



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ,
МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ**

**ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ХАРЧУВАННЯ ТА ТОРГІВЛІ**

**ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL
SERVICE**

Методичні вказівки та контрольні завдання для самостійної роботи
для студентів заочного відділення факультету обладнання та технічного
сервісу

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Передмова

Основною метою навчання студентів англійської мови в немовному вузі є досягнення ними практичного оволодіння цією мовою, що передбачає при заочному навчанні формування вміння самостійно читати літературу за фахом з метою здобуття інформації з іншомовних джерел.

Переклад (усний та письмовий) упродовж всього курсу навчання застосовується:

- а) як засіб навчання;
- б) з метою контролю розуміння прочитаного;
- в) як можливий засіб передачі одержаної при читанні інформації.

Пристаючи до вивчення англійської мови на заочному відділенні, слід мати на увазі, що вивчення її буде успішним лише в тому разі, якщо студенти будуть працювати систематично, регулярно з перших днів навчання у вузі. Діючим засобом для збагачення словникового запасу та засвоєння граматичного матеріалу є читання та переклад навчальних текстів; виконання письмових та усних вправ, додаткове читання газетних статей загальнонаукової тематики, адаптованих науково-популярних текстів, а також аутентичних текстів з фаху; виконання письмових контрольних робіт.

Вирішальним фактором для розвитку навичок читання англійською мовою аутентичної літератури з фаху є накопичення достатнього лексичного запасу та оволодіння граматичними формами та зворотами, необхідними для перекладу та розуміння тексту. Фонетичний, граматичний та лексичний матеріал відпрацьовується у вправах. Вправи даються у визначеній послідовності, яка забезпечує поступовий перехід від формування первинних навичок при застосуванні граматичних зразків та лексики до створення мовних навичок та вмінь.

Щоб практично оволодіти англійською мовою, необхідно засвоїти її граматичний мінімум, обсяг якого чітко визначений за семестрами. При вивченні кожного граматичного правила слід розуміти, коли, в яких випадках і чому вживається дана граматична форма чи зворот.

Щоб вірно виконати контрольні завдання, необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи з курсу англійської граматики:

1. Іменник.

Множина іменника. Артиклі та прийменники як показники іменника. Присвійний відмінок іменника. Іменник в функції означення та його переклад українською мовою.

2. Прикметник.

Ступені порівняння прикметників.
Конструкції типу: 'the more ... the less'.

3. Числівник.

4. Займенник.

Особові, присвійні, питальні, вказівні, неозначені та заперечні займенники.

5. Дієслово.

Форма теперішнього (Present), минулого (Past), майбутнього (Future) часу групи Indefinite активного стану.

Відмінювання дієслів 'to be', 'to have' в Present, Past, Future Indefinite. Наказовий спосіб та його заперечна форма.

6. Просте поширене речення.

Прямий порядок слів розповідного та спонукального речення у стверджувальній та заперечній формах. Зворотний порядок слів питального речення. Зворот 'There is / There are'.

7. Основні випадки словотворення.

8. Видо-часові форми дієслова:

а) активний стан (Active Voice) часової форми групи Indefinite (Present, Past, Future);

активний стан часової форми групи Continuous (Present, Past, Future);

активний стан часової форми групи Perfect (Present, Past, Future);

б) пасивний стан (Passive Voice) часової форми групи Indefinite (Present, Past, Future);

в) особливості перекладу англійських пасивних конструкцій.

9. Модальні дієслова:

(Modal Verbs) must, can, may та їх еквіваленти.

10. Неособові форми дієслова:

Дієприкметник. Participle I (Present Participle) та Participle II (Past Participle).

Функції дієприкметника у реченні.

11. Герундій.

12. Інфінітив. Об'єктні та суб'єктні інфінітивні звороти.

13. Означальні та додаткові підрядні речення:

обставинні підрядні речення часу та умови.

14. Умовні речення.

15. Інтернаціональні слова.

Результати самостійної роботи студента-заочника упродовж семестру повинні знайти своє відбиття в його словнику та робочих зошитах, які подаються на практичних заняттях та заліках.

NOUNS

Іменник. Однина і множина іменників. Присвійний відмінок іменників.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the plurals of the nouns in brackets.

1. Every (*person*) knows that (*money*) is frequently used as (*a unit of account*).
2. They've got five (*child*), three (*girl*) and two (*boy*).
3. London has many different (*restaurant*), (*theatre*), (*cinema*) and (*disco*).
4. I have to make some (*purchase*).
5. On their tour of Europe, they visited seven (*country*) in six (*day*).
6. We've got some (*egg*) and (*tomato*), but we haven't got any (*potato*).
7. His (*brother-in-law*) created the set of (*incentive*) that could affect many (*market*), and so as he wanted to protect this (*phenomenon*) he applied for the (*patent*).
8. Autumn is coming. The (*leaf*) are starting to fall from the (*tree*).
9. Send the (*fax*) to him.
10. We've got enough (*plate*), but we need some more (*knife*) and (*fork*).
11. (*Cat*) hunt (*mouse*).
12. When he fell over, he broke two of his (*tooth*).
13. The firm did not pay (*duty*) in time.
14. It is the total production of (*good*) and (*service*) in the (*economy*).
15. Approximately 69 per cent of national (*debt*) is external.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct form.

1. Economics *is/are* an interesting subject.
2. My trousers *have/has* got a hole in it/them.
3. My family *lives/live* in the North of England.
4. The news *was/were* quite surprising.
5. *Is this/Are these* your scissors? Yes, they are/it is.
6. My hair *is/are* quite greasy. *It needs/they need* washing.
7. Two years *isn't/ aren't* a very long time for studying microeconomics, *is it/are they?*

8. A number of my friends *is /are* planning a summer job together. *It hopes/ They hope* to go to Greece and Turkey.
9. Ten thousand pounds *is/are* a lot of money.
10. Money *isn't/ aren't* the most important thing in life.
11. There *was/were* a lot of people at the party.
12. The people of Ukraine *wants/ want* to live at peace with other peoples.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the possessive 's or ...of..., as it is done in the examples.

Examples: 1. Have you seen (*the new film/Steven Spielberg*)? – Have you seen *Steven Spielberg's new film*?

2. Have you repaired (*the wheel/ the bicycle*)? – Have you repaired *the wheel of the bicycle*?

1. Sarah found (*Mr. Mark/credit cards*) in the street.
2. The Eiffel Tower is (*Paris/ most famous landmark*).
3. The (*secretary/ office*) has just been painted.
4. I read about (*the world/ best foreign-exchange market*) in this morning newspaper.
5. We had to leave the cinema early so we didn't see (*the end/the film*).
6. Can you borrow your (*parents/ car*) at the weekend?
7. I need to get some medicine. Could you look through (*today/ letters*)?
8. We met Sue and Frank at (*the party/Sarah*).
9. (*Corporation/ headquarter*) is on (*the top floor/the house*).
10. The bus crashed into (*my car/ the back*).
11. The journalist from (*the women/ the magazine*) wanted to interview (*the chief accountant/ the Black Cat Club*).
12. How do (*exchange rates/ fluctuations*) influence (*the nation/ exports and imports*)?
13. Adam Smith describes (*the principal elements/ the economic system*) in his book.
14. Many (*businesses/Ukraine*) work very hard to meet (*consumers / needs*).

PRONOUNS

Займенник. Особові та присвійні займенники.

Неозначені та заперечні займенники.

Exercise 1. *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns from the box.*

I	you	he	she	it	we	they
me	you	him	her	it	us	them
my	your	his	her	its	our	their
mine	yours	his	hers	-	ours	theirs
myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	themselves

1. Historically, humans have always tried to organize ____.
2. ____ phoned Sarah last night and gave ____ the message.
3. “I made all necessary calculations ____!” – “Who wants to sum ____ up?” – “____!”
4. ____’s strange that the head of the purchasing department came to the exhibition ____.
5. I am a manager, you are a director. ____ office is large, and ____ is larger.
6. They said that we know ____ telephone number, but they don’t know ____.
7. How far is ____ from Madrid to Paris?
8. We saw it ____.
9. Delegation is the process managers use to transfer authority and responsibility to positions below ____ in the hierarchy.
10. Different age categories of employees have certain characteristics, for example ____ behavior and ____ expectations of the organization.
11. In the hotel ____ should be a restaurant or at least a bar.

12. Where are ___ keys? I put ___ on the table a moment ago, but now ___ have disappeared.
13. Mrs. Woods ___ offered me the job.
14. Thank ___ for attention. ___ sincerely, Den.
15. I was really annoyed with ___ for leaving all ___ revision to the last moment, so ___ decided to stay up and work.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using simple or compound pronouns.

Examples: 1. I've got something to ask you.

2. Everything is so expensive these days.

3. They haven't got any mistakes in this sentence.

1. He took ___ money and started his own business in industry in which he had ___ experience.
2. "Where are you going?" – "___".
3. If ___ phones for me while I'm out, tell them I'll phone them back later on.
4. There's ___ waiting outside to see you. She didn't tell me her name.
5. Lynne is the only one in the office at the moment. ___ else has gone home.
6. ___ is commonly considered organized when it looks like ___ has a correct order of placement.
7. Management without leadership avoids ___ step backwards, but doesn't move forward.
8. However, he has ___ specific characteristics which determine a specific approach to business and marketing activities.
9. Writing ideas in a book, not to talk to ___, but to specifically catalog is also an attempt to organize information.

10. ___ else you'll find so clear difference between nominal income and real income.
11. Control consists of seeing that ___ is being carried out in accordance with the plan which has been adopted.
12. ___ organizations have taken this approach in hopes of increasing creativity and reducing costs.
13. The developers of modern computer systems for the hotels can sell your product for ___ hotel.
14. You never do ___ homework.
15. In ___'s book the markets in which sellers had more freedom were described.
16. ___ would make her borrow money if she expected prices to rise.

ADJECTIVES

Прикметники. Ступені порівняння прикметників.

Exercise 1. *Make up adjectives from the following verbs and nouns, adjoining suffixes and prefixes.*

Translate into Ukrainian (consult with a dictionary). Complete the sentences, using 10 adjectives.

Suffixes

-less	-ive	-able	-ible	-ous	-y	-ly	-ish	-en	-ant	-ful	-(t)ic
									-ent		

Prefixes

il-	im-	in-	ir-	un-	over-	inter-	dis-
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	--------	------

Act, suit, count, work, resist, differ, use, child, create, fame, hope, construct, comfort, horror, luck, interact, love, gold, legalize, possibility, correction, regulation, crowd, enthusiasm, friend, ability, relevance, response, availability, rock, wealth, worth, execute, youth, profit, value, create, attract, care, competition, harm, reason, innovation, measure, object, realism.

Exercise 2. *Join each adjective or adverb (some of them can be taken twice!) in B with the sentence from A, using the correct degree of the comparison. Add than, the or as where necessary. Translate your sentences.*

- | A | B |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. My secretary is ___ yours. | a) competitive; |
| 2. Athens is ___ from London ___
Rome is. | b) happy; |
| 3. This was ___ watch ___ they had
in the shop. | c) complicated; |
| 4. ___ lending agency is the World
Bank. | d) much; |
| 5. Most ___ countries are
characterized by both low GNP
per capita and slow income
growth. | e) cheap; |
| 6. I bought ___ washing machine
___ I could find. | f) prominent; |
| 7. I think that the day when we
faced a problem was one of ___
days of my life. | g) good; |
| 8. The staff will be much ___ in their
new office. | h) bad; |
| 9. ___ the task is ___ it is to find a
solution. | i) hard; |
| 10. Sometimes I feel that my English | j) cold; |

is getting ____, not ____.

11. ____ the weather, ____ my heating bills are. k) reliable;
12. If he has ____ money, he will produce this commodity within a domestic economy and pay ____ attention to the foreign investors. l) far; m) high; n) little.

VERBS

Дієслово. Інфінітив. Часи активного стану.

Exercise 1. *What present tense is used here – simple, perfect or continuous? Explain your choice. Translate the sentences.*

1. Alex has got an exam soon, so he (*work*) very hard at the moment.
2. Vegetarians (*not, eat*) meat or fish.
3. He (*work*) in London for six months.
4. ____ you ever (*eat*) Chinese food?
5. I (*have*) this job for three years.
6. Joan Robinson (*be*) a sales agent. She (*work*) overtime now to save up for a car. She even (*start*) taking driving lessons recently.
7. I'm afraid he (*not, understand*) your question.
8. Credit (*allow*) you to purchase the things you (*want*) now.
9. Everyone who (*look for*) a work now can find a job.
10. "How long ____ you (*be*) ill?" – "Since yesterday".
11. These firms now (*buy*) raw materials and (*drive down*) the prices.
12. Our partner (*live*) in Sacramento. He (*be*) there for the last three weeks.

13. I (*see*¹) the supplier this afternoon.

14. She always² (*come*) to work late.

15. ___ you (*want*) to create a network of agents in our company to promote our products?

16. Hush! I (*listen*) to the radio.

17. My boss (*read*) letters in the morning. He just (*come*).

Exercise 2. 1. Match each idea in 1 with an idea from 2, using all possible forms of the Past Tense. 2. Could you make each sentence negative? 3. Translate.

❖ 1

❖ 2

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I (<i>change</i>) my job last year, but | a) I (<i>arrive</i>) in London it (<i>clear up</i>); |
| 2. When I (<i>leave</i>) Kiev it (<i>rain</i>), but when | b) he (<i>do</i>) it on the right before; |
| 3. The delay in delivery (<i>cause</i>) great inconvenience as | c) some people (<i>consume</i>) a valuable good or service without having to pay; |
| 4. After she (<i>finish</i>) typing the letter | d) they (<i>sell</i>) the table he (<i>want</i>); |
| 5. Charles (<i>list</i>) his name at the employment agency | e) he finally (<i>retire</i>) in 1965; |
| 6. Mario (<i>feel</i>) very nervous when he first (<i>drive</i>) to Britain because | f) we (<i>have</i>) dinner; |
| 7. The board of directors (<i>inform</i>) the stockholders of the risk of | g) she (<i>send</i>) it by fax; |

¹ - here: visit

² - in the meaning "too often"

investing in South Africa and

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. We (<i>leave</i>) a restaurant when | h) the boss (<i>offer</i>) me more money, so I (<i>decide</i>) to stay; |
| 9. Mr. Woods (<i>work</i>) for 50 years when | i) he (<i>look</i>) for a new appointment; |
| 10. When he (<i>come</i>) to the furniture shop | j) the chief (<i>come</i>) back; |
| 11. They (<i>repair</i>) the road all this week, but | k) they (<i>accept</i>) another proposal; |
| 12. They (<i>discuss</i>) market prices for half an hour before | l) they (<i>deal</i>) with the foreign firm; |
| 13. The company (<i>buy</i>) currency from the foreign exchange department, when | m) we (<i>find</i>) that it (<i>be</i>) faulty; |
| 14. They (<i>break</i>) the terms of the contract, and when we (<i>install</i>) the equipment, | n) they (<i>finish</i>) it; |
| 15. The problem of free riding ³ (<i>occur</i>) when | o) our company (<i>suffer</i>) unnecessary losses. |

Exercise 3. *Make the review of the future. Choose the correct form.*

Part 1. Den is 18 years old now. What will he be like in 10 years from now? How will his life be different then? Complete what Den says using *will/ won't*.

Example: I hope I / have a job in 10 years' time. – I hope I'll have a job in 10 years' time.

1. Perhaps I / have a good job.

³ - безоплатне користування

2. I probably / not / be very rich.
3. I / not / look the same as I do now.
4. I guess I / be busy all day long.
5. I probably / not / go abroad.
6. I think I / be married.
7. I / probably / have children.

P.S.: Are these things true for you? What will you be like?

Part 2. Lynne Carter is a sales agent. She is going from London to Manchester on business tomorrow. Look at Lynne's plans. What will Lynne be doing at these times tomorrow?

Example: 8.30: At 8.30 tomorrow she'll be flying to Manchester

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 11.00 | 5. 17.20 |
| 2. 13.30 | 6. 18.00 |
| 3. 15.30 | 7. 18.40 |
| 4. 16.30 | 8. 19.55 |

8.00 – 8.55 Fly to Manchester
10.00 – 12.00 Visit the ABC travel company
13.00 – 14.30 Have lunch with Mary and Ron
15.00 – 16.00 Try to sell the bonds
16.15 – 16.45 Visit an exhibition
17.00 – 17.30 Look through the advertising material
17.45 – 18.15 Buy a new toaster at the store
18.30 – 19.00 Take a taxi to the airport
19.10 – 20.00 Fly back to London.

Part 3. What will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using the future perfect tense (will have + V₃ (past participle form)).

Example: By 2100, the world's population *will have increased* (*increase*) to around 30,000 million.

1. Life ____ (*become*) more automated by then.
2. Computers ____ (*take over*) many of the jobs that people do today.
3. The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas ____ (*run out*).
4. ____ scientists (*find*) other sources of energy?

5. How ___ education (*change*)?
6. ___ we (*find*) a way to feed all the people in the world?

MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.

Exercise 1. *Fill in the missing modal verbs (**can (could), may, must**). Translate the sentences below.*

1. When ... you come to see us? – I ... come only tomorrow.
2. Denis ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it.
3. The lack of jobs ... also correspond to a problem with skills and training.
4. In general the contract ... be made in any form.
5. People employed in promotion ... inform prospective customers that the company has the right product or service available in the right place and at the right price.
6. ... you pronounce the sounds [ð], [θ] and [ŋ]? I don't know how to pronounce them.
7. Mary asks Helen if she ... use her dictionary.
8. I ... run now. I lunch at my sister's and she hates it so much when I'm late.
9. Do you want to become an effective businessman? You ... master the principle of listening – and you will be one step ahead of the competition.
10. As it is your first day, I'll just tell you what to do. You ... know about the rules that have to be followed.
11. You ... to know the names of the people in charge of different departments.
12. I ... be ready by nine o'clock as my friends are to call for me at 9 sharp.
13. If you ... be a little more enthusiastic about your new job, there would be great opportunities for you.
14. The product ... be something that consumers want or there is no need to be satisfied.

15. Until the 19th century, people ... travel freely between most countries without a passport. But now you ... have a visa to travel.
16. With the customer as the focus of its activities, it ... be concluded that marketing management is one of the major components of business management.
17. If some buyers and sellers use different money systems – some use dollars and others use yen – they ... agree on the rate at which the money will be exchanged. The trade won't exist without it.
18. An important difference between the two definitions ... be less obvious.

Exercise 2. *Translate into English using modal verbs.*

1. Дозвольте мені подивитися ваше водійське посвідчення?
2. Скоріше за все, він економіст.
3. Вам не треба поспішати з науковою доповіддю.
4. Я не можу обговорити з тобою, що таке ембарго.
5. Асистент мусить порадитися з професором.
6. Менеджер повинен визначати політику закладу та шляхи її здійснення.
7. Ти міг би приділяти більше уваги своїм заняттям.
8. Ці журнали потрібно повернути через годину.
9. Ви робите багато шуму. Ви можете бути трішечки тихішими?
10. Я не можу зустріти тебе цього вечора. Мій товариш збирається відвідати мене.

Exercise 3. *Study the equivalents of the modal verbs:*

can = to be able to

may = to be allowed to

must = to have to

Change the verbs in *italic* in the sentences below into their equivalents. Put these predicates into past and future indefinite tenses.

Example: He *can* do this work. – He *is able* to do this work.

He *was able* to do this work.

He *will be able* to do this work.

1. We *must* deliver the equipment to other port.
2. *Can* you identify any other goods and services that *may* be successfully franchised in your area?
3. He *cannot* cancel the order because it has been already sent.
4. What important scientific discoveries do you think we *may* face in the future?
5. We *can* speak of traditional economy, centrally planned economy, market economy and mixed economies.
6. A good employer *must* give each team member additional responsibilities so that they *can* learn and grow as professionals.
7. Computerized information systems *may* destroy personal privacy.
8. Using the World Wide Web, firms *can* quickly dispatch information from one country to another, without much restriction.
9. A marketing firm *must* ascertain the nature of the customers buying behaviour.
10. A given firm *may* hold numerous products in the marketplace, spanning numerous and sometimes wholly unrelated industries.
11. A plan *can* play a vital role in helping to avoid mistakes or recognize hidden opportunities.

GERUND

Герундій.

Exercise 1. Use the appropriate gerunds instead of the infinitives in brackets.

Translate the sentences.

1. An extrovert is afraid of (*to be alone*).
2. He is busy (*to look*) through documents.
3. The tourists couldn't help (*to smile*).
4. We are sorry for (*to be late*).
5. I'm a vegetarian. I stopped (*to eat*) meat 5 years ago.

6. I enjoy (*to get up*) early in the summer.
7. Have you finished (*to calculate*) the balance sheet?
8. They suggested (*to meet*) at two o'clock.
9. Would you mind (*not to make*) so much noise? I'm trying to study.
10. I normally try to avoid (*to borrow*) money.
11. I remember (*to go*) to EURO 2012.
12. She regrets (*to say*) that he failed to comprehend the seriousness of the problem.
13. It's very difficult to live in England without (*to know*) English.
14. (*To do*) some work on a holiday is hard.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using a gerund.

1. Go on
2. He stopped
3. He couldn't help
4. We all enjoyed
5. Have you finished ... ?
6. I don't mind
7. Her cousin is fond of
8. The child is rather good at
9. She goes in for
10. The project is worth
11. This student doesn't read a sentence without
12. You won't go there without

Exercise 3. We often use one verb after another verb:

Examples: I hope to run in the marathon next month.

I enjoy running.

After some verbs we use gerunds (running), after other – infinitives (to run).

Verbs followed by an infinitive				Verbs followed by the Gerund			
afford	decide	arrange	demand	admit	anticipate	avoid	involve

choose	expect	claim	fail	deny	delay	enjoy	justify
hope	manage	offer	plan	mind	suggest	go on	miss
promise	refuse	undertake		risk	recommend	save	

Some verbs can take both the Gerund and the infinitive but with a change of meaning.

Complete the following sentences without changing their meaning:

Examples: a) I avoid (*to make*) a decision without knowing the facts. – I avoid making a decision without knowing the facts. b) She didn't hope (*to speak*) to Mr. Brown. – She didn't hope to speak to Mr. Brown.

1. Her job involved (*to meet*) new people.
2. The clerk can't afford (*to travel*) first class.
3. I suggest (*to write*) to our consumers.
4. Barbara recommends (*to go*) to a Japanese restaurant.
5. The marketing concept seemed so logical that many firms promised (*to adopt*) it.
6. He managed (*to gain*) a diplomatic success.
7. They would promise (*to repay*) the debt promptly.
8. We anticipate (*to spend*) two weeks here.
9. They arranged (*to leave*) early.
10. When life is so kind, men cannot choose but (*to be*) happy.
11. We delayed (*to send*) the telegram.
12. If the firm doesn't think about its markets, every organization will refuse (*to deal*) with it.
13. Happy customers offered (*to help*) me.
14. She undertook (*to complete*) the project in six months.
15. We shall not fail (*to send*) our reply.
16. Tomorrow, the marathoner will go on (*to break*) the world record.

Exercise 4. *Translate into English using Gerunds.*

1. Припиніть розмовляти, будь ласка.

2. Цей закон про прибуток варто обговорити.
3. Починайте читати.
4. Я наполягаю на повторенні граматичного матеріалу.
5. Пробачте, що ми турбуємо вас знову.
6. Директор зайнятий: обговорює шляхи економічного розвитку підприємства.
7. Вони не могли не погодитися з його пропозицією.
8. Мені подобається твоя ідея вивчати англійську мову.
9. Варто подивитися цей фільм.
10. Рекламний агент вийшов з кімнати, не говорячи ні слова.
11. Ендрю був блискучим вченим, і йому дуже подобалось, коли керівництво транспортної компанії запрошувало його до себе.
12. Джон пам'ятає, що його навчали принципам продажу без посередників.
13. Я горджуся тим, що посів перше місце.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Умовні речення.

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences using Conditional I.

Example: If I (*lose*) my job, I (*go*) abroad. – If I lose my job, I'll go abroad. —

Якщо я втрачу роботу, то поїду за кордон.

1. If you (*need*) any more money, I (*lend*) you some.
2. If we (*try*) to control pollution of the environment, it (*be*) very expensive.
3. If she (*fail*) the exam, she (*take*) it again.
4. We (*sign*) contracts if they (*give*) us a good discount.
5. If part of the money (*be*) paid off, and a farther sum (*be*) borrowed, no redemption (*be*) granted unless both sums are paid.
6. If the information search (*be*) insufficient, the consumer (*search*) for alternative means to satisfy the need/want.

7. If you (*leave*) the hiring manager wondering whether you have all the experience, you (*not do*) a good job at lowering the risk level.
8. If it (*happen*) that you (*have*) a problem, you (*have to*) think about the opportunity it brings.
9. If everyone (*be*) responsible, then no one (*be*) responsible.
10. If the world price of the product (*be*) below the domestic price, there (*be*) an incentive to import the product.

Exercise 2. Put the predicates into appropriate tense form using Conditional II.

Example: If I (*lose*) my job, I (*go*) abroad. – If I lost my job, I would go abroad. —

Якщо б я втратив роботу, то поїхав би за кордон.

1. If I (*have*) more time, I (*check*) my papers again.
2. If I (*be*) you, I (*invite*) the businessmen to a restaurant.
3. If he (*get up*) earlier, he (*not be*) late for the lesson.
4. If it (*be*) a brainstorming meeting, you (*ask*) each participant to bring at least three suggestions with them.
5. The purchasing power of your dollars (*fall*) if prices (*rise*).
6. If the company (*have*) foreign currency loans or other foreign currency debts, the benefit received from the devaluation (*be*) smaller than the losses caused by the increase in the foreign debts.
7. If no one (*work*) in your business, production and revenue obviously ... both (*be*) zero.
8. If you (*know*) total output for each level of labor hired, output per worker (*be*) calculated by dividing total output by labor.
9. If a capable entrepreneur (*have*) problems attracting finance, then surely there (*be*) something wrong with the existing banking structure.
10. If the licensed product (*lack*) quality, the exporter's reputation (*suffer*).
11. If you (*not know*) the answers to these questions, she (*write*) that down in her notebook.
12. Nobody (*deny*) if I (*say*) that in our modern world it is very important to control the relationship between different countries.

Exercise 3. *Open the brackets using Conditional III.*

Example: If I (*lose*) my job, I (*go*) abroad. – If I had lost my job, I would have gone abroad. — Якщо б я втратив роботу, то поїхав би за кордон.

1. If you (*be*) 2% better than the next candidate, you (*be*) already ahead.
2. If you (*have*) money, ... you (*buy*) this house?
3. If you (*be able*) to spend your life in your own way, it (*be*) a real success.
4. A family ((*not*) *be*) in poverty if its income (*be*) more than one-half the median income.
5. If someone (*tell*) me 40 years ago that people would be able to do their banking without paper, I ((*not*) *believe*) it.
6. The firms (*produce*) existing goods more efficiently or (*innovate*) new goods only if entrepreneurs (*recognize*) opportunities in the marketplace.
7. Even if a firm (*be*) too small to enjoy economies of scale in any individual product market, it (*achieve*) economies by producing components that (*be*) used in several products.
8. If the buyer and seller (*know*) each other well, they (*decide*) to trade on open account.
9. If you (*have*) an opportunity to study abroad, you (*try*) not to lose it.
10. If the country risk (*be*) great and the importers' credit standing (*be*) uncertain, the exporter (*wish*) to settle on cash in advance.
11. Distributors (*be*) called exclusive if they (*be*) under contract to sell only the exporter's products.

Exercise 4. *Make up your own sentences using different types of conditionals. Translate into Ukrainian.*

1. If I had the chance to go abroad, I ...
2. If I had to write my own job description, I ...
3. I would not ignore the opinions of my colleagues unless ...
4. If she were invited to that conference, she ...
5. If I have a serious disagreement with my boss, I ...
6. A project would have been promoted faster if ...

7. If I thought of a good way of saving my own money, I ...
8. If I were a very rich person, I ...
9. If your mother had been the mayor of your town, you ...
10. If the lift doors refuse to open, please ...
11. If the economy isn't in such a bad state, it ...
12. If total sales of that product had risen ...
13. If the enterprise had increased the production of agricultural machinery ...
14. The firm will have expanded its production possibilities if ...

Пасивний стан дієслова. The Passive Voice.

	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the-Past
Indefinite	It is written	It was written	It will be written	It would be written
Continuous	It is being written	It was being written	_____	_____
Perfect	It has been written	It had been written	It will have been written	It would have been written

Exercise 1.

Change the following unto the Passive Voice.

1. The girls water flowers every day.
2. They publish this magazine in Kyiv.
3. We do not discuss such questions at our meetings.
4. Somebody built this castle in the 16th century.
5. They didn't show this film last week.
6. They will not finish this work tomorrow.
7. We shall invite him to take part in the concert.
8. The workers are repairing the road.
9. They were showing the film from 7 till 8.
10. She has locked the door.

11. Someone has broken my pencil.
12. I have posted the letter.
13. They had written the composition before the bell rang.
14. The travellers made camp not far from the village.

Exercise 2.

Put questions to the italicized words.

1. The letter will be answered *tomorrow*.
2. They were shown *many places of interest*.
3. Wheat is grown in *each of these regions*.
4. This town was founded *in the 15th century*.
5. Water-power stations are being built *on the mountain rivers*.
6. She was told the news *when she came*.
7. *The film* is much spoken about.

Exercise 3.

Translate the following into English.

1. Ця фабрика була збудована десять років тому.
2. Коли було видано цей підручник?
3. Їй дали українсько-англійський розмовник.
4. Йому запропонували квиток на концерт.
5. Вам заплатять за цю роботу завтра.
6. Їм наказали залишити зал.
7. Мене запитали, чи ми підемо в театр.
8. Якщо мене запитають, я їм все розповім.
9. Це питання зараз обговорюється на зборах.
10. Його слухали дуже уважно.
11. Міст було зруйновано, перш ніж ми прибули туди.
12. Про цю подію багато говорять.

Інфінітив. Об'єктні та суб'єктні інфінітивні комплекси.

The Infinitive. The Objective and Subjective Infinitive Complex.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write to come	to be written
Continuous	to be writing to be coming	_____
Perfect	to have written to have come	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	To have been writing To have been coming	_____

Exercise 1.

State the function of the infinitive in the sentences.

1. Everyone had a wish to say something.
2. He decided to go alone.
3. We must work hard to live.
4. The question must be answered.
5. It was difficult to believe.
6. She was going to my rooms to see my aunt.
7. The great thing is to make a good breakfast.
8. I am already to go with Annie.
9. Nothing could be done before morning.
10. It wasn't safe to cross the bridge at night.
11. To earn a living he became a salesman.
12. The man was the first to speak.
13. This is my bench, and you have no right to take it away from me.

Exercise 2.

Change the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Objective Infinitive Complex.

1. We watched the dockers as they unloaded the ship.
2. They watched me as I made my bed.

3. Mother saw him as he climbed over the fence.
4. I watched them as they played ice-hockey.
5. Nobody noticed her as she went away.
6. We expect that he will come back at 7.
7. He expects that his friends will help him.
8. I believe that they are at home now.
9. I know that she is very modest.
10. My wish is that you should tell me about it.

Exercise 3.

Change the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Subjective Infinitive Complex.

1. It is said that they work in the field.
2. It is believed that she knows several foreign languages.
3. It is said that Kate is preparing for her entrance examinations.
4. It is believed that he is writing a historical novel.
5. It is reported that the delegation arrived in Paris on the 10th of September.
6. It is believed that the house was built in the 18th century.
7. It is expected that he will arrive on Monday.
8. It is supposed that the book will be published next year.
9. It seems that they live in the same house.
10. It proved that you were right.

Exercise 4.

Translate the following into English.

1. Ми бачили, як вона переходила вулицю.
2. Я чула, як вони співали цю пісню.
3. Ми помітили, що він встав і вийшов з кімнати.
4. Я хочу, щоб ви зробили це сьогодні.
5. Мені не подобається, коли він говорить так повільно.
6. Я не думав, що ти запізнишся.
7. Вчені вважають. Що це місто було засновано в XII столітті.

8. Кажуть, що він зараз живе в Києві.
9. Кожного ранку її бачили в крамниці.
10. Цей фільм, напевно, сподобається вам.

**ТЕСТОВІ (КОНТРОЛЬНІ) ЗАВДАННЯ ТА ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ
ПИСЬМОВОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

Контрольна робота №1

Варіант 1

1. Поставте дієслово в дужках в необхідну видо-часову форму.

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Dear Alice,

Hi! I'm on holiday in London. I (stay)_____ with my friend, Jane.

She (live)_____ in the centre of London, near Hyde Park.

I (be)_____ here since Saturday and I (already, do)_____ lots of things.

I visit)_____ the Tower of London, the British Museum and Madam Tussaud's.

I (go)_____ to Madam Tussaud's on Monday. It (be)_____ terrible.

When I (enter)_____ the Chamber of Horrors, I (scream)_____ .

Yesterday Jane and I (go)_____ shopping. I (want)_____ to buy some souvenirs. But while I (pay)_____ for a T-shirt, someone (steal)_____ my bag. Luckily, I (spend, already)

nearly all my money.

There (be)_____ a lot of things I (not, do)_____ yet. I (not, be)_____ on a boat trip down the Thames yet, I (not, see)_____ the Millennium Dome.

If the weather (be)_____ fine tomorrow, I (go)_____ on a boat trip. I hope Jane (can)_____ keep me company.

I (like)_____ London very much. I (never, see)_____ such a beautiful city. You (must)_____ visit it some day.

I (be)_____ back in a week, so I (call)_____ you than.

Love, Ann.

2. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. There's no doubt that computers have_____ our lives easier.

- (A) done (B) got
(C) become (D) made

2. You'll be here tomorrow,_____ ?

- (A) isn't it (B) won't you
(C) will you (D) will you be

3. There was_____ to eat and drink after the party.

- (A) many (B) lot of
(C) a lot (D) lots of

4. _____that strange man sitting over there?

- (A) Whose (B) Which
(C) Who's (D) Who

5. Is there_____ in the room?

- (A) somebody (B) something
(C) anybody (D) anywhere

6. The telephone was_____ by Alexander Graham Bell.

- (A) discovered (B) invented
(C) explored (D) studied

7. This programme_____ me a lot of money.

- (A) cost (B) costed
(C) had costed (D) was cost

8. It happened_____ our way home.

- (A) in (B) on
(C) for (D) about

9. Mount Everest is_____ mountain in the world.

- (A) high (B) highest
(C) the higher (D) the highest

19. There is oxygen on this planet! We_____ to breathe!

(A) can

(B) will can

(C) be able

(D) will be able

Варіант 2

1. Поставте дієслово в дужках в необхідну видо-часову форму.

A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT

One dark night a young man (go)_____ home from the railway station. It (be)_____ very late and there (be)_____ very few people in the streets.

The young man (be)_____ very nervous because he (return, never)_____ home so late. Suddenly he (feel)_____ that somebody (follow)_____ him. The young man (think)_____ that it (be)_____ a robber and (decide)_____ to walk as quickly as he (can)_____ .

When he (look)_____ back he (see)_____ that the man (follow, still)_____ him. The young man (turn)_____ into another street. The man (turn)_____ into that street too. Now the young man (be)_____ quite sure that the man (be) a robber.

The young man (turn)_____ round and (ask)_____ :
"What (want, you)_____ ? Why (follow, you)_____ me?" "I (go)_____ to see Mr Brown," (say)_____ the man, "and the porter at the station (tell)_____ me: 'If you (follow)_____ this young man, you (find)_____ his house easily, he (live)_____ next door to Mr Brown.'"

2. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. I_____ Michael for ages.

(A) didn't see

(C) haven't seen

(B) don't see

(D) saw not

2. I_____ get up very early now.

(A) must to

(C) should to

- (B) have to (D) ought
3. How much_____ to fly to New York?
(A) costs it (C) does cost
(B) it costs (D) does it cost
4. When did you discover that your car_____ ?
(A) was disappeared (C) had disappeared
(B) had been disappeared (D) disappearing
5. If he_____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.
(A) doesn't work (C) hadn't worked
(B) won't work (D) wouldn't work
6. I'm very busy at the moment. I_____ for my English exam.
(A) am preparing (C) have been preparing
(B) prepare (D) am going prepare
7. Ann said that she_____ a new dress.
(A) had bought (C) will buy
(B) bought (D) buy
8. Christmas is_____ popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.
(A) most (C) most of all
(B) the most (D) very
9. There is_____ noise in Moscow.
(A) so many (C) such much
(B) so much (D) a lot
10. This book_____ into 14 languages.
(A) translated (C) being translated
(B) has translated (D) has been translated

Контрольна робота №2

Варіант 1

1. Поставте дієслово в дужках в необхідну видо-часову форму.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE

It (happen)_____ many years ago. I (be)_____ in India. I (hunt)_____ there. Once I (spend)_____ the whole day in the jungle. It (get)_____ completely dark when I (decide)_____ to return to my camp. I (walk)_____ along a narrow path. Strange sounds (hear)_____ everywhere. On my right there (be)_____ a river and on my left there (be)_____ a thick tropical forest.

Suddenly I (see)_____ something terrible in the jungle on my left. Two green eyes (look)_____ at me. It (be)_____ a man-eating tiger, ready to spring at me.

I (know)_____ that if I (start)_____ to run the tiger (catch)_____ me easily. As I could swim well I (make up)_____ my mind to escape that way. I (look)_____ at the river on my right. There in the river, (be)_____ a huge crocodile. It (wait)_____ for me with open jaws.

I (faint)_____ . A moment later I (jump)_____ to my feet again. What do you think I (see)_____ ? The tiger (be)_____ in the jaws of the crocodile.

Five years (pass)_____ since that time but I (remember, still)_____ every moment of that terrible night.

2. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. I want to become a teacher _____ .

- (A) when I will leave school (C) when I am leaving school
(B) when I leave school (D) when I had left school

2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

- (A) the hottest (C) the most hot
(B) hottest (D) the hotter

3. I'm sure we _____ before.

- (A) have never met (C) didn't met
(B) haven't never met (D) had met

4. When I came home late in the evening, my parents _____ ?

- (A) had already had dinner (B) have already had dinner

- (C) have been having dinner (D) had dinner
5. New Year's Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.
 (A) more less (B) more little
 (C) less (D) little
6. Alex was sure that he _____ the exams successfully.
 (A) will pass (C) passes
 (B) would pass (D) has passed
7. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.
 (A) was I ready (C) if was I ready
 (B) if I was ready (D) that I was ready
8. Jane has been trying to write an essay for three hours, but she hasn't written _____ .
 (A) anything (C) anyone
 (B) nothing (D) something
9. Mrs Johnson told us _____ .
 (A) to not wash up (C) not to wash up
 (B) to do not wash up (D) that we don't wash up
10. It's not very difficult _____ .
 (A) to learn how to drive (C) learn how to drive
 (B) to learn how drive (D) to learn how driving

Варіант 2

1. Поставте дієслово в дужках в необхідну видо-часову форму.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A POP STAR

P: Our special guest in the studio today is Bob Bubble. Welcome to the show, Bob.

B: Thanks. It's great (be) _____ here.

P: You are only 21, but you (already, sell) _____ 10 million records. How old (you, be) _____ when you (write) your first song?

B: I (be) _____ 15.

P: (You, take) _____ vocal lessons when you (be) _____ a kid?

B: No, I didn't. My parents (hope)_____ that I (become)_____ a lawyer. So I (sing)_____ and (write)_____ my songs in secret — late at night in my room, when everyone (sleep)_____ .

When my first album (appear)_____ , my parents (be shocked)_____.

My father said that I (disappoint)_____ him.

P: (He, be disappointed, still)_____ in you?

B: No. I (think)_____ he (be proud)_____ of me.

P: How many songs (you, write)_____ ?

B: About 150.

P: Bob, I know you (not, have)_____ much free time, but what (you, do, usually)_____ when you're not busy singing?

B: Well, I (be fond)_____ of windsurfing.

P: One last question, Bob. Are you married?

B: Not yet. I (get married)_____ only when I (meet)_____ the girl of my dream.

2. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. Everyone _____ of Bill Gates, the icon of American business and the richest man in the world.

(A) have heard

(C) is hearing

(B) has heard

(D) has been heard

2. The Internet _____ as harmless as it may seem.

(A) is

(B) has been

(C) isn't

(D) isn't being

3. Do you mind _____ the door?

(A) I close

(B) close

(C) if to close

(D) my closing

4. He does _____ but play computer games all day.

(A) everything

(B) nothing

(C) anything

(D) something

5. In spite of Shakespeare's fame we know very _____ about his life.

- (A) little (C) few
(B) a little (D) less
6. Ann couldn't go to the theatre with us because_____ .
(A) she had prepare for the exam (C) she had to prepare for the exam
(B) she must prepare for the exam (D) she will have to prepare for the exam
7. I don't know who_____ your bike.
(A) stealed (B) has stoled
(C) did stole (D) has stolen
8. Everybody_____ to go to the dentist at least once a year.
(A) should (B) must
(C) ought (D) have
9. Michelangelo Buonarotti was_____ artists in history.
(A) a very famous (C) the most famous
(B) one of the most famous (D) one of famousest
10. Please wait for me if you_____ earlier.
(A) will come (C) comes
(B) come (D) came

Контрольна робота №3

Варіант 1

1. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. By the time we got to the theatre the first act _____ .
(A) has already begun (C) had already begun
(B) had already began (D) was already begun
2. I'll pick you up at seven sharp if _____ .
(A) you will be ready (C) you is ready
(B) you are ready (D) you has been ready
3. Do you know _____ bag it is?
(A) whose (C) who
(B) which (D) who's

4. Latin words began to be used in English place-names very long _____ .
(A) later on (C) previously
(B) before (D) ago
5. _____ striking features of English life is the self-discipline of people of all classes.
(A) One of most (C) The most one
(B) One of the most (D) The one of most
6. James made everybody believe that _____ .
(A) he has travelled all over the world (C) he was travelled all over the world
(B) he had travelled all over the world (D) he travels all over the world
7. Nobody helped me, so I had to do it _____ .
(A) self (C) meself
(B) oneself (D) myself
8. _____ Memorial Day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars.
(A) At (C) On
(B) In (D) Over
9. How many meals a day _____ ?
(A) have you (C) you have
(B) do you have (D) are you having
10. What _____ you're wearing today!
(A) the wonderful dress (C) a wonderful dress
(B) wonderful dress (D) is a wonderful dress
11. In the fifteenth century people knew nothing about _____ big continent as America.
(A) so as (C) a such
(B) so a (D) such a
12. As soon as I _____ it I called the police.
(A) looked (C) watched
(B) saw (D) stared

13. The job was _____ worse than she had expected.
(A) many (C) much
(B) very (D) a few
14. Tell me what _____ .
(A) do you want me to buy for you (C) do you want me buy for you
(B) you want me to buy for you (D) you want me buy for you
15. His mother _____ the cassette player.
(A) made him switch off (C) made him to switch off
(B) made him switching off (D) made that he switched off
16. The first view of the city of New York from the seals the sight that _____ .
(A) can never forget (C) cannot never be forgotten
(B) cannot ever forgotten (D) can never be forgotten
17. You'd better _____ to the country in such rainy weather.
(A) to not go (C) don't go
(B) not go (D) not to go
18. It's _____ here to take pictures.
(A) too dark (C) not enough dark
(B) dark enough (D) so dark
19. Yesterday we _____ at school till 6 p.m.
(A) had to stay (C) might to stay
(B) must stay (D) had stay
20. What _____ European countries have you been to?
(A) else (C) another
(B) other (D) others
21. I don't have much time, I can't _____ you now.
(A) say (C) tell to
(B) speak (D) talk to
22. Washington, DC is the capital of the US but New York is _____ city.
(A) biggest (C) bigger
(B) the biggest (D) the most biggest

23. Did you see John yesterday? — Yes, I saw _____ the street.
(A) his being crossed (C) his crossing
(B) him to cross (D) him crossing
24. Why don't you make a cup of coffee _____ I'm finishing this?
(A) till (C) during
(B) until (D) while
25. The water of the Dead Sea is so salty that _____ live in it.
(A) nothing can (C) nothing can't
(B) nothing (D) anything can't

2. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Як правило, лекції відвідуються багатьма студентами.
2. Вона не хотіла, щоб її запросили на спектакль.
3. О котрій годині ви снідаєте? О сьомій
4. Він мабуть зараз готується до іспиту з хімії.
5. Дуже шкода, але я не зможу дістати квитки заздалегідь.

Варіант 2

1. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. Charlie Chaplin was fond _____ his friends.
(A) to imitate (C) imitating
(B) imitate (D) of imitating
2. Kyiv has _____ beautiful buildings and monuments.
(A) a lot (C) a great deal
(B) much (D) many
3. We'll start our tour from Trafalgar Square _____ is the geographical centre of London.
(A) which (C) where
(B) whose (D) there
4. I've decided _____ to university when I finish school.

- (A) go (C) to go
(B) going (D) that I go
5. Jimmy couldn't come to the lesson, _____ ?
(A) could he (C) did he
(B) couldn't he (D) didn't he
6. Everybody _____ that smoking is dangerous.
(A) know (C) is knowing
(B) knows (D) is known
7. If you help me, we _____ finish the job much sooner.
(A) can to (C) will be able
(B) could (D) will be able to
8. A hundred years _____ life was very different.
(A) before (C) ago
(B) previously (D) later
9. How long are you going to _____ at the hotel?
(A) leave (C) put up
(B) stay (D) occupy
10. When _____ from Moscow University?
(A) did you graduate (C) have you graduated
(B) did you graduated (D) were you graduating
11. It's very cold today. Don't forget to put _____ your coat.
(A) off (C) on
(B) of (D) out
12. When I arrived my boss _____ .
(A) has already left (C) already left
(B) had already left (D) was leaving yet
13. I'm hungry. I haven't had _____ breakfast this morning.
(A) some (C) no
(B) a (D) any
14. Pete is _____ man I've ever met.

- (A) the most handsome (C) a most handsome
(B) most handsome (D) most the handsome

15. He _____ a lot of time reading poetry.

- (A) used to spending (C) used spending
(B) used to spend (D) used on spending

16. Nick hasn't found a job _____.

- (A) too (C) neither
(B) also (D) either

17. I'm afraid I have _____ bad news for you.

- (A) a (C) some
(B) the (D) any

18. Do you know _____?

- (A) when St Valentine's Day is (C) St Valentine's Day is when
(B) when is St Valentine's Day (D) St Valentine's Day, when is it

19. The book _____ next year.

- (A) publishes (C) will publish
(B) is published (D) will be published

20. I have never seen _____ an interesting film.

- (A) so (C) very
(B) such (D) too

21. When are you planning to leave _____ Australia?

- (A) for (B) to
(C) in (D) through

22. What _____ when I rang you up yesterday?

- (A) you were doing (B) were you doing
(C) did you do (D) did you

23. Ann and Alice are twins. They are very much _____.

- (A) look like (C) alike
(B) like (D) liking

24. Susan is a very old friend of _____.

- (A) my (C) me
(B) mine (D) her

25. Will you help me to _____ the table?

- (A) lay (C) lain
(B) lie (D) laid

2. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Мені сказали, що він вже поїхав до Відня.
2. Він побував у багатьох країнах і тепер пише книгу про свої подорожі.
3. Вони не змогли купити квитків на концерт.
4. Мені здається, що Олена - найрозумніша учениця у вашому класі.
5. Вчора до десятої години листа вже було перекладено, надруковано і відправлено.

Контрольна робота №4

Варіант 1

1. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. He's got money.
A. much B. many C. a lot of D. lots of
2. Although he felt very he smiled
A. angrily, friendly B. angry, friendly
C. angry, in a friendly way
3. My mother my birthday.
A. always forgets B. always is forgetting
C. forgets always
4. How many brothers and sisters?
A. have you got B. do you have C. are you having
5. I smoke.
A. (= nothing) B. use to C. used to
6. Alice have a baby.
A. will B. shall C. is going to

7. Gloria last week?
 A. Have you seen B. Did you see C. Were you seeing
8. We met when we in France.
 A. studies B. were studying C. had studied
9. This picture by a friend of my mother's.
 A. is painting B. is painted C. was painting D. was painted
10. Try be late.
 A. not to B. to not
11. You can't live very long without
 A. to eat B. eat C. eating D. you eat
12. Her parents don't want married.
 A. her to get B. her get C. that she get D. that she gets
13. The policeman me not to park there.
 A. asked B. said C. told D. advised
14. It would be nice if we a bit more room.
 A. would have B. had C. have
15. There's the man took your coat.
 A. which B. who C. that D. (= nothing)
16. he gets,
- A. The richer, the more friends he has
 B. Richer, more he has friends
 C. Richer, more friends he has
 D. The richer, the more he has friends
17. He very annoying.
 A. is B. is being
18. At last, after three days, they get to the top of the mountain.
 A. could B. managed to C. succeeded to D. were able to
19. I wonder if Johnthis evening.
 A. will phone B. phones

20. He ... quite different since he ... married.
A. is, has got B. has been, has got C. is, got
D. has been, got
21. On her birthday
A. she was given a new car B. a new car was given to her
22. I look forward ... you soon.
A. seeing B. to seeing C. to see
23. This is my friend Joe. I... met, have you?
A. don't think you've B. think you haven't
24. Which of these sentences are correct in spoken English?
A. Car's running badly. B. Seen Peter?
C. Can't come in here, sorry. D. Careful what you say.
E. Lost my glasses. F. Have heard of her.
25. If you were ever in trouble, I would give you all the help you
A. will need B. would need C. need D. needed

2. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Ми бачили її вчора. Вона працювала в саду.
2. Лист було відправлено перед тим, як він подзвонив.
3. Вона не знала, що мене не запросили на збори.
4. Скільки часу знадобилось вам, щоб закінчити цю роботу? Близько місяця.
5. Ми думали, що ви збираєтесь відвідати своїх родичів.
6. Якщо мене запитують, я їм все розкажу.
7. Театр опери та балету - найкрасивіший будинок у нашому місті.
8. Я залишив свій зошит вдома.
9. Про цей фільм дуже багато говорять.
10. Якщо ми не візьмемо таксі, ми запізнимося на поїзд.

Варіант 2

1. Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. I went out without ... money.
A. some B. any
2. "Who's there?" ""
A. It's me B. It is I C. Me D. I
3. I ... to America.
A. have often been B. often have been C. have been often
4. You look ... a teacher.
A. like B. as C. the same like
5. Good! I ... work tomorrow.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. haven't got to
6. Andrew ... to see us this evening.
A. will come B. comes C. is coming
7. I knew that he ... waiting for somebody.
A. is B. was C. would
8. She's an old friend – I ... her ... years.
A. I've known, for B. know, for C. I've known, since D. know, since
9. As soon as she came in I knew I ... her before.
A. have seen B. saw C. had seen
10. Can you ...?
A. make me some tea B. make some tea for me
C. make for me some tea
11. I went to London ... clothes.
A. for buy B. for to buy C. for buying D. to buy
12. I enjoy ..., but wouldn't like ... it all my life.
A. to teach, to do B. teaching, doing C. to teach, doing
D. teaching, to do
13. I'm not sure what
A. do they want? B. do they want. C. they want.
14. I ... you if you ... that again.

- A. hit, say B. ill hit, ill say C. hit, ill say D. ill hit, say
15. If you ... me, I ... in real trouble last year.
 A. didn't help, would have been B. hadn't helped, would have been
 C. hadn't helped, would be D. didn't help, would be
16. My family ... thinking of moving to Birmingham.
 A. is B. are
17. He was wearing ... riding boots.
 A. red old Spanish leather B. old leather red Spanish
 C. old red Spanish leather D. Spanish red old leather
18. It's ... if you take the train.
 A. quicker B. the quicker C. quickest D. the quickest
19. That ... be Roger at the door – it's too early.
 A. can't B. mustn't C. couldn't
20. It was crazy to drive like that. You ... killed somebody.
 A. may have B. might have C. could have D. can have
21. Who ... you that ring?
 A. is given B. gave
22. This is the first time ... a sports car.
 A. I've driven B. I'm driving C. drive
23. We can't use the sports hall yet because it
 A. is still B. is still building C. is still being built
24. It's time you ... home, but I'd rather you ... here.
 A. go, stay B. went, stayed C. go, stayed D. went, stay
24. John Hastings ... has just come to live in our street.
 A. that I was at school with B. I was at school with
 C. with who I was at school D. with whom I was at school
25. Can you finish the job ... Friday?
 A. till B. until C. by D. for

2. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Він запитав, чи поїде вона влітку на узбережжя.
2. Скільки треба тобі витратити часу, щоб приготувати домашнє завдання?
Дві з половиною години.
3. Вони не одержали від нього жодного листа з тих пір, як він поїхав до Києва.
4. Я вважаю, що він найрозумніший хлопець у нашому класі.
5. Всі знають, що вивчення іноземної мови - непроста справа.
6. Він говорить, що йому подобається грати у баскетбол.
7. Я не міг відповісти на друге запитання бо погано підготувався до заліку.
- 8 Не може бути, щоб вони зараз чекали на нас.
9. Я мусив вимкнути телевізор, тому що було досить пізно.
10. У вас немає часу піти туди.

Контрольна робота №1

Варіант 1

This chapter presents an overview of the key points concerning equipment of which a foodservice manager should be aware. The equipment used in a foodservice operation represents a major portion of the opening budget. The significant expense of this equipment makes it necessary for the operator to plan and research each purchase. Selection is very important; errors are costly. Foodservice establishments require a vast variety of equipment in order to operate. Some foodservice equipment used in restaurants resembles the equipment used in home kitchens; the major differences are the cost, capacity, durability, and ability to be cleaned and sanitized. For example, consider the use of a piece of equipment in a home versus its use in a commercial kitchen: most home kitchens may use a blender for five minutes a day at most, whereas a commercial kitchen may use a blender for a few hours at a time to process the food it serves to its guests. The commercial operation needs equipment that is both larger in capacity and built to withstand the heavier workload.

The size, capacity, and types of equipment a commercial kitchen requires depend on a number of factors. Purchasing foodservice equipment is a difficult task because of the number of choices and the expense of the equipment. Foodservice equipment is purchased when a new operation is being built, when an existing operation is being remodeled to facilitate a change in concept, when there is a meal change, to increase the capacity of an existing piece of equipment, or to replace a piece of equipment that has worn out as the result of years of use or misuse.

Варіант 2

Receiving is the area where the ownership of the goods purchased transfers from the purveyor, or foodservice distributor, to the foodservice operation. Receiving scales are the most important pieces of equipment in the receiving area. The receiving scales should be placed in a convenient location in the receiving area so that it is easy to check the weight of products against invoices from the distributor. Scales are needed in different sizes and capacities, ranging from small food-portion scales to the large floor-model receiving scales.

The receiving areas should also include equipment to help transport supplies from the receiving area to where they are needed throughout the operation. With multishelved carts, a large amount of food and other supplies can be moved in a minimum amount of trips. Carts are available in many varieties: they can be heated or cooled, designed to hold sheet pans, or open to hold items of various sizes. A two-wheeled or four-wheeled hand truck is very effective in moving food and equipment, allowing one person to transport stacks of heavy items with relative ease.

Контрольна робота №2

Варіант 1

STORAGE EQUIPMENT

Both the volume and the variability of business in foodservice operations require them to buy food and store it for a period of time before using it. For maximum production efficiency, storage areas should be convenient to both the back dock receiving area and the preparation areas. Foodservice operations utilize two types of storage: dry or at room temperature, and chilled, either cooled or frozen.

DRY STORAGE

Dry, or unrefrigerated, storage is used for items that do not require chilled storage. The predominant equipment in the dry storage area is the racks used to store the food. The racks must be strong enough to support cases of food while providing ventilation. These racks are available in a number of sizes and configurations, allowing operations to customize them to their needs.

CHILLED STORAGE

Refrigeration is considered indispensable for modern foodservice operations, which rely on it for both short-term and long-term storage. Chilled storage provides a number of benefits. The cooler-than-room-temperature condition slows bacterial growth and reduces chances for rancidity. Storage in cooler temperatures also extends the shelf life of fruits and vegetables.

Вариант 2

Operating position

- a** For processing small quantities for mincer with fruit press or biscuit attachment
- b** For processing large quantities

Safety instructions

- The mincer must be completely assembled before use.
- Never assemble the mincer attachments on the base unit.
- Do not attaché/remove the mincer until the drive has stopped.
- Operate the mincer in the specified operating positions only.

- Keep fingers clear of the filling shaft, use the pusher to force down the ingredients.
- Keep children away from the appliance.

Predetermined breaking point

The determined breaking point protects the drive.

If the appliance is overloaded, the drive coupling on the worm gear breaks and can be easily replaced. New drive couplings are available from customer service.

-Unscrew the fastening screw on the worm gear.

- Replace the drive coupling.

-Tighten the fastening screw.

Operation

Mincer attachment

For processing raw or cooked meat, bacon, poultry and fish.

1. Assemble the mincer attachment in the sequence indicated. Do not fully tighten the threaded ring.
2. Attach the mincer to the base unit (operating position 4 or 7):
Place the mincer on the drive and rotate in an anti-clockwise direction.
Depress the locking lever.
3. Tighten the threaded ring.
4. Attach the filling tray.
5. Place the bowl or plate under the outlet.

Warning! *Do not process bones.*

1. Place ingredients which are to be processed in the filling tray. Use the pusher to force down the ingredients .
2. Select setting 4 with the rotary switch.

Tip: Process steak tartar twice.

Контрольна робота №3

Варіант 1

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed including the following:

1. To protect against the risk of electrical shock do not put motor base in water or other liquids.
2. Close supervision is necessary when any appliance is used by or near children.
3. Unplug unit from outlet when not in use, before putting on or taking off parts and before cleaning.
4. Avoid contacting moving parts. Never feed food by hand. Always use foot pusher.
5. Do not operate any appliance with a damaged cord or plug or after the appliance malfunctions, or is dropped or damaged in any manner. Return the appliance to the nearest Cuisinart authorized repair center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
6. The use of attachments not recommended or sold by Cuisinarts Corp. may cause fire, electric shock or injury.
7. Do not use outdoors.
8. Do not let cord hang over edge of table or counter.
9. Always make sure extractor cover or citrus juicer cover is locked securely in place before motor is turned on. Do not unfasten locking tabs while unit is in operation.
10. Be sure to turn switch to off position after each use. Make sure the motor stops completely before disassembling.
11. Do not put your finger or other objects into the juicer opening while the unit is operating. If food becomes lodged in opening, use food pusher or another piece of fruit or vegetable to push it down. When this method is not possible, turn the motor off. When completely stopped, disassemble and remove lodged food.

ASSEMBLING THE PARTS:

Before preparing juice, assemble the parts to become familiar with operating the extractor /juicer. The unit is packed ready for extracting with the Stainless Steel Extractor Cone and the Extractor Cover locked into place.

TO DISASSEMBLE THE JUICE EXTRACTOR:

1. Always unplug the unit from electrical outlet before disassembling. Place the Motor Base (A) on a flat, dry, stable surface. It should be close to an electrical outlet of the same voltage as that stated on the bottom of the unit. The juice spout (B) should be facing you.
2. Remove the extractor cover (K) by gently pulling out on the locking tabs (M) on either side of the cover. Be careful not to pull out too hard on the tabs. Lift the cover up and away from the base/
3. Remove the stainless steel extractor cone (I), by grasping the center stem (J) and lifting straight up and out.
4. The deep pulp container (G) can be removed for cleaning simply by rotating the container counterclockwise from a position of 12:00 to 10:00, so that the juice spout touches the right curve of the motor base. Lift the container up and away from the motor base (A).
5. All parts are now removed from the motor base.

Контрольна робота №4

Варіант 1

TO REASSEMBLE THE JUICE EXTRACTOR:

Always unplug unit from electrical outlet before reassembling. Replace the deep pulp container (G) by fitting it over the top of the motor base (A). Center the hole in the deep pulp container (G) over the motor stem (F). The deep pulp container should be in the 10:00 position. Lower into place on the motor base. The juice spout will touch the right curve of the motor base.

1. Gently turn the container clockwise from the 10:00 position to the 12:00 position. The container is fully in place when its right edge aligns with the right edge in the motor base. The juice spout will be centered.
2. Next, position the stainless steel extractor cone by grasping the center stem. Lower it into place in the motor base processing area. The stem of the extractor cone fits onto the stem of the motor base. If the extractor cone does not immediately lower into place, rotate it clockwise until it drops into position.
3. Place the juice extractor cover with feed tube onto the motor base and gently lock tabs into place by pushing down of the cover. The cover has an interlock activator which will press against the interlock on the motor base. When the cover is properly assembled, the interlock will be activated and the machine will become operable. If the lid is not properly assembled, or is removed during processing, the interlock will be disrupted and the machine will automatically become inoperable. This is a safety feature for the use's protection.

Вариант 2
COOKING EQUIPMENT
OVENS

An oven is an insulated box with a heat source that is used to cook food. There are a variety of heat sources: simple conduction of heat through the metal lining and racks of the oven, either natural convection or forced convection by a fan, infrared heating, or microwaves. Among the various types of ovens, those that are most common in commercial foodservice are conventional, forced-air convection, microwave, and infrared.

Conventional Oven

The conventional oven is the most basic form of oven. A heat source is placed in the cavity of an insulated box. Heat moves through the oven using natural convection movement, reflecting the basic principle that hot air rises and cold air

falls. This type of oven has been around almost as long as fire has been used for cooking.

The oven sits singularly by itself, is stacked with one or two others, or serves as the base for a range. The only controls are for temperature and, possibly, a timer. This oven is used for general-purpose baking and roasting. Heating elements are either gas, placed below the bottom deck, or electric, which can be placed on the top and the bottom. Some electric ovens have controls so that the user can adjust both the top and bottom heat to arrive at the desired outcome.

Mechanical Oven

Large-volume bakeshops need ovens that can cook a large volume of foods evenly. The mechanical oven was developed for that purpose. The difference between a mechanical oven and others is that in a mechanical oven the tray on which the food sits rotates inside the oven on a device similar to a Ferris wheel. While the trays rotate, the pans stay level.

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ ЗА ФАХОМ ТА УСНІ РОЗМОВНІ ТЕМИ

ТЕКСТ 1

KHARKIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE

Vocabulary

1. catering	громадське харчування
2. trade	торгівля
3. hospitality	готельна справа
4. customs	митниця
5. institution of higher education	вищий навчальний заклад
6. entrance examinations	вступні іспити
7. day-time department	денне відділення
8. correspondence department	заочне відділення
9. curriculum	навчальна програма
10. to conduct research	проводити наукові дослідження

11. experienced laboratory assistant досвідчений лаборант

KHARKIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE

The Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade is a multi-profile institution of higher education of the 4th level of accreditation. It is aimed at training specialists in food production, catering, trade, customs, hospitality and tourism.

The University has continued the glorious traditions of Sloboda's commercial training for more than one hundred years. The recent history of the University starts in 1967 with Kharkiv Institute of Public Catering. In October 2002 our institution of higher education was granted the University status.

Our University has well-equipped laboratories, lecture halls, a library and a computer centre. The library provides a lot of necessary books, text-books dictionaries, reference books, journals etc. Students not originally from Kharkiv can stay at our hostel.

The course of study lasts 5-6 years. The academic year consists of two semesters. And at the end of each semester there is an examination session. According to the curriculum during the first two years students have to attend lectures on some humanitarian and general educational subjects. Specialization begins in the third year.

At present time there are six faculties at our University where the students of day-time and correspondence departments are trained. They are the Process Engineering faculty, Economics faculty, Accounting and Finance faculty, Merchandise Expertising faculty, Management faculty, the faculty of Equipment and Technical Service.

The students are engaged in Bachelor, Specialist and Master Degree programs. The Center for Professional and Pre-Higher Learning Training, the Ukrainian-German Lyceum, the preparation departments for the Ukrainian and foreign citizens prepare young people to enter the University.

The teaching staff of the University includes many professors, assistant professors, candidates of sciences, lecturers, and experienced laboratory assistants.

27 University departments conduct research in the priority fields of engineering, technology and economics of food production and services. Every year the University holds scientific conferences with the participation of the leading scientists and managers in trade and catering. The students also take an active part in the scientific work and make reports during the conferences.

The students get practical experience at the major quality restaurants, hotels and firms in Ukraine and abroad.

This year I have entered the Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade. The entrance examinations were rather difficult but I passed them with good and excellent marks. Now I am a first year student of the Economics faculty of the day-time department.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Our University has continued the glorious traditions of Sloboda's commercial training for two hundred years.
2. Students who come from different cities, towns and countries can stay at our hostel.
3. According to the curriculum specialization begins in the first year.
4. The recent history of the University begins in 2002 when it was granted the university status.
5. The major quality Ukrainian and foreign restaurants, hotels and firms are the places where our students get practical experience.

Answer the following questions:

1. What specialists does our University train?
2. What faculties are there at our University?
3. What degree programs are our students engaged in?
4. What are the priority fields of research?
5. Where our students get practical experience?

TEXT 2

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Vocabulary

valuable - цінний	steel – сталь
deposits - запаси	anthracite – антрацит
contain - містити (в собі)	coal – вугілля
proximity - близькість	heavy – важкий
ore - руда	complementary – додатковий
potassium salts – солі калію	account for – відповідати за

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Two interrelated processes are characteristic of Ukraine's economy today, namely its assertion as an independent state, and its transformation from planned-centralized to market-controlled. These processes are rather complicated, but there are all prerequisites for their effective accomplishment.

The economy of Ukraine is formed by both agriculture and industry.

Industry contributes more than 40 per cent of GDP and accounts for more than one-fourth of total employment. Ukraine is a major center of heavy machinery and equipment production, machine tools, large electrical transformers, ships, locomotives, rail cars, passenger and cargo aircraft, agricultural machinery. It also has a well-developed chemical industry that produces various plastics, tires and fertilizers. Ukraine has a major ferrous-metals industry, and it rivals China as the fourth largest steel producer in the world. Another important branch of the economy is mining. Its main produce is coal, natural gas and iron ore. The most prominent manufactured goods include metallurgical equipment, diesel locomotives, tractors and TV sets. Ukraine also has well-developed chemical and food industries. There are more than 50 plants which produce a wide range of agricultural equipment. Machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries are also being developed. The growing importance of consumer goods is reflected in the increasing output of cameras, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. Some of the principal products of light industry are textiles, ready-made clothes and shoes.

Agriculture accounts for about 25 per cent of Ukraine's total GDP and approximately the same percentage of total employment. Mainly due to extremely fertile soil, Ukraine is a major producer and exporter of a wide variety of agricultural products, including sugar, sunflower oil, flax, different crops and dairy products. This sector offers diverse opportunities for foreign investments, especially in the field of food-processing and storage.

The chernozem (black) soils of the forest-steppe zone are among the world's more productive farmlands. They are exceptionally good for wheat and sugar beet. Besides wheat, Ukraine produces such grains as barley, buckwheat and rice. Other crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries, fruit, nuts and grapes. Ukraine's most important industrial crop, sugar beet, is concentrated in the forest-steppe zone. Truck farming or market gardening is particularly developed on the outskirts of large cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv, and others.

Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine, while chicken, geese and turkey are kept for meat and egg production. There are many large-scale broiler and egg-laying farms close to big cities. Bees are kept in all parts of Ukraine for honey and wax.

Through the collective and state farms still remain in the country, the declared intent of the Ukrainian government is to provide a gradual privatization of farming, but it is a difficult and costly process.

Ukraine has extremely rich and complementary mineral resources in high concentrations and close to each other. Rich iron ore reserves located near Kryvy Rih, Kremenchuk, Bilozerka, Mariupol and Kerch form the basis of Ukraine's large iron and steel industry. One of the richest areas of manganese bearing ores in the world is located near Nikopol. Bituminous and anthracite coal used for coke are mined in the Donets Coal Basin (commonly called Donbas). Energy for thermal power stations is obtained using the large reserves of brown coal in the Dnipro basin (north of Kryvy Rih) and the bituminous coal deposits of the Lviv-Volynian Basin north of Lviv.

Ukraine can be divided into three economic areas: Southwestern, Donets-Dnieper and Southern.

The Southwestern Economic Area has a dense network of roads and railways. The largest reserves of minerals and valuable wood of the Carpathian forests are used in the chemical, gas, mining, timber, paper and porcelain industries. Local agriculture forms the basis of the food industry. The area is widely known for its grain-milling industry; it produces vast amounts of butter, cheese, meat, sugar, fruit and vegetables. The engineering industry produces test instruments, machine tools and electrical engineering equipment.

The Donets-Dnieper Economic Area has rich mineral deposits. A large industrial output is yielded by the mining, ferrous metallurgy, chemical and machine-building industries. The Donets Basin contains a cluster of plants producing zinc, mercury, fertilizers, plastics, soda, acid and dyes. The area has the greatest concentration of thermal and hydroelectric power station in Ukraine. The Donbas produces vegetable oil, meat and milk products, sugar and butter.

The proximity of the Southern Economic Area to the sea is reflected in its industry: shipbuilding, chemical, fishing and canning. The food industry is allied with the cultivation of grapes, fruit and vegetables.

Ukraine has a considerable potential to develop its economy quickly – it is explained not only by the favorable natural conditions, but also by the convenient geographical position in terms of international trade exchanges.

Comprehension check

Answer the questions:

1. What processes are characteristic of Ukraine's economy today?
2. What does Ukraine produce?
3. How would you characterize the three economic areas of Ukraine?
4. Where are the richest areas of mineral resources located?
5. Has Ukraine a considerable potential to develop its economy quickly? Why?

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The Donbas produces grapes, fruit and vegetables.

2. The proximity of the Southern Economic Area to the sea is reflected in its industry: shipbuilding, chemical, fishing and canning.
3. Ukraine has a considerable potential to slowly develop its economy.
4. The area has not the greatest concentration of thermal and hydroelectric power station in Ukraine.
5. The economy of Ukraine is formed only by the industry.
6. Agriculture accounts for 15 per cent of Ukraine's total GDP and approximately the same percentage of total employment.
7. Ukraine can be divided into four economic areas.
8. Local agriculture forms the basis of the food industry.
9. The engineering industry produces metal instruments and chemical equipment.
10. This sector offers diverse opportunities for foreign investments, especially in the field of food-processing and storage.

TEXT 3

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

private –and public	- економіка, що базується на приватній
enterprise economy	та державній власності
in growth rates	- за темпами росту
per capita	- на душу населення
owing to	- завдяки
standard of living	- рівень життя
adjustment	- регулювання
interest rate	- відсоткова ставка
direct personal taxation	- пряме оподаткування фізичних осіб
share holding	- акція
utilities	- комунальні послуги
to account for	- складати частку

virtually	- фактично
self-sufficient	-самостійний,економічно незалежний
excise	- акциз
public borrowing	- державна позика
graduated income tax	- прогресивний прибутковий податок

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has a developed mixed private-and public enterprise economy and ranks among the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness. The gross national product (GNP) is growing faster than the population.

The state sector was reduced during the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization, or denationalization, of publicly owned corporations. There was also an improvement in the standard of living. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high.

Nowadays, government policies include the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates; a gradual reduction in the level of direct personal taxation; a reduction in the levels of power and influence of national trade unions in national labour negotiations; the encouragement of wider home ownership and of individuals' share holdings in companies. Considerable emphasis is placed on increased exposure of the economy to market forces. The government controls the production of coal, steel, and ships; it also runs certain utilities, the railways, and most civil aviation.

Manufacturing industries account for one-fifth of the GNP. Small companies predominate, though companies with 500 or more employees employ a larger percentage of the work force. Major manufactures include motor vehicles, aerospace equipment, electronic data-processing and telecommunication equipment, metal goods, precision instruments, petrochemicals, and other chemicals. High-technology industries are being developed.

Agriculture accounts for less than 2 percent of the GNP and employs 2 percent of the work force. Farming is highly mechanized, though farms are not extremely large, and is dominated by the raising of sheep and cattle. The United Kingdom is not agriculturally self-sufficient. Chief crops include barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

The mineral industry accounts for approximately 6 percent of the GNP but employs less than 1 percent of the work force. Production from oil fields in the North Sea has allowed the United Kingdom to become virtually self-sufficient in petroleum. The United Kingdom's coal industry, despite its steady decline since the early 1950s, remains one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.

Public revenues ordinarily fall short of expenditures and are chiefly derived from income taxes, which are highly progressive, and excises. A single graduated income tax was introduced in 1973. Deficits are offset by public borrowing. The country (as well as its capital) is a major world financial and banking centre.

Chief imports of Great Britain are: metallic ores, except iron ore, food. Chief exports are: china, automobiles and other vehicles, wooden goods, steel, electrical and mechanical machinery, tractors, scientific instruments, chemicals, petroleum.

Just under half of the total population is in the labor force. The highest proportion of employees (more than two-thirds) is in the service sectors, financial services and distribution. Manufacturing, although it has declined, employs more than one-fifth of all workers. Smaller numbers are in construction, energy, agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

Comprehension check

Answer the questions:

1. What kind of economy has the UK?
2. Production of what does the government control?
3. Why the UK is self-sufficient in petroleum?
4. What industry is the most technologically advanced in Europe?
5. When was a single graduated income tax introduced?

Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The economy of Great Britain is among the less developed countries in growth rates and competitiveness.
2. The UK has a developed mixed private-and public enterprise economy.
3. The state sector increased considerably during the 1980s and 1990s.
4. A gradual reduction in the level of direct personal taxation is one of the actual policies of the British Government.
5. Small companies predominate in the economy of the UK.
6. Agriculture accounts for more than 50 percent of the GNP.
7. The UK's coal industry remains one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.

TEXT 4

STUDENTS' LIFE AND HOLIDAYS

Pavel is a full-time student that is he attends classes and lectures in the daytime, whereas the University accepts many young people for correspondence course.

Korin is a diligent student; he tries hard not to cut his classes or lectures. While in the third year he is doing quite a number of subjects. Pavel is well up in Chemistry and Mathematics. He has passed quite successfully the winter term tests and examinations.

Korin is in the habit of doing his homework in the University reading-hall. He is a great book-lover and usually borrows magazines and references from the library. As the librarians always insist on books being returned in time, Pavel never breaks the rule.

Recently Korin has become very interested in computers. He is very keen on experimenting in the field of planning specialized diets for various population groups.

There are many serious problems to tackle here and a lot of books on human nutrition to read. Pavel is eager to get down to business, that's why he has of late joined the scientific club at his faculty. He will surely make a clever experimentation in the near future.

Students' holidays

Students have little free time. Lectures take up the first part of the day and then they usually have a lot of work to prepare for classes. But they can always find an hour or two to relax every day. After a hard day's work a good walk is very refreshing. Twice a year students have their examination sessions and at the end of each term, when the session is over, students have a break for the holidays. The winter holidays are rather short, but students have a good rest after the end of term exams. They have different ways for organizing their leisure time: they skate and ski in winter, read much, go to the theatre, cinema or to the concert halls, visit art or industrial exhibitions. They like listening to modern music and discuss various problems of students' life.

All students are looking forward to their summer holidays because they are much longer than winter ones. At the end of June, when the summer examination session is over, the students are free. Some of them go to the rest-homes or the tourist-camps.

I usually go to the tourist camp on the shore of the Black Sea. I like the sea best of all so I have my rest on the beach. I swim on the sea and row, play volley-ball on the beach and take the sun.

Notes to the text

- to break the rule — порушити правило
- to be keen on experimenting —полюбляти ставити досліди
- to be eager —дуже сильно прагнути
- the scientific club — наукова спілка
- to make a clever experimentator —стати гарним експериментатором

- in the near future — у скорому майбутні
- our faculty academic board — наукова спілка нашого факультету

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Korin is a diligent student; he tries hard to cut his classes or lectures.
2. Pavel is in the habit of doing his homework in the University reading-hall.
3. As the librarians never insist on books being returned in time, Pavel always breaks the rule.
4. There are many serious problems to tackle here and a few books on human nutrition to read.
5. Twice a year students have their examination sessions and at the end of each term, when the session is over, students have a break for the holidays.

Copy the questions and give short answers wherever possible:

1. What is Pavel Korin well up in?
2. How has he passed the winter term examinations?
3. What do the librarians insist on?
4. Korin has recently become interested in electronic computers, hasn't he?
5. What are you keen on?
6. There are a lot of technical books and magazines to read in the library, aren't there?
7. We must have up-to-date equipment in our laboratories, _____ mustn't _____ we?

TEXT 5
KHARKIV
Vocabulary

confluence — злиття, перехрещення

substantially — суттєво

to establish — встановлювати

extensive damage — крупний збиток

Kharkivite — харків`янин(ка)

to be situated - бути розташованим

neighbour - сусід

ruler - панування

to appear - з'являтися

fortress - фортеця

to defend - захищати

cathedral - собор

impressive - вражаючий

destructive - руйнівний

to erect – створювати, будувати

recapture – відбити, захопити знову

to suffer – страждати

merge – поглинати, з'єднувати(ся)

feature – риса

reconciliation – примирення

KHARKIV

Kharkiv is the second largest city of Ukraine after Kyiv. It's situated at the confluence of the Lopan, Udy and Kharkiv rivers. The city is over 300 square km in area and divided into 9 districts.

Some historians say that the city's name was already recorded on the Russian maps in 1627. Others believe that it came from the name of a rich peasant Khariton, who was called Kharko by his neighbours. The first written document about the city dates back to 1653. A year later a big group of Cossacks came to Kharkiv to defend southern Russian borders from the Crimean Tatars. Remains of the fortress remind us of the 17-th century when Kharkiv was founded by the Ukrainian settlers. It was the time of wars against the Polish rulers.

The first street in Kharkiv started to appear in the second half of the 17th century. Parts of them were roads that led to other cities like Moscovska, then Sumska, Belgorodska, Zmiyiska.

In the 19th century the city started to turn in to an industrial centre. In 1869 the first railway line was built in Kharkiv, which led to the development of trade and industries in the city. The new plants, factories and the first electric power station were opened in this period. With the foundation of Kharkiv university in 1805 the city became an important educational and cultural centre of Ukraine and the Russian empire as a whole.

The beginning of the 20th century was probably the most difficult and unstable period in history of Ukraine. In 1919 Soviet power was established in Ukraine, and Kharkiv became its first capital. Until 1934 the city was the main political, administrative, scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine. Its area grew substantially. New industrial plants were constructed and pre-Revolutionary ones were reconstructed and modernized. From 1920 to 1934 many important post secondary and scientific institutions were established in Kharkiv. A number of museums were opened including the All Ukrainian Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art. One of Kharkiv's landmarks - Gosprom was designed as the first high - rise building in the county and finished in 1928. Another impressive building on the present Independence Square that was erected at that time is Kharkiv National University. But unfortunately that period was also a destructive one as many beautiful churches were pulled down in the anti - religions campaign.

Regardless of it the city's churches and cathedrals save their variety. In the former monastery yard the three-dome Pokrovskiy cathedral stands, the oldest stone building in the town. Among the most famous churches there is also the Uspenskiy (Assumption) Cathedral. There are a plenty of old small but very nice churches in the city, one of them is situated nearby Alekseevka district - the Radonezhskiy church. The atmosphere of this church is very special.

During the Second World War Kharkiv suffered extensive damage. Since the Germans took the city on 25 October, 1941 Kharkiv was within the front zone. Soviet forces recaptured the city on 16 February, 1943 and finally established permanent control there on 23 August, 1943. Reconstruction of the city continued for some years after the war.

Today there are over 2500 streets and 26 squares in the city. The Liberty Square is the largest square in Europe and the second largest square in the world. There are 110 parks, the finest being Gorkiy Park, Shevchenko Garden with a Zoo, the Lesopark. In the Lesopark the Memorial Monument is situated. The Memorial was built in 1975 in the place that served as a cemetery. Here the soldiers who died when they defended and freed the city during the Second World War are buried. The central figure of the Memorial is Mother who became an orphan. This figure serves as a symbol of the Motherland's sufferings because she has lost her children. Nearby there is the cross, the symbol of reconciliation. There is the monument to Shevchenko, in the Shevchenko Park, the greatest Ukrainian poet, writer and artist. This monument was opened in 1935 and you can see 16 figures on it. A few of these figures represent the heroes of Shevchenko's verses.

Besides Kharkivites are able to go and have a rest in the cozy Chestnut Alley in Gorkiy Park or to have fun during the trip on the Children's railway there; they also can see rare animals in Kharkiv's Zoo and go to one of numerous cafes and taste famous Ukrainian 'pirozhky', 'borsh', tea or coffee.

In the evening the city lives its bright and diverse life: night clubs, bars, restaurants are opened to suggest their customers a rest and a relaxation.

The features of the old Kharkiv and those of today's city merge into original mosaic creating an inimitable picture of its buildings, squares and streets.

But the face of Kharkiv is determined not only by the places of interest.

Kharkiv is also one of the most important industrial cities in Ukraine with over 250 enterprises. Industrial giants have always been a key feature of the city's image. It's first in machine building and metal working with such large plants as the Kharkiv Tractor Plant, Aircraft Plant, Bicycle Plant and others. Also manufactured there are refrigerators, electronic and medical equipment, TV-sets, cameras, paints and cosmetics. Clothing, textiles, leather, footwear are the main products of light industry.

Kharkiv is a major cultural and scientific centre of Ukraine, second only to Kiev. There are about 200 secondary schools, 40 post-secondary institutions, about 150 research and planning institutes. The city supports a circus and 6 professional theatres.

Kharkiv, having advanced in years but ever so young, occupies its own place in the brilliant multitude of the cities of independent Ukraine.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Kharkiv is also one of the most important agricultural cities in Ukraine.
2. Kharkiv is a major cultural and scientific centre, second only to Odessa
3. The city supports a circus and 6 professional theaters.
4. The first street in Kharkiv started to appear in the second half of the 16th century.
5. In the 17th century the city started to turn in to an industrial centre.
6. The new plants, factories and the first electric power were not opened in this period.
7. Another impressive buildings on the present Independence Square that was erected at that time is Kharkiv National University.

8. During the second World War Kharkiv suffered extensive damage.
9. Today there are over 3000 streets and 30 squares in the city.
10. Clothing, textiles, leather, footwear are the main products of heavy industry.

TEXT 6

MY SPECIALITY (EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICE)

Vocabulary

1. food industry equipment and machinery – машини та апарати харчових виробництв;
2. trading enterprises engineering service – інженерна служба торговельних підприємств;
3. food-stuffs processing – переробка харчових продуктів;
4. gradual transition – поступовий перехід;
5. equipment and machinery theory – теорія машин та механізмів;
6. material proceedings – матеріалознавство;
7. mechanical engineering technology – технологія машинобудування;
8. processes and food production industry apparatus – процеси та апарати харчових виробництв;
9. technology and science of food- stuffs commodities – технологія та товарознавство продуктів харчування;
10. trading enterprises equipment – обладнання торговельних підприємств;
11. graduation work – дипломна робота;
12. compulsory – обов'язковий;
13. optional – факультативний.

MY SPESIALITY (EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICE)

I study at the faculty of Equipment and Technical Service of the Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade. At this faculty our University trains specialists specializing in food industry equipment and machinery. Graduates gain a qualification in Mechanics.

They work as managers of trading engineering services, catering and food-stuffs processing, chief engineers, mechanics and designers.

One of the main tasks facing the further development of catering and trade is the gradual transition to industrial methods in the processing of products, preparation of food and preservation of products.

For me, as a mechanical engineer in future, much still remains to be done to fulfill this task.

Students study following subjects:

- humanitarian: history, philosophy, economic theories, politology, sociology and labor psychology, law foreign languages;
- general: higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, drawing, equipment and machinery theory, material proceeding, mechanical engineering technology, computers and programming, economics.
- special: processes and food production industry apparatus, technology and science of food-stuffs commodities, organization of trade, trading enterprises equipment.

Education is completed by defense of graduation work.

Except compulsory subjects the students study different optional subjects: aesthetic and design, banking, audit, taxation, market relations theory, foreign economic activities, logic, econometrics and others.

Our University has up-to-date facilities: a computer centre, studies and research laboratories. Students have every opportunity to get profound knowledge and master their speciality.

They are sure that after graduating they will be useful for the country and the people.

Answer the questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. What is the main specialization at the mechanical faculty of the University?
3. What is the main qualification?
4. What subjects do students study at the faculty?
5. Is education completed by defense of graduation work?

Comprehension check

Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences

- 1 They work as merchandise experts.
- 2 One of the main tasks facing the further development of catering and trade is the gradual transition to industrial methods in the processing of products, preparation of food and preservation of products.
- 3 Education is completed by defense of graduation work.
- 4 The students study only compulsory subjects.
- 5 Our University has up-to-date facilities: a computer centre, studies and research laboratories.

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