entrance visa is also checked. After that his luggage is thoroughly examined and his customs form is checked. Then Mr. Klimenko gets to the railway station and buys a single ticket to Brighton where he will be met by a junior manager of Continental Equipment.

## Visa

Visa is an endorsement that government officials place on a passport to show that passport is valid. Visa is granted by the Officials of the country allowing the holder to enter the country for a certain purpose and to stay for a stated period.

Immigration officers permit the bearer of visa to enter the country. If a government does not want a person to enter the country it can refuse to grant him the visa.

Entry visa is a visa that allows a foreign person to enter a country and to live there for a stated period or permanently, usually with freedom to obtain employment or to carry on business. A permanent entry visa allows the holder to permanently.

Re-entry visa allows the holder of an entry visa, who has temporarily left the country, to re-enter it. A multiple re-entry visa allows the holder to re-enter a number of times during the period of his entry visa.

Tourist visa is a visa that allows a traveller to enter a country for a stated **period** as a tourist or private visitor, on condition that he does not obtain employment or carry on a business.

Transit visa is a visa that allows a traveller to make only a short stop while **passing** through the country, not to stay in it.

### III. Доповніть речення поданими словами, потім перекладіть їх:

entry visa	purpose	customs	inspection	stamp
luggage	Embassy	formalities	passenger	regulations
passport	duty-free	passport control	country	

1. As a rule personal belongings may be brought in ....
2. Get ready for the ....
3. The customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for ... .
4. All formalities and customs ... are more or less the same in all countries.
5. I'd like to get in touch with the ....
6. Your ...please. How long are you planning to stay in the ....
7. What is the ... of your trip?
8. After you are through with all customs ... the inspector will put a ... on each piece of luggage.
9. Could I prolong my ... in case of necessity. 10. When all formalities have been completed the ... goes to the ... for an examination of his ....

### IV. Прочитайте та розіграйте діалог.

#### .At a Passport and Customs Desk:

- Your, passport, please. How long are you planning to stay in the country?
- Three weeks. Could I prolong my entrance visa in case of necessity?
- Sure. The receiving party will take care of it.
- Well, bags on the table and your customs-form, please. " How much does it weight?
- 23 kilos. I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay an excess baggage charge.
- Oh! It's only three kilos overweight. Yes, sir that's 6 pounds ... Thank you. Have you anything to declare?
- What?
- Alcohol, cigarettes, fresh fruit, plants? "

- Oh, no. Only for personal needs.
- Open your suit-case, please. Any gifts?
- Only one bottle of vodka.
- All right. It is duty free. As you probably know, it is forbidden to bring more than two bottles of alcohol and two blocks of cigarettes to England. And no limitations as to currency. Here is your form.
- Thank you.
- Not at all. The next please.

**V. Заповніть митну декларацію англійською:**

**CUSTOMS DECLARATION**

**Full name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Citizenship** \_\_\_\_\_

**Arriving from** \_\_\_\_\_

**Country of destination** \_\_\_\_\_

**Purpose of visit** (*business, tourism, private, etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

**My luggage** (*including hand luggage*) **submitted for Customs inspection consist of pieces** \_\_\_\_\_

**In my luggage and with me I have:**

1. Weapons of all descriptions and ammunition, narcotics or narcotics paraphernalia, poisonous, radioactive and explosive substances \_\_\_\_\_

2. Antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ukrainian currency, Ukrainian State Loan bonds, Ukrainian State lottery tickets \_\_\_\_\_

4. Other foreign currency (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment vouchers (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currency, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), as well as property papers: \_\_\_\_\_ ^^^^^^^

5. Objects which are subjects to customs duty (entry-exit) at total amount \_\_\_\_\_

6. Ukrainian currency, foreign currency, payment vouchers, valuables or other items belonging to other natural persons or legal entities (objects to be transferred) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Cleared on entry to (exit from) Ukraine, under obligation to return objects listed below to (from) Ukraine, with no right to transfer them to the other parties during visit:

A

№	Description of objects (with typical indication)	Quantity (in words)	Total value (in words)	Customs clearance

B. Jewellery and other articles made of precious metals and stones or fragments thereof:

№	Description of objects (with typical indication)	Quantity (in words)	Total value (in words)	Customs clearance

I. \_\_\_\_\_, pledge to return objects listed below to(from), before  
\_\_\_\_\_;

(day, month, year)

I am aware that in case of infringement of the above pledge I shall bear responsibility in conformity with the legislation of Ukraine.

8.1 also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of \_\_\_\_\_ pieces.

I am aware that in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, audio and video tapes or cassettes, magnetic media, postage stamps, fine arts items, means of self-defence, products of vegetable or animal origin, high frequency devices, as well as mineralogical and paleontological samples.

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_ 200\_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of the owner of the hand luggage and luggage)

Customs clearance      Signature \_\_\_\_\_(seal)

## Theme 12. The rules of living in the hotel

### I. Вивчіть лексику:

#### AT THE HOTEL

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. hotel                           | готель                      |
| 2. accomodation                    | розміщення, номери в готелі |
| 3. do you have any accommodations? | У вас є вільні номери?      |
| 4. deposit                         | завдаток                    |
| 5. charge                          | вартість послуг             |
| 6. rate                            | тариф                       |
| 7. to reach                        | доїжджати                   |
| 8. to put up at a hotel            | зупинятися в готелі         |
| 9. to stay at a hotel              | проживати в готелі          |
| 10. to get out                     | виходити                    |
| 11. hotel office                   | контора готелю              |
| 12. certainly                      | звичайно                    |
| 13. free                           | вільний, безкоштовний       |

#### **HOTEL ACCOMODATION (НОМЕРИ В ГОТЕЛІ)**

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 14. suite       | номер люкс (кілька кімнат) |
| 15. single room | номер на одного            |
| 16. double room | номер на двох              |

#### **FACILITIES (ЗРУЧНОСТІ)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 17. Are there all facilities?                                       | Чи є всі зручності?                            |
| 18. A bath \ shower \ phone \ nearly all \ only a shower            | ванна \ душ \ телефон \ майже всі \ тільки душ |
| 19. Price per night   | ціна на добу                                   |
| 20. What's the price \ rate per night?                              | Скільки коштує номер на добу?                  |
| 21. How much is a single room?                                      | Скільки коштує номер на одного?                |
| 22. cheap \ cheaper \ the cheapest                                  | дешевий  |
| 23. expensive \ more expensive \ the most expensive \ too expensive | дорогий  |
| 24. to reserve a room   | замовити кімнату                               |
| 25. Do you have a reservation on my name?                           | Чи є замовлений номер на моє ім'я?             |
| 26. to fill in \ out a reservation form                             | заповнити бланк реєстрації                     |
| 27. I'll take the room for three days.                              | Я зніму номер на три дні.                      |
| 28. to pay the hotel bill   | оплатити рахунок в готелі                      |
| 29. to check out of the hotel                                       | виїхати з готелю (виписатися)                  |
| 30. to give a tip   | давати на чай                                  |

31. key	ключ	
32. doorman	швейцар	
33. luggage	багаж	
34. waiter	офіціант	
35. receptionist	адміністратор	
36. hotel clerk	порт'є	
37. guest	гість	
38. maid	покоївка	
39. arrival form	бланк	прибуття

## II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст:

### AT A HOTEL

Nowadays people travel on business and as tourists much more than in the past. Accommodations as well as rates vary from hotel to hotel. There are deluxe hotels, the most luxurious and more expensive. There are resort hotels used for entertainment or recreation. There are also a lot of motels which grew with the development of highways in America. They provide accommodation with parking space near the guests' rooms. There are hotel chains, consisting of several hotels controlled by one company having its own trade-mark, or logo.

Most hotels offer single and double rooms, for one and two people respectively. Of course rollways (collapsible beds on rollers) can be placed in a room for other family members. If a guest requires more than one room, some hotels have fine suites consisting of several rooms.

In the lobby of a hotel there is a registration, or front desk, where guests check in and out, pick up and deposit keys, and so on. The check-in procedure takes a few minutes. The guest is given a registration card to fill in: the name and address, the passport number for foreign nationals. The desk clerk or receptionist enters the guest's room number, the room rate, and the arrival and departure dates into the computer.

When all formalities are over, the bellman shows the guests to their rooms and assists them with their baggage. He shows them where the light switches are and explains the use of the room appliances, such as the television set, cooking facilities, if any, and the air conditioning. He can also run errands for you. For each service rendered the bellman will expect a tip.

Service is supposed to begin at the door. So another employee who is important during the reception procedure is the doorman. He is stationed at the entrance to the hotel and assists the guests in and out of taxis and cars, calls for cabs, etc. Very often guests will ask him for directions to restaurants, nightclubs, cafes, shops, or other hotels.

If any information is required, it can be received at the hotel's information desk which is supervised by a concierge. Concierges are always ready to help the guests. They can make reservations for theatres or flights, arrange sightseeing tours, mail letters and, in general, provide all kinds of useful information.

A hotel bill can be paid in several ways. Besides cash, credit cards are universally accepted. In fact, many hotels require their guests to produce a credit card when registering. Otherwise, a cash deposit is required. The guests may also pay with traveler's checks when checking out.

Hospitality is of greatest importance for a hotel. Hospitality is not an abstraction — it is a clean room, a comfortable bed, a hot shower, a good meal, a courteous doorman and — last but not least — a good profit!

## III. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

### 1. What kinds of hotels are there in Ukraine?

2. What is the check in procedure?

1. What questions must you answer to fill in a registration card?
2. What are important hotel employees and their functions?
3. What kind of information does the hotel provide its guests?



4. How can you pay bill if you have no cash?

5.

**2. What kind of room will you require if you are going to stay:**

a) alone; b) with your wife (husband); c) with your whole family?

**IV . To whom will you apply if you want:**

a) hotel accommodation; b) a car for a couple of days; c) information about an air flight;  
d) assistance in turning on the air conditioner?

**V. Складіть речення, використовуючи наступні ситуації:**

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 telegram). 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...

**VI. Заповніть бланк замовлення номеру в готелі:**

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM	
Hotel "name" has following accommodation possibilities:	
Double room category A (\$.....), category B (\$.....)	
Single room category A (\$.....), category B (\$.....)	
Prices are for accommodation with breakfast (service and tax included).	
As the number of single rooms is very limited, sharing a room by two persons may be necessary.	
Deadline for reservation _____.	
I order a room from _____ to _____	
Number of nights _____	
Double room category A _____	
Double room category B _____	
Single room category A _____	
Single room category B _____	
Age _____ (when sharing a room with someone about my age is preferred)	
Name _____	
I will arrive by private car (yes, no)	
If booking cannot be made at the requested price, please reserve in the next available (higher, lower) category.	
Date _____	Signature _____

## Theme 13. English meals.

### I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

#### VOCABULARY

1. corn-flakes ['kɔːnfleɪks] — кукурудзяні пластівці
2. pavement ['peɪvmənt] — тротуар
3. plain food [pleɪn fuːd] — проста їжа
4. special occasion ['speʃəl ə'keɪzən] — особливий випадок, подія
5. to have a chat [tʃæt] — поговорити, побалакати
6. substantial [səb'stænʃəl] — важливий; основний, головний
7. first course [fɜːst kɔːs] — перша страва
8. main [meɪn] course — основна страва
9. it is common knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] — усім відомо
10. roast turkey [rəʊst 'tɜːki] — смажена індичка

### II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

#### ENGLISH MEALS

The English usually have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea (five o'clock) and dinner. Breakfast can be a full "English breakfast" of corn-flakes with milk and sugar, or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. Some people, however, have just a cup of tea or coffee with a toast or something similar. This is usually called a "continental breakfast".

At midday everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour and the city pavements are full of people on their way to cafes, coffee bars, restaurants. Factory and plant workers usually eat in their canteens.

The English like what they call "good plain food". Usually they like steak, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, and fish and chips.

Afternoon tea is taken at about five o'clock, but it can hardly be called a meal. It is a cup of tea and a cake or biscuits. At the weekends afternoon tea is a special occasion. Friends and visitors are often invited to have a chat over a cup of tea.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of the whole day. It is usually eaten at seven o'clock. The first course may be soup (though the English don't like it very much). The main course will often be fish or meat, perhaps the traditional roast beef of old England, and a lot of vegetables. The next course will be something sweet and often baked, such as a fruit pie. Last of all there may be cheese, often with biscuits.

It is common knowledge that the English are very fond of tea. They like to have "a nice cup of tea" six or eight times a day, sometimes even more.

On Christmas Day a roast turkey is traditionally cooked for dinner. It is usually followed by Christmas pudding.

### III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### QUESTIONS

1. How many meals a day do the English have?
2. What is the traditional "English breakfast" like?
3. What is usually called a "continental breakfast"?
4. When do the English usually have lunch ?

5. What do the English mean by "good plain food"?
6. What kind of meal is five o'clock tea in England?
7. What do the English usually have for dinner?
8. The English are fond of tea, aren't they?
9. What is the traditional dish for Christmas table?
10. What other dishes are popular in England?

## **Theme 14.American food**

### **I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.**

#### **VOCABULARY**

1. consumer [kən'sju:mə] — споживач
2. cereal ['siəriəl] — амер. блюдо з круп, злаків (напр., вівсяна каша, пластівці)
3. virtually ['və:tjuəli] — фактично, по суті, насправді
4. array [ə'rei] — безліч, сила-силенна, велика кількість, сукупність
5. proliferation [prəu,lɪfə'reiʃ(ə)n] — поширення, розповсюдження; кількісне
6. зростання convenience [ken'vi:njəns] — зручність
7. dairy ['deəri] products — молочні продукти
8. to expand [ɪks'pænd] — розширювати(ся); збільшувати(ся) в обсязі, в розмірах

### **II. Прочитайте та перекажіть зміст прочитаного тексту.**

#### **AMERICAN FOOD**

Americans have a wider assortment of foods to choose from than consumers in any other country. Meats, fish, fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals from various parts of the nation are available throughout the country during any season of the year. Frequently, the problem for the consumer is not the lack of variety of brands of food, but rather too wide assortment from which one must choose. In addition, the consumer can choose from foods that are fresh, frozen, canned and cooked or uncooked. Currently, virtually all food stores have available a wide array of frozen foods especially prepared to be heated or cooked in a microwave oven.

The microwave oven has revolutionized the home preparation of meals. It, along with the supermarket, where virtually any kind of foods are available, make the preparation of food the most time-efficient in the world. A family can make only one trip a week to the supermarket to purchase its food needs for an entire week. Americans have access to computer-based shopping enabling them to make their buying decisions at home and picking up their purchases at the store or having them delivered to their homes.

Since the 1950s fast-food and take-away restaurants have had a phenomenal proliferation, first in the US, and more recently throughout the world. The first fast-food chains like McDonalds, Burger King, Arby's and Wendy's which offer sandwiches, hamburgers, French-fried potatoes, hot dogs, pizzas, pancakes, chili and fried chicken, have been joined by other chains some of which offer Mexican, Chinese and other ethnic foods. The cost of the food in such restaurants is frequently cheaper than if one were to prepare similar food in one's kitchen. Consequently, an entire family may frequently go to eat at fast food places for convenience and economy.

A more recent development in the American food industry has been the demand for healthier foods. The food industry has made available a wide variety of low-fat dairy and meat products. Even low fat cheeses and ice creams are being produced. Vegetable, fruit and cereal consumption are increasing. A second demand is for foods grown and produced free of

fertilizers, pesticides' and herbicides. This has led to the development of an "organic food" industry. Of course, the cost of organic foods is substantially higher. The market for organic food has nevertheless been expanding.

### **III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

#### **QUESTIONS**

1. What problem do American consumers face when buying food?
2. How often does a family visit a supermarket to purchase its food for a week?
3. What will enable Americans to make their buying decisions right at home?
4. What is the secret of success of fast-food and take-away restaurants?
5. What is a more recent development in the American food industry?

### **Theme 15. To smoke or not to smoke**

#### **I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.**

##### **VOCABULARY**

1. for certain [sə:tn] — напевно; точно, безумовно
2. effect [ɪ'fekt] — дія, вплив
3. to absorb [əb'sɔ:b] — усмоктувати, убирати; абсорбувати; поглинати
4. heavy smoker ['hevi 'sməukə] — запеклий курець
5. visible harm ['vɪzəbl ha:m] — помітна шкода
6. long-range [lɒŋ'reɪndʒ] effect — довгостроковий ефект
7. to attribute ['ætrɪbjua] — пояснювати (чимсь); приписувати (to — до чогось)
8. to cause [kɔ:z] — викликати, бути причиною, спричиняти
9. to establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] — установлювати; з'ясовувати
10. disease [dɪ'zi:z] — хвороба, захворювання
11. to increase [ɪn'kri:s] — зростати, збільшувати(ся); рости
12. to deal [di:l] with — мати справу з кимсь, обговорювати щось
13. to admit [əd'mɪt] — припускати, визнавати
14. ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] — сумнівний; невизначний, неясний; неоднозначний
15. confusion [kən'fju:z(ə)n] — плутанина
16. controversy ['kɒntɹəvɜ:si] — дискусія, полеміка
17. results obtained [rɪ'zʌlts əb'teɪnd] — отримані результати
18. conclusive [kən'klu:sɪv] — заключний; вирішальний; переконливий
19. to give it up — кинути (звичку)
20. to make an attempt [ə'tempt] — робити спробу
21. to succeed [sək'si:d] — досягти мети, мати успіх

#### **II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

##### **TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE?**

The problem of smoking is much under discussion. Some people smoke, some don't. At present little is known for certain about the tobacco effect on the human organism. The amount of nicotine absorbed by a heavy smoker per day is capable of killing a horse. Yet it does no visible harm to the smoker. At least no immediate harm.

As to long-range effects much of what is attributed to tobacco can be caused by different factors. Quite a number of studies are carried on in order to establish cause-effect relationship between smoking and some dangerous diseases. The number of theories advanced is increasing,

but the many papers dealing with the problem have to admit that most evidence is ambiguous and that there is a little confusion and a lot of controversy concerning the results obtained.

However, the little evidence that is conclusive makes all doctors say that the practice is harmful.

Most of those smoking wish to give it up, and it is a matter of record that a great many heavy smokers often make several attempts give up... either smoking or the attempts. So only a few succeed. And those few say that they have felt so much better ever since.

### **III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

#### **QUESTIONS**

1. What do you know about the tobacco effect on the human organism?
2. What is the cause-effect relationship between smoking and some dangerous diseases?
3. What does one require to give up smoking?
4. What do those people who gave up smoking say?
5. What is your opinion: to smoke or not to smoke? Why do you think so?

### **Theme 16. Shopping.**

**I. Прочитайте текст і твердження до нього.** Вірні твердження позначте знаком «+», а помилкові – знаком «-».

#### **Department stores**

We all visit different kinds of stores. But all of them are for the same purpose – to supply the customers with the right goods, at the right place, and the right time. Traditional big department stores are built in almost each big city in the world, and sometimes the biggest department stores take up a whole city block. They sell everything from a pin to ship.

The other kind of store is a variety chain store. Some of them offer good quality goods at reasonable prices.

Department stores offer more elaborate facilities for the customer's convenience and comfort than other shops.

1. Different kinds of stores are not for the same purpose. \_\_\_\_
2. Almost all cities have got big department stores. \_\_\_\_
3. Some stores take up a whole city block. \_\_\_\_
4. There are no other kinds of shops in the cities except department stores. \_\_\_\_
5. The department stores are less convenient for the customers than other kinds or shops. \_\_\_\_

#### **II. Підкресліть слово, яке підходить за змістом.**

1. They went a bar because they were (angry, hungry).
2. We were (very, much) angry.
3. In an ordinary restaurant a (shop-assistant, waiter) gives us the (map, menu).
4. We (bought, took) the menu to see what we could (drink, write).
5. How about (some, something) fish and chips?
6. Would you like (some, something) to drink?
7. What do you usually (hate, have) for breakfast?
8. To make our food spicy we put some (pepper, paper) in it.
9. A person who makes meal is a (cook, cooker).
10. The English people have a tradition to have a five o'clock (tea, coffee).

**III. Вставте пропущені слова в діалог. На основі даного діалогу складіть власний, використовуючи лексику з теми.**

*cheque, size, pair, cash desk, pleasure, leather, another, show, try on, pay, fit, large*

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_ me that \_\_\_\_\_ of brown \_\_\_\_\_ shoes, please?

S.: What \_\_\_\_\_?

C.: Thirty-seven.

S.: Here you are. You can \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.

C.: Thanks. Oh, these shoes don't \_\_\_\_\_ me. They are \_\_\_\_\_. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ pair?

S.: Would you like to try this pair?

C.: With \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, they fit me well. Where can I \_\_\_\_\_ for the shoes?

S.: At the \_\_\_\_\_. And bring me the \_\_\_\_\_, please.

C.: All right

**IV. Вставте пропущені слова.**

*buy, grocer's, called, departments, important, stores, baker's, vegetables, clothes, market, greengrocer's, food, goods, butcher's*

**DIFFERENT KINDS OF SHOPS**

Shops are very \_\_\_\_\_ in our life. We \_\_\_\_\_ our food, \_\_\_\_\_, and other \_\_\_\_\_. We buy bread at the \_\_\_\_\_. We buy tea, coffee, butter, cheese, and other \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_. We buy fruit and \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ or at the \_\_\_\_\_. The shop where we buy meat is called the \_\_\_\_\_. There are large shops with many \_\_\_\_\_ where we can buy almost everything we want. These shops are \_\_\_\_\_ department \_\_\_\_\_ or just supermarkets.

**Вставте пропущені слова.**

*Cheese, guest, apologized, rattrap, came back, plate, mouth, apple-pie, piece, smiled, found*

**HOSPITALITY**

Once upon a time a guest came to one house. A hostess \_\_\_\_\_ to her unexpected \_\_\_\_\_ for serving the \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_. Her son left the room and \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ of cheese. He laid it on the guest's \_\_\_\_\_, and the man, who was hungry as a hunter, \_\_\_\_\_ and put the cheese into his \_\_\_\_\_. Then he remarked that the boy had better eyes than his mother and asked where he had \_\_\_\_\_ it. The boy replied: "In the \_\_\_\_\_".

**V. Поставте дієслова у відповідну форму.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ two loaves of bread every day. (to buy)
  2. Yesterday my Mum \_\_\_\_\_ me to \_\_\_\_\_ some sweets for dinner. (to ask, to buy)
  3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese? (can, to buy)
  4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the market in an hour. (to go)
  5. My family usually \_\_\_\_\_ food at the supermarket. (to buy)
  6. How much \_\_\_\_\_ these apples? (to be)
  7. How much \_\_\_\_\_ is this cheese? (to be)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any sugar? (to buy)

- No, I haven't. We \_\_\_\_\_ some. (get)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ anything at this shop. (to buy)
9. The food \_\_\_\_\_ the most expensive here. (to be)
10. Shopping \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ been very important in our life, hasn't it? (to be)
11. You usually \_\_\_\_\_ fruit at the market, don't you? (to buy)
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ shopping now. (to do)
13. What goods \_\_\_\_\_ the customers' \_\_\_\_\_ at the department store? (can, to get) at the department store? (can, to get)
14. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ this coat. (to buy)
15. On Monday, when they \_\_\_\_\_ her at the department, she \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of shoes. (to see, to try on)
16. She \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday that she \_\_\_\_\_ the bag last Sunday. (to say, to buy)
17. What size of coats \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ last year? (to wear)
18. What size of coat \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ last year? (to wear)
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ cooking. (to like)
20. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ cooking. (to like)
21. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a little bit later, I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee at the moment. (to phone, to make)
22. You like cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
23. Yesterday morning when she \_\_\_\_\_ into the dining room all the family \_\_\_\_\_ tea. (to come, to have)
24. Who usually \_\_\_\_\_ your coffee in the morning? (to make)
25. By this noon I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch for my family. (to make)
26. Tomorrow morning I \_\_\_\_\_ my usual cup of black coffee. (to have)
27. A beefsteak with fried potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ not healthy food. (to be)
28. We \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry last evening. (to be)

## Theme 17. Contract

### I. Ознайомтеся з лексикою до теми.

1. To sign the contract	Підписати контракт
2. To conclude a contract	Укласти контракт
3. To break a contract	Порушити контракт
4. To cancel a contract	Розірвати контракт
5. To supply	Постачати
6. A clause of the contract	Положення контракту
7. Subject of the contract	Предмет контракту
8. Parties to the contract	Сторони, що підписали контракт
9. To list	Перераховувати (зазначати)
10. Appendix	Додаток
11. An integral part of the contract	Невід'ємна частина контракту
12. Total value of the contract	Загальна сума контракту
13. Packing	Упаковка
14. Marking	Маркування
15. To load into/ onto	Завантажувати в...
16. To unload, to discharge	Розвантажувати
17. Loading on board a ship	Завантаження на борт корабля
18. Purpose	Мета
19. Equipment specification	Специфікація на обладнання
20. Delivery date ,time of	Дата постачання

delivery	
21. Bill of Lading (dirty, clean)	Коносамент(накладна при морських перевезеннях (брудний, чистий)
22. Waybill	Транспортна накладна
23. Consignor (shipper)	Відправник вантажу
24. Consignee	Одержувач вантажу
25. To issue	Видавати
26. Destination	Місце призначення
27. Terms of payment	Умови платежу
28. Valid	Дійсний (що має юридичну силу)
29. Rate	Норма, ставка, пропорція
30. At the rate of	У розмірі...
31. To effect payment	Здійснити платіж
32. To ship	1)завантажувати на корабель, 2) перевозити, відправляти будь-яким видом транспорту
33. Certificate of Quality	сертифікат якості
34. Certificate of Origin	сертифікат походження
35. Packing List	упаковочний аркуш
36. Insurance Policy	страховий поліс
37. Item	пункт, параграф
38. Defective	дефектний, пошкоджений
39. Storage	зберігання
40. Length	довжина
41. Width	ширина
42. Height	висота
43. Notification	повідомлення
44. Vessel	судно (в т.ч. літак)
45. To cover expenses for	покривати витрати на ...
46. Under the contract	згідно контракту
47. Dispatch (to dispatch)	відправлення, відвантаження
48. In time, in due time	вчасно
49. Penalty	пеня, штраф
50. To exceed	перевищувати
51. Liabilities (obligations, commitment) under the contract	зобов'язання згідно контракту
52. To be able (to be unable)	бути у змозі (не могли)
53. To fulfil one's obligations	виконати свої зобов'язання
54. To settle a dispute	врегулювати спірні питання
55. To permit	дозволяти
56. To substitute	замінити
57. Amendment	поправка
58. Supplement	додаток
59. Authorized representatives	уповноважені представники
60. To consider null and void	вважати таким, що не має сили
61. To be responsible for...	відповідати за ...
62. damage	шкода, пошкодження, збиток



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## **II. Перекладіть контракт:**

### **Contract**

Lucia, Bacardia

June 6, 2001

Basic Machinery Inc., Lucia, Bacardia, hereinafter referred to as "the Seller", of the one part, and Solaro Industries of Djakarta, Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as "the Buyer", of the other part, have concluded the present Contract for the following:

#### **1. Subject of the Contract.**

1.1. The Seller has sold and the Buyer has bought the machinery as listed in Appendix 1, being an integral part of this Contract.

#### **2. Total Value of the Contract.**

2.1. The Total Value of the Contract includes:

Machinery + documentation	\$20000,000
Installation, putting into operation, and training personnel	\$250,000
Spare parts	\$500,000
Shipment	\$50,000
Discount	\$60,000
Total Contract Value	\$20740,000

#### **3. Time of Delivery.**

3.1. The machinery listed in Appendix 1 is to be delivered within four (4) months from the date of payment specified in Clause 4.1. of this contract.

3.2. The delivery date is understood to be the date of the clean Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.

#### **4. Terms of Payment.**

4.1. Within forty five (45) days from the date of signing this Contract, the Buyer is to make a wire transfer of one hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value to the account of the Seller at the Bank of Lucia, Lucia, Bacardia.

4.2. Wire transfer payment at the rate of hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value is to be effected in US dollars against the following documents:

4.2.1. Original Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.

4.2.2. Shipping specification.

4.2.3. Certificate of Quality.

4.2.4. Insurance policy.

#### **5. Guarantee of Quality.**

5.1..The guarantee period is 18 month from the date of putting the machinery into operation, this date specified in an appropriate Act signed by representatives of the Parties to the present Contract.

5.2..If the machinery proves to be faulty within the Guarantee period, the Seller must replace it at his expense, as well as deliver the replaced machinery or parts to the Buyer.

## **6. Terms of Shipment.**

6.1. The machinery is to be shipped by sea in containers packed and marked as specified in Appendix 2 of this Contract.

6.2. The Buyer is to be informed by the Seller regarding the date of shipment, the Bill of Lading number, number and weight of containers, the vessel name. Notification is to be done by fax within twenty-four (24) hours after shipment.

## **7. Insurance.**

7.1. Insurance policy is to be provided by the Seller who covers the insurance expenses from the moment the machinery under this contract is dispatched until the moment it is delivered to the Buyer at the port of destination.

## **8. Sanctions.**

8.1. In the event of delay in delivery of the machinery, the Seller is to pay the Buyer a penalty at the rate of 3% of the total contract value for every five (5) days of delay.

8.2. The delay of less than five days entails no penalty.

## **9. Force Majeure.**

9.1. The Parties are released from their responsibility for partial or complete non-execution of their liabilities under the Contract should this non-execution be caused by force majeure circumstances, including: fire, flood, earthquake, war, strike, catastrophe at sea, and not limited to these circumstances if they had a direct damaging effect on the execution of the present Contract.

9.2. The Party unable to fulfill its obligations under the present Contract is to inform the other Party within one week (7 days) of the beginning of force majeure circumstances.

## **10. Arbitration.**

10.1. The Seller and the Buyer will do everything in their power to settle any disputes or differences which may arise out of the present Contract.

10.2. If the parties do not come to an agreement, all disputes and differences will be submitted to arbitration in Helsinki, Finland, in accordance with the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce in Helsinki and applying the laws of Finland.

## **11. Other Terms.**

11.1. Any changes, amendments, and supplements to the conditions of this . Contract are valid only if set forth in a written document signed by authorized representatives of both Parties to this Contract.

11.2. The Contract becomes effective and comes into full force from the date of its signing.

## Theme 18. Making up dialogues.

- I.** Нижче ви знайдете контракт, який був укладений віце-президентом фірми по виготовленню іграшок та універмагом щодо постачання іграшок. Прочитайте інформацію та складіть діалог з вісьми питань та вісьми відповідей, який відбувся між віце-президентом та виконуючим директором. Останній хоче прояснити деталі контракту.

**Total Contract Value:** \$450,000.

**Time of Delivery:** One week after payment.

**Terms of payment:** One month after signing the contract by a wire transfer of 100% of total contract value to the Seller's bank account.

**Insurance:** Provided by the Seller and covers the insurance expenses from the moment the goods are dispatched until they are delivered at the department store

**Sanctions:** 1% of the total contract value for every day of delay after the fixed time of delivery.

**Arbitration:** In Lucia, Bacardia in accordance with the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce in Lucia and applying the laws of Bacardia

### II. Перекладіть речення на англійську:

1. Контракт повинен бути укладений і підписаний наступного тижня.
2. Яка загальна сума контракту і умови оплати?
3. Ваш коносамент є недійсний, тому ми не можемо відвантажити цю партію товару.
4. Покажіть, будь ласка, транспортну накладну на цю партію товару.
5. Ми зацікавлені в невеликих партіях товару, які будуть поставлені протягом 30 днів з моменту оплати.
6. Контракт вважається дійсним з моменту його підписання.
7. Покажіть, будь ласка, сертифікат якості, сертифікат походження та страховий поліс на цю партію товару.
8. Хто оплачує транспортні витрати та страхування товарів, які щойно були відвантажені.
9. Ми зацікавлені в найкоротших строках постачання.
10. Клієнт оплачує страховку, а також витрати на транспорт, упаковку.

## Theme 19. Forms of payment

### I. Інформаційні матеріали теми

1. **to pay**- on demand - платити за першою вимогою  
at sight - по наданню док-в (на пред'явника)  
to order -за вимогою\наказом
2. payable-що підлягає сплаті
3. payment - платіж
4. part-payment - частковий платіж
5. payment in advance (prepayment) - попередня оплата
6. **price** - ціна  
asking – перша

reasonable- розумна ціна  
acceptable - прийнятна ціна  
quoted- призначна ціна  
cut- із значною знижкою  
best- найнижча \ найвища  
final- кінцева

7. to be inclined to = to intend - мати наміри
8. to assure - завіряти, запевняти
9. To let smb down. - підвести
10. In the circumstances = under the circumstances - за даних обставин
11. Long-term relations - довготермінові стосунки
12. To take risks = to run a risk - ризикувати
13. To trust - довіряти, давати в кредит
14. Trustee - опікун
15. System of payment = mode of payment = manner of payment - спосіб платежу
16. To sum it up - підсумувати
17. Go ahead = come on - продовжуйте
18. Settlement of the account - сплата рахунку
19. Outstanding amount (sum) - заборгована сума
20. Valid - чинний (що має законну силу)
21. Banker's transfer банківський переказ
22. Remainder - залишок
23. Packing List (sheet) - пакувальний лист
24. Certificate of Origin - сертифікат походження
25. Certificate of Quality - сертифікат якості
26. Insurance Policy Certificate - страховий поліс
27. Promissory Note - простий вексель
28. Bearer of a bill - пред'явник векселя
29. Holder of a bill - власник векселя
30. To be in close touch - бути в тісному контакті
31. To get in touch with - зв'язатися з...
32. ATM - банкомат
33. Rate of exchange - курс обміну
34. Profit - прибуток
35. Letter of Credit - акредитив

## **II. Платіж як важлива ланка зовнішньоторгової операції. Ознайомтесь з інформацією.**

### **Акредитив**

**L/G Letter of Credit L/G** — акредитив, що оплачується при пред'явленні; (irrevocable) L/G — відзивний (безвідзивний); paid L/G — грошовий; commercial L/G — товарний; confirmed L/G — підтверджений;

**Акредитив** — найважливіший документ зовнішньої торгівлі; він є формою оплати як для покупця, так і для продавця. Першому він потрібен для повної впевненості в оплаті товару. Акредитив, таким чином, є гарантією оплати.

Звичайно, переказ коштів з одного банку другому здійснюється телеграфом чи за допомогою телекса. Банк, який відправив акредитив (банк-імпортер), має назву банк-емітент, банк-експортер називається виконуючим банком.

Покупець звертається у свій банк з проханням відкрити акредитив, бо він замовив товари, а продавець прислав рахунок-фактуру, де зазначені подробиці вартості товарів. Акредитив на користь продавця відправляється на суму, що дорівнює вартості товарів. Покупець відсилає спеціальний заповнений бланк у свій банк з проханням відкрити цей

акредитив в країні продавця. Виконуючий банк (філія банку) повідомляє імпортера про відкриття на його користь акредитиву і про його умови. Як тільки імпортер виконає всі вимоги (наприклад, подасть документи про відправку, дасть страхове свідоцтво та інше), він може отримати суму з акредитиву. Одержана виконуючим банком документація буде відіслана банку-емітенту, а потім передана імпортеру.

В інтересах продавця домогтися відкрити безвідзивний акредитив, оскільки у цьому випадку покупець вже не може змінити своє рішення і припинити виплату грошей. Коли банк-агент приймає на себе обов'язки по виплаті— акредитив підтверджується. Дуже часто банк приймає від продавця вексель (тратту — див. далі). Продавцю завжди треба виставляти тратту, поки акредитив діє. Якщо цього не зробити, акредитив може стати простроченим і гроші отримати буде неможливо. На схемі показано, як здійснюється цей обмін документами між імпортером, експортером та їх банками.

### III. Перекладіть текст рідною мовою:

#### Letters of Credit

Bruce Stevens of Harbour Imports Pty, Melbourne, Australia, wanted to pay Peter Weaver of Clothco Ltd, Manchester, UK, for some cloth. Bruce wrote to his bank on a special form and asked them to open an irrevocable documentary credit. This is a Letter of Credit from Bruce's bank guaranteeing payment in Britain at a later date. If it is irrevocable, it cannot be cancelled. Neither Bruce nor his bank can change their minds and refuse to pay. Peter's bank knows Bruce's bank very well and they know they will receive the money, so they confirmed the Letter of Credit. This means that they guaranteed to pay the money so Peter was sure he would be paid. However a Letter of Credit is not negotiable, so Peter had to wait until the Letter of Credit was paid before he received his money.

### IV. Дайте короткі відповіді на питання до тексту:

- 1 Was Peter paid immediately for the cloth?
- 2 Who applies for a L/C, the importer or the exporter?
- 3 Who issues a L/C?
- 4 If a L/C is not irrevocable, who might not pay?
- 5 If a L/C is not confirmed, who might not pay?
- 6 Can you discount a L/C?
- 7 Do you think an exporter would rather be paid by B/E D/P or by L/C?
- 8 How many reasons can you think of why importers or banks might not pay a B/E or an unconfirmed revocable L/C?.

## Theme 20. Grammar Revision: The Perfect Tenses

### I. Повторіть часи групи Perfect(інформацію можна знайти в граматичному довіднику в кінці підручника). Перекладіть речення,що подані нижче.

1. He **has never been** to Paris.
2. I **have tried** to get in touch with Mr. Steiner many times today. But he is away.
3. By the end of the meeting all the questions **have been settled**.
4. The secretary said that she **had** already **sent** the fax to their partners.
5. He felt guilty because he **hadn't done** his work properly.
6. I **shall have finished** my research by the end of the academic year.

### II.Перекладіть кожне речення в двох варіантах, використовуючи the Past Indefinite and the Present Perfect Tenses. Поясніть різницю між реченнями:

Ми знайшли можливого покупця. Ми провели випробування ваших зразків. Ми обговорили всі необхідні питання.. Ціни дещо збільшилися. Ми переказали потрібну суму на ваш рахунок. Вони відкрили рахунок в цьому банку.

### **III .Оберіть правильну видо-часову форму для дієслова в дужках:**

1. I (never/be) to London.
2. He (already/see) this film.
3. I know Moscow. I (live) here all my life.
4. I (read) "War and peace".
5. Where is Ann? - She (just/go) out.
6. We live in this house- We (live) here for ten years.
7. She (not/tell) you the whole story, has she?
8. ... you (ever/be) to new York?

### **IV. Поставте дієслова в дужках у Future Perfect:**

1. I (finish) to type the letter by the time you come back.
2. He (not write) the report by 5 o'clock.
3. The plant (fulfill) its yearly plan of production by the 10<sup>th</sup> of December.
4. By this time next year, you (come back) from England, won't you?
5. I (finish) reading this book by tomorrow.

### **V. Вирішіть, яка з подій відбулася раніше за іншу , та перепишіть речення за зразком:**

GLM sent the invoice. GLM sent the goods.

GLM sent the invoice after they had sent the goods.

- 1 .BOS received the order. BOS sent the goods.
2. BOS sent the statement. Transworld received the goods.
3. Anne received the goods. Anne paid the pro-forma invoice.
4. Mr Black received the goods by air. Mr Black sent an order.
5. Transworld received the statement. Transworld paid BOS.
6. Kevin received the order. Kevin made out the Bill of Lading.

## **Theme 21. Claims and complaints.**

### **I. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст рідною мовою:**

TST Systems has received a fax-message from Kyiv. It says that they want TST Systems to make some amendments to the list of equipment to be delivered. They have made more precise calculations and found out that they have to change some items in Appendix 1. They want TST Systems to exclude part of the items, namely 2.6, 2.8, 3.9 and 5.7 and to add some items from Catalogue D 26\17 instead. This will involve a chain of complications : first, the Total Contract Value will be changed; second, a new list of equipment will have to be written and approved.

Mr Cartwright seems disappointed but he understands that people often come across different changes in business : to decline or to withdraw an order, to break a contract and so on... Besides, TST Systems always complies with the wishes of its clients and does its best to achieve consensus. So Mr Cartwright telephones Mr Watson who is responsible for the contacts with Eastern countries and informs him that their Ukrainian partners would like to change some items on the list of equipment so they need to make appropriate amendments to the Contract.

## **II. Спираючись на текст, знайдіть англійські еквіваленти речень:**

1. Прошу повідомити наших клієнтів про зміни у замовленні по факсу.
2. Зміни у контракті чітко визначені у додатку до контракту № 2.
3. Новий перелік обладнання було обговорено і затверджено
4. Не хвилюйтеся. Ми не будемо відкликати наше замовлення.
5. Якщо вам не сподобаються деякі пункти контракту, ми готові внести деякі зміни.
6. Ви порушили умови контракту. – Дуже прошу мене вибачити.

### **Врегулювання претензій клієнтів**

As Compact is not a large company, one of the functions of the Marketing Department is to sort out problems with customers. These problems are often the result of delivery delays or faulty products. Now that Hilary Beacham is familiar with Compact's product range, she often has to deal with the problems of dissatisfied customers and clients.

## **III. Прочитайте розмову між Хіларі Бічем та Полом Крауном і назвіть причину скарг Крауна:**

- Hilary Beacham. Good morning.
- Could I speak to Alice Everett, please?
- Who's calling?
- My name is Paul Crown.
- And your company, Mr Crown?
- The company is Semantix.
- Sorry, could you spell that for me, please?
- Yes, that's S-E-M-A-N-T-I-X.
- Well, Mr Crown, I'm afraid Mrs Everett is away on business until next week. Perhaps I can help.
- Well, you can certainly make a note of my complaints.
- Could you explain the problem?
- Some time ago Mrs Everett suggested a link up between our two companies. At that stage I said I would like to see your product range.
- Yes.
- We arranged for one of your reps to visit me last week, but he did not turn up. I was naturally very annoyed.
- Yes, I understand. I'm very sorry to hear that. I'm sure there's a very simple reason for the misunderstanding.
- Unfortunately, Mrs ...?
- Beacham.
- There's more to come. When your rep had not shown by 4.30, I telephoned your office to find out what had happened.
- Yes.
- And the secretary I spoke to was extremely rude to me. Again I was naturally very annoyed.
- I understand. Did you get her name?
- Unfortunately not.
- I do apologize, and I will try to find out who you spoke to and take appropriate action.
- Anyway, the reason I phoned her was to ask her to tell the rep to contact me and explain why he hadn't shown up. All I wanted was an explanation. Now that was over a week ago, and I've heard nothing.
- Well, Mr Crown, I'm extremely sorry to hear about your complaints. I can assure you that I will look into all of them immediately, and will get back to you as soon as I have found exactly what has happened. In the meantime, please accept my apologies.
- In that case, I will expect a call either from you or from the rep.
- Indeed.

-Goodbye.  
-Goodbye.

**IV. Хіларі Бічем вибачилася перед Полем Крауном. Вона використала такі вирази:**

**Routine apologies**

Sorry, could you spell that for me, please?

I'm afraid Mrs Everett is away on business until next week.

**Stronger apologies**

I'm very/extremely sorry to hear that.

I do apologize.

Please accept my apologies.

**To apologize in writing we use similar expressions:**

We were (very/extremely/most) sorry to hear about the problem. We regret that this problem has happened. We apologize for the problem that has arisen.

**V. Підберіть пари претензій та вибачень:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) My name is Crabtree   | a. I do apologize on his behalf   |
| 2) He was extremely rude   | b. Please accept my apologies   |
| 3) Four items were damaged   | c. Sorry, could you repeat that please?                                     |
| 4) The delivery was late   | d. I'm afraid she's not available at the moment                             |
| 5) Your rep did not call   | e. I do apologize for his behavior  |
| 6) Mrs Blythe, please  | f. I am extremely sorry for the error made by our accounts department       |
| 7) We were surprised to receive an invoice as the goods have been returned | g. We are sorry about the damaged items                                     |
| 8) Your cheque has been returned to us by our bank                         | h. We regret the delay, but it is I due to circumstances beyond our control |



## Theme 22. The visit of the foreign partner.

### I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

It'll take us about half an hour to get there.	Це візьме в нас приблизно півгодини, щоб дістатися туди.
Excuse me...	Вибачте.
I'm sorry	Пробачте (співчуюю).
Let me introduce myself	Дозвольте представитись.
Let me introduce you to...	Дозвольте представити Вас ...
Let me introduce ... to you.	Дозвольте представити ... Вам.
I'd like you to meet Mr...	Я б хотів, щоб Ви познайомилися з.
Glad to meet you.- So am I.	Радий познайомитися. –Я теж.
Would you like something to drink?	Не хотіли б Ви чогось випити?
By the way...	Доречі.
That's why...	Ось чому
First of all...	Перш за все
I have an appointment with...	У мене призначена ділова зустріч з
Come this way, please.	Проходьте сюди, будь ласка.
Welcome to...	Радий бачити Вас у...
Did you enjoy your trip?	Як Ви доїхали?
How do you do!- How do you do!	Здрастуйте!- Здрастуйте!
Is this your first visit to...	Ви тут вперше?
How do you like the city?	Як Вам подобається місто?

1. a destination – місце призначення
2. a time – table (Brit. ) - (schedule =Am.) – розклад
3. a flight No. – рейс номер
4. time of arrival – час прибуття
5. time of departure – час відправлення
6. a delay – затримка
7. a ticket office (Brit.) – (booking office =Am.) – білетна каса
8. a one – way ticket (Brit.) – (single ticket =Am.) – квиток в один кінець
9. a return ticket (Brit.) – (round trip ticket =Am.) – квиток в обидва кінці
10. a non – stop (direct) flight – прямий рейс
11. a gate – вихід до літака
12. to check in - зареєструватись
13. to check - in – desk – стіл реєстрацій
14. a luggage – (baggage =Am.) - багаж
15. a luggage collection point (reclaim) – видача багажу
16. to land – приземлятися
17. to cancel the flight – відмінити рейс
18. an extra flight – додатковий рейс
19. a safety belt – ремінь безпеки
20. to fasten – пристебнутися
21. an arrival hall – зал прибуття
22. a departure lounge – зал відправлення
23. a suitcase – валіза
24. a hand luggage – ручна валіза
25. to meet smb. – зустрічати когось, знайомитись
26. to be airsick – погано почувати себе у літаку

27. to wait for smb. – чекати на когось
28. to introduce smb to smb – представляти когось комусь
29. to be interested in – бути зацікавленим у ...
30. equipment – обладнання
31. to have an appointment with smb.– мати ділову зустріч з кимось
32. to seek smb. (smth.) –
33. (syn.) – to look for smb/smith. – шукати когось
34. to be at smb's disposal – бути в чиємусь розпорядженні
35. a trip – подорож
36. outside – на вулиці
37. to remind – нагадувати
38. to discuss – обговорювати
39. details – деталі
40. an agreement – угода
41. first impressions – перші враження
42. to get down to – переходити до ...
43. to extend – розширювати
44. to provide – постачати, забезпечувати, впроваджувати
45. advanced technology – передові технології
46. to find out – дізнаватися
47. to reduce prices – знижувати ціни
48. to improve – покращувати, вдосконалювати
49. performance – техн. характеристики
50. to adapt – пристосовуватись
51. requirements – вимоги, потреби
52. a lawyer – юрист
53. to deal with – мати справу з
54. the main principles – основні положення
55. a project – проект
56. a staff / a personnel – штат, персонал
57. to reserve / to book – замовляти, резервувати
58. to be tired – бути втомленим
59. to manage – справлятися, управляти

## **II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст рідною мовою:**

John Cartwright, a Sales Manager for a British company, has just arrived at Borispol Airport from London. He is visiting an Ukrainian company TST Systems. He is met by Volodymyr Ivanov, Export –Import Manager for TST Systems, at the airport and taken to the company's office which is in the centre of the city.

Director General of TST Systems is going to discuss with Mr. Cartwright the details of their future agreement. At the office the staff of the company are introduced to Mr. Cartwright. He is also offered a cup of black coffee. TST Systems is interested in the equipment produced by the English company because it provides advanced technology and efficient service.

## **III. Дайте відповіді на запитання:**

1. What is John Cartwright?
2. Where has he just arrived?
3. Whom is he met by at Borispol Airport?
4. What is Volodymyr Ivanov?
5. What is John Cartwright doing in Ukraine?
6. What is TST Systems interested in?
7. Why is TST Systems interested in the equipment produced by the English company?

## Theme 23. Business trip.

### I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. To reserve (to book) – замовляти
2. To find out – дізнаватись
3. To ring smb back – передзвонити
4. Railway station – залізничний вокзал
5. Available – доступний
6. To check – перевіряти
7. To be in – бути на місці
8. To be out – вийти
9. To accept smb proposal – прийняти чиясь пропозицію
10. To be in (on) time – встигнути
11. Can I help you? – чи можу я вам допомогти
12. I'd like to speak to Mr. White, please. – я б хотів поговорити з містером Вайтом
13. Wait a minute, please – зачекайте хвилинку
14. To travel by air – подорожувати літаком
15. If its not too much trouble – якщо Вам не важко
16. Have a good trip – щасливої дороги
17. Single (double) room – одномісний \двомісний номер
18. Available – є в наявності
19. Seats available – вільні місця
20. Open – date ticket – білет з відкритою датою
21. How much is it? – скільки це коштує
22. To pay cash – платити готівкою
23. to dial the number – дзвонити, набирати номер
24. Code – код
25. I have pleasure in informing you – мені приємно повідомити вам
26. to catch (a train, a bus) – встигнути на поїзд, автобус
27. to reserve (to book a room) – замовляти резервувати номер
28. a single ticket, one-way ticket – квиток в один кінець
29. What is your name, sir? – Як Вас звати?
30. What time is the flight due to depart? – О котрій годині відправляється рейс?
31. It leaves at ... – він відправляється о...
32. To check in – зареєструватися
33. How do I call ...? – як мені подзвонити
34. How much does one (three) minute (-s) cost? – скільки коштує одна (три) хвилини
35. my number is .. – мій номер
36. I would like to cancel my order – я знімаю замовлення
37. We were disconnected – нас роз'єднали
38. Who is speaking, please? Would you please repeat that? – Хто біля телефону? Будьте добрі, повторіть.
39. Please speak more loudly. I cannot hear you well. – Говоріть голосніше. Вас погано чути.
40. Please hand up and call again. – Передзвоніть, будь ласка.
41. You have the wrong number. – Ви помилилися номером.
42. Telephone call for you – Вас просять до телефону.
43. Will there be any message? – Що передати?
44. The telephone is out of order. – Телефон не працює.
45. I can't get him on phone. – Я не можу додзвонитися до нього.
46. Thanks for calling – Дякую за те, що зателефонували

## **II. Прочитайте і перекладіть тексти:**

A) Victor Klimenko, the new Commercial Director of TST Systems, is going to England on business. He is telephoning John Cartwright. Victor is asking John to reserve a room at a hotel. It's a single room with bathroom, for three nights from Wednesday, the 12<sup>th</sup> of February, to Friday, the 14<sup>th</sup> of February, inclusive. After that Victor is buying an air ticket to London. It's an open return ticket. The train which Victor is going to take leaves at 8.55 a.m. and arrives in London at 10.30 local time.

### **Б) At the airport.**

Texas Air recently developed a DSS called Gatekeeper to aid gate control managers at Houston and Miami airports. The sophisticated computer aid became necessary as the airline changed from scheduling connecting flights at many different airports to utilising hub operations, whereby many of the airline's flights stop at the central locations of Houston and Miami. With so many Texas Air flights coming into and leaving the same airport, managers had much greater difficulty allocating gates for incoming planes, particularly when incoming flights arrived late or outgoing flights were delayed. Gatekeeper helps managers reallocate gates designations quickly by suggesting configurations that maximise efficient use of the airline's gates.

## **III. Прочитайте, перекладіть та вивчіть діалоги:**

### **At the Railway Station.**

A-Good morning. Can you tell me the times of trains back from Newcastle, please?

B-Afternoon, evening? When do you want to come back?

A-About 5 o'clock this afternoon.

B-About 5 o'clock. Right. Let's have a look. There's a train that leaves at 4.45, and there's another one at 5.25.

A-And what time do they get in?

B-Back at King's Cross at 7.15 and 8.20.

A-Thanks a lot.

### **At the Hotel.**

A-Good evening. Can I help you?

B-Yes, please. Could I have a room for the night?

A-Certainly. A single room or a double?

B-Single, please.

A-Would you like a room with a shower or a bath?

B-A shower. How much is the room?

A-£ 72 for the room and breakfast. Would you like an evening meal?

B-No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay by credit card?

A-Yes, of course. We take Visa and Access. Could you sign the register, please?

B-Yes, sure. Do you want my address, too?

A-No, just a signature. Do you have any luggage?

B-Just this one bag.

A-Here's your key. Your room number is 311. I hope you enjoy your stay.

B-Thanks.

## **IV. Уявіть, що Вам телефонує Ваш діловий партнер з Англії. Виконайте такі дії:**

- запитайте англійською, яку компанію він представляє;
- попросіть в нього пробачення, скажіть, що Ви в цей момент дуже зайняті, і попросіть його передзвонити Вам пізніше;
- запитайте, з якого міста він дзвонить;
- довідайтеся його телефонний номер і код міста, з якого він дзвонить;
- скажіть, що передзвоните йому через дві години.

## 2.Доповніть діалоги:

1. S. \_\_\_\_\_  
T. Yes, may I speak to Mr John Connors?  
S. \_\_\_\_\_  
T. Yes, please tell him that Victor Smurov called.
2. O. He is busy at the moment. Can you ring back later?  
P. \_\_\_\_\_  
O. Yes, that's perfect, thank you. Goodbuy.
3. M. \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Yes, who is calling?  
M. \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Good morning, Mr Ivanov. What can I do for you?
4. I. \_\_\_\_\_  
J. Just a moment. I'll find out if he is in.  
I. \_\_\_\_\_  
J. This is John Smith, from Continental Equipment.  
I'd like some information.

## V. Складіть діалог, поставивши репліки в логічному порядку:

- Certainly. A single room or a double?
- Just this one bag.
- Yes, sure. Do you want my address too?
- Here's your key. Your room number is 311. I hope you enjoy your stay.
- Single please.
- Good evening. Can I help you?
- A shower. How much is the room?
- Yes, please. Could I have a room for the night?
- No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay by credit card?
- Yes, of course. We take Visa and Access. Could you sign the register, please?
- No. Just a signature. Do you have any luggage?
- Would you like a room with a shower and a bath?
- 72 for the room and breakfast. Would you like an evening meal?
- Thanks

## Theme 24. Entertainment and leisure in Great Britain

### I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст .

#### Theatre and cinema in Great Britain

The roots of the modern English drama go back into the past. It has always been connected with literary traditions. There have always been dramas, which are based on works of Jane Austen, Gaskell and even Russian novels, such as "War and Peace", "Crime and Punishment". But the English stage of the 20th century has produced theatrical rather than literary drama. Bernard Shaw was one of the first who wrote intellectual drama among his most important plays are "Candida", "Caesar and Cleopatra", "Man and Superman" "Pygmalion" and others.

John Galsworthy is another brilliant representative of the English drama of the 20th century. His serious and emotional plays "The Silver Box", "Justice", "Escape" were the best of their kind and are still popular among the English play-going public.

Among modern English playwrights are John Osborn, Robert Bolt, David Storey, C. P. Snow and others.

There are many good theatres in Great Britain. Some of them are situated even in provincial cities and towns. But London is the theatrical centre. There are about more than 50 theatres in the West End and in the suburbs of the city. Outside London a few large towns have theatres, in which plays before opening in London are performed. The most famous theatres in London are the National Theatre, Royal Court Theatre and Mermaid Theatre, which put on modern plays. There is the National Youth Theatre. All its members are young people. It produces plays at home and abroad during the summer. Albert Hall in London is world-famous for its concerts. Among the first-class orchestras are BBC Symphony and London Symphony. One of the most famous ballet companies is the Royal Ballet. Many of British professional companies perform in London and sometimes in other British towns and all over the world.

Cinema has been popular in Britain since 1930, when the first cinema was built. At that time cinemas were the most impressive of all buildings in the streets of many towns. Many of the first films were imported from America. Some films were shot in Britain but often with American money. Nowadays British cinematography produces films, TV plays, serials and documentaries. But young talented film writers, actors and producers unite their efforts to produce really good British films, like "Room at the Top", "Look Back in Anger"

"Crime and Punishment" — «Злочин і покарання»

"Pygmalion" — «Пігмаліон»

a representative — представник

Cinematography — кінематографія

a documentary — документальний фільм

**II. Складіть діалоги на тему «У кінотеатрі», використовуючи наступні**

**слова та словосполучення.**

Англійська	Українська
We want to go to the cinema	Ми хочемо в кіно
A good film is playing today	Сьогодні іде гарний фільм
The film is brand new	Цей фільм новий
Where is the cash register?	Де каса?
Are seats still available?	Ще є вільні місця?

How much are the admission tickets?	Скільки коштують вхідні білети?
When does the show begin?	Коли починається сеанс?
How long is the film?	Як довго йде цей фільм?
Can one reserve tickets?	Можна забронювати білети?
I want to sit at the back	Я хотів би / хотіла б сидіти ззаду
I want to sit at the front	Я хотів би сидіти спереду
I want to sit in the middle	Я хотів би сидіти посередині
The film was exciting	Фільм був захоплюючий
The film was not boring	Фільм був не нудний
But the book on which the film was based was better	Але книга за фільмом була краща
How was the music?	Музика була хороша?
How were the actors?	Як щодо акторів?
Were there English subtitles?	Там були англійські субтитри?

### III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Are you a great cinema-goer?
2. What films do you give preference to?
3. Why have cinema attendances declined sharply?
4. What are cartoons especially popular with ?
5. What is the last film you saw about?

## Unit III.

### Professionally - oriented course. Traffic and car`s structure.

#### Theme 25. Traffic

##### I. Remember new words.

1. pedestrian	пішохід
2. vehicle	транспортний засіб
3. streetcar	<i>амер.</i> трамвай
4. conveyance	перевезення
5. purposes	мета, результат
6. law	закон
7. govern	керувати, правити
8. informal rule	інформаційне правило
9. facilitate	полегшувати, сприяти
10. lane	смуга
11. junction	перехрестя, поєднання
12. intersection	роздоріжжя
13. interchange	чергування, заміна
14. traffic signal	дорожній сигнал
15. sign	знак
16. share	ділити, розподіляти
17. speed limits	обмеження швидкості
18. easement	зручність, перевага
19. segregate	відокремлювати
20. minor	незначний, неповнолітній
21. disruption	руйнування, шкода
22. persist	наполягати, залишатися
23. traffic wave	дорожній потік (хвиля)
24. traffic jam	дорожній затор, пробка
25. simulation	удавання, моделювання, симуляція, підробка
26. involve	містити в собі, заплутувати
27. queuing theory	теорія затору, черги
28. equation	вирівнювання

##### II. Read the text.

#### Traffic

Traffic on roads may consist of pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using the public way for purposes of travel. Traffic laws are the laws which govern traffic and regulate vehicles, while rules of **the road** are both the laws and the informal rules that may have developed over time to facilitate the orderly and timely flow of traffic.



Traffic is formally organized in many jurisdictions, with marked lanes, junctions, intersections, interchanges, traffic signals, or signs. Traffic is often classified by type: heavy motor vehicle (e.g., car, truck); other vehicle (e.g., moped, bicycle); and pedestrian.

Different classes may share speed limits and easement, or may be segregated. Some jurisdictions may have very detailed and complex rules of the road while others rely more on drivers' common sense and willingness to cooperate.

Organization typically produces a better combination of travel safety and efficiency. Events which disrupt the flow and may cause traffic to degenerate into a disorganized mess include: road construction, collisions and debris in the roadway. On particularly busy freeways, a minor disruption may persist in a phenomenon known as traffic waves. A complete breakdown of organization may result in traffic jams and gridlock. Simulations of organized traffic frequently involve queuing theory, stochastic processes and equations of mathematical physics applied to traffic flow.

### **III.Translate these words-expression.**

Traffic on roads, ridden or herded animals, public way for purposes of travel, traffic laws, regulate vehicles, rules of the road, informal rule, flow of traffic, many jurisdictions, traffic signals, speed limits, travel safety, road construction, traffic jams.

### **IV. Insert the mistaken words.**

- 1 .Traffic on roads may consist of...
- 2.Traffic is often classified by ...
3. Different classes may share ... and easement.
4. Some ... may have very detailed and complex rules.
5. Organization typically produces a ... of travel safety and efficiency.
6. A complete breakdown of... may result in traffic jams and gridlock.

### **V.Answer the question.**

- 1 .What is this text about?
2. What does word "traffic" mean?
3. In what way is traffic organized?

## Theme 26. The role of transportation

### Part A

#### *Essential vocabulary*

1. pervasive	проникливий	21. surface	поверхня
2. freight	вантаж	22. strip	смуга
3. impact	вплив	23. fabric	структура
4. dominant	переважаючий	24. scattered	розкиданий
5. to overcome	долати	25. gross national product	валовий національний продукт
6. to trade off	збалансувати	26. horse-drawn carriage	вагон, який приводився в рух за допомогою коней
7. fringe benefit	премія	27. urban	міський
8. density	густота	28. to regard	вважати
9. disruption	руйнування	29. to abound	бути у великій кількості
10. bundle	вузол	30. interrelated	взаємопов'язаний
11. congestion	затор	31. mobility	рухливість
12. ancillary impact	додатковий вплив	32. highway	шосе
13. strain	напруга	33. pedestrian	пішохід
14. vehicle	транспортний засіб	34. to require	вимагати
15. sidewalk	тротуар	35. emphasize	наголошувати
16. equal	рівний	36. concern	турбота
17. driver's license	права водія	37. to reduce	зменшувати
18. consumption	споживання	38. counterpart	товариш
19. per capita	на людину	39. pollution	забруднення
20. approach	підхід	40. freeway	шосе

**Exercise 1. Which of the things below do you think influence the role of transport in the modern society? Which don't? Explain why.**

petrol	travelling
animals	stress
traffic	physical infrastructure
pollution	population increase
pedestrian	food

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.**

#### **The role of transportation**

Transportation has a pervasive influence on modern society. It is very important economically: Transportation activity amounts to about one-fifth of the U.S. gross national product (GNP). Transportation has social and cultural impacts; it shares our lifestyles.

The technologies used in transportation have evolved through history. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, railroads were the principal means of travel for long distances. Today, railroads have been largely replaced by automobiles and aviation. Within cities, various forms of public

transportation (ranging from horse-drawn carriages to electric subway trains) were dominant in the hundred years from 1820 to 1920. Since then the automobile has become the most popular means of urban travel, but mass transit has continued to play a role.

For decades there has been talk about the “urban transportation problem”. The urban transportation problem is actually a complex bundle of interrelated problems. They can be grouped in three major categories: *congestion*, *mobility* and *ancillary impacts*.

*Congestion* causes increased costs for travelers and freight movement, loss of time, accidents, and psychological strain. This is not simply congestion on streets and highways. There is also congestion of transit vehicles during peak periods, congestion of pedestrians on sidewalks frequently occurs in the downtown areas of large cities at lunchtime. In Holland there is a congestion of bicycles.

*Mobility*, or *accessibility*. Our society requires a great deal of travel, but people do not have equal abilities to travel or equal access to the transportation system. In the United States, we have emphasized the automotive highway system of transportation. But some people are unable to use this system. Not all these people live in large cities, of course; some live in suburbs, small towns and rural areas.

*Ancillary impacts*:

➤ **Accidents.** While U.S. highway accident rates are lower than those in other countries, the annual death toll of more than 40,000 is still a matter of concern.

➤ **Energy consumption.** The transportation sector relies almost wholly on petroleum for energy and accounts for 65% of the U.S. demand for oil. Transit has the potential to reduce oil consumption (European cities, which are more transit-oriented, use much less energy per capita than their U.S. counterparts). The current approach is to make automobiles more fuel-efficient. One good argument for expanding transit systems is the uncertainty about the future energy situation.

➤ **Environmental impacts** include air and water pollution and noise. Smog remains a problem in more than 100 cities.

➤ **Land consumption.** The transportation system occupies over 30% of the developed land in most U.S. cities. In some cities streets and parking take up 60 to 70% of the surface area.

➤ **Aesthetics.** Neither a parking lot nor a freeway nor a strip commercial street is very pleasant to look at.

➤ **Disruption of the urban fabric.** Major transportation routes can form physical barriers that divide neighbourhoods, separate pupils from their schools, and cut off stores from their trade areas.

➤ **Land use.** Majority of people in the United States prefer living in a single-family homes in the suburbs. This depopulation of central cities have created difficult conditions for transit and caused rider ship to fall. It is uneconomic for transit to serve low density residential areas and scattered activity centers.

Despite everything, transit has a role as a standby or backup service, an alternative to the automobile that is available when needed. A sizable number of people in the United States think transit is beneficial.

### Exercise 3. Give the nouns for the following adjectives.

pervasive, interrelated, concerned, dense, dominant, congested, scattered, vehicular, polluted, abundant.

### Exercise 4. Match the words given in the previous exercise and make up word-combinations.

viewer, street, river, stories, smoke, villages, supply, influence, characteristic, access.

### Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Залізничі були основними засобами пересування на великі відстані у XIX ст.
2. Автомобіль став найпоширенішим засобом міського пересування, але громадський транспорт продовжує відігравати важливу роль.
3. Проблема міського перевезення пасажирів являє собою суміш взаємопов'язаних проблем, що можуть бути поділені на три категорії: затори, рух, додаткові впливи.
4. Серед населення завжди будуть ті, хто не може використовувати автомобіль, або ті, хто не хоче, а деякі фізично або ж психологічно не здатен водити машину.
5. Незважаючи ні на що, громадський транспорт є альтернативою автомобілю, - він доступний у будь-який момент.

### Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

1. What is the role of transportation in modern society?
2. Following the history of transportation, name the major technologies of its evolution.
3. How do you understand the "urban transportation problem"?
4. What are the consequences of congestion for common people?
5. Why is mobility considered to be a problem for some people?
6. What ancillary impact should be eliminated first of all? Give your arguments.
7. Do people have equal abilities to travel or not? Give your examples.
8. Describe the environmental impact caused by transportation.
9. What is the economical importance of transportation?
10. What is the role of transit in your life?

### Exercise 7. Read the following sentences, underline the main verb and state the verb: Active or Passive.

1. Railroads were developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and became the principal means of transportation.
2. Various forms of public transportation were dominant in the hundred years.
3. The 'urban transportation system' is grouped into three categories.
4. Smog remains a problem in more than 100 cities.
5. For decades there has been talk about 'urban transportation system'.
6. Railroads have been largely replaced by automobiles and aviation.

### Exercise 8. Make up a dialogue. "Transportation: Pros and Cons". Use the following conversation phrases.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - To begin with....               | - Besides that,.....             |
| - The most important thing is.... | - The real problem is....        |
| - I'm convinced that.....         | - That's probably true, but..... |
| - Generally speaking, .....       | - That's just not true!          |

## Theme 27. How to solve the urban transportation problem

### Part B

#### Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

##### How to solve the urban transportation problem

There is no single best approach to improving transit systems. What is needed is a mix of improvements that offers a range of opportunities to travelers. Improving service is more effective, if one wishes to attract riders, than lowering fares or taking cosmetic measures like bus shelters and elegant graphics. Bus improvements should be undertaken much more than they are. Better bus service in the inner city is probably the best way to serve the poor and minorities. Express buses from the suburbs, busways, and high-occupancy vehicle lanes have been

successful where they have been tried. Increasing bus service is relatively inexpensive, compared to building rail lines.

There should be a great expansion of paratransit. Demand responsive services – utilizing taxis, vans, and small buses – will be the best way to provide public transportation in low-density suburbs and small towns. This can serve as a safety net for the minority of people who don't have a car available in situations where most people do. This will also be a major way of serving the elderly and disabled.

More rational pricing of transit services should be widely adopted. This includes charging higher fares in the peak period and basing fares on distance traveled. Self-service fare collection is a desirable innovation that should be extended. It reduces operating costs and is compatible with graduated fares.

Nevertheless, the automobile will remain the primary mode of urban transportation. It is clear that making it more expensive to drive an automobile in the city would take cars off the road. This will boost transit use and mitigate automobile related problems such as accidents and air pollution. There are several ways to accomplish this:

1. raise fuel taxes;
2. raise annual vehicle registration fees. It is debatable whether fees should be based on weight or engine size, or on value (which would be more beneficial to the poor);
3. implement congestion pricing;
4. eliminate the subsidies that parking often gets. Free parking at work could be made 100% taxable fringe benefit.

It would also help to put more constraints on where automobiles can be driven. There should be more automobile-free zones and transit/pedestrian malls in activity centres such as university campuses.

### Exercise 2. Read the following words and translate them into Ukrainian.

improvement, opportunity, fare, measure, bus shelter, unbiased, lane, paratransit, van, peak period, operating costs, accident.

### Exercise 3. Add the missing prepositions. Look back at the text, if necessary.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a compared ____ | e a mix ____      |
| b serve ____    | f approach ____   |
| c way ____      | g compatible ____ |
| d base ____     | h take ____       |

### Exercise 4. Annotate the text using the phrases.

The subject of the text is.....; The author described....; The purpose of this article is.....; It is pointed out that....; The author tells us about.....; The text also discusses.....; The next part of the text is devoted to.....; Further the author describe

## Theme 28. The history of urban transport. (Part I)

### Part A

#### Essential vocabulary

- |                     |                   |                 |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. hire             | прокат            | 16. cobblestone | кругляк        |
| 2. coach            | каре́та           | 17. patronage   | клієнтура      |
| 3 .stagecoach       | пошто́ва машина   | 18.steam engine | паровий двигун |
| 4..hackney carriage | найма́ний екіпа́ж | 19. to pull     | тягну́ти       |
| 5 .dense            | гу́стий           | 20 .friction    | шум те́ртя     |

6. outskirts	передмістя	21 .load	вантаж
7 .to commission	вповноваж у-вати	22. to permit	дозволяти
8. capacity	місткість	23 .equine	кінський
9. omnibus	омнібус, автобус	24 .to seek	шукати
10. to pave	прокладати	25 .propulsion	рушійна сила
11. seat belt	ремінь безпеки	26. to persuade	переконувати
12. indicator	показчик	27 .horn	гудок автомобіля
13 .number plate	номерний знак	28 .conscious	свідомий
14. attached	відданий	29. compulsory	примусовий
15. to indulge	потурати	30 .household	домашнє господарство

**Exercise 1. Insert words from the brackets into the sentences given below.**

(*omnibus, stagecoach, load, number plate, friction* )

1. In bygone days, both railroad and ..... deposited visitors in nearby Point Reyes Station.
2. Heat can be produced by chemical reactions or .....
3. The ..... told me it was the same one I'd followed earlier.
4. Drawn by three horses abreast Shillibeer's ... ran from Paddington to the Bank four times a day each way.
5. If you have to carry a heavy ....., divide the weight between two bags.

**Exercise 2. Match forms of transport to their descriptions.**

(*car, train, bus, coach, minibuses, lorry*)

1. a large vehicle that people pay to travel on;
2. a vehicle with four wheels and an engine, that can carry a small number of passengers;
3. a small bus with seats for six to twelve people;
4. a set of several carriages that are connected to each other and pulled along a railway line by an engine;
5. a large vehicle for carrying heavy goods;
6. a large carriage pulled by horses and used in the past for carrying passengers.

**Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.**

**The history of urban transport. (Part I)**

The first public transportation known to history was introduced by the Romans, who established a system of vehicles for hire during the reigns of Emperors Augustus and Tiberius.

Coaches that run on regular schedules between major towns appeared in Europe during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Stagecoaches (similar in appearance to those seen in western movies) were introduced in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, most roads were poor, fares were high, and the service was slow and uncomfortable.

The first form of public transportation to operate solely within cities was the hackney carriage, the forerunner of the taxi, which appeared in London and Paris shortly after 1600. The name came from the French word, meaning a horse of middling size and quality used for riding, but not for war or hunting. It soon came to mean a horse for hire and then a vehicle as well.

The modern era of urban transit began in 1819 with a coach line in Paris. It used an existing type of stagecoach called *a diligence*.

In 1825 a coach builder George Shillibeer was commissioned to build specially designed coaches with large seating capacity for use in Paris. The vehicle was called an *omnibus*. Shillibeer moved to London and started an omnibus line there in 1829. The vehicle was drawn by three horses and could seat 18 passengers. The omnibus was introduced in New York City in 1831 by John Stephenson, who became the largest manufacturer of transit vehicles in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although the omnibus was designed to operate in cities, it was slow and uncomfortable. There were few paved streets, and those were usually paved with cobblestones. Nevertheless, omnibuses continued to operate throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century on routes with large patronage.

A major advantage came in the form of the horse-drawn street railway. The first one in the world was the New York & Harlem Railroad, which began service on November 26, 1832. The cars were built by Stephenson. The use of horses was first considered temporary, to last only until the steel railroad could be extended from Albany to New York, but the horses performed well and were never replaced by steam engines.

This mode, popularly called the *horsecar*, eventually replaced omnibuses on the busiest routes. Horsecars came in many sizes and shapes, there was no standard model. There were small cars drawn by a single horse and large cars capable of seating 50 persons and pulled by three or four horses. The most common vehicle was 23 feet (7,01 meters) long, had 22 seats, and was pulled by two horses. Mules were sometimes used instead of horses; they were slower but more durable.

The horsecar was a great improvement. It ran on iron rails laid in the middle of the street, which greatly reduced friction and roughly doubled the load that horses could pull. The average speed was also about double that of the omnibus. The wheels could be smaller, which permitted design of lower and wider vehicles.

However, the horsecar had its disadvantages. Horses were expensive – they accounted for 40% of the capital investment. Teams had to be changed several times a day. Another problem was that the horses survived this kind of use for only a few years and then had to be retired. Further, they were liable to disease and injury. The Great Epizootic (an equine-influenza epidemic) in 1872, killed 18,000 horses in New York. This was a disaster for operators, who began seeking for other means of propulsion.

#### **Exercise 4. Match the words with their definitions.**

*friction, outskirts, hackney carriage, cobblestone, to pave, propulsion, coach, load, capacity, stagecoach.*

1. a small round stone set in the ground, especially in the past, to make a hard surface for a road;
2. a large carriage pulled by horses and used in the past for carrying passengers;
3. when one surface rubs against another;
4. the force that drives a vehicle forward;
5. a large quantity of smth. that is carried by a vehicle, person etc.;
6. the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre;
7. a vehicle pulled by horses that was used in past times for carrying passengers and letters;
8. to cover a path, road, area etc. with a hard level surface such as blocks of stone or concrete;
9. the amount of space a container, room etc. has to hold things or people;
10. a carriage pulled by a horse, used in the past like a taxi.

#### **Exercise 5. Say whether the following statements are true (T.) or false (F.) and if they are false say why.**

1. The first form of public transportation appeared in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
2. The hackney carriage was the forerunner of the taxi.
3. The name “hackney carriage” originated from German word.
4. An omnibus was built in 1829.
5. The largest vehicle manufacturer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was John Stephenson.

6. The horse-drawn street railway was introduced in 1832.
7. Horsecar was the engine car with the power of 10 horses.
8. The most popular horsecar had 22 seats.
9. The horsecar ran on wooden rails on the left side of the street.
10. Mules were the main disadvantage of the horsecar.

**Exercise 6. Rewrite the sentences putting the underlined verbs into passive. Make any other changes necessary.**

1. They should have given us the information ages ago.
2. The windows are really dirty: no-one has cleaned them for weeks.
3. After the company made him redundant, he became very depressed.
4. I hope they will choose me for the college football team.
5. We can't take the car: the people at the garage are repairing it.
6. Fire almost completely destroyed the Royal Hotel last night.

**Exercise 7. Describe advantages and disadvantages of the transport vehicles that you have read in this chapter. What were the historical factors that influenced their improvement or decline? Use the following phrases.**

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - First of all,....            | - The trouble is (was)....     |
| - The awful thing is (was).... | - As a rule....                |
| - I'm pretty sure that.....    | - In my opinion....            |
| - Oh, I almost forgot....      | - Not to mention the fact that |

## Part B

**Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.**

### The British on the road.

Nearly three-quarters of households in Britain have regular use of a car and about a quarter have more than one car. The widespread enthusiasm for cars is, as elsewhere, partly a result of people using them to project an image of themselves. Apart from the obvious status indicators such as size and speed, the British system of vehicle registration introduces another. Registration plates, known as 'number plates', give a clear indication of the age of cars. Up to 1999 there was a different letter of the alphabet for each year and in summer there were a lot of advertisements for cars on television and in the newspapers because the new registration 'year' began in August. Another possible reason for the British being so attached to their cars is the opportunity which they provide to indulge the national passion for privacy. Being in a car is like taking your 'castle' with you wherever you go. Perhaps this is why the occasional attempts to persuade people to 'car pool' (to share the use of a car to and from work) have met with little success. The privacy factor may also be the reason why British drivers are less 'communicative' than the drivers of many other countries. They use their horns very little, are not in the habit of signalling their displeasure at the behaviour of other road users with their hands and are a little more tolerant of both other drivers and pedestrians. They are also a little more safety conscious. Britain has the best road safety record in Europe. The speed limit on motorways is a little lower than in most other countries (70 mph = 112 kph) and people go over this limit to a somewhat lesser extent. In addition, there are frequent and costly government campaigns to encourage road safety. Before Christmas 1992, for instance, £2.3 million was spent on such a campaign. Another indication that the car is perceived as a private space is that Britain was one of the last countries in western Europe to introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts (in spite of British concern for safety). This measure was, and still is, considered by many to be a bit of an infringement of personal liberty. The British are not very keen on mopeds or motorcycles. They exist, of course, but they are not private enough for British tastes. Britain has been rather slow to organize special cycle lanes. The comparative safety of the roads means that parents are not too worried about their children cycling on the road along with cars and lorries.



**Exercise 2. Read the text again and complete the sentences.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ of British householders have more than one car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are the plates that give information about the age of the cars.
- The rule of giving alphabet letters for every year existed till \_\_\_\_\_.
- One of the reasons that the British love their cars so much is their passion for \_\_\_\_\_.
- The British drivers are more \_\_\_\_\_ than the drivers of other countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest in Britain comparing to all other countries of Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was spent on costly government campaign to encourage road safety.
- Britain was one of the last countries to introduce \_\_\_\_\_.
- The British don't like such forms of transport as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Britain is not in a hurry to organize \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3. Annotate the text using the phrases.**

The title of the text is .....; The author of the text described.....; The purpose of this article is .....; It is important to underline that.....; It is necessary to emphasize that.....; The author tells us about.....; It must be added that....etc.

**Theme 29. The history of urban transport. (Part II)****Part A***Essential vocabulary*

1. trough	западина	18. breakthrough	прорив
2. to propel	приводити в рух	19. traction	тяга
3. to grip	схопити	20. open-sided car	машина без дверей
4. to brake	гальмувати	21. roofless car	машина без даху
5. to install	встановлювати	22. sprinkler	машина для поливання вулиць
6. to snap	порватись	23. hearse	похоронна машина
7. to fray	протиратись	24. rolling post office	поштова машина
8. cable car	фунікулер	26. subway	метро
9. streetcar	трамвай	27. to expel	видаляти
10. exposition	виставка	28. sewer railway	підземна залізниця
11. multiple unit system	багатофункціональна система	29. diminution	зменшення
12. propulsive	рушійний	30. acceleration	прискорення
13. chandelier	люстра	31. austere	простий
14. internal combustion engine	двигун внутрішнього згорання	32. gasoline	бензин
15. to merge	зливатись	33. assembly-line	конвеєр
16. to boost	сприяти	34. to entice	спокушати
17. pace	рух	35. incremental	зростаючий

**Exercise 1. Match forms of transport to their definitions.**

(*van, motorbike, moped, scooter, bicycle, tram*)

1. a vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing its pedals with your feet;
2. a vehicle used especially for carrying goods, which is smaller than a truck and has a roof and usually no windows at the sides;
3. a type of small, less powerful motorcycle with small wheels or a child's vehicle with two small wheels, an upright handle, and a narrow board that you stand on with one foot, while the other foot pushes against the ground;
4. a small fast two-wheeled vehicle with an engine;
5. a vehicle for passengers, which travels along metal tracks in the street;
6. a small two-wheeled vehicle with an engine.

**Exercise 2. Match the words in Column A to their synonyms or antonyms in Column B.**

A	B
1 .to accelerate	a) long
2. inaugural	b) to stop
3. to grip	c) to slow
4. to install	d) complicated
5. austere	e) to unite
6. to snap	f) speed
7. diminutive	g) to take
8 .pace	h) to tear
9. to merge	i) last
10.to brake	j) to put in

**Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.****The history of urban transport. (Part II)**

The answer first appeared to be the cable car. In this system, a cable is laid in a small trough between the rails and is kept in continuous motion by a steam engine located at the end of the line. A car is propelled by gripping onto the cable with a metal arm that reaches down; the grip is released when the car brakes to stop. The car itself has no motor. Besides a driver-conductor, each car carries a grip man, who must develop skill at the trade. Cable cars spread across the United States in the 1880s and were installed in about 30 cities. There was cable car service on the Brooklyn Bridge when it opened in 1883. Boston and Detroit were the only large cities that never had them, and they were never built in the south. San Francisco had the largest system (84.97 kilometers), while Chicago was second and Kansas City was third. They were also built in Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

The cable cars represented a major advance: they attained speeds of 7 to 9 miles per hour in business districts and 12 to 13 miles per hour elsewhere. They were cheaper to operate than horsecars. However, capital investment was very high – about four times that of horsecars – and the cables occasionally snapped or frayed, which interrupted service for several hours.

The streetcar – also called the *electric railway, trolley, or tram* – was the next and most important innovation. The first successful demonstration was staged by Werner von Siemens, of the famous family of inventors, at an industrial exposition in Berlin in 1879. Meanwhile, Tomas A. Edison was also experimenting with an electric railway. The major problem the inventors faced was how to supply electricity to the vehicles. It was Frank J. Sprague who became the

leader in electric traction. The streetcar dominated urban transportation in the United States for four decades. Many specialized vehicles were designed: open-sided cars for the summer, roofless cars for carrying tourists, sprinkler cars for cleaning the streets, hearses, and rolling post offices. The 19<sup>th</sup> century also witnessed the development of steam railroads. The first intercity railroad service began in 1830 between Liverpool and Manchester in England. This inaugurated a century in which steel wheels on steel rails became the dominant form of intercity transportation. Several attempts were made to introduce steam trains into the heart of the cities. The first subway in the world 5.95 kilometers long, opened in London on January 10, 1863. The trains were pulled by steam locomotives, and while special efforts were made to expel the smoke, ventilation remained the major problem. The line was popularly called the *sewer railway*. However, it continued to operate for many years and eventually was electrified.

**Exercise 4. Find these pieces of information as quickly as you can.**

1. The number of US cities cable cars were installed.
2. The name of US city that had the largest cable car service system.
3. The cable car's speed limit.
4. The name of invention that came after cable car.
5. Types of streetcar designed in USA.
6. The year when intercity railroad service began.

**Exercise 5. Read the text again and choose the most suitable heading (A-E) for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which is not needed.**

- A. Forms of intercity transportation.
- B. Cable car in the working process.
- C. Urban transportation problem in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- D. Advantages and disadvantages of cable car.
- E. Electrical means of transportation.

**Exercise 6. Say whether the following statements are true (T.) or false (F.) and if they are false say why.**

1. In the cable car system a motion of vehicle was kept by a grip man.
2. Cable cars were introduced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3..The largest cable car system was in San Francisco.
4. The capital investment required for operation of cable cars was quite acceptable.
5. Werner von Siemens introduced trolley in 1879.
6. Tomas A. Edison was the leader in electric traction.
7. Liverpool and Edinburgh were the first cities where intercity railroad was introduced.
8. The first subway was opened in 1866.
9. Ventilation was the major problem while introduction of the first subway.
10. Sewer railway was the popular name for the first subway.

**Exercise 5. Make two corresponding passive sentences.**

1. Someone threw a lifebelt to me.
2. Someone mentioned the problem to me.
3. Someone had reported the theft to the police.
4. Someone told the story to me.
5. Someone has given \$1,000 to the charity.
6. Someone will demonstrate the game to the children.
7. Someone was offering drinks to the guests.
8. Someone explained the procedure to me.
9. Someone sold the car to Tom.
10. Someone introduced me to Dr Felix last year.

**Exercise 6. Tell about the predecessors of a modern transport vehicles. Use the following phrases.**

- To begin with...                      - You may not believe it, but....
- By and large...                        - In this sort of situation...
- And another thing...                - That's the reason why.....
- So, in the end....                      - To sum up.....

### **Part B**

**Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.**

#### **The history of urban transport.**

##### **Electricity subway epoch.**

The first subway in the world using electricity opened in London in 1890. In 1897 Sprague made another important contribution by inventing *the multiple-unit system*, in which every car has motors, all controlled by the train operator in the first car. It meant that you could add cars to trains without any diminution of power, since each car had the correct amount of propulsive power for itself. Individually powered cars also have faster acceleration, which increases average speed and reduces operating cost. All subway elevated systems in the world used this system today.

One of the most famous subways is in Moscow, where the first line was opened in 1935. The older stations are elaborately decorated with statues, chandeliers, and marble walls, but newer ones are more austere. The system has grown continually and carries more passengers than any other in the world, although Tokyo is a close second.

Next stage of technological progress was the internal-combustion engine, fueled by gasoline. Credit for inventing the automobile is shared by two Germans, Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler. After both died their companies merged to form Mercedes-Benz. The pioneering developments took place in Europe, but the United States became the leading country in the manufacture of automobiles, largely because of Henry Ford. Ford got the idea of building a high quality, low-price vehicle that could be sold in large numbers to average people for everyday use. He wasn't the only one with this idea, but he was the one who succeeded. He kept improving the manufacturing process until he attained full assembly-line production in 1914.

Alfred P. Sloan, another major figure in the history of the U.S. automobile industry, became president of General Motors in 1923. Sloan was not an expert in production, as Ford was, but he was a strong administrator and a marketing genius. He introduced two practices which may people now criticize but which boosted GM's success: the annual model change and offering a wide variety of models and enticing buyers to "trade up" to a more expensive model.

The automobile was soon accompanied by the truck, the tractor, and the bus. The first motor bus service in the world began in London in 1899 and by 1911 horse-drawn omnibuses had been completely replaced with motor buses. Because of the narrow streets, double-decker buses were designed to increase seating capacity.

The pace of transit-related inventions during the 19<sup>th</sup> century was very rapid. In 75 years the country went from the horse-drawn omnibus to the motor bus and electric subway trains. All the major technologies were developed by 1900. In the last 95 years there have been incremental improvements but no breakthroughs comparable to those of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Exercise 2. Organize these kinds of vehicles in the order of their chronological appearance. Give a short description for every kind.**

- Cable car
- Coach
- Train
- Diligence
- Automobile

- Bus
- Stagecoach
- Omnibus
- Hackney carriage
- Streetcar

### Exercise 3. Annotate the text using the phrases.

The title of the text is .....; The author of the text described.....; The purpose of this article is .....; It is important to underline that.....; It is necessary to emphasize that.....; The author tells us about.....; It must be added that....etc.

## Theme 30. Automobile. Structure Of The Automobile

### I. Read the text.

#### Structure Of The Automobile

Thousands of individual parts make up the modern automobile. Much like the human body, these parts are several semi-independent systems, each with a different function. For example, the human circulatory system comprises the heart, blood vessels, and blood. The automobile contains analogous circulatory systems for coolant fluid (mostly **water**), for lubricating oil, and for fuel. The engine—the "heart" of the automobile—is comprised of pistons, cylinders, tubes to deliver fuel to the cylinders, and other components. Each system is necessary for making the automobile run and reducing noise and pollution.

The major systems of an automobile are the engine, fuel system, transmission, electrical system, cooling and lubrication system, and the chassis, which includes the suspension system, braking system, wheels and tires, and the body. These systems will be found in every form of motor vehicle and are designed to interact with and support each other.

### II. Remember new words.

#### Word list

1. structure ..... будова, структура
2. automobile ..... автомобіль
3. to be arranged into ..... бути організованим
4. semi-independent systems ..... напівавтономні системи
5. function ..... функція
6. contain ..... містити
7. coolant fluid ..... охолоджуюча рідина
8. lubricating oil ..... мастило
9. fuel..... паливо
10. engine ..... двигун
11. piston ..... поршень
12. cylinder ..... циліндр
13. tube ..... трубка
14. component ..... компонент
15. fuel system ..... паливна система

16. transmission .....коробка передач
17. electrical system ..... електрична система
18. cooling and lubrication system .....система охолодження і система змащування
19. the chassis ..... шасі
20. the suspension system .....система підвіски
21. braking system ..... гальмівна система
22. wheels and tires ..... колеса та шини
23. the body .....рама, корпус

### III. Make up the plan of the text.

## Theme 31. Behavior

### I. Remember new words.

#### Word list

1. deals with .....мати справу з
2. motivation .....мотивація
3. personality .....особистість
4. gender differences .....гендерні відмінності
5. habits .....звички
6. overconfidence ..... надмірна впевненість
7. age .....вік
8. violation .....порушення
9. reduce .....зменшити
10. promote risky behavior .....сприяти ризикованій поведінці
11. short- and long-term impact .....короткостроковий та довгостроковий вплив
12. conceptualization .....осмислення
13. contribute .....робити внесок
14. prioritization .....визначення пріоритетів
15. comprehension .....розуміння
16. prediction .....прогнозування
17. to incorporate .....з'єднуватись, об'єднуватись, реєструвати
18. to attempt .....намагатись
19. human variability .....людська мінливість
20. environmental interactions on safety .....екологічні дії щодо безпеки
21. possibilities and limitations .....можливості та обмеження
22. to set barriers .....встановити бар'єри
23. capability ..... можливість
24. sedan .....седан
25. rural areas .....сільські райони
26. time constraints .....тимчасові обмеження
27. to expose .....розкриватися, з'являтися
28. lack of visibility .....відсутність видимості
29. obstructions .....перешкоди
30. horizontal curvature .....горизонтальна кривизна
31. fatigue states .....стан втоми
32. to be skewed by .....бути «підрізаним» іншим трансп. засобом
33. alertness and fatigue..... пильність та втома

## II. Translate the text.

### Behavior

Behavior research in traffic psychology often deals with subjects like motivation, personality and gender differences, habits, overconfidence, age and skill differences, attention, and violation of traffic rules.

A classification of behavioral factors into those that reduce driving capability and that that promote risky behavior with further division into those with short- and long-term impact helps the conceptualization of the problems and may contribute to the prioritization of behavior modification.

Traffic and transport sciences concern themselves with the study, comprehension, explanation and prediction of everything related to the mobility of people and products. It incorporates several aspects of the transportation systems along with multiple techniques. This process attempts to develop valid and reliable methods to better understand and predict the effects of human variability with its environmental interactions on safety.

The transportation system consists of road, rail, sea and air infrastructures. It includes the possibilities and limitations of its economics, laws and regulations, which sets barriers to the capabilities of an individual and mass motorist. For instance, speed can be influenced by method of travel (vehicle, airplane, train or ship), by financial capabilities for the type of vehicle (jet versus commercial, speed boat against sail boat and sedan compared to a luxury sports car), or by regulations such as speed limits in rural areas versus city driving.

The traffic environment takes into account location, time constraints, population and dangers that are exposed to motorist. These environmental factors pose danger and risk to motorists that may be fatal. Driving in wet, narrow, and dark conditions exposes drivers to far greater risk than driving on a sunny day on an open road. This is just one type of road factor for crashes that Sullman *(Dr Mark Sullman is a Senior Lecturer based in the Driving Research Group, located in the Department of Advanced Systems. He has more than 20 years of research and consultancy experience in the areas of occupational safety and driving behaviour)* goes on to explain in further detail:

...crashes include lack of visibility or obstructions, unclean road or loose material, poor road conditions or road markings, and the horizontal curvature of the road. Environmental influences such as cold or hot weather, noise and vibration are all more likely to impact on stress and fatigue states

Variability of the driver's age, personality, temperament, stress and expertise affect speed, control and decisions. Drivers generally use some degree of risk compensation to assess driving decisions and it is skewed by varying levels of intoxication. Alcohol and drug usage, alertness and fatigue, distraction and focus are a few of the main factors attributed to driver error and crashes.

## III. Make up 10 questions to the text.

## **Theme 32.Transport economics**

### **I. Translate in a written form the text.**

#### **Transport economics**

**Transport economics** is a branch of economics founded in 1959 by American economist John R. Meyer that deals with the allocation of resources within the transport sector. It has strong links to civil engineering. Transport economics differs from some other branches of economics in that the assumption of a spaceless, instantaneous economy does not hold. People and goods flow over networks at certain speeds. Demands peak. Advance ticket purchase is often induced by lower fares. The networks themselves may or may not be competitive. A single trip (the final good, in the consumer's eyes) may require the bundling of services provided by several firms, agencies and modes.

Although transport systems follow the same supply and demand theory as other industries, the complications of network effects and choices between dissimilar goods (e.g. car and bus travel) make estimating the demand for transportation facilities difficult. The development of models to estimate the likely choices between the goods involved in transport decisions (discrete choice models) led to the development of an important branch of econometrics, as well as a Nobel Prize for Daniel McFadden.

In transport, demand can be measured in number of journeys made or in total distance traveled across all journeys (e.g. passenger-kilometers for public transport or vehicle-kilometers of travel (VKT) for private transport). Supply is considered to be a measure of capacity. The price of the good (travel) is measured using the generalised cost of travel, which includes both money and time expenditure.

### **II. Write out of the text 20 unknown words and learn them.**

### **III. Make up 10 questions to the text.**



## *Короткий довідник з граматики англійської мови.*

### 1. Артикль.

В англійській мові є два артиклі –неозначений (a /an) та означений (the). Артикль ніколи не вживається самостійно, він завжди стоїть перед іменником (a /the boy) або перед його означенням (a /little boy) але після слів all /both (all /the boys).

Неозначений артикль **a (an)** вживається лише перед зчисленими іменниками, що стоять в однині.

Означений артикль **the** вживається перед зчисленими іменниками як в однині, так і в множині.

Якщо ми згадуємо предмет вперше, перед ним вживається неозначений артикль **a (an)**.

This is **a** book. The book is on the table.

Неозначений артикль **a (an)** вживається:

- *Перед назвами професій:*  
She is **a** doctor.
- *Перед деякими числівниками:*  
**a** million, **a** hundred, **a** thousand, **a** half, **a** third
- *В окличних реченнях після слова **What**:*  
What **a** fine day!
- *Після таких слів: **such, quite***

**It was such a cold weather yesterday.**

He is quite **a** child.

Означений артикль **the** вживається:

- Якщо іменник означає єдиний в своєму роді об'єкт:  
**the** sun                      **the** earth
- Якщо іменник означає предмет, про який іде мова в даній ситуації:  
Put **the** pen on the table.
- Перед порядковими числівниками:

My flat is on **the** second floor.

- Для утворення найвищого ступеню порівняння:  
It's **the** biggest cinema in Kyiv.

Артикль перед іменником не вживається, якщо:

- Перед ним стоїть присвійний або вказівний займенник:  
This is my \_\_\_ book.
- Перед ним стоїть інший іменник у присвійному відмінку:  
My mother's \_\_\_ flat is clean.
- Перед ним стоїть заперечення **no**:  
There is no \_\_\_ book on the table.
- Після нього стоїть кількісний числівник:  
Open your books at \_\_\_ page ten.

Артикль не вживається:

- Перед назвами наук, навчальних дисциплін:  
I study \_\_\_ English. She studies \_\_\_ History.
- Перед назвами місяців, днів тижня  
In \_\_\_ September. On \_\_\_ Friday.
- Перед ним стоїть питальний або відносний займенник.  
What \_\_\_ book are you reading?

## **2. Утворення множини іменників.**

**Утворення множини іменників:**

a car      --      cars

a dog      --      dogs

a bus      --      buses

a watch   --      watches

a lunch   --      lunches

a box      --      boxes

story -- stories

a boy -- boys

a tomato -- tomatoes

a hero -- heroes

a half -- halves

a wolf -- wolves

**Запам'ятайте форму множини таких іменників:**

a man -- men                      a tooth -- teeth

a woman -- women              a foot -- feet

a child -- children              a ox -- oxen

a mouse -- mice

an Englishman -- Englishmen

a German -- Germans

a sheep -- sheep

a deer -- deer

a swine -- swine

### **3. Ступені порівняння прикметників.**

#### Ступені порівняння

Звичайний	Вищий	Найвищий
1. Односкладові: short  hot	  shorter	  (the) shortest

fine	hotter  finer	(the) hottest  (the) finest
2. Двоскладові  на -y  з попередньою приголосною:  happy	happier	(the) happiest
3. Двоскладові та багатоскладові:  famous  interesting	more famous  more interesting	(the) most famous  (the) most interesting
4. Винятки:  bad  good  far  old  little  many /much	worse  better  farther  further  older  elder  less  more	(the) worst  (the) best  (the) farthest (відстань)  (the) furthest  (the) oldest  (the) eldest (сім'я)  (the) least  (the) most

#### 4. Числівники.

Числівники у різних конструкціях та  
сполученнях

Вік	I am fifteen (years old). –Мені 15 (років). She is four (years old). –Їй 4 (роки).	
Час	5.00 –five (o'clock) (a.m. /in the morning; p.m. / in the afternoon) 5.10 –ten (minutes) past five /five ten 5.15 –a quarter past five / five fifteen 5.30 –half past five /five thirty 5.45 –a quarter to six /five forty-five 5.50 –ten (minutes) to six /five fifty	
Роки	1889 –eighteen eighty-nine 1900 –the year nineteen hundred 2000 –the year two thousand	
Дати	June, 15 –the fifteenth of June /June the fifteenth	
Температура	+10° –ten degrees above zero -10° –ten degrees below zero	
Дроби	1/5 –one fifth 2/3 –two thirds 1 /4 –a/one quarter 3 /4 –three quarters 1 /2 –a/one half	0.5 –(nought) point five 0.25 –(nought) point two five 0.345 –(nought) point three four five 2.5 –two point five
hundreds of years –сотні років thousands of books –тисячі книжок millions of people –мільйони людей		

## 5. Займенник.

### *Вказівні займенники*

Однина	Множина
<b>this</b> –цей /це /ця	<b>these</b> –ці
<b>that</b> –той /те /та	<b>those</b> –ті

### *Особові та присвійні займенники*

Особа	Число	Особові		Присвійні	
		Називний відмінок	Об'єктивний відмінок	Перша форма	Друга форма
1	Однина	<b>I</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>my</b>	<b>Mine</b>
	Множина	<b>we</b>	<b>us</b>	<b>our</b>	<b>Ours</b>
2	Множина	<b>you</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>your</b>	<b>Yours</b>
3	Однина	<b>he</b>	<b>him</b>	<b>his</b>	<b>His</b>
		<b>she</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>Hers</b>
		<b>it</b>	<b>it</b>	<b>its</b>	<b>Its</b>
	Множина	<b>they</b>	<b>them</b>	<b>their</b>	<b>Theirs</b>

## Неозначені та заперечні займенники

Неозначені займенники		Заперечні займенники
<b>some</b> –якийсь /кілька <b>somebody</b> –хтось <b>someone</b> –хтось <b>something</b> –щось	<b>any</b> –якийсь <b>anybody</b> –хто-небудь <b>anyone</b> –хто-небудь <b>anything</b> –що-небудь	<b>no</b> –ніякий /жоден <b>nobody</b> –ніхто <b>no one</b> –ніхто <b>nothing</b> –ніщо <b>none</b> –ніхто /ніщо /жоден

## 6. Дієслово

### Дієслово “to be”

### *Теперішній час*

Число	Особа	Стверджув. форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
Однина	I	<b>am</b>	<b>am not</b>	<b>Am I ...?</b>
	he/she/it	<b>is</b>	<b>is not/isn't</b>	<b>Is he /she/it ...?</b>
множина	we you they	<b>are</b>	<b>are not/ aren't</b>	<b>Are we /you/they</b>
Наприклад:		I <i>am</i> glad. It <i>is</i> a toy. We <i>are</i> bad.	I <i>am</i> not glad. It <i>isn't</i> a toy. We <i>aren't</i> bad.	<i>Am</i> I glad? <i>Is</i> it a toy? <i>Are</i> we bad?

### ***Минулий час***

Число	Особа	Стверджив. форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
Однина	I he/she/it	<b>was</b>	<b>was not / wasn't</b>	<b>Was I /he/ she/ it ...?</b>
множина	we you they	<b>were</b>	<b>were not / weren't</b>	<b>Were we /you / they ...?</b>
Наприклад:		I <i>was</i> sad. They <i>were</i> good.	I <i>wasn't</i> sad They <i>weren't</i> good..	<i>Was</i> I sad? <i>Were</i> they good?

### ***Дієслово "to have"***

### ***Теперішній час***

В сучасній англійській мові дієслово "мати" в теперішньому часі передається такими способами:

Особа	+	-	?
I we you they	<b>have</b>   <b>have</b> <b>(got)</b>	<b>do not/ don't have</b>   <b>have not / haven't (got)</b>	<b>Do you /they/ etc have...?</b>  Yes, I /they /etc <b>do</b> . No, I /they /etc <b>don't</b> .  <b>Have</b> you /they /etc <b>(got)...</b> ?  Yes, I /they /etc <b>have</b> . No, I / they /etc <b>haven't</b> .



He	<b>has</b>	<b>does not/ doesn't have</b>	<b>Does he /she /it have...?</b>  Yes, he /she /it <b>does</b> .  No, he /she /it <b>doesn't</b> .
She			
it	<b>has (got)</b>	<b>has not / hasn't (got)</b>	<b>Has he /she /it (got)...?</b>  Yes, he /she /it <b>has</b> .  No, he /she /it <b>hasn't</b> .

### Минулий час

У всіх часах, крім теперішнього, дієслово “мати” передається тільки за допомогою дієслова have у відповідній формі. Зокрема в Past Indefinite воно має такі форми:

+	-	?
<b>had</b>	<b>did not /didn't have</b>	<b>Did you /he /they /etc have...?</b> Yes, I /he/ they /etc <b>did</b> . No, I /he /they /etc <b>didn't</b> .
Приклад: <i>I had</i> a lot of trouble. <i>I didn't</i> have any trouble. <i>Did you</i> have any trouble?		

## 1. Indefinite Tenses

### The Present Indefinite Tense

**The Present Indefinite Tense** називає регулярну, повторювальну дію або постійний стан в теперішньому часі. Цей час утворюється так:

**I /we /you /they** –V (основа дієслова)

**He /she /it** –V - (e) s

Наприклад: **I read** books. –**He reads** books.

**They go** to school. –**She goes** to school.

**We watch** TV. –**He watches** TV.

**Planes fly** high. –**The bird flies** high.

**The Present Indefinite** часто вживається з такими обставинами часу:

1. **every day /month /year; daily; weekly; on Sundays /Mondays /etc.;  
in the evening; in the morning; in the afternoon; in spring; etc.;**

2. **always; never; seldom; rarely; frequently; often; usually; sometimes**

(прислівники, що з дієсловом в **Present Indefinite** звичайно стоять перед присудком але після дієслова **be**):  
 We *go* to school *every day*. They *often* play tennis. He *is* never late.

**Заперечна форма** дієслова в *Present Indefinite* утворюється так:

I /we/you/they **do not/don't +V**: They **don't** like bananas. I **don't** swim.  
 He/she/it **does not /doesn't + V** : It **doesn't** matter. She **doesn't** hear us.

### **The Past Indefinite Tense**

V –ed (II форма дієслова)

1. При утворенні **Past Indefinite** в усіх особах однини та множини до основи дієслова додається суфікс **–ed** за такими моделями:

work – worked  
 phone – phoned  
 drop – dropped  
 prefer – preferred  
 travel – travelled  
 try – tried

2. Так звані неправильні дієслова утворюють **Past Indefinite** не за правилом і тому їх треба запам'ятати. (див.список неправильних дієслів)

**Заперечна форма Past Indefinite** утворюється так:  
**did not /didn't +V**

Наприклад: I *did* not do it!  
 He *didn't* buy a new car.

**Питальна форма Past Indefinite** утворюється так:  
**Did you /they /she /etc V ...?**

Наприклад: Did you do it? –Yes, I did. /No, I didn't.  
 Did Harry write this letter? –  
 Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

### **The Future Indefinite Tense**

Особа	+	-	?
I /we	<b>shall / will+V</b>	<b>shall / will not+V</b>	<b>Shall /will I / we +V?</b>
you /he /she / It /they	<b>will+V</b>	<b>will not+V</b>	<b>Will you /he / etc +V?</b>

Наприклад: I shall /will come.  
 I shall not /shan't /will not /won't come.  
 Will you come? –Yes, I will /shall. No, I won't /shan't.

## 8. Continuous Tenses

### The Present Continuous Tense

I                      am  
He /she /it        is     -- + V -ing  
we /you /they     are

**Заперечна форма** дієслова в **Present Continuous** утворюється так:  
**Am /is /are +not +V -ing**

Наприклад: I *am not going* anywhere. (Я нікуди не йду)  
It *is not raining* any longer. (Дощ вже не йде)  
They *are not listening* to her. (Вони її не слухають)

**Питальна форма** в **Present Continuous** утворюється так:

Am I  
Is he /she /it                -- +V-ing ...?  
Are we /you /they

Наприклад: Are you *reading anything*? (Ви щось **читаєте**?)  
Yes, I am. /No, I am not.  
Is Jane *going anywhere*? (Вона кудись **йде**?)  
Yes, she is. /No, she isn't.

### The Past Continuous Tense

**Past Continuous** утворюється так:

Особа	+	-	?
I /he /she /it	<b>was</b>  + V-ing	<b>was not</b>  + V-ing	<b>Was I /he /she /</b> <b>It V-ing?</b>
we /you / they	<b>were</b>	<b>were not</b>	<b>Were we /you /</b> <b>They V-ing?</b>

Наприклад: She *was reading* a book.  
The children *were not /weren't* sleeping.  
*Were you playing the piano*? –Yes, I *was*. /No, I *wasn't*.

### The Future Continuous Tense

+	I /we <b>shall /will be +Ving</b> You /etc <b>will be +Ving</b>	We'll <i>shall be writing</i> He'll / <i>will be writing</i> .
-	I /we <b>shall /will not be +Ving</b> You /etc <b>will not be +Ving</b>	I <i>shall not /shan't be writing</i> . He /we <i>will not /won't be writing</i> .
?	<b>Shall /will I / we be +Ving?</b> <b>Will you /etc be +Ving?</b>	<i>Shall /will I be writing?</i> Yes, I <i>shall</i> . No, I <i>shan't</i> . <i>Will he be writing?</i> Yes, he <i>will</i> . No, he <i>won't</i> .

## 9. Perfect Tenses

### The Present Perfect Tense

+	I /we you /they <b>have +V3</b> he /she /it <b>has +V3</b>	We <i>have met</i> before. He <i>has written</i> the letter.
-	I /we/you /they <b>have not +V3</b> he /she /it <b>has not + V3</b>	We have <i>not /haven't met</i> before. He has <i>not /hasn't written</i> the letter.
?	<b>Have</b> I /we /you /they <b>+V3...?</b>  <b>Has</b> he / she /it <b>+V3?</b>	<i>Have we met</i> before? Yes, we <i>have</i> . /no, we <i>haven't</i> . <i>Has he written</i> the letter? Yes, he <i>has</i> . /no, he <i>hasn't</i> .

### The Past Perfect Tense

+	<b>had +V3</b>	He <i>had known</i> the truth. /He'd <i>known</i> the truth.
-	<b>had not +V3</b>	He <i>had not /hadn't known</i> the truth.
?	<b>Had</b> I /we /you/ etc <b>+V3?</b>	<i>Had he known</i> the truth? Yes, he <i>had</i> . No, he <i>hadn't</i> .

### The Future Perfect Tense

+	You /etc <b>will have +V3</b> You /etc <b>will have +V3</b>	We <i>shall have returned</i> . She <i>will have returned</i> .
-	I /we <b>shall /will not have +V3</b> You /etc <b>will not have +V3</b>	We <i>shall not /shan't have returned</i> . She will not /won't <i>have returned</i> .
?	<b>Shall /will</b> I / we <b>have +V3?</b> <b>Will</b> you /he /she /it /they <b>have +V3?</b>	<i>Will she have returned?</i> Yes, she <i>will</i> . No, she <i>won't</i> . <i>Shall we have returned?</i> Yes, we <i>shall</i> . No, we <i>shan't</i> .

### The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+	<b>have /has been +Ving</b>	I /we /you /they <i>have been reading</i> . He /she /it <i>has been reading</i> .
-	<b>have /has not been +Ving</b>	I / etc <i>have not been readng</i> . He /she/ it <i>has not been reading</i> .
?	<b>Have /has ...been +Ving?</b>	<i>Have I /we /you /they been reading?</i> Yes, I <i>have</i> . No, I <i>haven't</i> . <i>Has he /she/ it been reading?</i> Yes, he <i>has</i> . No, he <i>hasn't</i> .

### The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

+	<b>had been +Ving</b>	<i>I had been reading.</i>
-	<b>had not been +Ving</b>	<i>They had not been reading.</i>
?	<b>Had ...been +Ving?</b>	<i>Had you been reading?</i> <i>Yes, I had. No, I hadn't.</i>

### The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

+	<b>I /we shall /will have been +Ving You/etc will have been +Ving</b>	<i>I shall /will have been reading.</i> <i>He will have been reading.</i>
-	<b>I /we shall /will not have been +Ving You /etc will not have been +Ving</b>	<i>I shall /will not have been reading.</i> <i>He will not have been reading.</i>
?	<b>Shall /will I /we have been +Ving? Will you /etc have been +Ving?</b>	<i>Will you have been reading?</i> <i>Yes, I will /shall. No, I won't /shan't.</i>

## 10. Пасивний стан (The Passive Voice)

### Утворення пасивного стану

Пасивний стан дієслова утворюється за такою формулою:

**be + V3** (III форма дієслова)

Щоб утворити пасивний стан від якогось часу, необхідне допоміжне дієслово **be** в наведеній вище формулі поставити в цьому часі, як це зроблено в таблиці, що подано нижче (зважте, що не всі часи утворюють пасивний стан):

Indefinite:	Present	<b>am /is/ are</b>		<i>It is done.</i>
	Past	<b>was /were</b>		<i>It was done.</i>
	Future	<b>shall /will be</b>		<i>It will be done.</i>
Perfect:	Present	<b>have /has been</b>		<i>It has been done.</i>
	Past	<b>had been</b>	<b>+V3</b>	<i>It had been done.</i>
	Future	<b>shall /will</b>		<i>It will have been done.</i>
		<b>have been</b>		
Continu- ous:	Present	<b>am /is /are being</b>		<i>It is being done.</i>
	Past	<b>was /were being</b>		<i>It was being done.</i>

### Узгодження часів

Утворення –замість допоміжних дієслів **shall /will** вживаються відповідно **should /would**.

**be going** → **to**                      **was /were going to:**    We *were going to* paint the walls.  
Ми *збирались* пофарбувати стіни.

**Present** → **Past Continuous**                      I *was leaving* for London the next day.  
до Лондона.                      **Continuous:**                      Наступного дня я *їхав*

**Present** → **Past Indefinite**                      I *knew* that the plane *left* at eight.  
*відлітає* о восьмій.                      **Indefinite**                      Я *знав*, що літак

### Правило узгодження часів

Це правило застосовується лише до ситуацій у минулому, які не мають безпосереднього зв'язку з теперішнім моментом часу. Для складнопідрядних речень це правило формулюється так:

Якщо **присудок головного речення** стоїть в **Past Indefinite / Past Continuous** (якщо обидві дії відбувались **одночасно**), в **Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous** (якщо дія підрядного речення відбувались **раніше**) та в **Fututre-in-the-Past** (якщо ця дія відбуватиметься **пізніше**).

## 11.Непряма мова

За формою непряма мова –це підрядне речення в складі складнопідрядного речення, де головне речення –це слова автора:

He *says that this book is interesting*.

Якщо пряма мова передає слова **сказані в минулому**, то при трансформації її в непряму мову відбуваються **зміни**

1) **часових форм** згідно з правилом узгодження часів. Тобто, всі **теперішні часи** переходять у **відповідні минулі, майбутні** –в **Future-in-the-Past** , а **Past Perfect** залишається незмінним. Схематично це виглядає так:

<u>Пряма мова</u>		<u>Непряма мова</u>
<b>Present Indefinite</b>	→	<b>/Continuous Past</b>
<b>Indefinite /Continuous / Perfect /Perfect Continuous</b>		<b>Perfect /Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Past Indefinite</b>	→	<b>/Perfect Past</b>
<b>Perfect</b>		
<b>Fututre</b>	→	<b>Future-in-the-Past</b>

2) **особових займенників** у відповідності зі змістом, так само, як в українській мові:  
He said, „*I'm busy*”. –He said *he was busy*.

### 3) вказівних займенників та прислівників часу та місця:

#### Пряма мова

**this/ these**  
**here**  
**now**

#### Непряма мова

**that /those**  
**there**  
**then**

She said, „I am reading *this* book *now*”.  
She said she was reading *that* book *then*.

## 12. Розповідні речення в непрякій мові

Розповідне речення в непрякій мові –це підрядне додаткове речення, яке вводиться сполучником **that** або без нього. В головному реченні присудком найчастіше є дієслова **say, tell, explain, answer**:

He answered *that he didn't have a watch*.

Дієслова **say/ tell** мають такі особливості:

**say something (to someone)**

**tell someone something**

He **said**, „I'll come”.

He **said to me / told me**,  
„I'll come”.

He **said** (that) he would come.

He **told me** (that) he would  
come.

## 13. Загальні питання в непрякій мові

Непрямі загальні питання вводяться сполучниками **if /whether** (чи):

He asked (me), “**Do** you speak } German?”

He asked (me) **if /whether** I spoke German.

Він спитав (мене), **чи** я розмовляю німецькою.

I wonder **if** you know my cousin.

Цікаво, **чи** знаєте ви мого двоюрідного брата.

## 14. Спеціальні питання в непрякій мові

Непрямі спеціальні питання вводяться **відповідними питальними словами**:

She asked me, „**What** are you reading?” –She asked me **what** I was reading.

## 15. Модальні дієслова

Значення		Модальні дієслова		Еквіваленти
		Present	Past	
Здатність	+	<b>can</b>	could	<b>to be able to V</b>

Вміння Можливість	-	can not / can't	could not / couldn't	<b>to be unable to V</b>
	?	Can he ...?	Could he ...?	
Теоретична можливість	+	<b>can</b>	could	-
	-	-	-	
	?	Can he ...?	Could he ...?	
Дозвіл Прохання	+	<b>may can</b>	might could	<b>to be allowed to V</b>
	-	may not cannot/ can't	might not / mightn't could not / couldn't	
	?	May I ...? Can I ...?	Might I ...? Could I ...?	
Обов'язок Необхідність Наказ	+	<b>must</b>	-	<b>to have to V</b> (вимушеність)  <b>to be to V</b> (спланованість; наказ)
	-	must not / (заборона) need not /needn't (відсутність необхідності)	-	
	?	Must I ...? Need I ...? Yes, you must No, you needn't	-	
Бажаність Порада	+	<b>should ought to</b>	-	-
	-	should not/ shouldn't ought not / oughtn't to	-	
	?	should I ...? ought I ...?	-	

## 16. Умовні речення

### Перший тип

**Реальна умова**, що відноситься до **майбутнього** часу. В головному реченні вживається **Future Indefinite** або **наказовий спосіб**, в підрядному – **Present Indefinite** :

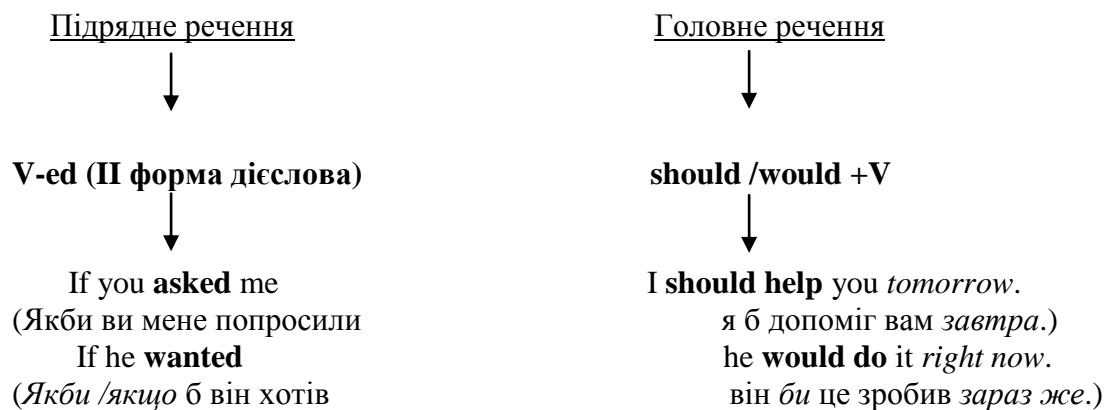
*If I can I will come earlier.* (Якщо я зможу, то прийду раніше.)

*Invite your friends if you want.* (Запроси своїх друзів, якщо хочеш).

### Другий тип

**Малореальна або нереальна умова**, що відноситься до **теперішнього** або **майбутнього** часу. Форми присудків:

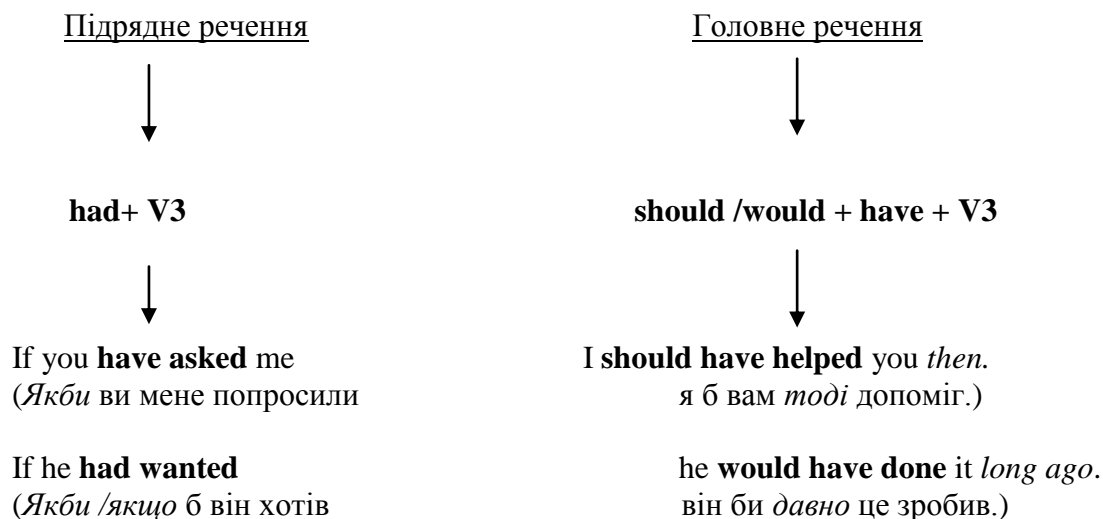




**Приклад:** If I were you I shouldn't do it. –(Якби я був) на вашому місці...

### Третій тип

**Нереальна, нездійснена умова, що відноситься до минулого часу. Форми присудків:**



### Wish /if only

I /he/she /etc  
**if only**

} **wish** + підмет + **V-ed** (II форма дієслова) –  
 жаль з приводу теперішньої ситуації („шкода, що...”):

I wish I *had* time. (Шкода, що в мене *немає* часу.)

I wish you *didn't do* this. (Я б не хотів, щоб ти це робив.)

If only he *knew* the answer (*now*). (Якби він тільки *знав* відповідь (*зараз*).)

## 17.Інфінітив

### Форми інфінітива

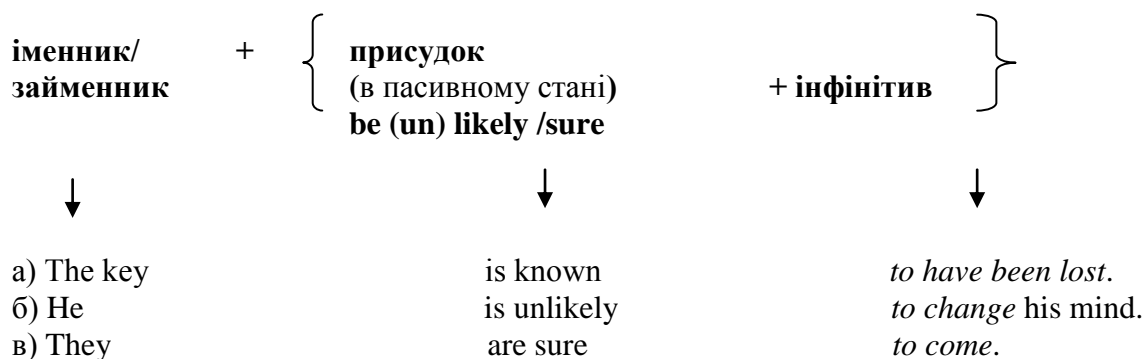
форми	Активний стан	Пасивний стан	Значення
-------	---------------	---------------	----------

Indefinite	<b>to V</b> to take	<b>to be V3</b> to be taken	Дія одночасна з дією присудка або майбутня
Perfect	<b>to have V3</b> to have taken	<b>to have been V3</b> to have been taken	Дія, що передує дії присудка
Continuous	<b>to be V-ing</b> to be taking	-	Дія, що триває або є тимчасовою
Perfect Continuous	<b>to have been V-ing</b> to have been taking	-	Тривала дія, що передує дії присудка

### Інфінітивні конструкції

#### Складний підмет

Ця інфінітивна конструкція має таку структуру:



Українською мовою складний підмет найчастіше перекладаємо **безособовим реченням**. Складний підмет вживається, коли присудком є такі дієслова:

**allow, permit, order, make, force, ask, request, know, believe, expect, consider, suppose, say, report, see, etc:**

They *were ordered* to stand up. (Їм наказали встати.)

She *was made* to eat porridge. (Її примусили їсти вівсяну кашу.)

#### Складний додаток

Складний додаток складається з **іменника або займенника в об'єктивному відмінку та інфінітива** і перекладається українською мовою здебільшого підрядним додатковим реченням:

We wanted **Paul /him to help** us. (Ми хотіли, *щоб Пол /він допоміг* нам.)

Складний додаток вживається після таких дієслів:

**allow, permit, recommend, advise, request, ask, persuade, warn, (dis) like, hate, want, wish, know, suppose, believe, declare, expect, think, consider, wait (for), etc:**

She ordered the car to be washed. (Вона наказала, щоб машину помили.)

Після дієслів **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen, feel, make** (примушувати), **let** інфінітив вживається **без частки to**:

He watched the children play. (Він спостерігав, як діти гралися.)

## **18.Герундій**

### Форми герундія

форми	Активний стан	Пасивний стан	Значення
Indefinite	<b>V-ing</b> making	<b>being V3</b> being made	Дія одночасна з дією присудка або майбутня
Perfect	<b>having V3</b> having made	<b>having been V3</b> having been made	Дія, що передує дії присудка

Наприклад: She avoided *speaking* to strangers. –Вона уникала *розмов* з незнайомцями.

I don't admit *having done* it. –Я не визнаю, що *зробив* це (раніше).

## **19.Дієприкметник**

### Форми дієприкметника

форми	Активний стан	Пасивний стан	Значення
Present Participle	<b>V-ing</b> writing	<b>being V3</b> being written	Дія одночасна з дією присудка
Past Participle	--	<b>V3</b> written	Завжди має пасивне значення
Perfect Participle	<b>having V3</b> having written	<b>having been V3</b> having been	Дія, що передує дії присудка

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