

## Практичне заняття № 3

Тема: «Планування власного бізнесу»

Граматика: Герундій. Інфінітив.

1. Read advises of experienced contributor Martin Zwilling about starting your own business. Translate.

### 10 Reality Checks Before Starting Your Own Business

I'm sure you all realize that there could be quite a distance between a great idea and a great startup. And many people don't have a clue on how to bridge the gap. Here are some questions that will help you decide if you are ready to start an uneasy way as self-employed worker:

1. **Are you ready for the startup lifestyle?** If you are currently an employee of another company, then starting your own as an entrepreneur is a lifestyle change. Don't make the mistake of assuming it is a way to get rich quick, or an escape from all problems. Starting a business is hard work, requires a lot of determination and learning, and only pays off in the long term.
2. **Are there customers with real money?** Your own conviction that if you love the idea, everyone will love the solution, is necessary but not sufficient. Customers may "like" a product, but will generally only pay for things they "need," physically or emotionally. Or maybe the people who really need the product don't have any money. Talk to experts in this domain and listen for hidden requirements and challenges.
3. **Is the market opportunity large and growing?** Again, don't trust your own judgment and passion on this one. Look for market analysis data.
4. **Is this a crowded space already?** Use Google or one of the many other search engines to search for existing solutions to this problem. If you find ten competitors who already have this offering, it's probably not worth going any further.
5. **Does your solution have hidden dependencies or costs?** Many products fail because of "dependencies" and hidden costs. Automobile engines that burn hydrogen are easy and great for the environment, but getting service stations around the world and new safety legislation takes decades.
6. **Do you have intellectual property to defend against competitors?** Maybe the solution hasn't yet been commercialized, but a patent has been submitted by someone else, putting your idea in danger.
7. **Can you build a motivated and qualified team?** You need to assemble, motivate, and manage a team – development, sales, partners, and customers.
8. **Have you looks realistically at the costs?** Passionate entrepreneurs tend to develop rose-colored plans, over-estimating early sales and underestimating costs. To convert your passion into tangible business value, write a business plan that makes financial sense for the needs and future goals of your startup, and have it checked by an expert.
9. **Do you have *stamina* and skills?** As a startup founder, remember that the *buck* always stops with you. Contributing factors aside, most startups fail because they just give up, not because they run out of money or time. Focus on building personal staying power, maximize learning, and improvements.
10. **Going "from" rather than "to"?** People who feel competent but unsatisfied or bored in their current job make better entrepreneurs than people who feel overworked, under-appreciated, and over-stressed. Remember, the grass always look greener on the other side of the fence. I tell new entrepreneurs not to quit their "day job" until they have real revenue from the startup.

2. Find from the text the synonyms to the words below. Write them in your vocabulary.

<i>presently</i> –	<i>to avoid</i> –	<i>key</i> –
<i>to protect</i> –	<i>to gather</i> –	<i>opinion, belief</i> –
<i>solutions</i> –	<i>to understand</i> –	<i>purposes</i> –
<i>field, sphere</i> –	<i>unreal plans</i> –	<i>beginning</i> –
<i>represented</i> –	<i>dollar</i> –	<i>competent</i> –

## GRAMMAR

### GERUND or INFINITIVE

#### ГЛАГОЛЫ, ПОСЛЕ КОТОРЫХ ГЕРУНДИЙ И ИНФИНИТИВ УПОТРЕБЛЯЮТСЯ БЕЗ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ СМЫСЛА

<b>begin</b> - начинать(ся) <b>continue</b> - продолжать(ся) <b>prefer</b> - предпочитать <b>hate</b> - ненавидеть <b>love</b> - любить <b>start</b> - начинать	<b>Examples:</b> It continues raining. = It continues to rain. She prefers working alone. = She prefers to work alone.
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#### ГЛАГОЛЫ, СОЧЕТАЮЩИЕСЯ ТОЛЬКО С ГЕРУНДИЕМ

<b>enjoy</b> - наслаждаться <b>escape</b> - убегать <b>excuse</b> - извинять <b>avoid</b> - избегать <b>deny</b> - отрицать <b>admit</b> - допускать, признавать <b>consider</b> - рассматривать, обдумывать <b>finish</b> - заканчивать(ся) <b>imagine</b> - воображать <b>keep</b> - держать, хранить <b>mind</b> - возражать <b>mention</b> - упоминать <b>miss</b> - отсутствовать	<b>postpone</b> - откладывать <b>practise</b> - практиковать <b>resume</b> - возобновлять(ся) <b>report</b> - сообщать <b>risk</b> - рисковать <b>require</b> - требовать <b>delay</b> - задерживаться <b>recall</b> - напоминать <b>fancy</b> - представлять себе <b>involve</b> - вовлекать <b>suggest</b> - предлагать <b>dislike</b> - не любить
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**Examples:** I enjoy **watching** this movie. She finished **reading**.

#### ГЛАГОЛЫ, СОЧЕТАЮЩИЕСЯ ТОЛЬКО С ИНФИНИТИВом

want - хотеть plan - планировать decide - решать offer - предлагать refuse - отказываться hope - надеяться expect - ожидать promise - обещать learn - учиться agree - соглашаться afford - позволять себе fail - терпеть неудачу manage - управлять	arrange - договариваться о встрече, организовывать seem - казаться appear - появляться tend - иметь тенденцию pretend - притворяться claim - требовать, утверждать threaten - угрожать remind - напомнить Would like - Хотел бы Would love - Очень хотел бы Would hate - Очень не хотел бы Would prefer - Предпочел бы
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**Examples:** I want **to go** home. We hope **to win** this competition.

## Grammar exercises

### 1. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using the gerund:

**Models:** *I am sorry that I trouble you – Excuse me for troubling you.*

*I am sorry that I didn't tell you about it – I am sorry for not telling you about it.*

**A.** 1. I am sorry that I ring you up so late. 2. I am sorry that I turned on the radio when you are working. 3. I am sorry that I came so late. 4. I am sorry that I broke your pencil. 5. I am sorry that I went home without waiting for you.

**B.** 1. I am sorry that I didn't help you yesterday. 2. I am sorry that I didn't wait for you. 3. I am sorry that I didn't do my homework. 4. I am sorry that I didn't answer your letter.

### 2. Choose the correct form: the gerund or infinitive.

1 The teacher decided (accepting / to accept) the paper. 2 His father doesn't approve of his (going / to go) to Europe. 3 We found it very difficult (reaching / to reach) a decision. 4 Donna is interested in (to open / opening) a bar. 5 George has no intention of (to leave / leaving) the city now. 6 We are eager (to return / returning) to school in the fall. 7 She refused (to accept / accepting) the gift. 8 Mary pretended (to be / being) sick yesterday. 9 Carlos hopes (to finish / finishing) his thesis this year. 10 They agreed (to leave / leaving) early. 11 Harry shouldn't risk (to drive / driving) so fast. 12 He demands (to know / knowing) what is going on. 13 She is looking forward (to return / to returning) to her country

### 3. Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive:

- 1) She delayed  (get) out of bed..
- 2) He demanded  (speak) to the manager..
- 3) I offered  (help)..
- 4) I miss  (go) to the beach..
- 5) We postponed  (do)..
- 6) I'd hate  (arrive) too late..
- 7) She admitted  (steal) the money..
- 8) I chose  (work) here..
- 9) She waited  (buy) a drink..
- 10) I really appreciate  (be) on holiday..
- 11) I couldn't help  (laugh)..
- 12) It seems  (be) raining..
- 13) I considered  (move) to Spain..
- 14) They practised  (speak)..
- 15) Finally I managed  (finish) the work..
- 16) I really can't stand  (wait) for the bus..
- 17) Unfortunately, we can't afford  (buy) a new car this year..
- 18) She risked  (be) late..
- 19) I'd love  (come) with you..
- 20) I prepared  (go) on holiday..

#### 4. Translate into English according to the tasks:

##### **A) Translate using gerund:**

1. Прекрати разговаривать. (stop)
2. Я закончила готовить. (finish)
3. Компания задерживает оплату счетов. (delay)
4. Продолжай рассказывать. (go on)
5. Президент отложил визит в Иорданию. (put off)
6. Мы продолжали копать. (keep)
7. Я бросил курить. (give up)
8. Я с удовольствием поплавал в море. (enjoy)
9. Вы не возражаете, если я закурю? (mind)
10. Я предлагал, чтобы мы не ходили туда. (suggest)
11. Я не люблю танцевать. (dislike)
12. Я представил себе, как я буду путешествовать по миру. (imagine)
13. Я сожалею, что сказал это. (regret)
14. Мы допускаем, что можно выйти из соглашения. (admit)
15. Ты отрицаешь, что убил её? (deny)
16. Он избежал поимки. (avoid)
17. Рассмотрю возможность возвращения. (consider)
18. Эта работа подразумевает общение с людьми. (involve)
19. Каждый день он занимается игрой на барабанах. (practice in)
20. У меня не получилось увидеть его этим летом. (miss)
21. Министр отложил встречу с послом. (postpone)

##### **B) Translate using infinitive:**

- a. Она согласилась пойти со мной в кино. (agree)
- b. Она отказалась пойти ко мне домой. (refuse)
- c. Она обещала пойти ко мне домой завтра. (promise)
- d. Я забыл поздравить её с днём рождения. (forget)
- e. Она притворилась, что обижена. (pretend)
- f. Я не хотел её обижать. (mean)
- g. Она угрожала удалить мою аську. (threaten)
- h. Я предложил поехать на море. (offer)
- i. Я пытался убедить её поехать на море. (attempt)
- j. Мне не удалось этого сделать. (fail)
- k. Затем мне удалось её убедить. (manage)
- l. Мы решили ехать в августе. (decide)
- m. Мы планировали ехать поездом. (plan)
- n. Мы договорились ехать вечером. (arrange)
- o. Мы надеялись прибыть к утру. (hope)
- p. Поезд оказался неисправным. (appear)
- q. Казалось, он вообще никогда не приедет. (seem)
- г. Дело шло к тому, что поезд остановится. (tend)
- s. Мы не можем позволить себе тратить время на дорогу. (afford)
- t. Нам надо доехать. (need)
- u. Мы решились сойти с поезда. (dare)
- v. И учиться ездить автостопом. (learn)

##### **C) Translate using gerund or infinitive:**

1. Мы начали ловить машину. (begin)
2. Мы начали ловить машину. (start)
3. Мы продолжали ловить машину. (continue)
4. Мы намеревались добраться до моря. (intend)
5. Мы любим плавать в море. (like)
6. Мы очень любим купаться в море. (love)
7. Мы ненавидим стоять на дороге. (hate)
8. Мы терпеть не можем стоять на дороге. (can't bear)

## Практичне заняття № 4

Тема: «Роль вивчення іноземних мов у формуванні особистості майбутнього фахівця»

Граматика: Повторення.

1. Read 10 reasons to learn English. Put the missing words. Translate. Place them in the order of priority (to your mind).

<i>opens</i>	<i>rely on</i>	<i>prospects</i>	<i>development</i>	<i>background</i>	<i>excel</i>	<i>adopted</i>	<i>communicate</i>
<i>non-English</i>	<i>employable</i>	<i>colonial</i>	<i>leader</i>	<i>figure out</i>	<i>focus on</i>	<i>motivate</i>	

### Why Learn English: 10 Reasons to Learn English

There are many reasons to learn English, but because it is one of the most difficult languages to learn it is important to 1\_\_\_\_\_ exactly why it is you want to learn English. Here we will look at ten great reasons why English is so important. Post this list somewhere you can see it and it will 2\_\_\_\_\_ you to keep going even when you are tired of trying to 3\_\_\_\_\_ which which is which!

1. English is the most commonly used language among foreign language speakers. Throughout the world, when people with different languages come together they commonly use English to 4\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Why learn English when it is so difficult? Well, knowing English will make you bilingual and more 5\_\_\_\_\_ in every country in the world.
3. Despite China, the United States is still a 6\_\_\_\_\_ in technical innovation and economic 7\_\_\_\_\_. English is used in the United States and in each of these fields.
4. English is commonly spoken throughout much of the world due to Great Britain's expansion during the 8\_\_\_\_\_ age. People in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, parts of Africa, India, and many smaller island nations speak English. English is the commonly 9\_\_\_\_\_ second language in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. Speaking English 10 \_\_\_\_\_ these countries and cultures up to you.
5. Another reason why English is so important is that it is the language of science. To 11\_\_\_\_\_ in science you need to know English.
6. English is based on an alphabet and, compared to Chinese, it can be learned fairly quickly.
7. English is also the language of the Film Industry and English means you no longer have to 12\_\_\_\_\_ subtitles.
8. In the United States, speaking English immediately opens up opportunities regardless of your ethnicity, color, or 13\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Learn English and you can then teach your children English – or if they are already learning, you can now communicate with them in English.
10. English speakers in the United States earn more money than 14\_\_\_\_\_ speakers. Learning English will open your job 15\_\_\_\_\_ and increase your standard of living.

### 2. Answer the questions:

1. Are there sufficient reasons for you to be motivated in learning?
2. What other reasons could you add?
3. Do you have reasons for 'not to learn English'?
4. What would you recommend to a person who is not motivated to learn foreign language?

### 3. Write your impressions about how you were taught English at school (university).

In your essay try to answer the following questions:

- 1) What things did you like?
- 2) What did you miss while studying?
- 3) Was it enough time for you to learn the language?
- 4) Do you think you have sufficient level of English?
- 5) Do you have a goal to learn other foreign languages in future? If yes, what for?

## **X. Змістовий модуль «Вирішення питань професійного та академічного характеру»**

### **Практичне заняття № 1**

**Тема: «Стан та перспективи розвитку галузі»**

#### **1. Read the text, put the abstract in the correct order. Fill in with the correct words:**

*digital, join, renewal, mathematical, benefits, interaction, founder, academic, predicts, calculation*

- a) By the mid-1990s, laptop computers had been developed. Now it can perform millions of 1)\_\_\_\_\_ per second. Specialists say that computers will become smaller and more powerful.
- b) In the 1970s, the first personal computers were sold. They were faster and more powerful. It became possible for many people to use them for personal, business, and 2)\_\_\_\_\_ needs.
- c) The first modern 3) \_\_\_\_\_ computer was developed in the 1940s for military purposes during World War II. These computers were of large size and it took hours to perform complex 4)\_\_\_\_\_ operations on them.
- d) Bill Gates, the 5)\_\_\_\_\_ of Microsoft says: “Now that computers are small, powerful, cheap, and affect every part of our lives, the next step will be the formation of a network connecting all of these computers to each other. On this network computers will 6)\_\_\_\_\_ together to communicate with us and for us”. In Gates’s vision, the increased level of communication made possible by computer networks will bring many 7)\_\_\_\_\_ in the areas of business, education, and social interaction, producing widespread sharing of knowledge and wealth and a worldwide cultural 8)\_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Some social critics believe that computer future is not as optimistic as Bill Gates 9)\_\_\_\_\_. They say it will be a social problem because it will lead to an environmental degradation, decline of cities, reducing of real human 10)\_\_\_\_\_, increasing of social division etc.

#### **2. Answer the questions:**

1. What is this text about?
2. Give your title to the text.
3. What kind of computers developed firstly?
4. Name some functions of modern computers.
5. What does Bill Gates predict?
6. What are other opinions about computer future?

#### **3. Make up a dialogue. Discuss with your partner the following questions:**

- When was the first digital computer developed?
- What did it look like? How did it work?
- When had laptop been developed?
- Who is the founder of Microsoft? What does he predict to us?
- What do social critics think about computer future?
- Do you believe in happy/unhappy computer future?

#### **4. Think and talk about Bill Gates prediction and social critic’s prognosis. What will happen in future?**

## Grammar Revision

Answer the questions and do the exercises after them.

1. Назвіть англійські голосні: монофтонги та дифтонги. Назвіть типи складів в англійській мові, правила читання їх. Наведіть приклади.
2. Наведіть приклади буквосполучень та правила їх читання.

**Ex.1. Read the following word combinations. Transcribe them if it necessary. Mind your pronunciation.**

Pepper pot, to buy a big bottle of beer, first floor, closed door, a black coffee cup, going to England again, at the same time, an apartment in the centre of London, sleeping and dreaming, in the front of the photograph, a lovely view, biscuits and ice-cream, to be chosen for the prize, a path through the thick woods, this thing is theirs, sheets and shirts, Helen's husband, to read a rhyme, would you like?, a librarian in a public library, away from Washington, few years, chicken chops, a manager at the agency, English weather, let them, a sad man with a camera, a doctor in the hospital, stop talking, naughty audience, to learn Turkish, another parasol, make a mistake, an awful joke, snow in October, quiet as mice, a town on the mountain, her boyfriend Roy, nearly in tears, upstairs and downstairs, for sure, curious tourists.

3. Чи є порядок слів в англійській мові сталим? Що називається прямим порядком слів в англійському стверджувальному реченні? Наведіть приклади.
4. Який порядок слів називається інверсійним? Які типи речень вимагають інверсійного порядку слів? Проілюструйте свою відповідь прикладами.

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using given words. Follow the sentence structure.**

**Наприклад:** goes / to school / every morning / Andy.

**Andy goes to school every morning.**

1. take / photos / they / every Monday.
2. goes / every day / she / to school.
3. football / Eric / after school / plays.
4. is making / he / at the moment / breakfast.
5. to the club / the girls / go / on Saturdays.
5. Коли вживається неозначений артикль та які дві форми він має?
6. Який артикль вживається перед іменником, що називає особу за її професією?
7. Про що свідчить наявність означеного артикля перед словом teacher?

Який артикль вживається перед іменником-предикативом? Наведіть приклад.

Напишіть 10 сталих словосполучень в яких вживається неозначений артикль.

Який артикль вживається перед іменниками: 1) що означають предмети, єдині в своєму роді; 2) не окремий предмет, а весь клас у цілому; 3) з назвами речовин; 4) з абстрактними іменниками та з власними іменниками.

**Ex. 3 Insert articles where necessary.**

His wife is... doctor who treated my sister. 2. July is ... seventh month of the year. 3. It is ... Indian film. 4. It is ... film we discussed yesterday. 5. ...cow is ... domestic animal. 6. ...carrot is ... vegetable. 7. ... carp is ... fish. 8. The importance of ... Chemistry for man is great. 9. ... air is invisible. 10. We were in ... Carpathians last year.

**Ex. 4. Fill in the missing articles (a, the, -), where it is necessary.**

(1)\_\_\_little girl was sitting on (2) \_\_\_front porch when (3) \_\_\_stranger came up to the gate. He tried to open it but (4) \_\_\_gate wouldn't open. 'Is your mother at home, little one?' asked (5) \_\_\_stranger. "Yes, sir, she's always at home," said (6) \_\_\_child. (7)\_\_\_stranger jumped over (8) \_\_\_gate and rang (9) \_\_\_ doorbell. There was no answer. He rang it several times more, and waited. (10)\_\_\_ door remained closed. Somewhat angry, he turned to (11) \_\_\_ child and said: "Didn't you say your mother was at home?" "Yes, and I'm sure she is," replied (12) \_\_\_girl. "Then why doesn't she answer my ring, I wonder!" "I think she will, sir, when you reach our house," replied (13) \_\_\_girl. We live (14) \_\_\_ four doors down (15)\_\_\_street".