anglish

BASIC STEPS









B O U T

MY

FREE

S P O R T

IME



Υ M Y S 0

S

HELPS





FAMYLY <u>e</u>

TIONS



DIREC A L DA Y





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ENGLISH Basic Steps

Навчальний посібник

Львів Національна академія сухопутних військ 2019

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Передмова

Навчальний посібник "English. Basic Steps" є початковою складовою навчального комплекту "Steps in English", розробленого для вивчення англійської мови в системі мовної підготовки особового складу Збройних Сил України. Кожна із трьох книг навчального комплекту забезпечує опанування англійською мовою за професійним спрямуванням на відповідному стандартизованому мовленнєвому рівні (СМР) мовного стандарту НАТО "СТАНАГ 6001", зокрема, підручник "Step by Step" – на так званому рівні "Виживання" (СМР-1), а підручник "Step Up" – на функціональному рівні (СМР-2).

Посібникові "Вазіс Steps" відводиться важлива роль у комплекті, оскільки його навчальний матеріал призначений для тих, хто вже опанував початкові навички користування англійською мовою на елементарному рівні (СМР-0+), яких, однак, недостатньо для досягнення рівня "Виживання". А тому посібник призначений передусім для тих, хто хоче оновити або поглибити англомовні компетенції рівня програми середньої школи, перш ніж приступити до вивчення англійської мови за професійним військовим спрямуванням. Він може використовуватись вибірково на розсуд викладача в ході аудиторних занять (в залежності від рівня підготовки слухачів у навчальній групі) або як засіб самопідготовки.

Матеріал посібника також розміщений в електронній версії доступного в режимі онлайн веб-сайту "Basic Steps", що створює можливість його дистанційного використання у самостійній підготовці.

Структура посібника будується за тематичним принципом і включає дев'ять базових лексичних тем, організованих у тематичні блоки: розповідь про себе, спорт, сім'я, дім, напрямки руху, їжа, вільний час, погода, типовий день.

Перед основним текстом на кожну тему подається лексичний мінімум українською мовою з перекладом англійською. Кількість слів до тексту може бути різною в залежності від теми. Слухачі знайомляться з новою лексикою, читають текст, перекладають його, приділяючи увагу новим словам. Після цього виконуються вправи для закріплення лексики. Для кожної теми вправи є різними: заповнення пропусків словами з основного тексту, відповіді на запитання, множинний вибір, заповнення таблиць, розв'язування кросвордів, переклад, описування картинок, знаходження помилок у реченнях та інші. Такі вправи сприяють запам'ятовуванню слів та правильному їх вживанню у мовному середовищі.

Далі наводиться пояснення українською мовою граматичного матеріалу, що був використаний у тексті. Для засвоєння правил граматики запропоновані різноманітні вправи. Пояснення до вправ подаються також українською мовою.

Для закріплення лексичного і граматичного матеріалу кожної теми передбачений розділ "Перевір себе" з відповідними вправами. Кількість годин і види занять з кожної теми визначаються в залежності від її обсягу та складності.

Лексичний і граматичний матеріал супроводжується ілюстраціями, які сприяють наочності та привабливості посібника.

Після основних тем у посібник включено розділ "READ MORE!" ("ЧИТАЙ БІЛЬШЕ!"), в якому до кожної теми є тексти для самостійного читання. Для більшого зацікавлення слухачів вони супроводжуються ілюстраціями. Слухачі можуть знайомитись з ними самостійно або отримувати конкретні завдання на їх опрацювання від викладача. Тексти призначені для закріплення знань з вивчення курсу "Basic Steps".

Посібник завершується ключами-відповідями до вправ. Слухачі можуть завжди перевірити правильність виконання вправ і, в разі необхідності, повторити матеріал.

Успішне опанування навчального матеріалу цього посібника забезпечить необхідний рівень іншомовної компетентності для подальшого вивчення англійської мови за професійним військовим спрямуванням.

Tema 1. ABOUT MYSELF (РОЗПОВІДЬ ПРО СЕБЕ)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

about myself full name Ukrainian region serviceman army military rank lieutenant platoon commander married son wife single teacher vear hospital friendly favourite phone number



про себе повне ім'я (ім'я і прізвище) українець; український область, регіон військовослужбовець армія; сухопутні війська військовий звання лейтенант взвод командир одружений (заміжня) дружина неодружений вчитель рік госпіталь, лікарня дружній улюблений номер телефону

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова.

About Myself



My full name is Viktor Omelchenko. I am Ukrainian. I am from Zolochiv, Lviv region. I am 28. My birthday is on the 5th of July, 1986.

I am a serviceman. I am in the Ukrainian Army. My military rank is lieutenant. I am a platoon commander.

I am married. My wife Oksana is Ukrainian, too. She is 26. She is a teacher.

My son Pavlo is two years old. My father is military, too. My mother is a doctor in the military hospital. We are very friendly.

My favourite sport is football.

My mobile phone number is (090) 3162775.

Завдання 3. Заповніть пропуски і перекладіть речення.

| 1. | My | name is Ivan Kovalenko. |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------|
| 2. | His | is lieutenant. |
| 3. | My son | three years old. |
| 4. | Oksana is | my |
| 5. | Football is | s my sport. |
| 6. | He | my commander. |
| 7. | My mothe | r a doctor. |
| 8. | We | from Ukraine. |
| 9. | My friend | s officers. |
| 10. | he 1 | married? |



Завдання 4. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Поставте ці запитання співрозмовнику.

- 1. What is his full name?
- 2. Is he Ukrainian?
- 3. Is he from Lviv?
- 4. When is his birthday?
- 5. Is he a captain?
- 6. Is he single?
- 7. Is his wife a teacher?
- 8. Is his father civilian?
- 9. What is his favourite sport?
- 10. What is his phone number?





Завдання 5. Складіть розповідь про себе, використовуючи вивчені слова і текст.



Дієслово to be в простому теперішньому часі (Present Simple)

Одним із найважливіших дієслів в англійській мові є дієслово *to be* (бути; знаходитися). Воно вживається як повнозначне дієслово, так і як допоміжне, для утворення питальних і заперечних форм. У стверджувальній формі це дієслово в теперішньому часі має наступні форми: **am, are, is.**

Am – вживається для першої особи однини (I - я).

Are- вживається для другої особи однини і для множини (you- ти; we- ми, you- ви, they- вони).

Is – вживається для третьої особи однини (**he** – він, **she** – вона, **it** – воно).

| Повна форма | Скорочена форма |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| однина | однина |
| I am | I' m |
| you are | you' re |
| he is | he's |
| she is | she's |
| it i s | it's |
| множина | множина |
| we are | we' re |
| you are | you' re |
| they are | they' re |



Приклади

- I **am** a serviceman. (I'm a serviceman.) Я військовослужбовець.
- You are an officer. (You're an officer.)
 Ти офіцер.
- He is my commander. (He's my commander.)
 Він мій командир.
- We are officers. (We're officers.)
 Ми офіцери.
- They are my friends. (They're my friends.)
 Вони мої друзі.



Заперечна форма утворюється додаванням частки *not* до дієслова.

| Повна форма | Скорочена форма |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| I am not | I'm not |
| you are not | you aren't |
| he is not | he isn't |
| she is not | she isn't |
| it is not | it isn't |
| we are not | we aren't |
| you are not | you aren't |
| they are not | they aren't |



Приклади

- I **am not** American. I am Ukrainian. (I'**m not** American.) Я не американець. Я українець.
- He **is not** my commander. (He **isn't** my commander.) Він не мій командир.
- They are not officers. They are cadets. (They aren't officers.) Вони не офіцери. Вони курсанти.



У питальній формі дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

| Питальна форма | Коротка відповідь |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Am I? | Yes, I am. / No, I am not. |
| Are you? | Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. |
| Is he…? | Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. |
| Is she? | Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. |
| Is it? | Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. |
| Are we? | Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. |
| Are you? | Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. |
| Are they? | Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. |



Приклади

- Are you from Ternopil? Yes, I am.
 Ти з Тернополя? Так.
- Is he an officer? No, he isn't. Він офіцер? Ні.
- Is he your son? Yes, he is. Він твій син? Так.
- **Are** they from Lviv? No, they **aren't**. They **are** from Ternopil. Вони зі Львова? Ні, вони з Тернополя.
- Am I late? No, you are not. (No, you aren't) Я запізнився? Ні.
- What **is** your rank? Яке твоє звання?
- What is your name?Як тебе звати?
- How old are you?
 Скільки тобі років?





Завдання 6. Поставте речення в заперечній і питальній формах.





- We are from England. 1.
- 2. He is American.
- 3. My name is David.
- 4. They are officers.
- 5. I am friendly.



Завдання 7. Перекладіть речення.

- Він з Тернополя? Ні, він зі Львова.
- 2. Мені 30 років.
- 3. Я не капітан. Я лейтенант.
- 4. Ти одружений? Так.
- 5. Вона лікар? Ні, вона вчителька.
- Максим і Петро мої друзі.



Дієслово to be в минулому часі (Past Simple)

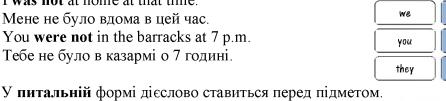
В минулому часі (Past Simple) дієслово to be має дві форми: was (для однини) і were (для множини і для уои).

- I was in the gym on Sunday. Я був у спортзалі в неділю.
- They were in Afghanistan 10 years ago. Вони були в Афганістані 10 років тому.
- You were busy yesterday. Ти був зайнятий учора.



Заперечна форма утворюється додаванням частки not до дієслова: was not (wasn't), were not (weren't).

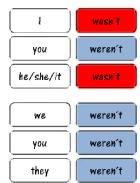
- He wasn't in Lviv last year. Його не було у Львові минулого року.
- They were not at work yesterday. Вчора їх не було на роботі.
- I was not at home at that time. Мене не було вдома в цей час.
- You were not in the barracks at 7 p.m. Тебе не було в казармі о 7 годині.



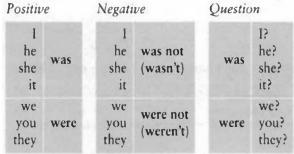
- Was he in Lviv last year? No, he wasn't. Він був у Львові в минулому році? – Ні, не був.
- Were you at the doctor's on Tuesday? Yes, I was. Ти був у лікаря у вівторок? – Так.
- Where **were** they yesterday? Де вони були вчора?

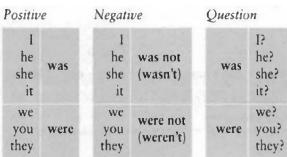
Завдання 8. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Солдати були голодні після тренувань.
- Ти був у спортзалі вчора?
- 3. В неділю погода була гарна.
- 4. Вона не була щаслива з ним.
- 5. Де він був вчора ввечері?
- 6. Ми не були готові до іспиту.









Особові займенники (Personal Pronouns)

В англійській мові особові займенники мають два відмінки — називний і об'єктний. Займенник it вживається для неживих істот, тварин і рослин. Українською мовою перекладається як sin, sona, sono.

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

Займенник *it* також вживається в реченнях такого типу:

It is cold. – Холодно.

It is raining. – Падає дощ.

It is difficult to do this exercise. – Цю вправу важко виконати.

It is very dangerous. - Це дуже небезпечно.

Приклади

- Read this book. **It** is very interesting. Прочитай цю книгу. **Вона** дуже цікава.
- This is my friend. He is an officer.
 Це мій друг. Він офіцер.
- You live in Lviv.

Ти живеш у Львові.

• We see her every day.

Ми бачимо її щодня.

- Help **us** to learn English. Допоможи **нам** вивчити англійську.
- Tell **them** about the Academy. Розкажіть **їм** про Академію.



Завдання 9. Заповніть пропуски відповідними особовими займенниками.



| 1. Karen 18 25 18 my wire. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 2. Max is my friend is a platoon comr | nander. |
| 3. Hello, am Martin. | |
| 4. John and Thomas are from England. | are cadets. |
| 5. I am from Ukraine. Where are from | ? |
| 6. Are soldiers? - Yes, are. | |
| 7. Is an interesting book? - No, | _isn't. |

Завдання 10. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Допоможіть мені перекласти текст. Він складний.
- 2. Дай йому цю карту.
- 3. Покажіть їм казарму.
- 4. Подивись цей фільм. Він дуже цікавий.
- 5. Покажіть нам цей автомат.
- 6. Я бачу його кожного ранку.
- 7. Розкажіть мені про них.



Числівник (Numbers)

Числівники в англійській мові, як і в українській, поділяються на кількісні (один, десять, сім) і порядкові (перший, десятий, сьомий).

| Кількісні | Порядкові | Кількісні | Порядкові | Кількісні | Порядкові |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 0 – zero | | | | | |
| 1 one | first | 11 eleven | eleven th | 30 thir ty | thirtie th |
| 2 two | second | 12 twelve | twelf th | 40 for ty | fortie th |
| 3 three | third | 13 thir teen | thirteen th | 50 fif ty | fiftie th |
| 4 four | four th | 14 four teen | fourteen th | 60 six ty | sixtie th |
| 5 five | fif th | 15 fifteen | fifteenth | 70 seventy | seventie th |
| 6 six | six th | 16 six teen | sixteen th | 80 eighty | eightie th |
| 7 seven | seventh | 17 seventeen | seventeen th | 90 ninety | ninetie th |
| 8 eight | eigh th | 18 eigh teen | eighteen th | 100 hundred | hundred th |
| 9 nine | nin th | 19 nine teen | nineteen th | | |
| 10 ten | ten th | 20 twenty | twentie th | | |

Приклади



- My birthday is on **the fifth** of February. Мій день народження 5 лютого.
- I am thirty-five. (I am thirty-five years old.) Мені 35 років.
- Forty cadets are in the classroom. У класі знаходяться 40 курсантів.
- He is eight. (He is eight years old.) Йому 8 років.
- Is it the second or the third unit? Це другий чи третій розділ?
- My son is in **the first** form. Мій син у першому класі.

Складені числа читаються таким чином:

94 - ninety-four

153 – one hundred and fifty-three

287 – two hundred and eighty-seven

В номерах телефонів кожна цифра читається окремо:

090 4183475 -oh nine oh four one eight three four seven five

Роки читаються так:

1905 – nineteen oh five

1941 – nineteen forty-one

1984 – nineteen eighty-four

2000 - two thousand

2005 - two thousand and five

2014 – twenty fourteen

Завдання 11. Знайдіть відповідні назви до чисел. Утворіть порядкові числівники.

- 1. 8 2. **30** 3. 11 4. 50 5. 20 6. 16 7. 90 8. 40
- 5 9. 10. **12** 11. 13
- a) twenty
- b) thirteen
- c) five
- d) forty
- e) twelve
- f) eight
- g) fifty
- h) eleven
- i) ninety
- j) sixteen
- k) thirty

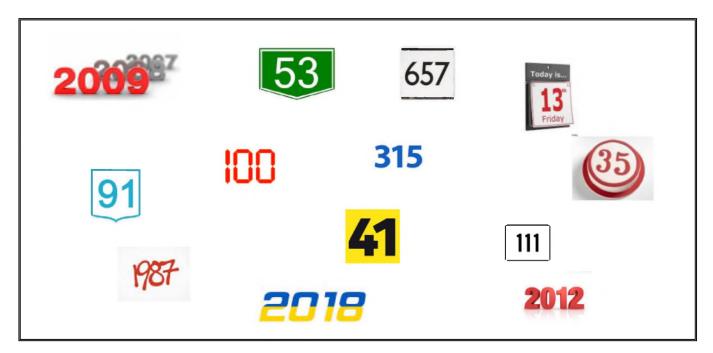


Завдання 12. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Моїй мамі 45 років.
- 2. Мій син у сьомому класі.
- 3. Мені 28 років.
- 4. Мій день народження 25 жовтня.
- Я з 32-ї бригади.
- 6. Мій номер телефону (060) 3839245.



Завдання 13. Прочитайте і запишіть числівники словами.



Завдання 14. Заповніть пропуски відповідними дієсловами:

| | am | is | aren't | are | was | wasn't | were | weren't | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | Last we My gra Where Hi! My par | eek v indfa y ents | eremy a ther you yeste you from K in A mp | at the sl _ 80 yea erday e Kharkiv Africa l | nooting ars old l vening? ? – Ye ast year | last week. es, I r. | ei qu pre | nglish conditionals estions workshe positions | infinitives grammar gramphate interrogatives interrogative interrogati |
| 8. | | | you on ho | | n winte | r? – | | gverbs | a a s future |
| 9. | My frie | end | busy | yester | day, so | he could | | 2 | |
| | help m | e wit | h English. | - | • • | | | | |
| 10 | . Cadets | | in the b | arracks | , they _ | in | | | |
| | the me | ss ha | ll now. | | | | | | |

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 1

Завдання 1. Заповніть пропуски відповідними дієслівними формами:



| is | isn't | am | are | 2 |
|------------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | | |
| | _ a cadet. I | | _ 19. | |
| 2. My fath | ner m | ilitary | • | |
| 3. He | Jim. I tl | hink h | e | George. |
| 4. They | soldi | ers fro | m Plato | on 2. |
| 5. Max an | ıd Mark | m | y frienc | ds. |
| 6. They _ | in the | barra | cks. Th | ey |

Завдання 2. Поставте речення в питальній і заперечній формах (Present Simple). Дайте коротку відповідь.

- 1. Soldiers **are** in the barracks.
- 2. My wife is a teacher.
- 3. The weather **is** nice today.
- 4. I am hungry.
- 5. They **are** good football players.



Завдання 3. Поставте речення в питальній і заперечній формах (Past Simple). Дайте коротку відповідь.



- 1. We were in the barracks yesterday.
- 2. I was in the USA in 2010.
- 3. Our commander was on peacekeeping mission in Lebanon.
- 4. The English test was very difficult.
- 5. On Monday cadets were at the obstacle course.

Завдання 4. Доповніть речення особовими займенниками в називному відмінку.

| 1. The letter is on the table is | s not for me. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| 2. Sarah and David are at home. | are my neighbours. | SI |
| 3. Tom is a cadet is my best | friend. | All |
| 4. Look at that woman in the black | coat is my teacher. | |
| 5. Robert never drinks coffee. | doesn't like it. | |
| 6. Max, John and I are friends. | study in the Academy. | |

Завдання 5. Заповніть речення особовими займенниками в об'єктному відмінку.



| 1. They want to talk to | , but ${f I}$ don't want to talk to | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| 2. She wants to talk to | , but he doesn't want to talk to | <u> </u> |
| 3. We want to talk to | , but they don't want to talk to | |
| 4. He wants to talk to | , but we don't want to talk to | |
| 5. They want to talk to | , but she doesn't want to talk to | |
| 6. I want to talk to | _, but they don't want to talk to | |
| 7. You want to talk to | , but she doesn't want to talk to | |

Завдання 6. Прочитайте числівники і напишіть результати додавання.

$$1.126 + 15 = 2.78 + 12 =$$

$$6.45 + 60 =$$
 $7.54 + 16 =$

$$4.233 + 51 = 5.94 + 6 =$$

$$9.64 + 30 = 10.71 + 18 =$$



Завдання 7. Правильно прочитайте і напишіть числа і роки.

2.76 -

3.44 -

4 113 -

5. 91 -

6.208 -7.315 -

8.147 -

9. 2011 -

10.1945 -

11.2000 -

12.1988 -

13.2018 -

14. 1901 -

15. 1812 -

16. 2004 -

Завдання 8. Підберіть відповідні слова.

- 1. Підрозділ піхоти з 25–30 чоловік
- 2. Сімейна людина
- 3. Війська, збройні сили
- 4. Місце, де лікують хворих і поранених
- 5. Член збройних сил
- 6. Офіцер, який командує взводом
- 7. Не цивільний

- b) hospital
 - c) platoon

a) lieutenant

- d) military
- e) army
- f) married
- g) serviceman

Завдання 9. Перекладіть речення.



- 1. Моєму другу 22 роки.
- 2. Я був у Києві в 2016 році.
- 3. Його день народження 2 червня 1989 року.
- 4. Тарас мій друг. Він курсант.
- 5. Я з Тернополя, вони зі Львова.
- 6. Він лейтенант? Так.
- 7. Вони не студенти. Вони курсанти Академії.
- 8. Наш улюблений спорт футбол.
- 9. Ви були в Академії годину тому? Ні.

Завдання 10. Дайте відповіді на запитання про себе. Поставте ці запитання співрозмовнику.

- 1. What is your full name?
- 2. What is your nationality?
- 3. Where are you from?
- 4. When is your birthday?
- 5. Are you military?
- 6. What is your rank?
- 7. Are you married?
- 8. Is your father military?
- 9. What is your favourite sport?
- 10. What is your phone number?



Tema 2. MY FAMILY (МОЯ СІМ'Я)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

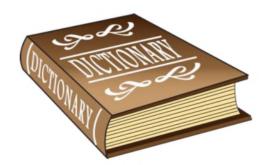
and aunt brother busy but children clever dark daughter fair family father friendly funny grandchildren granddaughter grandfather grandmother grandparents grandson hard-working have (got) husband mother open parents schoolgirl sister sociable son

this

uncle

wife





та, і, й тітка брат зайнятий але, однак діти розумний темний дочка світлий, білявий сім'я, родина батько дружній кумедний онуки

онучка дідусь бабуся дідусь і бабуся онук працьовитий мати, володіти чоловік матір відкритий батьки учениця, школярка товариський, компанійський син цей, ця, це дядько дружина

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова.



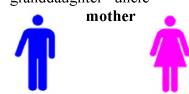
My family

Hello! My name is Lisa. This is a photo of our family: my husband, our children and my parents. My husband's name is Steve. He is an officer. He is a busy man. Our daughter's name is Jenny. She is a school girl. She is clever. Our son's name is Dan. He is very funny. My father's name is David. He is an engineer. He is sociable and has got many

friends. My mother's name is Laura. She is a doctor. She is a hard-working person. We have got a dog but we haven't got cats. Our family is open and friendly.

Завдання 3. Запишіть слова парами:

Son aunt brother sister husband wife grandmother daughter grandfather grandson granddaughter uncle



Іменник (Noun)

Іменники в англійській мові за своїм значенням поділяються на власні (Steve – Стів, Great Britain – Велика Британія) і загальні (an engineer – інженер, snow – сніг, freedom – свобода). До власних відносяться іменники, що означають дні тижня та місяці (Sunday – неділя, January – січень), назви національностей та національних мов (Ukrainian – українець, українка; українська мова; English – англійська мова).

Іменники поділяються на злічувані (a friend – друг, friends – друзі) і незлічувані (bread – хліб, weather – погода, та ін.) Злічувані іменники можуть вживатися в однині (Singular) і множині (Plural). Незлічувані іменники множини не мають.

Більшість іменників мають у множині закінчення -s.

father

| | Вимовляється з | як: |
|--|---|--|
| [z] | [s] | [iz] |
| після голосних та | після глухих приголосних | Після -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -ten, -x; |
| дзвінких приголосних | | -у з попередньою приголосною (у |
| | | змінюється на і при написанні); |
| | | -о з попередньою приголосною |
| an eye (око) – eyes (очі) | a tank – tank s | a nose – nos es (ніс) |
| a leg (нога) – legs | a cat – cats | a face – fac es (обличчя) |
| a hand (рука) – hands a knife (ніж) – knives (f переважно змінюється | a flat (квартира) – flats a book (книга) – books | a story – stor ies (оповідання, розповідь) a family – famil ies |
| на v) | | a hero – hero es (герой) |
| | | (але a photo – photos, a piano – pianos) |

Такі іменники слід запам'ятати:

a man (чоловік, людина) – men,

a foot (ступня) – feet,

a child – children,

a woman (жінка) – women,

a tooth $(3y\delta)$ – teeth, etc.

Деякі іменники вживаються **тільки в множині**: trousers (штани), scissors (ножиці), shorts (шорти), glasses (окуляри), clothes (одяг).

Деякі іменники вживаються **тільки в однині**: news (новина, новини), knowledge (знання), luggage (багаж), advice (порада), money (гроші), mathematics (математика), etc.

Приклади

• Tom has got two **sisters**.

Том має дві сестри.

• They have got some animals: two cats, a dog and a parrot. Вони мають декількох тварин: двох котів, собаку та папугу.

Tom and his **brother** Mike are clever and friendly **boys**.

Том і його брат Майк – розумні і дружні хлопці.

Завдання 4. Перекладіть іменники. Запишіть їх у множині.

A country, a week, a tomato, a family, a brush, a baby, a child, a watch, a serviceman, a day, a sister, a text, a page, a bag, a rifle, an uncle, an aunt, a foot, a head, a bus, an army.

Завдання 5. Виберіть правильний варіант:

| 1. | The men sharpen their | ir before thro | wing them at | the targets. | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------|--|
| | a) knife | b) knifes | c) knives | | | | |
| 2. | Don't leave your | on the floor. | | | SINGULAR | PLURAL | |
| | a) socks | b) sockses | c) sox | | bird | birds | |
| 3. | There are a lot of | in the park. | | 4 36 | book | books | |
| | a) benchs | b) benches | c) benchies | | cat | cats | |
| 4. | I have got two | • | | | dog | dogs | |
| | a) sister | b) sisteres | c) sisters | | pen | pens | |
| 5. | How many | _ have you got in you | ır magazine? | 0 | | | |
| | a) roundes | b) rounds | c) roundses | | | | |
| 6. | Susan has got three _ | | | | | | |
| | a) childrens | b) childrenes | c) children | | | | |
| 7. | Where are my | ? | | | | | |
| | a) glasses | b) glass | c) glassies | | | | |

Присвійний відмінок іменників (Possessive)

В англійській мові приналежність когось/чогось до особи чи тварини виражають іменником у присвійному відмінку. Форма присвійного відмінка іменника утворюється додаванням **апострофа** і літери s.

| Іменник в однині | Іменник у множині, який має закінчення -s | Іменник у множині, який не має закінчення -s |
|--|--|--|
| Jenny's father (батько Дженні) | sisters' room (кімната сестри) | children's parents (батьки дітей) |
| My friend's house (будинок мого друга) | my friends' house (будинок моїх друзів) | men's car (машина чоловіків) |

Коли більше двох людей ϵ власниками одного предмета, закінчення присвійного відмінка додається до останнього іменника: Peter and Helen's car — машина Пітера і Хелен.

Значення присвійного відмінка в англійській мові передається також сполученням прийменника **of** з іменником. Найчастіше такі сполучення використовуються, коли йдеться про неживі істоти: the result **of** the match (результат матчу).

Приклади

- When is your sister's birthday? Коли день народження твоєї сестри?
- Here is my parents' address.
 Ось адреса моїх батьків.
- Her husband's name is Steve.
 Ïї чоловіка звати Стів.
- Steve is Jenny and Dan's father.
 Стів батько Дженні та Дена.
- This is the end of the journey.
 Це кінець подорожі.



Завдання 6. Запишіть речення, використовуючи слова в дужках та 's або of.

| 1 | name is Alice (his wife). | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. | job is very interesting (my | y brother). |
| 3. | favourite colour is yellow | (Jane). |
| 4. The bank is at _ | (end/ stre | eet). |
| 5. (Betty and Alice | e are sisters.) This is | father (Betty and Alice) |
| 6. Write your nam | e at (the top/ | the page). |
| 7. What is | name (your best friend | d)? |
| 8. What is | address (Jill)? | |

Завдання 7. Підпишіть картинки:



Завдання 8. Перегляньте текст завдання 2 і скажіть, вислови правильні чи ні.

- 1. Lisa's family is not large.
- 2. Her husband's name is David.
- 3. She's got two children.
- 4. Her mother works in a hospital.
- 5. They have got a pet.

Дієслово Have і зворот Have got

Як повнозначне дієслово **to have** означає "мати", "володіти". У всіх особах, крім третьої особи однини, вживається **have**. У третій особі однини (he, she, it) дієслово **have** має форму **has**. У розмовній мові під час обговорення приналежності, стосунків, хвороб, фізичних характеристик замість **have/has** часто використовують зворот **have got/ has got** (тільки в теперішньому часі!). Стверджувальні, заперечні та запитальні форми наведені в таблиці нижче:

| Have | Have got |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| I have | I have got/ I've got |
| We have | We have got/ We've got |
| You have | You have got/ You've got You've 1 |
| They have | They have got/ They've got Mail |
| He has | He has got/ He's got |
| She has | She has got/ She's got |
| It has | It has got/ It's got |

| 0 | I don't have We don't have | | | 0 | I haven't got | | |
|---|----------------------------|------|------------------|---|-----------------|------|--------------------|
| | | | | | We haven't got | | |
| | You don't have | | | | You haven't got | | |
| | They don't have | | | | They haven't go | t | |
| | He doesn't have | | | | He hasn't got | | |
| | She doesn't have | | | | She hasn't got | | |
| | It doesn't have | | | | It hasn't got | | |
| 2 | Do I have? | | I do/ don't | 2 | Have I got? | | I have/ haven't |
| | Do we have? | | we do/ don't | | Have we got? | | we have/ haven't |
| | Do you have? | Yes, | you do/ don't | | Have you got? | Yes, | you have/ haven't |
| | Do they have? | No, | they do/don't | | Have they got? | No, | they have/ haven't |
| | Does he have? | | he does/doesn't | | Has he got? | | he has/ hasn't |
| | Does she have? | | she does/doesn't | | Has she got? | | she has/ hasn't |
| | Does it have? | | it does/ doesn't | | Has it got? | | it has/hasn't |

Приклади

- I have a large family. Or I have got a large family. У мене велика сім'я. (Я маю велику сім'ю)
- She has toothache. *Or* She has got toothache. У неї болить зуб.
- He has three sons. *Or* He has got three sons. У нього троє синів. (Він має трьох синів)
- They don't have a house. Or They haven't got a house.
 У них немає будинку.
- Do you have a sister? Yes, I do. Or Have you got a sister? Yes, I have.
 У тебе є сестра? Так. (Ти маєш сестру? Так.)
- **Does** your mother **have** blue eyes? *Or* **Has** your mother **got** blue eyes? У твоєї мами очі сині? (Твоя мама має сині очі?)

Завдання 9. Вставте have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got, hasn't got.

| 1. | They three dogs but they cats. |
|----|--|
| 2. | Sarah a car. She is a good driver. |
| 3. | Tommy friends but he pets. |
| 4. | Mr. And Mrs. Johnson two children, a boy and a girl. |
| 5. | What's wrong? – I something in my eye. |
| 6. | Alice toothache. |
| 7. | I'm not at work today. I a bad cold. |
| 8 | It's a nice town. It a very nice shopping center. |



just

another

У сталих виразах вживається дієслово have, в цих випадках не можна вживати зворот have got:

have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner/ supper/ a meal — снідати / обідати / вечеряти / поїсти; have a cup of coffee — випити чашку кави;

have a cold/ a headache – застудитися / мати головний біль;

have a walk/ a rest – погуляти / відпочити;

have a good time/a holiday/ fun – добре провести час / відпочити у відпустці / розважитись.

Завдання 10. Вставте варіанти have got/has got aбо have/has. Іноді правильні обидва.

| 1. She | many Engli | sh books at h | iome. |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 2. How many | y brothers | you | ? |
| 3. I | a cup of tea an | d a ham sand | lwich for breakfas |
| 4. He | a lot of frien | ds. | |
| 5. Cadets | three me | als a day in t | he mess hall. |
| 6. I | dark hair. | | |
| 7. I | any money. | | |
| 8. She | a headache. | | |

HAS GOT THE RANGE OF THE RANGE

Завдання 11. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Містер та місіс Джонсон мають двох дітей: сина та дочку.
- 2. У тебе ϵ комп'ютер?
- 3. У Майка є новий цікавий фільм?
- 4. У нас велика бібліотека.
- 5. Що у вас зазвичай буває на обід?
- 6. У сестер біляве волосся.
- 7. Я приймаю ванну щодня.
- 8. У них немає власного будинку.

Артикль (Article)

В англійській мові перед іменником вживається артикль: неозначений **a (an)** і означений **the.** Неозначений артикль **a** вживається зі злічуваними іменниками в однині, які починаються з приголосного, а форма артикля **an** в тих самих випадках, але перед голосними: **a** neck (шия) – **an** ear (вухо). У таких випадках предмет згадується вперше і не виокремлюється з ряду інших подібних предметів.

Означений артикль **the** вживається з іменниками в однині та множині. Він виокремлює предмет з певної групи подібних предметів і вказує на нього як на "той самий" предмет.

Артикль не вживається перед іменами та прізвищами людей, назвами країн, міст, днів, місяців, пір року, перед незлічуваними, абстрактними іменниками, іменниками в множині, якщо йдеться про щось загальне.

Приклади

• My aunt is a teacher.

Моя тітка вчителька.

- I have **a** cheese sandwich and **a** cup of coffee **for breakfast**. У мене на сніданок бутерброд з сиром та чашка кави.
- I have got a new smartphone. **The** smartphone is expensive. Я маю новий смартфон. Смартфон дорогий.
- Can I ask a question?

Можна запитати?

- The moon is bright tonight.
 Місяць сьогодні яскравий.
- I live in Lviv.Я живу у Львові.



Завдання 12. Вставте, якщо потрібно, артиклі a/an, the.

| 1. | It's raining. Don't forget to take umbrella with you! |
|----|--|
| 2. | He is from small town near Lviv. |
| 3. | We live not far from academy so we go on foot. |
| 4. | I like travelling by plane. It is very fast. |
| 5. | He wears military uniform on duty. |
| 6. | I need smartphone to make call. Can you give me yours, please? |
| 7. | solders in my unit are reliable. |
| 8. | I'm military man from military family. |
| 9. | I usually go for walk in evening. |
| 10 | task was difficult for him |

Завдання 13. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях артиклями a/an, the там, де це необхідно.

| | Dear Sam, | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | I want to tell you about | (1) my family. Y | We live in (2) |
| | small town in Texas. My v | vife's name is (3 | B) Eva. She is |
| | (4) cook. She is short and | slim, she's got | (5) brown eyes and |
| | long, fair hair. We've got | (6) two children | : (7) son and |
| | (8) daughter(| (9) son, named Robert | , is 14. He goes to |
| | (10) school. He is t | _ | |
| | She's got (11) pretty | smile. She likes | (12) our dog Duke. |
| He is black and white and very | y friendly. We take him for _ | (13) walk in | _(14) evening. |
| Write soon and tell me abo | out (15) your family. | | |
| Best wishes, | | | |

Завдання 14. Знайдіть вісім слів, пов'язаних з сім'єю.

| E | Н | U | S | В | A | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|--------------|
| F | О | M | C | U | K | A | U |
| A | N | О | U | W | O | U | N |
| M | C | T | В | I | S | N | C |
| Ι | U | Н | E | F | I | T | \mathbf{L} |
| L | M | E | Т | E | N | Y | E |
| Y | L | R | Ι | $oxed{L}$ | S | O | N |
| C | Н | Ι | L | D | R | E | N |

YOU ARE RICH IF YOU HAVE A FAMILY

Alan.



ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 2

Завдання 1. Утворіть пари. Складіть з них речення.

| father –(mother) | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| son – | aunt – | brother – | children – |
| husband – | $grandmother - \dots$ | grandson – | |

Завдання 2. Заповніть речення, використовуючи слова в дужках.

| 1. | This is | s family. (Peter) |
|-----|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. | The _ | room is large. (children) |
| 3. | | sister is twelve years old. (John) |
| 4. | | and academy is old. (Susan - Steve) |
| 5. | | shoes are on the second floor. (Men) |
| 6. | My | car was not expensive. (brother) |
| 7. | | smartphone is new. (Charles) |
| 8. | These | are the parents. (boy) |
| 9. | These | are the parents. (boys) |
| 10. | My | dad is my uncle. (cousin) |

Завдання 3. Підпишіть картинки, використовуючи однину та множину іменників.



Завдання 4. Вставте have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got, hasn't got.

| 1. | he | glasses in hi | s pocket? |
|----|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. | yo | ou sisters or b | rothers? |
| 3. | They | a new big house. | Their house is small |
| 4. | Andrew i | sn't at work. He | a bad cold. |
| 5. | Soldiers | some grenade | es in their pouches. |
| 6. | She | _such a pretty smile | e! |
| 7. | Ann | pets. She doesn't | like them. |

| Завдання | 5. | Вставте | артиклі | a/a | an |
|-----------|----|---------|------------------|-----|----|
| Subatilin | • | Deimbie | 4 P 1 11 12 11 1 | | |

| e article |
|--|
| the United town near b now, burried. I liven. There is g there in theater in |
| |
| t 1 |

Тема 3. МҮ НОМЕ (МІЙ ДІМ)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

storev floor living room bedroom study kitchen hall modern conveniences running water electricity central heating furniture wall unit carpet sofa spacious wardrobe mirror cosy desk bookcase enough









поверх, ярус поверх; підлога вітальня спальня кабінет кухня передпокій сучасні вигоди водопровід електрика центральне опалення меблі меблева стінка килим диван просторий шафа для одягу дзеркало зручний, затишний письмовий стіл книжкова шафа досить

добре обладнаний

кухонне обладнання

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова.

well-equipped

kitchen equipment

My home

My home town is Lviv. It is a big city in the western part of Ukraine. My family lives in a 9-storeyed building not far from the city centre. I am married, but I don't have children yet. We live on the seventh floor. Our flat is very comfortable. There are three rooms in it: a living room, a bedroom and a study. The flat also includes a kitchen, a hall, a bathroom and a toilet. There are all

modern conveniences: cold and hot running water, electricity, central heating.

A living room is the biggest in our flat. There isn't much furniture in it: a wall unit, a table with several chairs, a sofa, two armchairs and a TV-set. There is a very nice carpet on the floor and some pictures and photos on the walls.

A bedroom isn't spacious, but very cosy. There is a bed with two bedside tables, a wardrobe and a mirror.

A study is the smallest room, but there is everything I need for work: a desk with a computer on it, a bookcase, a comfortable chair.

Our kitchen is big enough. It is well-equipped with modern kitchen equipment. We like to spend evenings in it, to drink tea and talk.

I like my flat very much because I feel comfortable there.

Завдання 3. Які приміщення ви бачите на картинках?











1 2 3 4

Завдання 4. Заповніть пропуски словами з тексту.

1. I live the fifth floor. 2. There are all _____ in the flat. 3. Our bedroom is very _____. 4. There many books in the bookcase. 5. I don't like much _____ in the room. 6. There _____ a big wardrobe in my bedroom.

7. There are two comfortable near the sofa.



Завдання 5. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях відповідними прийменниками місця.

under in front of іп (двічі) next to on near



- There is a box _____ the bed.
 There is a cat ____ the wardrobe.
- 3. There are a lot of CDs _____ the box.
- 4. There is a wardrobe _____ the desk.
- 5. There is a bed _____ the wardrobe.
- 6. There is a lamp _____ the table.
- 7. There are three jackets _____ the wardrobe.

Завдання 6. Опишіть кімнату, використовуючи конструкцію there is/are, прийменники місця і наведені нижче слова.

coffee table vase carpet bookcase armchair sofa cushions plant lamp clock



Приклад:

This is a living room. It isn't big. There is a nice picture on the wall. There are ...

Завдання 7. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Поставте ці запитання співрозмовнику.

- 1. Where do you live?
- 2. Do you live in a house or a flat?
- 3. What floor do you live on?
- 4. Is your flat big?
- 5. What conveniences are there in your flat?
- 6. What is your favourite room in the flat?
- 7. Is there a study in your flat?
- 8. What furniture is there in your flat?
- 9. Is there your own room in the flat?
- 10. Is your flat comfortable?





Завдання 8. Опишіть свою кімнату, використовуючи вивчені слова, конструкцію *there is/are* і прийменники місця.

Конструкція there is, there are

Ця конструкція говорить про наявність або відсутність якогось предмета в певному місці.

- There is a desk near the window. У вказаному місці (біля вікна) є стіл.
- There aren't any flowers in this room. У вказаному місці (в цій кімнаті) немає квітів.

Зверніть увагу! Переклад таких речень починають з кінця.

Приклад: "There is a sofa in my room" -B моїй кімнаті ε диван.

| Стверджувальна форма | Заперечна форма | Питальна форма | Коротка відповідь |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| There is a desk in the room. (однина) | There isn't a desk in the room. | Is there a desk in the room? | Yes, there is./No, there isn't. |
| | There aren't any desks | | Yes, there are./No, |
| the room. (множина) | in the room. | the room? | there aren't. |



Приклади

- **There is** a stadium in the Academy. −В Академії є стадіон.
- There are lots of parks in our city. Y нашому місті ϵ багато парків.
- **There is** some juice in the glass. У склянці є сік.



Приклади

- There isn't a supermarket in this town. У цьому місті немає супермаркету.
- There aren't any books on the table. На столі немає книжок.
- There isn't any milk in the cup. У чашці немає молока.



Приклади

- **Is there** a hospital near here? No, **there isn't**. Поблизу є лікарня? Ні, немає.
- Are there many people on the beach? Yes, there are.
 На пляжі багато людей? Так.
- **Is there** any butter in the fridge? Yes, **there is**. У холодильнику є масло? Так.
- How many rooms are there in the flat?
 Скільки кімнат у квартирі?







Завдання 9. Заповніть пропуски конструкцією there is, there are і перекладіть речення.

- 1. _____ four soldiers in the room.
- a chemist's near here?
- any milk in the fridge?
- 4. some satellite dishes on the roof.
- 5. a taxi near the house.
- 6. a Chinese restaurant in your city?
- 7. a lot of new books in this shop.
- 8. many cars in the parking lot?
- 9. How many men in an infantry platoon?

10. How much food _____ in the fridge?



Завдання 10. Перекладіть речення.



- 1. Сьогодні на стадіоні багато людей.
- 2. Тут поблизу є банк?
- 3. У цій квартирі немає сучасних вигод.
- 4. У нашому місті є аквапарк.
- 5. У цьому будинку є багато квартир.
- 6. У вашому місті є театри?
- 7. У моєму кабінеті є сучасний комп'ютер.
- 8. У казармі немає солдатів. Вони на плацу.

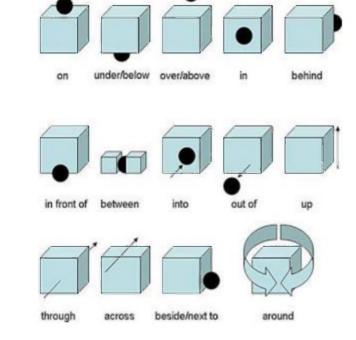
Прийменники місця (Prepositions of place)

В англійській мові є багато прийменників місця. Ось деякі з них: **on** – на, **in** – в, **at** – біля; на, **next to/near** – поряд, **under** – під, **behind** – позаду/за, **in front of** – перед, **between** – між.

Приклади

- A computer is on the table.
 Κομπ' ιστερ ε на столі.
- There is a supermarket **next to** a bank. Поряд з банком є супермаркет.
- There are a lot of soldiers in the mess hall.
 В їдальні є багато солдатів.
- There is a chair **at** the table. Біля столу ϵ стілець.
- There is a garden behind the house.
 За будинком є сад.
- You can see a sports ground between two buildings.
 - Між двома будинками можна побачити спортивний майданчик.
- There are two flowerbeds in front of the headquarters.

Перед штабом є дві клумби.









on a table



near a table

Завдання 11. Заповніть пропуски відповідними прийменниками місця.



| in | on (тричі) | under between | at | near | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|----------|------|
| | | | | | • |
| 1. Th | ere is a clock _ | the wall. | | | |
| 2. Th | ere is a ball | the table. | | | |
| 3. Th | ere is a cat | the armchair | • | | |
| 4. Th | ere is a table _ | the armcha | ir. | | |
| 5. Th | ere is a carpet | the floor. | | | |
| 6. Th | ere is a lamp _ | the table. | | | |
| 7. Th | ere are flowers | sthe vase. | | | |
| 8. Th | ere is a table | the chair a | nd th | e armcha | air. |

Завдання 12. Виберіть правильний варіант.

- 1. There is a sniper *in/on/at* the roof.
- 2. We can see a lot of cadets *under/between/in front* of the mess hall.
- 3. There are some grenades *in/on/at* the front pouch.
- 4. There is/ There isn't There aren't any rounds in this magazine.
- 5. We live *in/on/at* the fifth floor.
- 6. A company has between/under/near 100 and 200 men.
- 7. I heard the doorbell. There is somebody *in/at/on* the door.

Завдання 13. Напишіть речення з правильним порядком слів і перекладіть їх.

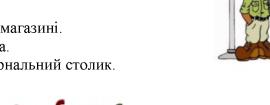
What's the Correct Word Order?

- 1. the in there headquarters is of front check-point a.
- 2. next you mess hall can a club the see to.
- 3. bag is under whose table the?
- 4. parade square is the main a there behind building.
- 5. medical you a park and center a can library find a between.

Завдання 14. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Він завжди чекає на мене на автобусній зупинці.
- 2. **Біля** нашого будинку є нова школа.
- 3. За клубом є стадіон.
- 4. Я часто купую одяг у цьому магазині.
- 5. Поряд з диваном є два крісла.
- 6. Між кріслом і диваном є журнальний столик.







ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 3

Завдання 1. Заповніть пропуски відповідними прийменниками місця.



| 1. Be careful! There is a hole of yo | l. | Be ca | areful! | There i | is a | hole | of you |
|--------------------------------------|----|-------|---------|---------|------|------|--------|
|--------------------------------------|----|-------|---------|---------|------|------|--------|

- 2. I could not see him. He was far _____ me.
- 3. Don't sit the window. It's cold.
- 4. Where is the mess hall? It's the library and the club.
- 5. My cat likes sitting the blanket.

Завдання 2. Заповніть пропуски прийменниками місця on, in, at.

| 1. Lake Ontario is No | orth America. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2. Where are you? $\overline{-1}$ am | home at th | e moment. |
| 3. The monument to T. Sho | evchenko is | the centre of Lviv. |
| 1 Dan't sit the areas | It's reset | _ |

- 4. Don't sit ____ the grass. It's wet.
- 5. There is somebody ____ the door.
- 6. His English books are the shelf.
- 7. Let's meet ____ the bus stop.
- 8. My flat is ____ the third floor.



Завдання 3. Перекладіть речення.

Між будинками, біля вікна, під ліжком, на столі, перед диваном, позаду мене, у кімнаті, між нами, під деревом, на підлозі, поруч з телевізором, у спальні, за кріслом, на зупинці, вдома, перед казармою, на уроці, під столом, поряд з лампою, у книзі.

Завдання 4. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях, використовуючи there is, there are, there isn't, there aren't aбо is there..? are there..?



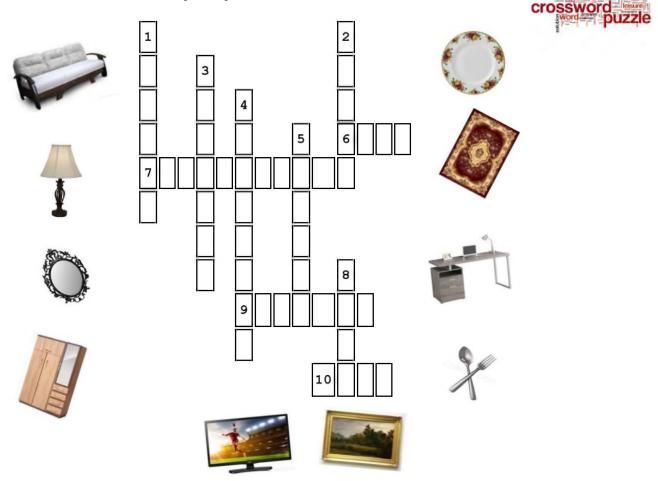
| 1. Lviv is an ancient cit | y many historical |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| buildings. | |
| 2. Excuse me, | a hotel near here? |
| 3. How many cadets | in the classroom? |
| 4 a big hole is | n my pocket. |
| 5. Unfortunately, | a swimming pool in the |
| Academy. | |
| 6 any cadets | in the gym now. They are in the |
| mess hall. | |
| 7. Look! a spi | der on the wall. |

Завдання 5. Знайдіть зайве слово.

- 1. wardrobe table bed clock
- 2. armchair plant bookcase coffee table
- 3. sofa desk carpet chair
- 4. electricity kitchen study hall
- 5. vase picture lamp room



Завдання 6. Розгадайте кросворд.



По горизонталі (Across)

- **6.** Стіл, за яким можна сидіти, писати або робити домашнє завдання.
- 7. Електричний струм, який подається по кабелях для освітлення, опалення, приведення в дію механізмів тощо.
- 9. Кімната, в якій сплять.
- 10. Передпокій, вестибюль.

По вертикалі (Down)

- 1. Товста вовняна або штучна тканина, яку використовують для покриття підлоги в кімнаті.
- **2.** Кімната в квартирі, в якій можна читати, писати, займатися наукою.
- **3.** Приміщення, в якому готують, а також приймають їжу.
- 4. Велика шафа, в якій тримають одяг.
- **5.** Спеціальне скло, яке відображає обличчя, предмети.
- **8.** Предмет м'яких меблів, де можуть зручно сидіти дві або три людини.

Завдання 7. Знайдіть помилки, якщо вони ϵ , і виправте їх.

- 1. There is no modern conveniences in this flat.
- 2. Why are there so many officers there?
- 3. Where is my key? It's in the armchair.
- 4. Is there a computer in this classroom?
- 5. My parents live on the 9-storeyed building.
- 6. Look! Who is this man next to our commander?



Завдання 8. Напишіть декілька речень про казарму, використовуючи лексику і граматику розділу.

| Thi | is is our | barrack | s. It is _ | | |
|-----|-----------|---------|------------|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Завдання 9. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Наша кімната в гуртожитку затишна.
- 2. Вона знаходиться на другому поверсі.
- 3. У кімнаті чотири ліжка, шафа, стіл і полички.
- 4. Перед штабом багато офіцерів і курсантів.
- 5. За казармою є невеличкий сквер.
- 6. Зараз на стадіоні багато курсантів.



Завдання 10. Прочитайте опис предметів і підберіть правильне слово. Подивіться переклад у словнику, якщо ви його не знаєте. На допомогу вам даються анаграми і картинки.

- 1. Ви можете підняти слухавку, відповісти і поговорити. (**PHEEEOTLN**)
- 2. Ви можете тут тримати їжу холодною. (TRRREGFDIARE)
- 3. Пристрій для перегляду фільмів, мультфільмів, передач. (EILSIEOTVN)
- 4. У цій кімнаті ви можете приймати душ. (**OMATRBOH**)
- 5. Ви дивитеся на нього, коли треба дізнатися про час. (CCLKO)
- 6. Якщо у вас багато книжок, вам потрібна така шафа. (ASKCOEOB)





Тема 4. FOOD (ЇЖА)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

biscuits bread breakfast butter cake cheese chicken coffee cup dinner drink eat fish food glass hungry lunch meal meat orange potato soup tasty tea

thirstv

vegetable







сухе печиво хліб сніданок масло торт, тістечко сир курятина, курча кава чашка вечеря пити їсти риба їжа, харчування склянка голодний обід їжа, приймання їжі м'ясо апельсин, оранжевий картопля суп смачний чай спраглий овоч

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова.

Food



Food is important for people. It gives energy for growth, mental and physical work. English people usually have four meals a day. The first meal of the day in the morning is breakfast. Many British people eat toast with butter and jam and a cup of tea or coffee or a glass of orange juice.

They have lunch between 12:00 and 1:30 p.m. Many people

eat sandwiches. Some people have cheese and biscuits or soup and bread.

They drink tea and eat biscuits, cakes or sandwiches at 5:00 in the afternoon.

Dinner is usually between 7:00 and 8:00 in the evening. This is the main meal of the day. People have meat with vegetables.



British people go to pubs. Most towns have Chinese and Mexican restaurants. Many people like Italian pizza. Fast food restaurants are very popular. Many people enjoy snacks between meals (a small portion of food between meals).

Завдання 3. Знайдіть зайве слово.

- 1. dinner lunch breakfast snack
- 2. bread sandwich soup biscuit
- 3. coffee cake tea juice
- 4. cafe home pub restaurant
- 5. fast food Mexican Italian Chinese



Завдання 4. Визначте, правильні (R) чи неправильні (W) такі твердження. Якщо ні, виправте їх.

| 1. English people usually have 4 meals during the day. | |
|--|--|
| 2. Breakfast isn't the main meal of the day. | |
| 3. People usually have lunch in the morning. | |

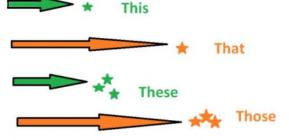
4. People drink tea between 7:00 and 8:00.

5. People don't eat snacks.

Вказівні займенники this/that, these/those

Займенники this (цей, ця, це) / these (ці) вживаються, коли особи або предмети, на які звертається увага, знаходяться близько до людини, яка говорить, а займенники that (той, та, те)

/ those (ті) — коли вказують на особи або предмети, віддалені від людини.

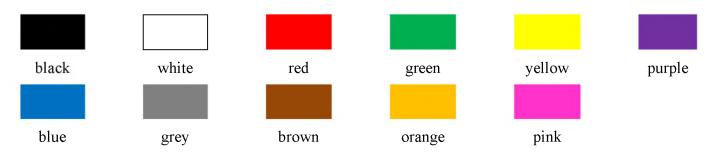


Приклади

- **This** is a nice park. Це гарний парк.
- These apples are ripe. Ці яблука стиглі.
- Come this way, please.
 Сюди, будь ласка.
- Can you see that building next to the shop?
 Бачиш той будинок біля
- магазину? •Those bicycles over there are expensive.

Ті велосипеди дорогі.

COLOURS



Завдання 5. Вставте this / that / these / those. Нові слова вивчіть.



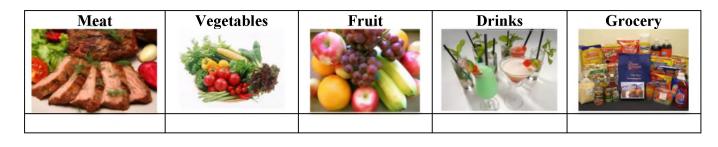
Завдання 6. Складіть діалоги, використовуючи слова із попереднього завдання.

Приклад

- What's **this**? It's a red pepper.
- What are these? They are orange peppers.

Завдання 7. Розподіліть слова по групах. Незнайомі слова перекладіть та вивчіть.

Pork, sugar, cabbage, juice, beef, salt, pear, chicken, cucumber, milk, flour, duck, potato, turkey, rice, coffee, melon, pepper, lamb, apple, oil, garlic, plum, grapes, tea, water.



Неозначені займенники some, апу

Неозначені займенники **some**, **any** вживаються як із незлічуваними іменниками (bread – хліб, yoghurt – йогурт), так і зі злічуваними в множині (an egg – яйце, a peach – персик). **Some** означає **"декілька"**, **"небагато"** і вживається в стверджувальних реченнях. **Any** вживається в питальних та заперечних реченнях.

В питальних реченнях з проханням або пропозицією замість апу вживаємо some.

Приклади

- We've got some butter in the fridge.
 У нас є трохи масла в холодильнику.
- He asked me some questions.
 Він поставив мені декілька запитань.
- We don't have **any** bread.
 - У нас немає хліба.
- Are there any letters for me?
 Для мене є листи?
- Have you got any interesting books?
 У тебе є цікаві книги?
- Can I have **some** cold water? Чи можна мені трохи холодної води?



Завдання 8. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях, використовуючи слова some, any.

| 1. | I need | sugar, | water and | tea to make a cup of tea. |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. | There is | _ milk in t | the fridge, but there isn't | butter. |
| 3. | Are there | eggs? - | - There aren't e | ggs. |
| 4. | people like tea with milk. | | | |
| 5. | We haven't got _ | fr | riends from England. | |
| 6. | I've got | _letters fo | or you. | |
| 7. | Are there | Englisł | h books in the library? | |
| 8. | Have you got | pet | ts at home? | |
| 9. | I want to buy | che | erries. | |
| 10. | He doesn't have | | pocket money left. | |

Завдання 9. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Поставте ці запитання співрозмовнику.

- 1. When do you have breakfast?
- 2. What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 3. Do you have lunch at home or in the office?
- 4. When do you have dinner?
- 5. Do you like meat?
- 6. What do you have meat with?
- 7. What is your favourite dish?
- 8. Do you go out with your friends?
- 9. Do you like Italian / Mexican / Chinese food?
- 10. How often do you eat fast food?





ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 4

Завдання 1. Знайдіть в таблиці слова, ілюстровані картинками.



Завдання 2. Знайдіть зайве слово.

- 1. apple plum tomato grapes
- 2. beef bread turkey pork
- 3. oil tea coffee milk
- 4. green hot red orange
- 5. dinner snack lunch breakfast
- 6. sweet sour salty cold
- 7. pear cabbage onion corn

Завдання 3. Доповніть речення інформацією про себе.

| Ι. | I typically have | meals a day | • |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2. | I usually have breakfast | at | |
| 3. | I to a | a pub for a lu | ınch. |
| 4. | I have | for lunch | 1. |
| 5. | I prefer | | |
| 6. | I fast foo | od. | |
| 7. | I snacks | between me | eals. |
| 8. | In the evening I have | | with my family. |
| 9. | I like traditional | food. | |
| 10. | On Saturday evening I g | go to | with my friends. |
| | , , , , , | | |

Завдання 4. Підпишіть, якого кольору продукти.



Завдання 5. Підкресліть правильний варіант.

- 1. Some/ any people prefer a cheese or ham sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee for breakfast.
- 2. Are you ready to order?
 - Yes, I'd like **any/some** ice-cream and double espresso.
- 3. We need any/ some flour, sugar and eggs.
- 4. There isn't **any/some** butter on the table.
- 5. Is there **any/some** milk in the fridge?
- 6. I'm hungry.
 - Would you like **any/some** salad?
 - Yes, please.
- 7. I'm thirsty.
 - Would you like **any/some** juice?
 - No, thanks. I'd prefer **any/some** water.
- 8. I'm going to the shop.
 - Buy **any/some** chips and nuts for children, please!
- 9. We don't need any/some cheese. There is any/some in the fridge.
- 10. We have any/some pasta and vegetables for dinner and any/some cake for dessert.



Завдання 6. Напишіть листа другу про ваші звички в харчуванні, використовуючи матеріал завдання 3.

Тема 5. МҮ ТҮРІСАL DAY (МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

get up in the morning morning exercises have a shower put on have breakfast leave home go to work drill have lunch roster on duty weapons training physical training have dinner in the evening stay at home watch TV browse in the internet go to bed







вставати вранці ранкова зарядка приймати душ одягати снідати виходити з дому йти на роботу стройова підготовка обідати розклад нарядів в наряді вогнева підготовка фізична підготовка вечеряти ввечері залишатися вдома дивитися телевізор переглядати інтернет лягати спати

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова. Му typical day



I get up at 6 o'clock in the morning (a.m.). I do my morning exercises and have a shower. Then I put on my uniform. At 6.30 I have breakfast. I leave home at 7.30 and I go to work by car. I start work at 8. In the morning we have drill. We have lunch at 1 p.m. After that we have a roster. I take my personal weapon and go on duty. If I am not on duty, I have weapons training or physical training. I finish work at 7 o'clock. I come home at 8. Then I have dinner. In the evening I stay at home and watch TV, surf the Internet and listen to music. I go to bed at 11 p.m.

Завдання 3. З чого ви починаєте свій день? Що ви робите далі? Розставте види діяльності відповідно до вашого розпорядку дня.

| go to work |
|--------------------|
| have lunch |
| put on uniform |
| have a shower |
| start work |
| go to bed |
| have breakfast |



| | have dinner |
|----------|-------------------------|
| | come home |
| | watch TV |
| <u>1</u> | get up |
| | finish work |
| | leave home |
| | do my morning exercises |



Завдання 4. Напишіть розповідь про свій робочий день, використовуючи вивчені слова і текст.

Теперішній простий час (Present Simple)

Present Simple вживається для вираження повторюваної або постійної дії у теперішньому часі.



Стверджувальна форма дієслова в Present Simple в усіх особах однини і множини, крім третьої особи однини, збігається з інфінітивом (неозначеною формою дієслова) без частки to. У третій особі однини в Present Simple до інфінітива (без частки to) додається закінчення -s або -es:

| Стверджувальна форма | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|--|--|
| перша, друга особа та | інфінітив | | | |
| третя особа множини | | | | |
| I | | | | |
| you | start | | | |
| we | | | | |
| they | | at 9.30 | | |
| третя особа однини | | | | |
| he | | | | |
| she | start s | | | |
| it | | | | |

Приклади

- I watch TV every day. Я дивлюся телевізор щодня.
- We sleep in barracks.
 Ми спимо у казармі.
- He wears a uniform. Він носить форму.

Більшість дієслів у третій особі однини мають закінчення **-s.** Закінчення **-es** додається у таких випадках:

- 1) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x: to kiss (цілуватися) → kisses, to wash (умиватися) → washes, to teach (навчати) → teaches, to watch (спостерігати) → watches, to mix (змішувати) → mixes;
- 2) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на **-y** з попередньою приголосною, при цьому перед **-es** буква **y** змінюється на **i:** to study (вивчати) \rightarrow studies, to fly (літати) \rightarrow flies;

Але: якщо якщо перед -у стоїть голосна, то до дієслова додається лише закінчення -s: to play (грати) \rightarrow plays, to stay (залишатися) \rightarrow stays;

3) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на **-o:** to go (*imu*) \rightarrow go**es** [gouz], to do (*poбити*) \rightarrow do**es** [d^z].



Заперечна форма Present Simple утворюється з допоміжного дієслова do/does + заперечна частка not + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки to. Замість do not і does not можна вживати скорочені форми don't і doesn't:

| Заперечна форма | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|--|--|
| I you we they | do not (don't) | start | at 9.30 | | |
| he she it | does not (doesn't) | | | | |

Приклади

- They **don't study** in the evening. Вони не навчаються ввечері.
- You don't start work at 7 o'clock.
 Ви не починаєте роботу о 7-й годині.
- She doesn't have personal time before 3. Вона не має особистого часу до 3-ї години.



Питальна форма Present Simple утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **do/does** + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки **to.** Допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом. Є дві питальні форми – загальна та спеціальна:

| 30 | Загальна питальна форма | | | Коротка відповідь |
|------|-------------------------|------|-------|---|
| Do | I you we they | live | here? | Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Yes, they do. / No, they don't. |
| Does | he she it | | | Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't. |

| Спеціальна питальна форма | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|-------|--|
| | | I | | |
| | | you | | |
| | do | we | | |
| Where | | they | live? | |
| | | he | | |
| | does | she | | |
| | | it | | |

Приклади

- Where **do** you **do** sports? Де ви займаєтеся спортом?
- When **does** he **have** breakfast? Коли він снідає?
- What does the soldier do at 6 am?
 Що робить солдат о 6-й ранку?

Завдання 5. Поставте речення в заперечній і питальній формах.

- 1. Army recruits do physical training.
- 2. Private Brown has lunch at 1 o'clock.
- 3. Soldiers put on a uniform.
- 4. Captain Jones and Major Smith teach weapons training.
- 5. Platoon № 5 has drill on Fridays.
- 6. He goes on duty.
- 7. I have a shower in the morning.





7:00

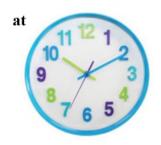
7:30

Завдання 6. Перекладіть речення.



- 1. Зранку я приймаю душ.
- 2. У понеділок солдати тренуються зі зброєю.
- 3. Полковник Філіпс викладає стройову підготовку у вівторок і четвер.
- 4. Він снідає о 7-й.
- 5. Мій брат лягає спати о 10-й годині.
- 6. Я виходжу з дому о 8-й.
- 7. Увечері мій друг переглядає інтернет.

Прийменники часу (Prepositions of time)



| at | 2 o'clock at night at the moment at lunchtime at the weekend Christmas at the end of (a year) |
|----|---|
|----|---|

Приклади

- I have lunch at 2 o'clock.
 Я обідаю о 2-й годині.
- They go home at the weekend. У вихідні вони ходять додому.



| Sunday 30 September Monday morning my birthday Christmas Day | |
|--|--|
|--|--|

- Soldiers have drill **on Mondays.** Солдати мають стройову підготовку по понеділках.
- The training starts on 30 September every year.

 Щороку навчання починається 30-го вересня.



1 Lost up

| in | July 2014 (the) summer the morning / the afternoon / the evening five minutes |
|----|---|
|----|---|

- I do morning exercises in the morning.
 - Я роблю зарядку вранці.
- He has a holiday in July.
 Він має відпустку в липні.

Завдання 7. Заповніть пропуски прийменниками at/on/in.

| 1 <i>on</i> | 25 May | 4 | 1977 | 7 | Christmas | 10 | night |
|-------------|-----------|---|---------------|---|----------------|----|---------|
| 2 | 8 o'clock | 5 | the weekend | 8 | the evening | 11 | October |
| 3 | Thursday | 6 | Christmas Day | 9 | Monday morning | 12 | winter |

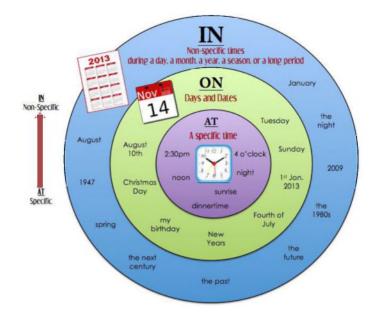
Завдання 8. Заповніть пропуски і перекладіть речення.

| 1. 1 gct up 0 0 c | IOCK. |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2. We have drill | the morning. |
| 3. Do you go out | _Friday evenings? |
| 4. I start my new job | 7 July. |
| 5. He goes to the cine | ma the weekend. |
| 6. Do you work | Saturdays? |
| 7. We go to the traini | ng summer. |
| _ | |

6 o'clock

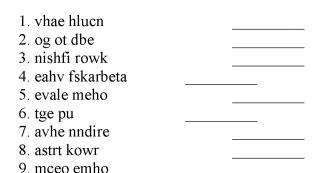
Завдання 9. Доповніть запитання. Потім в парах поставте один одному свої питання і запишіть відповіді вашого партнера.

| 1. What do you do on | ? |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 2. Where do you go in | ? |
| 3. Do you stay at home at | -? |
| 4. Do you have drill on | ? |
| 5 Who teaches weapons training in | - |



ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 5

Завдання 1. Розставте букви у словосполученнях у правильному порядку.







Завдання 2. Підберіть час і словосполучення із завдання 1.

a) 6 a.m.
b) 6.30 a.m.
c) 7.30 a.m.
d) 8 a.m.
e) 1 p.m.
f) 7 p.m.
g) 8 p.m.
h) 9 p.m.
i) 11 p.m.

Завдання 3. Що ви знаєте про свого партнера? Доповніть речення дієсловами в дужках у стверджувальній або заперечній формах (залежно від ваших припущень щодо нього/неї).

Завдання 4. Поставте слова у правильному порядку, щоб утворити питання.

| 1. you / do / TV / morning / in / watch / the ? |
|---|
| 2. surf / every / do / the Internet / they / day ? |
| 3. work / at / she / does / finish / 5 o'clock? |
| 4. Nick / home / does / in / stay / at / the / evening? |
| 5. a shower / morning / you / every / have / do? |
| 6. your friend / have / tea / does / breakfast / for ? |
| |



Завдання 5. Подивіться на короткі відповіді до питань із завдання 4 і виправте помилки.

- 1. Yes, I watch.
- 3. Yes, she does finish.
- 5. No, I not.

- 2. No, we don't. 4. No, he doesn't stay.
- 6. Yes, he has.

Завдання 6. У парах перевірте свої припущення щодо вашого партнера. Поставте йому питання із завдання 3.

- A: Do you do your morning exercises?
- B: No. I don't.

Завдання 7. Викресліть слово або еловосполучення, яке не вживається з даним прийменником часу.

- 1. **on** July/my birthday/Fridays
- 2. at lunchtime/the moment/winter
- 3. in October/spring/Tuesday
- 4. **on** autumn/Christmas Day/the fourth of April 9. **in** ten minutes/3 p.m./the afternoon
- 5. at night/the evening/half past five
- 6. in summer/August 27th/the morning
- 7. **on** Christmas/May 12th/Monday evening
- 8. at New Year/2019/the weekend
- 10. at Sunday morning/2 o'clock/the end of 2015

Завдання 8. Розставте часові словосполучення у відповідні колонки таблиці.



February, Christmas Day, lunchtime, two days, the weekend, Tuesday morning, night, 10 o'clock, 10 minutes, summer, 2020, my birthday, the morning, July 15th, Christmas, the moment, Sunday

| AT | ON | IN |
|----|----|----|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Завдання 9. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Я снідаю в 7-й годині.
- 2. Влітку Том грає у футбол.
- 3. На Різдво я їду до батьків.
- 4. Увечері Джейн дивиться телевізор.
- 5. Мій день народження в червні
- 6. На вихідні я встаю пізно.
- 7. По суботах моя сестра грає в теніс.



- 8. У п'ятницю ввечері я закінчую працювати в 5-й годині.
- 9. В середу мій батько готує
- 10. Ми їздимо на курси щороку другого лютого.

Тема 6. FREE TIME (ВІЛЬНИЙ ЧАС)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

go out
go for a walk
do shopping
go to the cinema
skating-rink
play football
play a musical instrument
listen to
go fishing
take photographs
read books
watch the news
surf the internet
play computer games
play cards

виходити гуляти йти на прогулянку робити покупки йти в кінотеатр ковзанка грати у футбол грати на музичному інструменті слухати йти на рибалку фотографувати читати книжки дивитися новини переглядати інтернет грати в комп'ютерні ігри грати в карти

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова. Free time



In my free time I usually go out with my family to the city centre or a park, and we go for a walk. We sometimes go to a shopping centre to do some shopping, and then we often go to the cinema, bowling or the skating-rink there. I also like playing football with my friends. I don't play a musical instrument, but I listen to music. I like rock. I always go fishing with my friends. I love it! And I like taking photographs too. When I stay at home I read books, watch the news or surf the internet. I play computer games, but I never play cards.

| | T | S 1 | S 2 | Me | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|-----|----|----|
| having a picnic | | | | | HD |
| eating in restaurants | | | | | |
| mountain climbing | | | | | |
| cooking | • | | | | |
| doing crosswords | | | | | |
| painting | | | | | |
| meeting friends | | | | | |

- б) Заповніть колонку про себе;
- в) Використовуючи отриману інформацію, напишіть про себе і свого викладача або про себе та свого партнера. Наприклад:

I don't like cooking, but Oleh likes it very much. I like painting, ...

Прислівники частотності (Adverbs of Frequency)

Прислівники частотності вживаються для того, щоб показати, як часто ми щось робимо. Зверніть увагу на їхнє розташування в реченні.

- I always go on a picnic in summer. Я завжди ходжу на пікнік улітку.
- I usually visit my friends on Sundays. Я зазвичай відвідую друзів у неділю.

Прислівники частотності стоять перед дієсловом. Але вони стоять після дієслова to be:

• The traffic is always very bad in the morning. Уранці дорожній рух завжди поганий.

Завдання 4. Доповніть схему прислівниками з таблиці та перекладіть усі прислівники, використовуючи словник.



Завдання 5. Розставте слова у правильному порядку.

- 1. watch TV / evening / I / usually / the / in.
- 2. always / at / she / shopping / weekend / the / goes.
- 3. my wife / picnic / on / often / takes / a / photos.
- 4. the / my / plays / sometimes / guitar / friend.
- 5. dance / the / I / at / never / disco.



Завдання 6. Додайте прислівник частотності в кожне речення. Використайте інформацію в дужках.

- 1. I get up early. (0%) I never get up early.
- 2. I have dinner with my family. (100%)
- 3. My brother washes the dishes. (75%)
- 4. We go to the swimming pool on Sundays. (25%)
- 5. I get up before 8 a.m. (50%)
- 6. I drink coffee. (75%)
- 7. My father goes jogging. (25%)



Конструкція like/love + -ing

Після дієслова *like /love* (подобатися) вживаються дієслова із закінченням -ing.

Приклади

I like listening to music.
I don't like playing football.
Я люблю слухати музику.
Я не люблю грати у футбол.

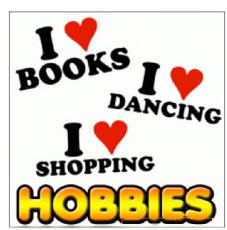
Завдання 7. Напишіть речення, замінюючи символи дієсловами "love, like, not like".



1. John / watch films. John loves watching films.



- 3. Jane / listen to jazz.
- 4. We / play the piano.
- 5. Private Gray / go camping.



Завдання 8. Що ви любите і не любите робити? Напишіть 6 речень.

 1. I love
 3. I like
 5. I don't like

 2. I love
 4. I like
 6. I don't like

Завдання 9. Складіть 7 питань і запитайте свого партнера, що він любить робити.

Do you like taking photographs?



Завдання 10. Розкажіть про свого партнера, що він любить робити.

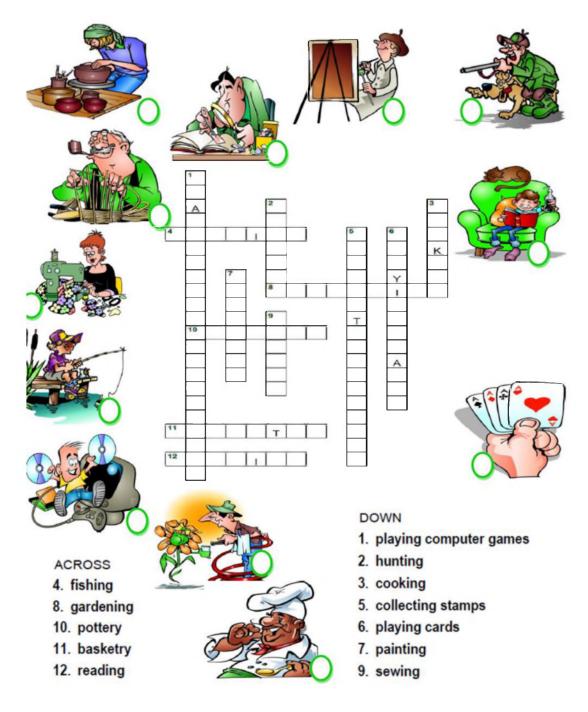


ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 6

Завдання 1. Розставте букви в словосполученнях у правильному порядку.

| 1. og higfins | |
|---------------------|--|
| 2. mete rdesfin | |
| 3. blmic a nomautni | |
| 4. ogconki | |
| 5. tkae hotsop | To produce the same of the sam |
| 6. lapy the uairgt | |
| 7. eahv a incpic | |
| 8. od a wcosrrdos | |
| 9 iisty a emsuum | Charles A. |

Завдання 2. Заповніть кросворд. Використайте список слів по горизонталі (across) та вертикалі (down). Потім підберіть слова до картинок і пронумеруйте їх.



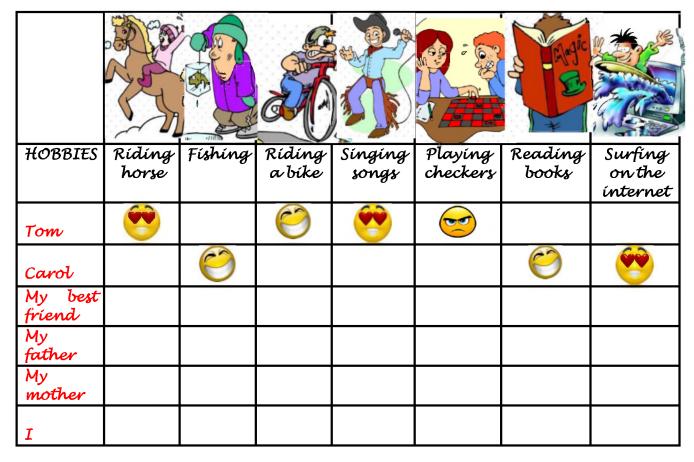
Завдання 3. Підкресліть правильний варіант.

- 1. Apples are *sometimes / often / never* blue.
- 2. Cola is *usually / always / never* brown.
- 3. People *always / often / never* drink their coffee with milk
- 4. Taxis in New York are usually / sometimes / never yellow.
- 5. The sky is *sometimes / usually / never* grey.

речення, правдиві для вас. Змініть прислівники в інших Завдання 4. Позначте реченнях, щоб вони стали правдивими щодо вас.

- 1. I always watch the news in the evening
- 2. I often listen to music when I go to work.
- 3. I sometimes visit museums at the weekend. 7. I often go fishing with my friends.
- 4. I usually go bowling with my family.
- 5. I never read books in the evening.
- 6. I always go hiking in spring.

Завдання 5. Заповніть таблицю відповідними "смайлами".



Складіть 7 речень на основі інформації з таблиці.

Tom loves riding a horse.

Завдання 6. Виправте помилки. У кожному реченні є одна помилка.

1. Do you like play football?

4. She doesn't like drive.

2. I not like milk.

- 5. She loves go on a picnic.
- 3. They don't like to doing homework very much.

Завдання 7. Доповніть речення відповідно до своїх вподобань.

| 1. I | watching TV. | 4. I | going fishing. |
|------|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| 2. I | studying English. | 5. I | playing computer games |
| 3. I | driving | 6. I | writing emails. |

Тема 7. SPORT HELPS HEALTH (СПОРТ ДОПОМАГА€ ЗДОРОВ'Ю)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

health
wealth
fit
go in for (sport)
prefer
jogging
compulsory
no wonder
gym
weight-lifting
push-ups
pull-ups
sit-ups



здоров'я багатство у хорошій фізичній формі, здоровий займатися (спортом) надавати перевагу джогінг, біг підтюпцем обов'язковий не дивно спортзал важка атлетика вправи на віджимання вправи на зміцнення преса

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова.

Sport Helps Health



All around the world people like sport. Sport keeps people fit and healthy. A proverb says: "Health is better than wealth". And it is true, because wealth is nothing without health.

Ukrainians go in for different kinds of sports – tennis, basketball, football, swimming, volleyball, boxing, skating, skiing and others. Athletics is the most popular kind of sport. It is called "the Queen of all sports". In England people prefer football (or soccer) and cricket. Americans like to play baseball and basketball. A lot

of people in many countries like jogging.

Nowadays both professional and amateur sports are very popular in Ukraine. Physical training is a compulsory subject at all school levels. No wonder that Ukrainian sportsmen show good and excellent results at national, international and world championships.

Physical training (PT) is also an important part of military life. Soldiers run every day, go to the gym several times a week, do weight lifting, do different exercises such as sit-ups, pull-ups, push-ups. Every year or twice a year they take a physical test. In their free time soldiers do more sports.

Завдання 3. Назвіть види спорту. Знайдіть відповідний опис до кожного з них. Знайдіть переклад незнайомих слів у словнику.





П









- 1. athletics
- 2. cycling
- 3. marathon
- 4. karate
- 5. wrestling
- 6. tennis

- a) sport originated in Japan in which you fight using your hands and feet
- **b**) a racket game in which two players or pairs of players hit a ball over a net on a court
- c) a sport in which two people try to throw each other to the ground
- **d)** sports in which people run, jump, or throw things to see who is the best athlete
- e) a race on foot when people run a distance of about 42 km
- f) sport of riding a bicycle

Завдання 4. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Поставте ці запитання співрозмовникові.

- 1. What kinds of sport do you know?
- 2. Why is health better than wealth?
- 3. What are the most popular sports in Ukraine?
- 4. What kinds of sport do people in England and America like?
- 5. Do you go jogging?
- 6. Why is physical training an important part of military life?
- 7. What exercises do soldiers usually do?
- 8. How often do you do physical exercises?
- 9. What is your favorite kind of sport?
- 10. How often do you take a physical test?



Англійські спортивні дієслова play, go, do

Дієслово *play* вживається для командних ігор з м'ячем або подібним предметом (волан, шайба), де є змагання між командами або між гравцями, один проти одного: play football, play computer games, play tennis.

Дієслово go вживається з видами спорту, які закінчуються на -ing. Йти кудись займатися, практикувати цей вид спорту: go skating, go swimming.

 ϵ винятки з цього правила. Вживається *do* замість *go* для двох видів спортивної діяльності, які закінчуються на *-ing*: do boxing and do body-building.

Дієслово *do* вживається для розважальної діяльності, некомандних видів спорту, для індивідуальних дисциплін, фізичних вправ (фітнес, йога) та бойових мистецтв (дзюдо, карате): do karate, do voga, do crossword puzzles.

Приклади

- Do you want to go swimming with me?
 Хочеш зі мною займатися плаванням?
- My brother likes to play basketball.
 (My brother likes playing basketball)
 Мій брат любить грати в баскетбол.
- Mike and Tom **do yoga** twice a week. Майк і Том займаються йогою двічі на тиждень.



Завдання 5. Назвіть види спорту і правильно використайте дієслова play, do або go.









1. play volleyball

2. _____

3._____

4._____









. 6.

7.

8. _____

Завдання 6. Заповніть пропуски дієсловами play, go або do.

| 1. Soldiers from | A Company o | often | football with soldi | ers from B Company. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2. In winter a lo | t of people | skii | ng in the mountains. | 4 |
| 3 My friend | indo every | week | | Carried September 1997 |

4. His daughter wants to

5. Let's table-tennis on Saturday!



Завдання 7. Знайдіть помилки, якщо вони ϵ , і виправте їх.

- 1. I like to play bowling.
- 2. How often do you play tennis?
- 3. They usually **do fishing** on Sunday.
- 4. He does crossword puzzles in his free time.
- 5. I'd like to go gymnastics.



Модальне дієслово Can (could)

В англійській мові є група дієслів, які називаються модальними. Вони не вживаються самостійно, а тільки в сполученні з дієсловом без частки to. Дієслово can є одним з таких дієслів. Воно не виражає дії або стану, а виражає фізичну або розумову здатність, уміння чи можливість виконати дію в теперішньому часі (can) або минулому часі (could).

Заперечна форма утворюється додаванням частки *not* після дієслова *can*.

У запитальній формі *сап* ставиться перед підметом.

| Теперішній час | Минулий час |
|--|---|
| You can help me. You cannot (can't) help me. Can you help me? – Yes, I can. No, I can't. | You could help me. You could not (couldn't) help me. Could you help me? – Yes, I could. No, I couldn't. |



Приклади

- I can swim well. Я вмію добре плавати.
- He can speak English. Він вміє говорити англійською.
- They cannot help us. Вони не можуть нам допомогти.
- Can he do 50 push-ups? Yes, he can. Він може зробити 50 віджимань? – Так.
- They **could** buy this book. Вони могли купити цю книжку.
- My sister **could** play the piano. Моя сестра вміла грати на піаніно.
- I **couldn't** solve the problem. Я не міг вирішити цю проблему.
- Could he help you? No, he couldn't. Він міг тобі допомогти? – Ні, не міг.

Can i could також вживаються для ввічливих прохань:

- Can I take your pen? Я можу взяти вашу ручку?
- Could you meet me after work? Ви могли б зустріти мене після роботи?



Завдання 8. Поставте речення в заперечній і питальній формах.



- 1. She **can** answer this question right now.
- 2. We could buy tickets in advance.
- 3. He can get to work on foot.
- 4. You can wait for me in the hall.
- 5. He **could** skate when he was 10.

Завдання 9. Перекладіть речення, використовуючи can/can't, could/couldn't

- 1. Ти вмієш танцювати?
- 2. Я можу це зробити для тебе.
- 3. Цей солдат вміє бігати дуже швидко.
- 4. Я не міг подзвонити тобі вчора.
- 5. Ти міг би зачинити двері і відчинити вікна, будь ласка?
- 6. Він не може прийти завтра.
- 7. Ти можеш пробігти 100 метрів за 15 секунд?
- 8. Скільки віджимань ти можеш зробити?
- 9. Ви могли б допомогти мені з перекладом?
- 10. Наш командир може розмовляти німецькою та англійською.

Завдання 10. Знайдіть зайве слово.



- 1. handball volleyball football aerobics
- 2. soccer boxing tennis badminton
- 3. racket ball yoga basket
- 4. swimming skating skiing ice hockey
- 5. boxer swimmer athletics wrestler
- 6. shoes shorts t-shirt running





ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 7

1. My friend has a boat. He often ____ sailing.

Завдання 1. Заповніть пропуски дієсловами play, go або do.

| (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) | R |
|---|---|
| | |

| No. | | 10 | 3 | | | 3. 4. | I doi Can | ually jogging before breakfast. on't like to pull-ups. a you chess? I think it's a very good game. |
|-----|--------|-------|--------------|------------|-------|----------|--------------|--|
| 7 | P | NE | 7 | | 9 | | | at sport do you? – I often tennis. t year this cadet could 20 push-ups. Now he can 30 |
| | | | 4 | | | | push | n-ups. |
| | | | | | | 7. | Loo | ok at this muscular cadet! I think he body-building. |
| Зав | здан | ня 2 | 2. 3a | ПОВ | ніть | про | пусь | ки, використовуючи can/can't, could/couldn't. |
| | | | | | | | | commander. |
| | | | | | | | | ary if you need it. ws. It be true! |
| | | | | | | | | to the party yesterday. |
| | 5 | | you | pas | s me | my | notes | s, please? |
| | | | Petr he w | | | | narcl | h 5 km with 10 kg of equipment |
| | | | | | | | [| play computer games all day. |
| | 8. I t | think | c my | inst | ructo | or | 1 | help me with English. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Зав | дан | ня З | 3. Зн | айді | іть 8 | 3 слі | в, по | ов'язаних зі спортом. |
| A | R | Н | E | A | L | T | Н | 1. f |
| F | K | A | R | A | T | E | G | 2. t |
| I | O | В | W | / Z | R | I | Y | 3. h |
| T | A | o | A | Z | I | N | M | 4. k |
| В | D | X | D | E | G | G | G | 5. p |
| o | K | T | R | A | I | N | T | 6. g |
| | | | | | | | | 7. b |
| | | | | | | | | 8. c |

Завдання 4. Складіть речення з правильним порядком слів.

- 1. part an military training is important physical of life.
- 2. you how pull-ups many do can?
- 3. year a cadets test every take physical.
- 4. when swim you could ten you were?
- 5. all famous Ukrainian over world are boxers the.



Завдання 5. Прочитайте текст і заповніть пропуски відповідними словами. Подивіться значення незнайомих слів у словнику.

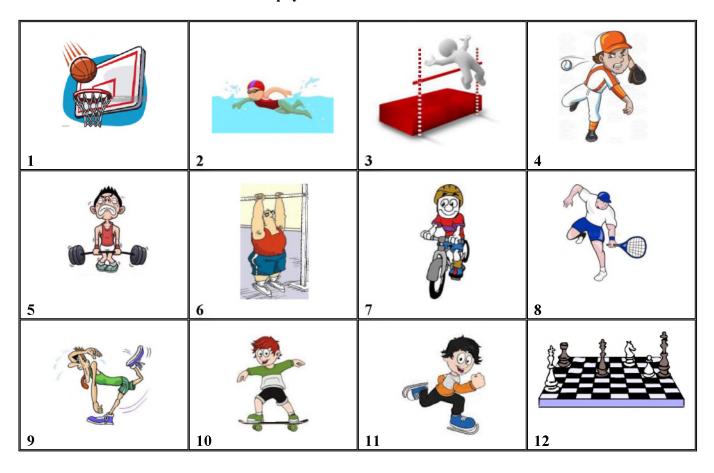
| Sport is movement, and movement is life, so it is important to(1) sports. It strengthens our (2) and helps to get positive emotions. Nowadays, there are several ways to keep (3). First is to do regular (4). Second is to (5) cycling, roller-skating, jogging, swimming, ice-skating, (6) football, volleyball, etc. And the third way is to attend specialized fitness – centers. They offer wide (7). People (8) do yoga, aerobics, karate, body-building, weightlifting etc. So, good health is | go | fit | can | opportunities | morning exercises | play | health | do |
|---|----|--|--|---|--|---|--|----|
| better than good medicine. | | spo Nov swings is to do yoga | rts. It st wadays, (4 mming, o attend n, aerobi | there are several value. Second is to ice-skating, (specialized fitness cs, karate, body-bu | (2) and helps to get ways to keep (3). F (5) cycling, rollo (6) football, volleyball, etc - centers. They offer wi | positive irst is to er-skating a. And the | e emotions. do regular g, jogging, e third way (7). People | |

Завдання 6. Перекладіть у швидкому темпі.



Compulsory subject, двічі на тиждень, health, бокс, gym, улюблений, fit, вільний час, prefer, військове життя, championship, курсант, weight-lifting, розгадувати кросворд, fitness center, вправи на віджимання, morning exercises, популярний, running, грати в шахи, play hockey, займатися йогою, jogging, плавання, physical training, важливий, famous sportsman, тренуватися, marathon, велосипедний спорт.

Завдання 7. Усно назвіть види спорту.



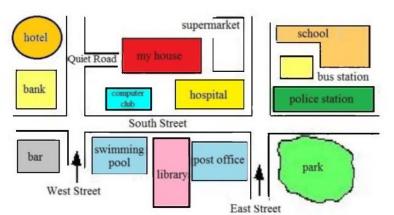
Tema 8. DIRECTIONS (НАПРЯМКИ РУХУ)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

bank бар bar bus station автостанція computer club комп'ютерний клуб crossroads перехрестя North North-West North-East схід, східний east far далеко, далекий проходити повз go past West < hospital лікарня hotel готель 1eft лівий, ліворуч бібліотека library близько, близький, біля near північ, північний north пішки on foot park парк police office поліцейський відділок post office пошта right правий, праворуч road дорога school школа south південь, південний street вулиця stroll прогулянка supermarket супермаркет swimming pool басейн брати take повертати turn захід, західний west

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова.

Directions



My name is Mary. I live in Quiet Street. I work in the library. The library is not far from my house. I go to work on foot. First, I go to the end of Quiet Street and turn left into West Street. Then, I go past the bank on the right. At the crossroads I turn left into South Street. The first building on the right is a swimming pool and next to that there is the library. It takes me about 10 minutes to get there.

Завдання 3. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Поставте ці запитання співрозмовникові.

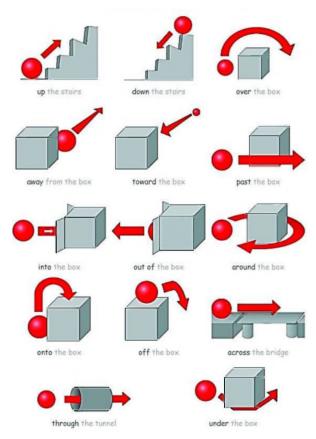
- 1. Where does Mary live?
- 2. What's her job?
- 3. How does she get to work?
- 4. Is it far from her house?
- 5. How long does it take to get to work?

Завдання 4. Оберіть маршрут на малюнку з попереднього завдання та спробуйте описати його на основі тексту.

Прийменники руху (Prepositions of movement)

Прийменники руху вказують напрямок руху. До цієї групи прийменників відносяться across — через, along — уздовж, по, дієслово + away — означає віддалення, down — вниз по, нижче по, from...to — від ... до, into — у, в, на, over — через, out of — з, past — мимо, повз, (a)round — навкруги, навколо, through — через, крізь, по, toward — у напрямку до, up — вздовж по, etc.





Приклади

- Tourists walked **up** the steep paths. Туристи піднялися **вгору** крутими стежками (по крутих стежках).
- There is a new bus stop **down** the street. **Нижче** (Вниз) по вулиці знаходиться нова автобусна зупинка.
- There are many chestnut trees along this street.
 Вздовж цієї вулиці є багато каштанів.
- He took a mobile phone **out of** the pocket. Він витягнув мобільний телефон з кишені.
- It takes half an hour to get from the railway station to the city center.
 Потрібно півгодини, щоб доїхати від вокзалу до центру міста.
- There are a lot of flowerbeds **around** the mess hall.

Навколо їдальні є багато клумб.

• The train from Lviv to Uzhgorod goes **through** two tunnels.

Поїзд від Львова до Ужгорода проїжджає крізь два тунелі.

При уточненні засобу пересування використовуємо прийменник by: by car / bus / train / plane / taxi / boat / ferry. Але: on foot.

Завдання 5. Виберіть відповідний прийменник руху.

| 1. He goes to the military base | bus every day. (by/ onto) |
|---|---|
| 2. I go to work foot. (by/ on) | |
| 3. My children go the bridge to | get to school. (under/ over) |
| 4. Drive the bank to get to the | supermarket. (over/ past) |
| 5. How far is it your house | the bank? (out of/ from to) |
| 6. The train to Budapest goess | some tunnels. (into/ through) |
| 7. Children often run the road. | (across/ through) |
| 8. The mountains protect the castle _ | the north, east and west winds. (from/ off) |

Наказовий спосіб дієслова (The Imperative)

У реченнях наказового способу немає підмета. Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою **Do not / don't** та дієслова. Наказовий спосіб завжди спрямований до другої особи (однини чи множини).

the imperative

Don't smoke

Just do it

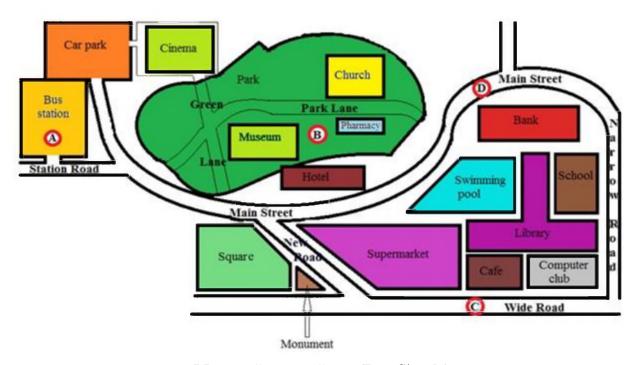
Приклади

- Visit the highest point of Lviv "High Castle". Відвідайте найвищу точку Львова Високий Замок.
- **Enter** a tourist informational center and take a free city map.
 - Зайдіть у туристичний інформаційний центр і візьміть безкоштовну карту міста.
- **Don't miss** the guided tour around the city centre. Не пропустіть екскурсію центром міста.

Завдання 6. Користуючись картою, поясніть туристу, як дістатись з одного пункту до іншого.

Наприклад: (at the bus station)

- Excuse me! How can I get to a café?
- Go to the end of Station Road and turn right. Walk along Main Street past the park on the left. Then turn right again into New Road. The square is on your right and the supermarket is opposite it. At the corner you can see a monument. Turn left into Wide Road. The café is next to the supermarket.



Минулий простий час (Past Simple)

Past Simple вживається для вираження дії, яка відбулася в минулому. На це вказують такі слова: yesterday, last month (year, week, ...), two days ago, in 1991, та інші.

Форма дієслова в **Past Simple** в усіх особах однини і множини однакова в стверджувальних реченнях. У минулому часі дієслово, як правило, закінчується на **-ed**: look – look**ed**, call – call**ed**.

Якщо дієслово має закінчення -e, до нього додають -d: hope – hoped, save – saved.

Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -y з попередньою приголосною, в такому випадку перед -ed буква y змінюється на i: to study — studied. Але: якщо перед -y стоїть голосна, то до дієслова додається лише закінчення -ed: to play — played.

Кінцева приголосна основи дієслова подвоюється, коли їй передує короткий наголошений голосний: plan – planned.

Але ε група дієслів, які називають "неправильними": вони мають особливу форму, яку потрібно вивчити. В таблиці наведені лише деякі з них.

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Переклад | Infinitive | Past Simple | Переклад |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| begin | began | починати | make | made | робити |
| break | broke | ламати, розбивати | meet | met | зустрічати |
| bring | brought | приносити | pay | paid | платити |
| build | built | будувати | put | put | класти |
| buy | bought | купувати | read | read (/red/) | читати |
| catch | caught | ловити | ring | rang | дзвонити |
| come | came | приходити | run | ran | бігти |
| do | did | робити | say | said | говорити |
| drink | drank | пити | see | saw | бачити |
| drive | drove | водити (авто) | sell | sold | продавати |
| eat | ate | їсти | sit | sat | сидіти |
| fall | fell | падати | sleep | slept | спати |
| find | found | знаходити | speak | spoke | розмовляти |
| fly | flew | літати | stand | stood | стояти |
| forget | forgot | забувати | swim | swam | плавати |
| get | got | одержувати | take | took | брати |
| give | gave | давати | tell | told | розповідати |
| go | went | іти, їхати | think | thought | думати |
| have | had | мати, | understand | understood | розуміти |
| hear | heard | чути | wake | woke | прокидатися |
| know | knew | знати | wear | wore | носити |
| leave | left | залишати | win | won | вигравати |
| lose | lost | втрачати | write | wrote | писати |

| Стверджувальна форма | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| I He She It You We They | started | at 9.30 | | | |

Приклади

 We booked an English tour of the Lascaux caves two days ago.
 Два дні тому ми замовили англомовний тур в печери Ласко.



- I came home yesterday late.
- Вчора я прийшов додому пізно.
- Last week we **saw** a new French comedy. Минулого тижня ми переглянули нову французьку комедію.



Заперечна форма **Past Simple** утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **did** + заперечна частка **not** + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки **to.**

Замість did not можна вживати скорочену форму didn't.

| Заперечна форма | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|---------|--|--|--|
| I He She It You We They | did not (didn't) | come | at 9.00 | | | |

Приклади

- I didn't call my parents yesterday. Вчора я не телефонував батькам.
- She didn't leave for Kyiv yesterday. Вчора вона не поїхала до Києва.
- He didn't travel to Madrid by plane. Він не полетів до Мадрида.



Пимальна форма **Past Simple** утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **did** + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки **to.** Допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом. Є дві питальні форми: загальна та спеціальна.

| Загальна питальна форма | | | Коротка відповідь | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|---|---|
| Did | I you we they he she it | live | there? | Yes, I did. Yes, you did. Yes, we did. Yes, they did. Yes, he did. Yes, she did. Yes, it did. | / No, I didn't. / No, you didn't. / No, we didn't. / No, they didn't / No, he didn't. / No, she didn't. / No, sit didn't. |

| Спеціальна питальна форма | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|-------------|--|--|--|
| | | Ι | | | | |
| | | you | | | | |
| | | we | | | | |
| Where | did | they | travel last | | | |
| | | he | year? | | | |
| | | she | | | | |
| | | it | | | | |

Приклади

- **Did** you **take** a wrong turn? Ти повернув не туди?
- **Did** they **explore** some of the narrow streets? Вони роздивились деякі з вузьких вулиць?
- What **did** you **have** for lunch? Що ти їв на обід?

Завдання 7. Поставте речення в заперечній і питальній формах.

- 1. The mountains protected the castle from the north winds.
- 2. Peter and I drove for about 45 minutes to a small village.
- 3. The route passed through a thick forest.
- 4. We joined the main road from Odessa to Kyiv.
- 5. We went home by train.

Завдання 8. Поставте дієслова в дужках в минулому часі (Past Simple). Зверніть увагу на правильні і неправильні дієслова. Незнайомі слова перекладіть та вивчіть.

| | A week | kena in Maaria | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | After a very busy mo | onth Brian | _ (1) (take) a ch | heap flight from |
| | Manchester to Madrid and | (2) (find) l | nis way to the hote | l. After breakfast |
| | a short walk to the Metro | station and a twent | y-minute rail jour | ney (3) |
| | (bring) him to the city co | entre. Plaza Mayor, | the large square | in the centre of |
| | Madrid, (4) (be) | crowded. He | (5) (pass) th | rough the lively |
| | Puerta del Sol where he | (6) (see) son | ne 'living statues', | Plaza de la Villa |
| with some historic | buildings and Plaza de Isat | oella II. Then he | (7) | |
| (reach) the Madrid | l cathedral, an impressive bui | lding. | 200 | À. |
| Brian | (8) (start) next day with a | short walk to visit | the 2000 | TID . |
| year old Egyptian | temple. He also (9 | (visit) Parque del | Retiro, a 🌉 | A DEP |
| beautiful park arou | ınd the lake. Then he | (10) (spend) son | ne time in 🏻 🌉 | |
| the famous Prado n | nuseum. A further stroll thro | ugh the old city | (11) | |
| (conclude) his wee | ekend. | | | |

Завдання 9. Опишіть один день відпочинку в чужому місті.

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 8

Завдання 1. Розгадайте кросворд.



In the town 9

Down

- 1. You book a room there when you travel.
- 2. It's a very large shop.
- 3. Buses start and end routes there.
- 4. You can change some money there.
- 6. It has a large collection of books for people to read.
- 8. You can eat there.

Across

- 2. Children study there.
- 5. You go swimming there.
- 7. You walk in it for pleasure.
- 9. You go there when you are ill.

Завдання 2. Ваше місцезнаходження показано на карті зірочкою. Поясніть іноземному туристу, як дістатись до головних пам'яток Львова. Як зразок використайте завдання 5 основного розділу.



- 1 Rynok Square (Площа Ринок)
- 2 Dominican Cathedral (Домініканський собор)
- 3 Assumption Church (Успенська церква)
- 4 The Gunpowder Tower (Порохова вежа)
- 5 Bernardine Church and Monastery (Бернардинська церква і монастир)
- 6 Monument to King Danylo (Пам'ятник королю Данилу)
- 7 Statue of Adam Mickiewicz (Пам'ятник Адаму Міцкевичу)
- 8 Latin Cathedral (Латинський кафедральний собор)
- 9 Statue of Taras Shevchenko (Пам'ятник Тарасу Шевченку)
- 10 Armenian Cathedral (Вірменський кафедральний собор)
- 11 Lviv Opera House (Львівський оперний театр)

get -

Завдання 3. Запишіть дієслова в минулому часі.

| , , | , , | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| take – | be – | pass – | |
| go – | find – | have – | |
| travel – | do – | make – | |
| visit – | live – | work – | |
| see – | come – | nın — | |



Завдання 4. Підкресліть правильний варіант.

- 1. Tourists **spent / spended** several hours on the border.
- 2. It take / took an hour and cost / costed 16 € to get from Beauvais airport to Paris.
- 3. We **brought** / **bringed** only light clothes with us.
- 4. The weather was / were nice last weekend.
- 5. They **travelled / travel** on foot last month.
- 6. Our route **passed / past** through a beautiful village.
- 7. We seen / saw many interesting places in Austria.
- 8. The little café served / servered very tasty coffee.
- 9. Visitors begin / began their tour in Lviv from Rynok Square.
- 10. We **stayed / staied** in a hotel on the beach.



Завдання 5. Поставте дієслова в дужках у минулому часі (Past Simple).

My Visit to Central Park

| See de la company | (choose) to | spend my free | time in Cen | tral <mark>park. I</mark> n | the |
|--|----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | (3) (enter) | | | |
| | my way up t | (4) (visit) the zoo the Bandshell a | at the end of t | he Literary V | Valk. |
| The second secon | | ew and | | | |
| Shakespeare Garden just in front of the | | | | | |
| Belvedere Castle. The view | (9) (be) fanta | stic! I (| (10) (spend) : | some time or | n the |
| Great Lawn. I (11) (end) m | ny day near C | Conservatory Pon | d. There I | (12) | (see) |
| remote-controlled sailboats. I | (13) (have) a | a wonderful time | in the park a | and | (14) |
| (take) many photos. | | | | | |

Завдання 6. Поставте слова в правильному порядку, щоб утворити речення.

- 1. It / five / takes / me / to get ready / minutes
- 2. Did / take / you / a / turn / wrong?
- 3. Jordan / from / took / New York / to Denver / a business trip.
- 4. He / by bus / gets / to the military base.
- 5. last summer / They / didn't / in international sports competitions / participate.
- 6. When / yesterday / did / depart / they?
- 7. The platoon / quickly / moved / the thick forest / through.

Завдання 7. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Як ви провели вихідні?
 - Ми відвідали замок і зробили гарні фото.
- 2. Вибачте! Як я можу дістатися до аптеки?
 - Дійдіть до кінця вулиці і поверніть праворуч. Аптека поруч із банком.
- 3. Взвод рухався у напрямку моста через річку.
- 4. Капітан Вайчук їздить в академію автобусом.
- 5. Маршрут проходив через високі гори.
- 6. Ви їздили до Варшави минулого року поїздом?
 - Ні. Ми діставались літаком.
- 7. Вони не проїжджали те село.



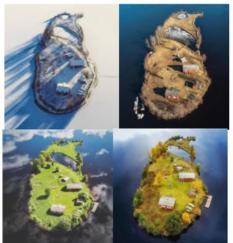
Тема 9. WEATHER (ПОГОДА)

Завдання 1. Ознайомтесь зі словами до тексту та вивчіть їх.

season spring summer autumn (fall) winter last month sun shine brightly warm hot sunny dry rainy sky cloudy cool windy stormy foggy wet cold frosty snow

пора року весна літо осінь зима тривати місяць сонце світити яскраво тепло (-ий) спекотно (-ий) сонячно (-ий) сухо (-ий) дощовий небо хмарно (-ий) прохолодно (-ий) вітряно (-ий) штормовий туманний вологий, мокро холодно (-ий) морозний сніг льодяний, крижаний

Завдання 2. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на вивчені слова. Weather



icy

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn (fall) and winter. Each of them lasts three months. The spring months are March, April and May. It is warm in spring.

The summer comes in June and ends in August. The sun shines brightly. It is very hot, sunny and dry, but it can be rainy in summer, especially in July. The days are long and the nights are short

The autumn months are September, October and November. The sky is cloudy, it is cool and windy, sometimes stormy. It can be sometimes foggy. It often rains, so it is wet.

The winter months are December, January and February. It is usually cold and frosty. It often snows, and the roads are icy.

Everybody has his or her favourite season.

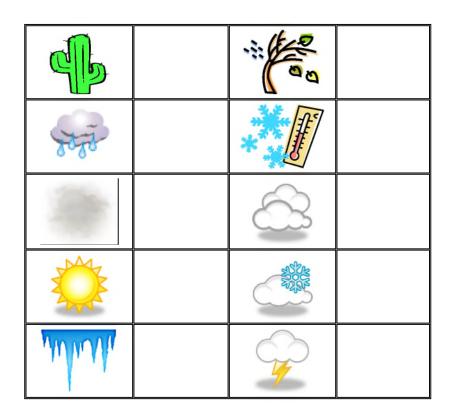
Завдання 3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

- 1. What are the seasons in a year?
- 2. What season is hot?
- 3. What are the autumn months?
- 4. What is your favourite season? Why?
- 5. What is the weather like in each season?



Завдання 4. Підберіть слова до малюнків.

sunny windy snowy cold stormy foggy dry cloudy wet icy



What is the weather like today? Яка сьогодні погода?

What is the weather like in Lviv? Яка погода у Львові?

It's (sunny).It's nice.It's very windy.It's a little cold.Сонячно.Гарно.Дуже вітряно.Трохи холодно.

Is it (hot)? Спекотно? Yes, it is / No, it isn't.

Завдання 5. Напишіть відповіді, яка погода у вашій країні ...?

- today
- in February
- in April
- in August
- in October



Завдання 6. Розкажіть про свою улюблену пору року.

Майбутній простий час (Future Simple)

Future Simple вживається для вираження дії, яка відбудеться або відбуватиметься в майбутньому.



Стверджувальна форма дієслова в Future Simple утворюється з допоміжного дієслова will + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки to.



Заперечна форма Future Simple утворюється з допоміжного дієслова will + заперечна частка **not** + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки **to**. Замість will **not** можна вживати скорочену форму **won't**.



Питальна форма Future Simple утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **will** + інфінітив основного дієслова без частки **to.** Допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

| Стверджувальна і заперечна форма | | | Питальна форма | | | Коротка відповідь |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--|
| I you we they he she it | 'll (will) won't | help you | (When) will | I you we they he she it | help me? | Yes, I, you, he, etc. will No, I, you, he, etc. won't |

Приклади

• It **will be** hot tomorrow.

• It will rain next week.

• He won't visit us in a week.

Will it **snow** tomorrow?

When will it be sunny?

Where will we go this afternoon?

Часові вирази, які вживаються в майбутньому простому часі

tomorrow the day after tomorrow next week/month/year tonight soon in a week/month/year, etc.

Завдання 7. Поставте речення в заперечній і питальній формах.

- 1. It will rain tomorrow.
- 2. Soon it will be hot and dry.
- 3. The weather will be fine next week.
- 4. Next summer it will be rainy.
- 5. I will visit you in a week.





Завдання 8. Де ви будете або що будете робити? Напишіть речення про себе.

- 1. tomorrow at 11 o'clock
- 2. two hours from now
- 3. at midnight
- 4. at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon
- 5. two years from now

I'll be in the gym.

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 9

Завдання 1. а) Знайдіть та обведіть назви усіх пір року та місяців.

| Α | В | P | X | G | N | I | R | Р | S | T | I | 0 | R |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | F | R | D | 0 | F | Τ | E | V | E | R | G | K | E |
| Ε | J | E | I | A | 0 | С | W | \Box | N | Ε | M | T | В |
| R | Z | В | G | G | U | C | 0 | Q | U | В | Η | L | Μ |
| J | G | \mathbf{M} | Y | Q | L | G | \mathbf{T}_{i} | K | J | M | K | P | E |
| W | L | E | Η | R | G | X | U | 0 | R | Ε | F | L | T |
| Ι | R | V | Q | С | A | \mathbb{C} | Η | S | В | С | L | Х | P |
| N | E | 0 | Y | N | R | U | Η | I | T | Ε | Z | Z | E |
| T | M | N | \mathbb{R} | F | Y | A | R | J | L | D | R | V | S |
| Ε | M | F | A | L | F | R | Μ | В | G | T | L | D | Z |
| R | U | L | U | R | N | $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ | U | G | E | Μ | Η | S | 0 |
| A | S | J | N | U | L | L | L | Α | F | F | 0 | 0 | I |
| Υ | I | K | A | J | R | P | A | T | Ζ | K | T | P | U |
| A | I | S | J | I | 0 | M | A | Y | A | P | R | I | L |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |





б) Розставте місяці у відповідні колонки.

| Spring | Winter | Autumn (Fall) | Summer |
|--------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Завдання 2. Підберіть слова до картинок.





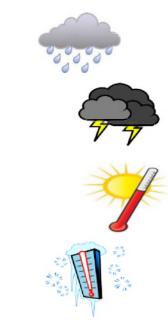




Sunny
Foggy
Rainy
Cold
Hot
Frosty
Cloudy
Stormy
Warm
Snowy
Windy









Завдання 3. Розставте букви у правильному порядку.

| 1. nnusy | | |
|----------|--|--|
| | | |



5. cuoyld



2. fstyro _____



6. sotyrm



3. dynwi _____



7. hto

8. gfgoy



Завдання 4. Яка зараз погода у цих містах?

- 1. Los Angeles
- 2. Tokyo

4. rayin

- 3. Rio de Janeiro
- 4. Sydney
- 5. Johannesburg



- 6. Madrid
- 7. Paris
- 8. Beijing
- 9. Budapest
- 10. Bangkok

Завдання 5. Підберіть продовження ситуацій, поставивши їх у майбутньому часі.

It's very windy. I will stay at home.

- 1. It's cold.
- 2. I'm hungry.
- 3. I'm tired.
- 4. There's no jam at home.
- 5. It's rainy.
- 6. I'm thirsty.
- 7. It's a sunny morning.
- 8. It's hot.
- 9. This T-shirt is dirty.
- 10. The car doesn't work.



- b. have some water
- c. open the window
- d. go to the supermarket
- e. have breakfast in the garden
- f. put on my raincoat
- g. have a sandwich
- h. put it in the washing machine
- i. close the window
- j. call a mechanic

Завдання 6. Перевірте прогноз погоди на завтра в цих містах. Напишіть речення у майбутньому часі.

Berlin
 Seoul
 Warsaw
 Ottawa
 Cairo
 Chicago

Завдання 7. Перекладіть речення.

- 1. Завтра буде сонячна погода.
- 2. Ця книжка дуже цікава. Я дам тобі її почитати.
- 3. За три дні в Лондоні падатиме дощ.
- 4. Він не піде в кіно завтра.
- 5. Куди ми підемо сьогодні ввечері?





READ MORE! (ЧИТАЙ БІЛЬШЕ!)

About myself



1. What do the British say about themselves? According to a survey conducted by a television company some years ago, Britain is a nation of tea-loving soap opera fans who value privacy, love their pets, grumble about the weather and are very proud of their sense of humour.

73 percent of people drink traditional tea, compared to 6 percent who prefer Earl Grey tea; 53 percent of people treat their pets like a

member of the family; 39 percent think the weather is the most annoying aspect of living in Britain. You can recognize the British abroad by their tanned skin, football shirts, wearing socks with sandals and a pint of beer in their hand.



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2. What does Cristiano Ronaldo think about himself?



Real Madrid star Cristiano Ronaldo called himself "the best player in history" after receiving his fifth Ballon d'Dor in Paris. He says he was "made to be the best" and even compared himself to God.

Manchester United supporters loved him, but fans in Madrid were not so kind because of his arrogance and vanity.

The 30-year-old footballer says that these characteristics have made him the player he is today.

"There are people who hate me and who say I'm arrogant, vain and whatever. That's all part of my success. I am made to be the best," Ronaldo told Spanish newspaper *Mundo*.

"We cannot live being obsessed with what other people think about us. It's impossible to live like that. Not even God managed to please the entire world. I have a clear conscience. I sleep well. I feel good helping others. I can deal with the pressure because of the difficult life I have had."

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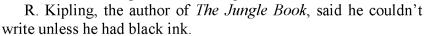


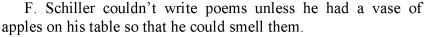
3. Many people have strange ideas of what helps them create, and that is certainly connected with their inner self.

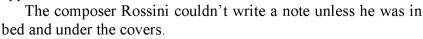
Beethoven, one of the greatest composers of all time, believed that having cold water poured over his head helped him to dream up beautiful music.



Ch. Dickens said that his bed always had to face the North Pole because its magnetic forces helped him create.













4. Read how to introduce yourself on a dating site.

I am looking for my life partner with whom I will live in happiness, love, understanding, respect. I am very sensitive person, and I hope that your intention is not to play games with me! And I am very romantic person! I like to walk in the moonlight and dream of happiness! I like morning walks on the beach of the sea when you breathe in fresh air and listen to the cry of seagulls in the distance, and you forget about your worries...

I would like to know more about you! And I am looking forward to your letter!

Sincerely, Steve





Hello, Steve!

I read your letter attentively. I decided to write to you because I hope there is something between us. As every lady I want to find my true love and I search for something special and important in my life. I am young, energetic, elegant and tactful. I am fond of dances and sport. Would you dance with me? I'm curious, smart, witty and tender. One may say that I'm perfect while looking at me or my picture. But it's more important for me to know that a person is interested more in my inner being, in my soul, individual

I will wait impatiently for your answer!





My family



1. We know Eleanor Roosevelt as one of the most widely admired and famous women in the world. But Eleanor Roosevelt had a very unhappy childhood, She was born on October 11, 1884 in New York City to Elliott Bulloch Roosevelt and Anna Rebecca Hall. She was the eldest child and only daughter of the couple who had two sons after her: her brothers Elliott Jr. and Hall.

Eleanor's mother Anna was a woman of great beauty. Unlike her mother Anna, Eleanor was plain, that made her feel ashamed in her childhood. With her father, it was very different. He didn't care what she looked like, and she loved him passionately and missed him terribly when he left the family. After the death of her parents and one of the brothers, Eleanor was an orphan at the age of ten with responsibility of a little brother. They went to live with grandmother, who was a very strict woman, and Eleanor spent a lonely life there. Her loneliness continued until she was sent abroad for her education.

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2. The teenage years can be a very difficult time for parents as well as children. This is the time when children get influenced by their fellows who play a very important role in the life of a teenager. Parents' pressure can cause teenage drinking, drunk driving, smoking, and drug abuse. To some teenagers, drinking may be escape from the problems that they face at school or home. Or a young teen wants to try something new. Sometimes, teenagers want to drink out of curiosity.

Parents must monitor their child's activities and make them understand the importance of good company. They must talk to them about the negative effects of drinking and keep alcohol out of their reach.



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3. A traditional family includes the married parents (father and mother) and their biological or adopted children who live in the same house. In such a family structure, the father earns money, protects it. A mother's role consists of household work, raising the kids, and taking care of the family.

Nowadays, rates of divorce are increasing and leading to single-parent families.

Children raised in a family with

both parents have higher stability in their current and future relationships. They know what is acceptable and unacceptable. It is approved if children are close with other members of the family such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. In a nuclear family,



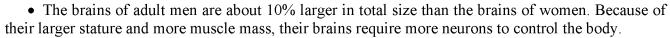
children usually get better training in life skills. Children understand their responsibilities, such as taking care of their younger brothers and sisters. Children learn how to build a good family in the future.

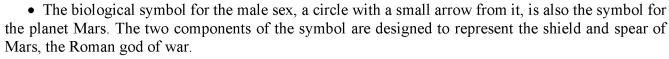
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4. Interesting Facts about Men

Worldwide, men live for 64.52 years, but women live for 68.76 years.

- Worldwide, there are approximately 107 baby boys born for every 100 baby girls. Scientists believe the higher birth rate of boys is linked to their higher death rates in the childhood.
- Men are nearly three times more likely than women to abuse alcohol and twice as likely to abuse drugs like marijuana and cocaine.
- Of the more than 151 million men in the U.S., approximately 64.3 million are fathers.







5. To be a great dad. What does that mean? Who knows? Several years ago one story about a Chinese

father touched many people all over the world. His name was Yu Xukang. He was a single father. He and his disabled son Xiao Qiang aged 12 lived 4,5 miles from school. Boy's arms and legs were unhealthy and his back was hunched. There was not a school bus and public transport so dad carried his son to school away every day. And the route was not an easy task up and down hills. The devoted Chinese father walked the huge distance with his son on his back in a special basket. Then Yu Xukang went back to work to earn money. After work he returned to the school to pick up his son and brought him home again. The dad refused to give up on his son. He wanted to give him the best opportunity. He was very proud that his son was top of his class. Father's dream was that his son would go to college.



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6. Today Father's Day is celebrated on a variety of dates worldwide but many countries observe this day on the third Sunday in June. How did it begin? In December 1907, 362 men and boys died in the Monongah mining explosion. Next year on July 5, a West Virginia church held the first service in honor of fathers. In 1909 Mrs. Sonora Smart Dodd from Spokane, Washington, listened to a Mother's Day sermon and decided to honor fathers as well. Her father, William Smart, a Civil War veteran, had



raised his six children alone on his farm after Dodd's mother's death in childbirth. The idea received strong support. Next year Dodd wanted to celebrate Father's Day on June 5th, her father's birthday. But Spokane's mayor needed more time to arrange the festivities and the first Father's Day in Spokane, Washington, was observed on June 19, 1910 (the third Sunday in June), and became an annual event there. Slowly, the holiday spread. Finally it became an official national holiday in the USA in 1972.

My home

1. What is the room of my dreams? Oh, I really like the room where I spend my nights, but sometimes in my dreams it is more comfortable. Let me describe it. There are only two wooden walls because the other two are glass ones. So the room is very light. I can enjoy looking at the sea, the mountains and a nice landscape. There isn't much furniture in the room, only a cozy bed, a wardrobe, a coffee-table with a lamp on it, and an armchair. What about TV? Well, there is a big plasma TV on one of the walls, and on the other wall there are several nice pictures. I hope that one day my dream will come true!





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2. Every April 12, Big Mountain Ski and Summer Resort in Montana, USA, holds the Furniture Races. The races mark the end of the ski season. The Rules are simple: sofas, armchairs, beds and bathtubs are attached to skis and then raced down the mountain. Competitors are judged on speed, ability to stop close to the finish line, and on style. And the winner gets a prize – a new piece of furniture!

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3. Flushing toilet was first invented in 1589 by Sir John Harington who was a rather unsuccessful poet. He built it for his godmother Queen Elizabeth I of England. That's why the bathroom is sometimes called the "john".

It didn't become popular because there weren't any drains to take away the dirty water. A hundred years ago, when many houses had running water and were connected to drains, toilets were reinvented and they looked like this.

Toilet paper was invented in 1857, but for a long time it was a luxury.







4. An upside-down house was built in one of German zoos. It stands on the roof and has an upside-down kitchen, bathroom, living room and bedroom.

This house was created by three carpenters. "It wasn't easy," said one of them. "In fact, it was the craziest job we have ever done. The trickiest thing was the upside-down bathroom!"

Hamburg investor Dirk Oster invested in the "crazy" house. Now it is open to the public.



5. In central Turkey there is a place called Cappadocia which is unlike any other place on earth.

Millions of years ago the area around Cappadocia had many active underground volcanoes. Volcanic eruptions covered the ground with a thick layer of lava. With time, rain, wind and blowing sand created a unique moonlike landscape.

Nobody knows for sure who carved out the first houses out of the rock, but scientists think that some of them date back as far as 4000 BC! Early Christians built whole underground cities in Cappadocia. There are at least 40 hidden cities there. The deepest one has 8

levels (or probably even more).

Underground houses weren't very comfortable. They were small and dark inside. A typical house had several rooms, a kitchen, a toilet, a chimney for ventilation and even a "telephone" (a special chute for talking to people on a different level). The entrances to these houses were very well hidden.



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6. An amazing new sofa was invented by a group of scientists in Northern Ireland. As soon as you sit down on it, it will know that it is you. Then it will be able to turn on the lights or the TV without you having to move a finger. The sofa is connected to a computer and weighs you when you sit on it, then it checks its memory and decides who you are. The inventors hope that their idea will also help babies and sick people.

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7. The size of Windsor Castle (5 hectares/13 acres) is breath taking. Elizabeth spends much of her time at Windsor Castle which is the largest and oldest Castle in the world, so it is unsurprising that her residence is full of home comforts. Let's have a look at Her Majesty's private sitting room. The photo was taken from the Queen's audience with New Zealand Prime Minister John Key. We can see them deep in conversation on adjacent sofas. They were joined by two of the Queen's beloved dogs.

Much of the décor is in red and cream tones. There is a carpet on the floor and plush cushions on each sofa. We can see flowers on a traditional desk, military figurines and a photo of her late Queen Mother in a simple, black-and-gold frame.

Perhaps most surprising is the presence of an old TV remote next to her glasses on a small coffee table. It is known that Her Majesty is a fan of programmes including *Downton Abbey* and *Coronation Street*.

Windsor Castle is often used by the Queen to host state visits and important meetings. You might even plan your visit when she is in residence! Look at the flag flying from the Castle's Round Tower; if it's the Royal Standard, the Queen will be there too.



Food

1. When we are busy at work, we don't have time for meals. So snacks are very important for us. A snack which doesn't have too many calories is a healthy snack.

Fruits like apples, bananas, grapes, strawberries are the healthiest. They have vitamins which give energy. Boiled eggs provide the body with the essential proteins and vitamins. Vegetable are also healthy. Whole grain bread with tomatoes, cucumbers, chicken and ham is a



good choice. Low-fat yoghurt is an ideal snack. Another great option is nuts which are high in protein. It's not a good idea to refuse to eat soup. A bowl of soup comforts a person when it's cold.

Snacks help us stay fit, energetic and healthy. They are easy to prepare and give us energy for life. They are great but not every day!

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2. The first Thanksgiving feast. In 1621 the pilgrim colonists and the Wampanoag Indians



celebrated the very first Thanksgiving feast after their first harvest in Plymouth. The harvest festival was religious in nature and took place outdoors, where hundreds of people gathered to take part in it. Food was plentiful and the menu consisted of deer meat, roasted turkeys, ducks, geese, fish, lobsters, pumpkins, beans, dried fruitsand corn. The pilgrims used many spices in the meat sauces. In the 17th century the best way to cook meals was to roast them. People thanked for their survival and celebrated for three days.

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3. While the United States has plenty of culinary diversity, the sandwich may be the most popular dish nation-wide. According to one 2014 study, on average, 49 percent of Americans over 20 eat one sandwich every day. But the sandwich wasn't always so beloved. During the Revolutionary War, many Americans avoided sandwiches with other foods of British origin. Though sandwiches were popular in England throughout the eighteenth century, the first sandwich recipe didn't appear in an American cookbook until 1815.



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4. English people say jokinly: "Seven cups of tea will make you up in the morning, nine cups will put you to sleep at night. If you are hot, tea will cool you off; and if you are cold, it will warm you up. If you are depressed, it will cheer you up; if you are excited, it will calm you down."

Tea came to Britain from China in the late 1500s, but it was only for the rich. It became cheaper three centuries later, when it was planted in India and later in Ceylon (Shri Lanka). People from all classes started drinking it. But some people thought that too much tea was bad for your health. So they started to put milk in it to make it healthier!

5. We see herbs and spices every day in our cupboards, but they're more interesting than you think.

Have you heard about spice clocks? By the 15th or 16th century mechanical clocks became common but it was still a difficult problem to tell the time at night in the 17th century. In France Monsieur de Villayer solved the problem. He designed a spice clock. He put a clock face flat on a small table and inserted a small container in place of numbers. There was a different spice for each hour of night – for example, a warm and intense aroma of ground black pepper one hour, the scent of paprika the next. When he needed to know what time it was, he reached out, felt for the hour hand, and dipped the hand into the spice it was pointing to. He



recognized the spice by its feel and smell and immediately knew the correct time.

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6. We all love using herbs and spices in cooking because they turn ordinary dishes into something delicious. Herbs are leaves of a plant that we use in cooking (parsley, bay leaves) and spices are usually the crushed seeds, roots or berries of a plant. They come from different countries. But India is the highest producer in the world of spices because this country makes 70% of the world's spices not just for their own cuisine, but for export around the globe. Saffron is made from the saffron crocus. It is the rarest spice

in the world because it requires very specific conditions to grow, and gives a very small amount (one flower produces just 0.0011 ounces). Iran produces between 80-90% of the world's saffron. By the way, ants love the taste of many spices. So store them properly, especially in summer, not to let insects ruin everything. However, they hate bay leaves – so put a bay leaf inside each jar.

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7. How many calories do we need a day? It's an important question for people all over the world

who worry about their weight. Calories refer to the energy that we get from food. Our bodies consume this energy to carry out their functions or save it. An average woman needs 2000 calories a day, and for a man it's 2400 calories a day.

The military men are unique in many aspects in comparison to the civilian people. Service members in the field consume a higher amount of energy than soldiers in garrison because they perform duties such as simulated training combat activities and working long periods of time.



When they're out in the field, they don't have traditional food, but servicemen consume a meal ready-to-eat -an MRE - that contains a main course, fruit or vegetable dish, crackers or bread with peanut butter or cheese, a dessert, a sports drink or coffee. Each MRE is 1,250 calories that contains everything that is necessary as well as vitamins and minerals. So a soldier needs to eat three MREs a day.

My typical day

7 FAMOUS PEOPLE

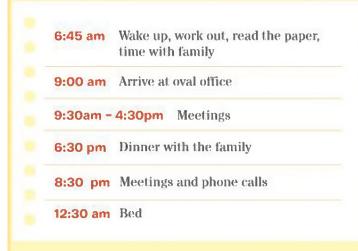


PLANS ARE MADE

10:00 pm Leave work

11:00-11:30 pm Get ready for bed

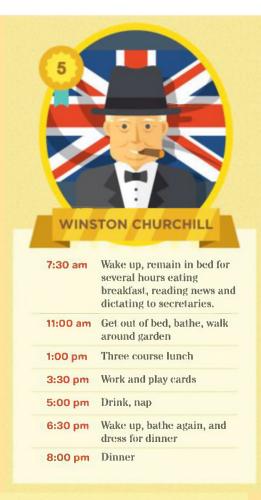








| 8:00 am | Wake up and eat breakfast |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| 9:00 am | Begin reading/writing |
| 1:00 pm | Lunch |
| 2:00 pm | Walk and talk with a friend |
| 4:15 pm | Tea time |
| 5:00 pm | Work |
| 7:00 pm | Evening meal |
| 8:00 pm | Read and talk with friends |
| 11:00 pm | Go to bed |





| 5:30 am | Wake up and work |
|----------|--|
| 8:00 am | Eat breakfast |
| 10:00 am | Errands |
| 10:30 am | Swim |
| 11:45 am | Read the mail |
| 12:00 pm | Lunch |
| 2:00 am | Prepare schoolwork or teach |
| 5:30 pm | Leisure time/drinking time/dinner time |
| 10:00 pm | Bed |

| 7:00 am | Wake up |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 8:00 am | Breakfast |
| 9:00 am | Writing in silence |
| 2:00 pm | Walk through London |
| 5:00 pm | Gap time |
| 6:00 pm | Dinner time |
| 7:00 am | Friends and family time |
| 12:00 am | Sleen |



Free time



1. Underwater museum. The waters around Cancun, Mexico, are popular with divers. They come here from all over the world to explore the beautiful coral reefs. But they do a lot of damage to delicate corals. So it was decided to build the world's largest underwater museum. It was started in 2009. The

director of the Cancun National Marine Park said: "The museum will draw many tourists

allowing us to give a rest to natural reefs. Before the area became a park, the tourists even climbed up the corals and broke them!" The museum has a total of 500 sculptures with three different galleries submerged between three and six metres deep in the ocean. It was officially opened in 2010.



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2. A 56-year-old American has become the first woman to swim across the Atlantic Ocean! Jennifer Figge first dreamed of swimming across the Atlantic Ocean as a little girl. In 2009 her dream came true! It took her 24 hours to swim from Africa to Trinidad. Each day she spent up to eight hours in the water before returning to her boat. She swam inside a cage to protect her from sharks.



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3. That's not a tiger in the picture, but a dog dyed to look like a tiger. It's an example of a growing hobby in China and other countries: dying and trimming dogs' hair so that they look like

different animals. For many dogs it is a terrible experience. They cannot understand what is going on. They can even have trouble recognizing themselves. Such stress can cause aggression, isolation,



loss of appetite and stomach problems. Some countries passed a law to protect dogs and other animals from being dyed.

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- **4.** Music? It's my passion. I listen to music every day. Listening to music is much more than just a hobby. Only by listening to music we heal mind, body and soul. I can name almost every song that comes on the radio. I listen to different genres, but most of all I like R&B music. Here are some reasons to practice listening to music as a hobby.
- 1. Music reduces pain. It has the ability to release endorphins that act as natural painkillers.
- 2. Music reduces stress. People who listen to soothing music 2 times a day for 2 weeks, get over stress.
- 3. Music promotes a deep sleep. The soft music during sleep is effective for sleeping well.
- 4. Music helps to socialize. Music is a great way to get together with people who share the same passion and helps you meet new people.



- 5. Do you like shopping? These are some facts about international shopping malls:
- Escalators in shopping malls are placed in a special way to make shoppers pass as much stores as possible.
- An average shopper in the US spends about \$75 during each of his/her one hour visit.
- •The busiest day for last minute shoppers is the Saturday before Christmas.
- *Mall of America* is one of the largest malls in the US. It is large enough to fit seven Yankee stadiums within its walls.
- The largest shopping mall on the planet is *The Dubai Mall*, it includes 1200 shops at its 12.1 million square feet of space.
- Shopping mall designers believe that carpets or other soft surfaces make customers feel at home, and the click of heels sound on polished floor, attracts more women, thus, inspiring them to shop and spend more money.
- Some malls pay more attention to entertainment than shopping by adding attractions, skating rinks, museums and organizing concerts or fashion events to attract more people.

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6. A Dutch man spent two decades collecting Ecstasy pills of all colours and shapes as a hobby. He gathered a 2,400-pill-strong collection. Unfortunately, in 2009 the entire collection was stolen. The 46-year-old man, who was not identified, decided to report the theft despite the illegal nature of the collection because he was worried about the possible consequences if anybody were to swallow one of the 40 poisoned pills among his collection.

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7. The first playing cards used in Europe were a set of 22 cards, called the Tarot. The Tarot were the picture cards. They were used both for gambling games and for fortune

telling. About 1300, AD, the Tarot were combined with a set of 56 cards (they arrived in Europe from the East) to create a pack of 78 cards. Later the French reduced the number to 52, and the Tarot split off to be used only for fortune telling.







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8. Hobbies are great activities to fill your free time. People can choose different hobbies. If you ask different people why fishing is their favorite

hobby, they will answer that it gives them relief from stress, and they feel free. Fishing is a recreation. Even in the worst day, when you catch no fish at all, is better than the time spent at home doing chores. Many people say that the

pleasure of fishing lies in the activity itself, not in how many fish are caught. When you go fishing, you learn to be patient. And when you catch a fish, it is really a fantastic feeling!



Sport helps health



1. Cricket is probably the most English of all sports. It's a bit like baseball but there are differences. The exact origin is unknown, but it is believed that the game dates back to the 16th century. Traditionally it was played by men, though there are now several women's teams. In England, cricket symbolizes a way of life – slow and peaceful. The game of cricket has given a useful phrase to the English language. If a man says that something is "not cricket", he means it's unfair, unsporting and un-English.

"It's not cricket" to run off with your best friend's girl. "It's not cricket" to kick a man when he is already down. Today the expression is used mostly by older generation or jokingly.

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2. The legend says that bungee jumping first appeared on the Pentecost Island of Vanuatu in the South Pacific. They were traditional ritual jumps for every man to proof his manhood. They jumped from a tall tower built from branches tied together.

The history of modern bungee jumping started in April, 1979, when members

of Oxford Dangerous Sport Club performed a few jumps (by the way illegal) from the 80-meter high Clifton Bridge in Bristol, England. This attraction made a big fuss in public and main participants were put in prison for a few days, but bungee jumping started to

conquer the world. American soldiers heard about this and decided to try bungee jumping. Namely, American army was using ribbon cord for parachutes. These attractions started to appear very frequently all around the world. Now bungee jumping is very popular among young people.



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3. FELL RUNNING: the sport for those who like mountains.

It is also known as hill or mountain running. It happens almost every weekend, especially in summer in Wales. Fell running is a little bit like cross-country running, but it is more serious. It is not an easy sport, but it is becoming more and more popular. It started hundreds of years ago in the

hills of England, Wales and Scotland. It became a real sport about 60 years ago. There are

different types of fell running competitions. Some races last 24 or 48 hours, others are shorter. For example, there could be a race up and down just one mountain. In other races runners have to see how many mountains they can run up and down in one day. In 1932 Bob Graham ran up and down 42 mountains in one day. The man's record now is 77 mountains. The record for women is 62 mountains.



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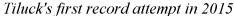


4. Olympic Games always show high speeds, but some animals can do much better than the famous sportsmen.

A cheetah can reach a top speed of 96-102 kilometres an hour. Its spine is very flexible and bends up and down, giving its legs a longer stride. But such fast sprints are tiring and cheetahs quickly become very hot. After about 400 metres they need a good rest.

Both pumas and African leopards can jump 5.5 metres up into a tree.

5. You know about roller-skating, but have you heard of limbo skating?





This new crazy sport started in India. It is a sport in which a person drives on roller skates under cars or other obstacles. One of the brightest stars was six-year-old Aniket Chindak. In 2007 he broke an unofficial world record by skating under 57 cars in 45 seconds.

Another limbo skating sensation is the eight-year-old Tiluck Keisam from India who won many medals in local skating competitions. He started practising roller limbo in

2013 and set his first record in 2015 with a distance of 116 m. Later he broke his own record with a distance 145 metres under poles just 30 cm high. To achieve the record, he had to keep his hands and lower arms off the floor at all times.

808080

6. Wimbledon is the most prestigious tennis tournament in the world. Every tennis player's dream is to play there. At Wimbledon the games are played on grass. The first tennis competition was held at



Wimbledon in 1877! Wimbledon traditions include a strict dress code and the players must wear all white. The tournament lasts over two weeks. Wimbledon is a sports event but it also is typically social occasion, and it's traditional to eat strawberries and cream there. In 2017, fans consumed 34,000 kg of strawberries and 10,000 litres of cream.



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7. Street hockey is fast and fun, and you need no ice! It's popular in the US because you can play it all year and in lots of places: car parks, basketball courts, empty streets...

You wear tennis shoes, not ice skates. And you can use a ball or a puck. But the tactics and rules are similar.

Professional ice hockey-teams sponsor street hockey for young people. So the teens get great equipment and uniforms. And the ice-hockey teams get future fans. Everybody wins!

BOR COREN

8. Snowboarding is the fastest-growing winter sport. Now it is included in the Olympic Games. Snowboarding is not only sport, it is a way of life with its own equipment, style, clothing and even language. The "father" of snowboarding is Jake Burton. He became interested in the idea when he was a teenager, and it took him 15 years to create the perfect snowboard. Now he owns the largest snowboard business in the world. A snowboard looks like a skateboard without wheels. The most difficult thing is, of course, to keep a balance



Directions



1. Hoverla climbing. Many tourists come to Ukraine every year to discover incredible landscapes. Ukraine offers numerous places to visit for travelers. It is a country of natural wonders. Most of its territory is lowlands with thick forests, crystal lakes and green fields. The western part of the country is famous for the Carpathian mountains. It is the best destination for those who are fond of extreme activities and hiking. Nowadays thousands of tourists climb up mount Hoverla (2,061 meters). The route to Hoverla's top lies through the most stunning

landscapes in the Ukrainian Carpathians. For safety reasons, climbing the mountain is permitted only from May until October. Don't forget to wear comfortable shoes, take enough water and food. At the top of mount Hoverlatourists can enjoy the surrounding landscapes from a small flat space. Even if at the bottom it is sunny and pleasant, there it might be windy and cold. The name "Hoverla" origins from Hungarian and means "snow mountain", because the top is covered with snow for almost a year. That is why all tourists need warm clothes. Without any doubts, Hoverla hiking will become one of the most vivid memories in the life.

BOR COREN

2. The Pink Lake is located in the village of Hrygorivka, Kherson Region, in one of the lagoons of Sivash bay and attracts around 10,000 tourists annually. Locals call this lake the Ukrainian Dead Sea. The percentage of sea salt in the water reaches 35%. Due to the large amount of salt in the lake, you can lay on the water reading a book or a newspaper. The lake is unique because of its pink colour and an unforgettable landscape of this place makes you feel like on another planet. Besides, the



waters of the pink lake, rich with minerals and salt, have positive effect on health. Scientists believe that the lake is the remains of the ancient Lemuriyske Sea. Local residents say the lagoon first appeared at a spot where a fighter jet crashed in the 1960s and created a hole 40 metres wide, which was later filled by the waters of the nearby Lake Syvash.

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3. Tunnel of love. If you are a romantic, you must visit one of the most picturesque sights of Ukraine – the Tunnel of Love in Klevan, a small rural town in Rivne region. This place attracts tourists and lovers from all over the world with its charm and magical beauty. An old railway is still operating and the train passes a few times a day to a local factory. It breaks off overgrown tree branches on its way and form a magical corridor from the leafy trees that grow along the way. There is an optical illusion that the tunnel is endless, butit runs for 3 kilometers. It is beautiful all year round, especially from the late spring till the middle of the autumn. A new tourist legend says that if a couple in love walks together through the green tunnel, their wishes will come true.



4. Easter Island (also called Rapa Nui) is an isolated location in the southeastern Pacific Ocean. It stands 1,200 miles east of Pitcairn Island and 2,200 miles west of Chile. The easiest way to get there is by plane. Easter Island is a popular tourist destination. Visitors start exploring the island in the small town of Hanga Roa.

First, nearly 1,000 monumental

moai statues attract tourists to the island. The early Rapa Nui people carved and erected them across the island during the 10th to 16th centuries. However, the island is also home to some sports activities. Some visitors go in for water sports – scuba diving, surfing, kayaking – in the Pacific Ocean. Others ride a horse or go hiking to the caves. Many people relax at Anakena beach enjoying the warm and calm waters, white coral sand and palm trees.



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5. Brussels is one of Europe's most cosmopolitan cities. Every weekend there is an event, from the nonstop concerts and street theatre to the month-long traditional Christmas market. Tourists always feel welcome in this city, host of many international organizations.



There are a lot of things to do and to see there. For example, Comic Strip Center is a one of the largest comic shops in Europe. The Belgian Comic Strip Center has over 6.000 original comic strips. Or the royal museum of army and military history that houses around one hundred thousand items (weapons, uniforms, scale-models, documents). Train World is the new tourist attraction in Brussels. The site is located near the Grand Place a few minutes by train from Brussels Central station.

Brussels waits for you!

BORGES SO

6. By sea or air, travelling to Catalina is easy and fun. Visitors can get to Catalina Island by ferry from four mainland ports in Southern California. The ride is only about an hour by boat or 15 minutes by helicopter.

Avalon, Catalina Island's main town, is only one square mile in size and everything is within easy walking distance. In fact walking is the preferred mode of transportation there. Visitors walk along Avalon's palm lined streets and shop for unique island gifts and souvenirs or walk from one side of the island to the other. You can enjoy the view of picturesque harbor.

Water activities on the island include fishing, scuba diving, parasailing, paddle boarding and more. Camping at one of the island's numerous camparaunds is a must do for



one of the island's numerous campgrounds is a must-do for nature lovers. Catalina Island offers a variety of adventures for everyone. The list of things to do is plentiful!

Weather



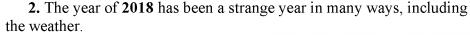


1. Is global warming dangerous?

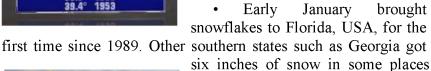
Most scientists agree that global warming is dangerous. We can already see many changes.

- Average temperatures around the world are rising.
- Arctic ice is quickly disappearing. Polar bears and other animals are already suffering from the loss of sea ice.
 - Glaciers and mountain snows are quickly melting
- The number of strong hurricanes over the ocean has increased in the last 40 years
 - The number of heat waves, droughts and wild fires is increasing.
- At least 279 kinds of plants and animal are responding to global warning, moving closer to the poles.

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There was snow where it had no right to be, heat in mid-winter, and Arctic sea ice was nowhere to be found. Just some facts:





- There was snow 15 full inches in the Sahara desert!
- It was the coldest April in the last 21 years in the USA. Low temperatures were particularly extreme in nine states. And it was the hottest May after that. The shift from the coldest April to the hottest May was so strange and shocking. Global warming continually beats our previous records.

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3. Brave birds. Some people think that penguins live in the Arctic, but they only live south of the equator. The four kinds found in Antarctica have adapted to life in extremely cold temperatures. Their feathers are waterproof and windproof. They have large reserves of energy and during winter their level of activity is low. On very cold days they pack in the huddle. It helps conserve the energy and protects from cold. The Emperor penguins, the largest of all penguins, can live in Antarctica all the year round.







4. All of us always look forward to the return of summer. We dream of long, hot days and we can finally expose our skin to the sunlight. But there are some places where the heat is unbearable. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, the world's hottest place is Death Valley in California, where temperatures reached 134°F/ 56.7°C on July 10, 1913. It is also the lowest and the driest place in North



America, at 86.0 m below sea level. This high temperature still remains the hottest temperature ever recorded.

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5. Lightning never strikes twice? There is a saying in the English language that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. However, the Empire State Building in New York was once struck 15 times in 15 minutes! Usually the lightnings strike the tallest buildings, and it is one of such buildings in that area. So the skyscraper is no stranger to the strikes. On average, it is struck by lightning during thunderstorms 23 times a year,.

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6. The basic umbrella was invented more than 4000 years ago. These ancient umbrellas or parasols were first designed to provide shade from the sun. The word "umbrella" comes from the Latin "umbra," meaning shade or shadow. In Britain it appeared in the 18th century and it was used more as a protection against the rain. Jonas Hanaway



is thought to be the first man to appear in the streets of London with an umbrella. The Londoners were so grateful to Jonas Hanaway that when he died they erected a monument to him in Westminster Abbev.

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7. Rainbows are one of the most beautiful sights the skies have to offer. Natural rainbows are made up of 6 colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet. They come in a wide variety of shapes, styles, sizes and

even colors. The intensity of each color differ due to atmospheric conditions They can be classic,

and the time of day. circular, secondary, red, waterfall, fogbows, etc. Like snowflakes, every rainbow is unique and, unfortunately, all too temporary. Perhaps the true pot of gold is to be found not at the end of the rainbow, but by having the privilege to view one from the beginning.

КЕҮЅ (КЛЮЧІ ДО ВПРАВ)

Tema 1. ABOUT MYSELF

Завдання 3

 1. full
 6. is

 2. rank
 7. is

 3. is
 8. are

 4. wife
 9. are

 5. favourite
 10. Is

Завдання 4

- 1. His full name is Viktor Omelchenko.
- 2. Yes, he is.
- 3. No, he isn't. He is from Ternopil.
- 4. His birthday is on the 5th of July.
- 5. No, he isn't. He is a lieutenant.
- 6. No, he isn't. He is married.
- 7. Yes, she is.
- 8. No, he isn't. He is military.
- 9. His favourite sport is football.
- 10. His phone number is 090 3162775.

Завдання 6

- 1. We are not (aren't) from England.
 - Are you from England?
- 2. He is not (isn't) American.

Is he American?

- 3. My name is not (isn't) David.
 - Is your name David?
- 4. They are not (aren't) officers.
 - Are they officers?
- 5. I am not friendly.
 - Are you friendly?

Завдання 7

- 1. Is he from Ternopil? No, he isn't. He is from Lviv.
- 2. I am 30 (years old).
- 3. I am not a captain. I am a lieutenant.
- 4. Are you married? Yes, I am.
- 5. Is she a doctor? No, she isn't. She is a teacher.
- 6. Max and Pete are my friends.

Завдання 8

- 1. Soldiers were hungry after training.
- 2. Were you in the gym yesterday?
- 3. The weather was fine on Sunday.
- 4. She was not (wasn't) happy with him.
- 5. Where was he yesterday evening?
- 6. We were not (weren't) ready for the exam.

Завдання 9

1. She 2. He 3. I 4. They 5. You 6. they; they 7. it; it

Завдання 10

- 1. Help **me** translate the text. **It** is difficult.
- 2. Give **him** this map.
- 3. Show **them** the barracks.
- 4. Go to see this film. It is very interesting.
- 5. Show us this rifle.
- 6. I can see him every morning.
- 7. Tell **me** about **them**.

Завдання 11

| 1. f | 7. i |
|-------------|-------|
| 2. k | 8. d |
| 3. h | 9. c |
| 4. g | 10. e |
| 5. a | 11. b |
| 6. j | |

Завдання 12

- 1. My mother is 45 (years old).
- 2. My son is in the seventh form.
- 3. I am 28 (years old).
- 4. My birthday is on the twenty-fifth of October.
- 5. I am from the thirty-second brigade.
- 6. My phone number is 060 3839245.

Завдання 13

- 2009 two thousand and nine
- 53 fifty-three
- 35 thirty- five
- 13 the thirteenth
- 91 ninety-one and fifteen
- 100 one hundred
- 657 six hundred and fifty-seven
- 41 forty-one
- 1987 nineteen eighty- seven
- 315 three hundred and fifteen
- 2012 twenty twelve
- 111 one hundred and eleven
- 2018 twenty eighteen

Завдання 14

- 1. are 2. were 3. was 4. were 5. Are; am 6. were 7. is 8. weren't
- 9. wasn't 10. aren't; are

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 1

Завдання 1

1. am; am 2. is 3. isn't; is 4. are 5. are 6. aren't; are

Завлання 2

1. Soldiers are not (aren't) in the barracks.

Are soldiers in the barracks? – Yes, they are (No, they aren't).

2. My wife is not (isn't) a teacher.

Is my (your) wife a teacher? – Yes, she is (No, she isn't).

3. The weather is not (isn't) nice today.

Is the weather nice today? – Yes, it is (No, it isn't).

4. I am not hungry.

Am I hungry? (Are you hungry?) – Yes, I am (No, I am not).

5. They are not (aren't) good football players.

Are they good football players? – Yes, they are (No, they aren't).

Завлання 3

1. We were not (weren't) in the barracks yesterday.

Were we (you) in the barracks yesterday?

2. I was not (wasn't) in the USA in 2010.

Was I in the USA in 2010? (Were you in the USA in 2010?

3. Our commander was not (wasn't) on the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon.

Was our commander on the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon?

4. The English test was not (wasn't) very difficult.

Was the English test very difficult?

5. On Monday cadets were not (weren't) at the obstacle course.

Were cadets at the obstacle course on Monday?

Завдання 4

1. It 2. They 3. He 4. She 5. He 6. We

Завдання 5

- 1. me: them
- 2. him; her
- 3. them; us
- 4. us; him
- 5. her; them
- 6. them; me
- 7. her; you

Завдання 6

- 1. one hundred and forty-one
- 2. ninety
- 3. one hundred and twenty-four
- 4. two hundred and eighty-four
- 5. one hundred
- 6. one hundred and five
- 7. seventy
- 8. fifty-six
- 9. ninety-four
- 10. eighty-nine

Завдання 7

1. one hundred and eighty-five 9. twenty eleven
2. seventy-six 10. nineteen forty-five
3. forty-four 11. two thousand
4. one hundred and thirteen 12. nineteen eighty-eight
5. ninety-one 13. twenty eighteen

5. ninety-one
6. two hundred and eight
7. three hundred and fifteen
8. one hundred and forty-seven
13. twenty eighteen
14. nineteen oh one
15. eighteen twelve
16. two thousand and four

o. one numered and forty-seven

Завдання 8

1. c 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. g 6. a 7. d

Завдання 9

- 1. My friend is twenty-two (years old).
- 2. I was in Kyiv in 2016.
- 3. His birthday is on the 2nd of June, 1989.
- 4. Taras is my friend. He is a cadet.
- 5. I am from Ternopil, they are from Lviv.
- 6. Is he a lieutenant? Yes, he is.
- 7. They are not students. They are cadets in the Academy.
- 8. Our favourite sport is football.
- 9. Were you in the Academy an hour ago? No, I wasn't.

Тема 2. МҮ FAMILY

Завдання 3.

son – daughteraunt – unclebrother – sisterhusband – wifegrandmother – grandfathergrandson – granddaughter

Завдання 4.

countries, weeks, tomatoes, families, brushes, babies, children, watches, servicemen, days, sisters, texts, pages, bags, rifles, uncles, aunts, feet, heads, buses, armies.

Завдання 5.

1. c) 2. a) 3. b) 4. c) 5. b) 6. c) 7. a)

Завдання 6.

- 1. His wife's name is Alice.
- 2. My brother's job is very interesting.
- 3. Jane's favourite colour is yellow.
- 4. The bank is at the end of the street.
- 5. (Betty and Alice are sisters.) This is Betty and Alice's father.
- 6. Write your name at the top of the page.
- 7. What is your best friend's name?
- 8. What is Jill's address?

Завдання 7.

children grandfather husband and wife father and daughters family grandmother son mother sisters

Завдання 8.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

Завдання 9.

- 1. They have got three dogs but they haven't got cats.
- 2. Sarah has got a car. She is a good driver.
- 3. Tommy has got friends but he hasn't got pets.
- 4. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have got two children, a boy and a girl.
- 5. What's wrong? I have got something in my eye.
- 6. Alice has got a toothache.
- 7. I'm not at work today. I have got a bad cold.
- 8. It's a nice town. It has got a very nice shopping center.

Завдання 10.

- 1. She has got (She's got) many English books at home.
- 2. How many brothers have you got?
- 3. I have (have got) a cup of tea and a ham sandwich for breakfast.
- 4. He has (has got) a lot of friends.
- 5. Cadets have (have got) three meals a day in the mess hall.
- 6. I have (have got) dark hair.
- 7. I haven't got any money.
- 8. She has got (has) a headache.

Завдання 11.

- 1. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have got two children, a son and a daughter.
- 2. Have you got a computer?
- 3. Has Mike got a new interesting film?
- 4. We have got a big library.
- 5. What have you usually got for dinner?
- 6. The sisters have got fair hair.
- 7. I have a bath every day.
- 8. They haven't got their own house.

Завдання 12.

Завдання 13.

$$1) - 2) a 3) - 4) a 5) - 6) - 7) a 8) a 9) the $10) - 11) a 12) - 13) a$ 14) the $15) -$$$

Завдання 14. Знайдіть вісім слів, пов'язаних із сім'єю.

| Е | Н | U | S | В | A | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | О | M | С | U | K | A | U |
| A | N | O | U | W | 0 | U | N |
| M | С | T | В | I | S | N | C |
| Ι | U | Н | Е | F | I | T | L |
| L | M | E | T | E | N | Y | E |
| Y | L | R | Ι | L | S | o | N |
| C | Н | I | L | D | R | E | N |

- 1. aunt
- 2. uncle
- 3. wife
- 4. husband
- 5. children
- 6. family
- 7. son
- 8. mother

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 2

Завдання 1.

son – daughter aunt – uncle brother – sister children – parents husband – wife grandmother – grandfather grandson – granddaughter

Завдання 2.

- 1. This is **Peter's** family.
- 2. The **children's** room is large.
- 3. John's sister is twelve years old.
- 4. Susan and Steve's academy is old.
- 5. **Men's** shoes are on the second floor.
- 6. My brother's car was not expensive.
- 7. Charles's smartphone is new.
- 8. These are the **boy's** parents.
- 9. These are the **boys'** parents.
- 10. My cousin's dad is my uncle.(cousin)

Завдання 3.

soldier soldiers glasses round rounds rifle rifles watch woman women bus buses clothes phone phones

Завдання 4.

- 1. Has he got glasses in his pocket?
- 2. Have you got sisters or brothers?
- 3. They haven't got a new big house. Their house is small.
- 4. Andrew isn't at work. He has got a bad cold.
- 5. Soldiers have got some grenades in their pouches.
- 6. She has got such a pretty smile!
- 7. Ann hasn't got pets. She doesn't like them.

Завдання 5.

1. an/an 2. a 3. a 4. an 5. a 6. a

Завдання 6.

Завдання 7.

$$(1)$$
 - (2) a (3) - (4) a (5) - (6) a (7) the (8) the

Тема 3. МУ НОМЕ

Завдання 3

- 1. a living room
- 2. a bedroom
- 3. a kitchen
- 4. a bathroom and a toilet
- 5. a study

Завдання 4

- 1. on
- 2. modern conveniences
- 3. cosy
- 4. are
- 5. furniture
- 6. is
- 7. armchairs

Завдання 5

- 1. under
- 2. on
- 3. in
- 4. next to
- 5. in front of
- 6. near
- 7. in

Завдання 7

- 1. I live in a 9-storeyed building.
- 2. I live in a flat.
- 3. I live on the seventh floor.
- 4. Our flat is not big.
- 5. There are all conveniences: cold and hot running water, electricity, central heating.
- 6. My favourite room is a living room.
- 7. Yes, there is.
- 8. There is a wardrobe, a sofa, two armchairs, a bookcase.
- 9. No, there isn't.
- 10. Yes, it is.

Завдання 9

| 1. There are | 6. Is there ? |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2. Is there ? | 7. There are |
| 3. Is there ? | 8. Are there ? |
| 4. There are | 9 are there ? |
| 5. There is | 10 is there? |

Завдання 10

- 1. Today there are many people at the stadium.
- 2. Is there a bank near here?
- 3. There aren't any modern conveniences in this flat.
- 4. There is an aqua park in our city.
- 5. There are many flats in this building.
- 6. Are there any theatres in your city?
- 7. There is a modern computer in my study.
- 8. There aren't any soldiers in the barracks. They are on the parade square.

Завдання 11

on
 on
 under
 on
 on
 in
 near
 between

Завдання 12

1. on 2. in front of 3. in 4. There aren't 5. on 6. between 7. At

Завдання 13

- 1. There is a check-point in front of the headquarters.
- 2. You can see a mess hall next to the club.
- 3. Whose bag is under the table?
- 4. There is a parade square behind the main building.
- 5. You can find a library between a park and a medical center.

Завдання 14

- 1. He always waits for me at the bus stop.
- 2. There is a new school **near** our house.
- 3. There is a stadium **behind** a club.
- 4. I often buy clothes in this shop.
- 5. There are two armchairs **next to (near)** the sofa.
- 6. There is a coffee table **between** an armchair and a sofa.

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 3

Завдання 1

1. in front of2. behind3. near/at4. between

5. under

Завдання 2

1. in 2. at 3. in 4. on 5. at 6. on 7. at 8. on

Завлання 3

between the buildings, near/at the window, under the bed, on the table, in front of the sofa, behind me, in the room, between us, under the tree, on the floor, next to/near the TV-set, in the bedroom, behind the armchair, at the stop, at home, in front of the barracks, at the lesson, under the table, near/next to the lamp, in the book.

Завдання 4

- 1. There are
- 2. Is there
- 3. Are there
- 4. There is
- 5. There isn't
- 6. There aren't
- 7. There is

Завдання 5

1. clock 2. plant 3. carpet 4. electricity 5. room

Завдання 6

| По горизонталі | По вертикалі |
|----------------|--------------|
| 6. desk | 1. carpet |
| 7. electricity | 2. study |
| 9. bedroom | 3. kitchen |
| 10. hall | 4. wardrobe |
| | 5. mirror |
| | 8. sofa |

Завдання 7

- 1. There are no modern conveniences in this flat.
- 2. Why are there so many officers there?
- 3. Where is my key? It's **on** the armchair.
- 4. Is there a computer in this classroom?
- 5. My parents live in the 9-storeyed building.
- 6. Look! Who is this man next to our commander?

Завдання 9

- 1. Our room in the hostel is cosy.
- 2. It is on the second floor.
- 3. There are four beds, a wardrobe, a table and some shelves in the room.
- 4. There are many officers and cadets in front of the headquarters.
- 5. There is a small square behind the barracks.
- 6. There are a lot of cadets at the stadium at the moment.

Завдання 10.

1. Telephone 2. Refrigerator 3. Television 4. Bathroom 5. Clock 6. Bookcase

Тема 4. FOOD

Завдання 3.

1. snack 2. soup 3. cake 4. home 5. fast food

Завдання 4.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

Завдання 5.

this pepper; those cucumbers; these onions; those peppers; these cucumbers; those onions; that cabbage; these carrots; those tomatoes; this cabbage; those carrots; this tomato

Завдання 7.

| Meat | Vegetables | Fruit | Drinks | Grocery |
|---------|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Pork | Cabbage | Pear | Juice | Sugar |
| Beef | Cucumber | Melon | Milk | Salt |
| Chicken | Potato | Apple | Coffee | Flour |
| Duck | Pepper | Plum | Tea | Rice |
| Turkey | Garlic | Grapes | Water | Oil |
| Lamb | | | | |

Завдання 8.

1. some, some, some.2. some, any.3. any, any.4. some.5. any.6. some.7. any.8. any.

9. some. 10. any.

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 4

Завдання 1.

| m | i | l | k | у | b | r | e | a | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| u | f | n | r | a | z | i | 0 | m | a |
| S | S | q | W | c | 0 | c | S | w | 0 |
| c | a | b | b | a | g | e | b | a | V |
| i | 1 | f | o | k | a | s | 1 | t | f |
| e | t | e | a | e | r | n | m | e | i |
| r | a | r | 1 | W | 1 | a | d | r | s |
| a | р | р | l | e | i | f | S | a | h |
| р | S | 0 | n | g | С | j | n | 1 | m |
| р | 0 | f | a | g | s | d | u | c | k |

Завдання 2.

1. tomato 2. bread 3. oil 4. hot 5. snack 6. cold 7. pear

Завдання 4

1.white 6. green
2. brown 7. black
3. violet 8. blue
4. red 9. yellow
5. orange 10. pink

Завдання 5.

1. some 2. some 3. some 4. any 5. any 6. some 7. some, some 8. some 9. any, some 10. some, some

Tema 5. MY TYPICAL DAY

Завдання 3.

2. do my morning exercises 3. have a shower 4. put on uniform 5. have breakfast 6. leave home 7. go to work 8. start work 9. have lunch

10. finish work 11. come home 12. have dinner 13. watch TV

14. go to bed

Завдання 5.

1. Army recruits do not (don't) do physical training. / Do Army recruits do physical training?

- 2. Private Brown does not (doesn't) have lunch at 1 o'clock. / Does private Brown have lunch at 1 o'clock?
 - 3. Soldiers do not (don't) put on a uniform. / Do soldiers put on a uniform?
- 4. Captain Jones and Major Smith do not (don't) teach weapons training. / Do Captain Jones and Major Smith teach weapons training?
 - 5. Platoon № 5 does not (doesn't) have drill on Fridays. / Does platoon № 5 have drill on Fridays?
 - 6. He does not (doesn't) go on duty. / Does he go on duty?
 - 7. I do not (don't) have a shower in the morning. / Do I have a shower in the morning?

Завдання 6.

1. I have a shower in the morning. 2. The soldiers have weapons training on Monday.

3. Colonel Philips teaches drill on Tuesday and Thursday.

4. He has breakfast at 7. 5. My brother goes to bed at 10.

7. My friend browses the internet in the evening. 6 Heave home at 8

Завлання 7.

2. at 8 o'clock 5. at the weekend 8. in the evening 11. in October 6. on Christmas Day 9. on Monday morning 12. in winter 3. on Thursday

4. in 1977 7. at Christmas 10. at night

Завдання 8.

1. at 2. in 3. on 4. on 5. at 6. on 7. in

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 5

Завдання 1.

- 1. have lunch 2. go to bed 3. finish work 4. have breakfast 5. leave home 6. get up
- 7. have dinner 8. start work 9. come home

Завдання 2.

a) 6 c) 5 b) 4 d) 8 e) 1 f) 3 h) 7 i) 2 g) 9

Завдання 4.

1. Do you watch TV in the morning? 2. Do they surf the Internet every day? 3. Does she finish work at 5 o'clock? 4. Does Nick stay at home in the evening? 5. Do you have a shower every morning? 6. Does your friend have tea for breakfast?

Завдання 5.

1. Yes, I do. 2. No, they don't. 3. Yes, she does. 4. No, he doesn't. 5. No, I don't. 6. Yes, he does.

Завдання 7.

1. July 2. winter 3. Tuesday 4. autumn 5. the evening 6. August 27th 7. Christmas 8. 2019

9. 3 p.m. 10. Sunday morning

Завдання 8.

AT: lunchtime, the weekend, night, 10 o'clock, Christmas, the moment

ON: Christmas Day, Tuesday morning, my birthday, July 15th, Sunday

IN: February, two days, 10 minutes, summer, 2020, the morning

Завдання 9.

- 1. I have breakfast at 7 o'clock.
- 3. At Christmas I go to my parents
- 5. My birthday is in June.
- 7. On Saturdays my sister plays tennis.
- 9. On Wednesday my father makes dinner.
- 2. In summer Tom plays football.
- 4. In the evening Jane watches TV.
- 6. At weekends I get up late.
- 8. On Friday evening I finish work at five o'clock.
- 10. Every year we go to the courses on February 2nd.

Tema 6. FREE TIME

Завдання 4.

| 100% | always |
|------|-----------|
| | often |
| | usually |
| | sometimes |
| 0% | never |

Завдання 5.

- 1. I usually watch TV in the evening
- 3. My wife often takes photos on a picnic.
- 5. I never dance at the disco.

- 2. She always goes shopping at the weekend.
- 4. My friend sometimes plays the guitar.

Завдання 6.

2. always 3. often 4. sometimes 5. usually 6. often 7. sometimes

Завдання 7.

- 2. His brother likes going fishing.
- 4. We like playing the piano.

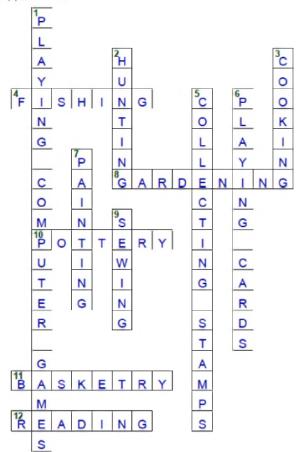
- 3. Jane doesn't like listening to jazz.
- 5. Private Gray doesn't like going camping.

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 6

Завдання 1.

- 1. go fishing 2. meet friends 3. climb a mountain 4. cooking 5. take photos 6. play the guitar
- 7. have a picnic 8. do a crossword 9. visit a museum

Завдання 2.



Завдання 3.

1. never 2. always 3. often 4. usually 5. sometimes

Завлання 6.

- 1. Do you like playing football? 2. I don't like milk. 3. They don't like doing homework very much.
- 4. She doesn't like driving. 5. She loves going on a picnic.

Tema 7. SPORT HELPS HEALTH

Завдання 3

| I. | cycling | 1. d |
|-----|-----------|------|
| Π. | karate | 2. f |
| Ш. | wrestling | 3. e |
| IV. | tennis | 4. a |
| V. | athletics | 5. c |
| VI. | marathon | 6. b |

Завдання 4. Можливі відповіді

- 1. Swimming, wrestling, karate, football, tennis.
- 2. If you are not healthy, you cannot live as you want.
- 3. The most popular kinds of sport in Ukraine are football, boxing, swimming.
- 4. In England and America people like baseball, cricket, horse-riding, football, fishing.
- 5. No, I don't/ Yes, I do.
- 6. Physical training is important because servicemen must be fit and strong to defend their country.
- 7. Soldiers usually run, do push-ups, pull-ups, sit-ups.
- 8. I do physical exercises every day.
- 9. My favourite kind of sport is football.
- 10. We take a physical test twice a year.

Завлання 5

| play volleyball | go bowling |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. do karate | 6. play ice-hockey |
| 3. go skiing | 7. go fishing |
| 4. play chess | 8. do aerobics |

Завдання 6

1. play 2. go 3. does 4. go 5. play

Завдання 7

- 1. wrong **go** bowling
- 2. right
- 3. wrong **go** fishing
- 4. right
- 5. wrong **do** gymnastics

Завдання 8

1. She cannot (can't) answer this question right now.

Can she answer this question now?

2. We could not (couldn't) buy tickets in advance.

Could we buy tickets in advance?

3. He cannot (can't) get to work on foot.

Can he get to work on foot?

4. You cannot (can't) wait for me in a hall.

Can you wait for me in a hall?

5. He could not (couldn't) skate when he was 10.

Could he skate when he was 10?

Завдання 9

- 1. Can you dance?
- 2. I can do it for you.
- 3. This soldier can run very fast.
- 4. I couldn't call you yesterday.
- 5. Could you close the door and open the window, please?
- 6. He can't come tomorrow.
- 7. Can you run 100 metres in 15 seconds?
- 8. How many push-ups can you do?
- 9. Could you help me with the translation?
- 10. Our commander can speak German and English.

Завдання 10

1. aerobics 2. boxing 3. yoga 4. swimming 5. athletics 6. running

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 7

Завдання 1

1. goes 2. go 3. do 4. play 5. do; play 6. do; do 7. does

Завдання 2

1. can't 2. can 3. can't 4. couldn't 5. could 6. couldn't 7. could 8. can

Завдання 3

A R H E A L T H 1. fit

F K A R A T E G 2. train

I O B W Z R I Y 3. health

T A O A Z I N M 4. karate

B D X D E G G G 5. push-ups

OKTRAINT 6. gym

L C H E S S M B 7. box

P U S H U P S L 8. chess

Завдання 4

- 1. Physical training is an important part of military life.
- 2. How many pull-ups can you do?
- 3. Cadets take a physical test every year.
- 4. Could you swim when you were ten?
- 5. Ukrainian boxers are famous all over the world.

Завдання 5

1. do 2. health 3. fit 4. morning exercises 5. go 6. play 7. opportunities 8. can

Завдання 6

Обов'язковий предмет, *twice a week*, здоров'я, *box*, спортзал, *favourite*, здоровий/у хорошій формі, *free time*, надавати перевагу, *military life*, чемпіонат, *cadet*, важка атлетика, *do crossword*, фітнес центр, *push-ups*, ранкова зарядка, *popular*, біг, *play chess*, грати в хокей, *do yoga*, джогінг, *swimming*, фізична підготовка, *important*, відомий спортсмен, *train*, марафон, *cycling*.

Завдання 7

- 1. basketball
- 2. swimming
- 3. light athletics
- 4. baseball
- 5. weight lifting
- 6. pull-ups
- 7. cycling
- 8. tennis
- 9. running
- 10. skateboarding
- 11. skating
- 12. chess

Tema 8. DIRECTIONS

Завдання 5.

1. by 2. on 3. over 4. past 5. from ... to 6. through 7. across 8. from

Завдання 7.

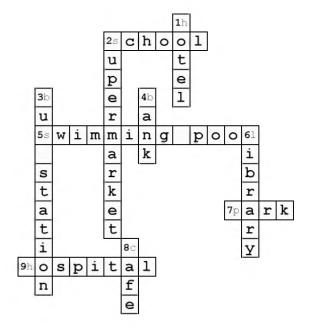
- 1. The mountains didn't protect the castle from the north winds. Did the mountains protect the castle from the north winds? What did the mountains protect the castle from?
- 2. Peter and I didn't drive for about 45 minutes to a small village. Did Peter and I drive for about 45 minutes to a small village? How long did Peter and I drive to a small village?
- 3. The route didn't pass through thick forest. Did the route pass through thick forest? What did the route pass through?
- 4. We didn't join the main road from Odessa to Kyiv. Did we join the main road from Odessa to Kyiv? What did we join from Odessa to Kyiv?
- 5. The return journey didn't follow a different route. Did the return journey follow a different route? What did the return journey follow?

Завдання 8.

- 1) took 2) found 3) brought 4) was 5) passed 6) saw 7) reached 8) started 9) visited 10) spent
- 11) concluded

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 8

Завдання 1.



Завдання 3.

| take – took | be – was/were | pass – passed | turn – turned |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| go – went | find – found | have – had | walk – walked |
| travel – travelled | do – did | make – made | begin – began |
| visit – visited | live – lived | work – worked | write – wrote |
| see - saw | come – came | run – ran | get – got |

Завдання 4.

| 1. spent | 2. took – cost | 3. brought | 4. was | 5. travelled | 6. passed |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 7. saw | 8. served | 9. began | 10. stayed | | |

Завдання 5.

| 1) was | 2) chose | 3) entered | 4) visited | 5) made | 6) walked | 7) followed |
|---------|----------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 8) took | 9) was | 10) spent | 11) ended | 12) saw | 13) had | 14) took |

Завдання 6.

- 1. It takes me five minutes to get ready.
- 2. Did you take a wrong turn?
- 3. Jordan took a business trip from New York to Denver.
- 4. He gets to the military base by bus.
- 5. They didn't participate in international sports competitions last summer.
- 6. When did they depart yesterday?
- 7. The platoon moved quickly through the thick forest.

Завдання 7.

- 1. How did you spend your weekend?
 - We visited the castle and made nice photos.
- 2. Excuse me! How can I get to the pharmacy?
 - Go to the end of the street and turn right. The pharmacy is near the bank.
- 3. The platoon moved towards the bridge across the river.
- 4. Captain Vaichuk goes to the academy by bus.
- 5. The route passed through the high mountains.
- 6. Did you travel to Warsaw last year by train?
 - No. We got there by plane.
- 7. They didn't drive through that village.

Tema 9. WEATHER

Завдання 4.

| | dry | 0 0 | windy |
|------------|-------|-----|--------|
| The second | wet | | cold |
| - | foggy | 8 | cloudy |
| | sunny | | snowy |
| A POPULAR | icy | | stormy |

Завдання 7.

- 1. It will not (won't) rain tomorrow. / Will it rain tomorrow?
- 2. Soon it will not (won't) be hot and dry. / Will it be hot and dry soon?
- 3. The weather will not (won't) be fine next week. / Will the weather be fine next week?
- 4. Next summer it will not (won't) be rainy. / Will it be rainy next summer?
- 5. I will not (won't) visit you in a week. / Will I visit you in a week.

ПЕРЕВІР СЕБЕ 9

Завдання 1. Б)

| Spring | Winter | Autumn (Fall) | Summer |
|--------|----------|---------------|--------|
| March | December | September | June |
| April | January | October | July |
| May | February | November | August |

Завдання 2.

1. windy 2. hot 3. cold 4. cloudy 5. sunny 6. snowy 7. foggy 8. frosty 9. warm 10. stormy 11. rainy

Завдання 3.

1. sunny 2. frosty 3. windy 4. rainy 5. cloudy 6. stormy 7. hot 8. foggy

Завдання 5.

1. i 2. g 3. a 4. d 5. f 6. b 7. e 8. c 9. h 10. j

Завдання 7.

- 1. Tomorrow it will be sunny.
- 2. This book is very interesting. I will give it to you to read.
- 3. It will rain in London in three days.
- 4. He will not (won't) go to the cinema tomorrow.
- 5. Where will we go tonight?