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Кафедра романо-германської філології  
та методики викладання іноземних мов

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**Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи**  
з дисципліни  
**Практичний курс основної іноземної мови**

для студентів 1 курсу заочної форми навчання  
факультету лінгвістики та перекладу

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Надані методичні вказівки містять рекомендації та опорний матеріал для самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсу факультету лінгвістики та перекладу з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови».

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Самостійна робота студентів є важливою частиною навчального процесу, є основним засобом засвоєння студентом навчального матеріалу в час, вільний від обов'язкових навчальних занять

Мета самостійної роботи студентів – формування самостійності як важливої професійної якості, удосконалення комунікативної, лінгвістичної та професійної компетенції студентів, шляхом їх залучення до виконання професійно орієнтованих завдань, формування інтерактивних вмінь і навичок усного та писемного мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності.

Основні цілі викладання дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови» – практична, розвиваюча, загальноосвітня та виховна.

Методичні вказівки з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови» містять комплекс вправ, які орієнтовані на розпізнання фонетичних, лексичних та граматичних явищ словотворення та синтаксису англійської мови. Наповнення та структурний план методичних рекомендацій викликає велику зацікавленість, пов'язану з актуальністю запропонованих та розроблених тем та ставить метою комплексний розвиток вмінь та навичок студентів, пов'язаних з практичним використанням мови у повсякденному житті та фаховій діяльності. Методичні рекомендації відповідають сучасним вимогам до навчальної літератури.

До завдань курсу відносимо: організація процесу вивчення англійської мови з урахуванням діалогу культур, інтегрованого підходу, інтерактивних методів, особистісно-зорієнтованого навчання, з використанням інтерактивних методів навчання, формування у студентів вміння сприймати іноземну мову на слух, читати та спілкуватися за змістом прочитаних текстів різної тематики, висловлювати власні думки у монологічному, діалогічному

усному та писемному мовленні, а також розвиток їх мовної здогадки, вміння самоконтролю.

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен:

- знати основні аспекти системи англійської мови (звуки, інтонація, лексика, граматики, синтаксис);
- володіти лексичним матеріалом, до якого належать насамперед ключові та часто вживані лексичні та фразеологічні одиниці відповідно до програмної тематики;
- працювати з граматичним матеріалом, зокрема видо-часовими формами і категоріями стану дієслів, категоріями іменника, прикметника, прислівника, функціями артиклів, типами речень;
- вміти правильно інтонувати речення англійської мови;
- ефективно використовувати одиниці лексичного мінімуму в межах тематики курсу в усному мовленні та на письмі;
- робити самостійні усні монологічні повідомлення на подані теми, спонтанно вести бесіду-діалог проблемного характеру згідно з програмною тематикою, висловлювати особисту точку зору щодо поставленої теми;

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**Module 1**  
**Phonetic exercises**  
**Variant 1**

Exercise 1. Underline or color the vowel words in the following lines:

1. I like you.
2. This is my Book.
3. That is a big tree.
4. John like apple.
5. Rita's dress is red in color.
6. My sister love pizza.
7. Don't make noise.
8. Put on your shoes.
9. Let me do this work.
10. I want an orange.

Exercise 2. Select consonants from the followings words and color properly:

1. Bat
2. Hut
3. Match
4. Tooth
5. True
6. Friends
7. Happy
8. Kind
9. Joy
10. Baby

Exercise 3. Circle the word with a different sound. Use a dictionary to check:

1. dead mean bread head
2. fruit suit juice built
3. half have has ham
4. horse history story cord
5. look good foot blood
6. country young youth couple
7. oven colour son gone
8. talk chalk calm fall

Exercise 4. Find **at least three** words in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels which are pronounced in the same way as /ei/ **in pay**, / i: / **in people** and /æ/ **in cancel**:

U2's lead rock singer and songwriter, Bono, and pop soloist singer and songwriter, Mariah Carey, have more than their musical talent in common. When they became active in social issues, they were both making a statement about the kind of human beings they were. When Bono attended the World Economic Forum in New York City in February 2002, he was trying to get the world's richest nations to cancel the \$90 billion debt of the world's poorest nations. When Mariah Carey became involved in an American charity, she was giving children hope for the future and a way out of poverty. It's not always easy to get the powerful to pay attention to these issues. However, people take more notice when famous artists become involved and work to narrow the gap between the privileged and underprivileged in our world.

### Phonetic exercises

#### Variant 2

Exercise 1. Give the phonetic symbol for the initial consonant sound(s) in each of the following words:

- a. rhetoric; b. one; c. know; d. Thomas; e. sure; f. cereal; g. jaguar; h. unity; i. pheasant;  
j. theme, k. psalm; l. chorus; m. chaste; n. charade; o. shave; p. gnat; q. wrong; r. zero; s. ghost;  
t. science

Exercise 2. Which of the following words include these diphthongs?

/ei/ feed – bed – food – fight – say

/ai/ said – read – high – food – says

/oi/ should – boy – though – blood – so

/əu / through – there – here – so – hot

/ au / now – hair – face – tour – lower

/eə / there – say – get – first – shoulder

/uə / tower – tour – two – tooth – hand

Exercise 3. Find **at least three** words in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels which are pronounced in the same way as /I/ **in mirror**, / əu/ **in most** and / u: / **in to**:

How do you feel when you look in the mirror? Are you completely satisfied with the image you see? If you're like the majority of people, your answer to that question is probably "no". Most of us would like to change something about our appearance to look and feel more attractive. In fact, beauty has always concerned people. There has never been a society that was not concerned with defining or trying to achieve it. Obviously, we can't all conform to society's constantly changing standards of beauty. But this doesn't mean we can't be attractive in our own, very special way. Haven't you ever noticed that a person who feels beautiful actually becomes beautiful to others? A positive self-image can do more for our appearance than all the make-up or muscles in the world.

Exercise 4. Find **at least three** words in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels which are pronounced in the same way as /æ/ **in scan**, /ei/ **in games**, / ə / **in computer** and /i/ **in city**.

Virtual Reality (VR) is a reconstruction of an environment using computer technology. It is so realistic that users imagine that they are actually inside the environment. VR was first developed in the 1960s to help train pilots. Besides its use in games and entertainment, it is used today to train surgeons to perform operations, to prepare astronauts for space travel and to help engineers to design safer cars. It also has a less well-known use – recreating the past. In the 1st century AD, a fresco of a Roman city was painted on a wall in the Domus Aurea, the palace of the Roman Emperor Nero. It was discovered in 1998. A digital image (scan) of the fresco was made, making it easier for historians to study the fresco. The historians then used modern technology to share their discovery. Using the scan of the fresco, the city was "rebuilt" by VR artists. This provided VR users with a unique opportunity to explore the ancient world. Once the city was brought to life, they could study its buildings and streets, move around the city, view it from every angle and zoom in to examine details. Future plans include adding realistic sounds of the time and virtual people who users can question about life in the past.

### Phonetic exercises

#### Variant 3

Exercise 1. Give the phonetic symbol for the medial consonant sound(s) in each of the following words:

a. toughen; b. visage; c. alloy; d. descent; e. azure; f. away; g. errand; h. ocean; i. adjourn; j. aghast



k. listen; l. plumber; m. cupboard; n. soften; o. measure; p. author; q. lather; r. psyche; s. future; t. lawyer

Exercise 2. Give the phonetic symbol for the final consonant sound(s) in each of the following words:

a. froth; b. miss; c. stomach; d. indict; e. ledge; f. itch; g. sign; h. niche; i. hiccough; j. ooze; k. phase

l. lathe; m. tongue; n. comb; o. brogue; p. mall; q. rough; r. beige; s. hopped; t. solemn

Exercise 3. Which groups do these words belong to?

Group 1: /æ/: cat – bag – that – fat Group 3: /L/: about – Japan – grammar – woman

Group 2: /E/: car – grass – arm – father Group 4: /G/: fall – small – all – saw

grandmother: apple: talk:

tomato: dawn: have:

man: happy: walk:

ball: hand: sat:

park: start: hat:

are: again: can:

cathedral: bank: ask:

tall: dark: dance:

half: war: warm:

bad: March:

Exercise 4. Find **at least three words** in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels which are pronounced in the same way as / ə: / **in girls**, /au/ **in round**, / əu / **in approach** and /e/ **in rest**:

A recent survey in Spain has come up with some very interesting results. It shows that the majority of boys (60%) prefer girls to ask them out, rather than the other way round. The survey also highlights several regional differences. In Andalusia, for example, most boys still prefer to make the first move. In Catalonia, however, there is a growing preference for young people to date each other by SMS. These results indicate that in this country, like the rest of the world, traditional methods of

dating are changing. This use of SMS in the dating process, especially among teenagers, is becoming a worldwide trend. The truth is that for people who find it difficult to talk to others, SMS is an ideal way of striking up a conversation. As one girl said, "We would never have started going out last year if my boyfriend hadn't sent me SMS messages. He feels so uncomfortable talking to strangers that he would never have found the courage to approach me at school."

Another modern trend which is catching on in Britain and America is 'speed-dating'. It works like this – people meet in a hall which has got lots of numbered tables in it. A bell rings and they sit at a table with another person and start chatting. After five minutes, the bell rings again, and each person moves on to a different table for another five-minute session. After they have met twenty prospective partners, they write down the names of the people they would be willing to meet again and give them to the organisers. If two people write down each other's names, the organisers will give them each other's telephone number. No information will be handed over unless both people express interest in each other. Dating used to be so simple. If a boy were attracted to a girl, he would ask her out on a date. Shy boys had to overcome their embarrassment and ask girls out. People who were very busy had to make the time to look for a partner. However, things have changed, and it appears that the dating process is being adapted to suit the faster pace of modern life.

### **Phonetic exercises**

#### **Variant 4**

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the word which has got a different phonetic sound:

1. heart nothing love come \_\_\_\_\_
2. bird word bed earth \_\_\_\_\_
3. look pool full foot \_\_\_\_\_
4. dog fox cough caught \_\_\_\_\_
5. now voice out cow \_\_\_\_\_
6. idea volunteers where near \_\_\_\_\_
7. hear beer chair year \_\_\_\_\_
8. enjoy boy point brown \_\_\_\_\_
9. asked looked worried hooked \_\_\_\_\_
10. goes Introduces loses dresses \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2. Find **at least one word** in the text containing each of these phonetic sounds: /ɔɪ/ - /u/ - /iə/ - /ɔ:/ - /eə/ and /uə/:

It is a well-known fact that the colour of a chameleon can change. In many spy stories the character being chased is called “a chameleon” because his or her appearance changes all the time. The spy is successful because no one is able to recognise him or her. Sometimes the term “chameleon” is used in another way. It is used negatively about someone who always changes his or her opinion, depending on whom the person is talking to at a particular time.

In nature, however, a chameleon is neither negative nor secretive. It is a member of the reptile family, and known for its ability to change colour. The colour change takes place because of environmental factors, such as light and temperature, and emotional factors – fear, victory in battle against another animal, or defeat. Contrary to popular belief, it does not occur as a means of hiding from danger.

There are about 87 species of chameleons, over half of which live in Madagascar, a poor island in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Africa. The other species are found on continents throughout the world. Most chameleons range in length from 17 to 25 centimetres, but some have been known to grow as long as 60 centimetres. This reptile has independently movable eyes and a long tongue. This enables it to catch insects, which are its main diet. However, some large chameleons also eat birds. One final point of interest is the fact that the male chameleon has sometimes got up to three horns, resembling those of a dragon. However, despite its frightening appearance, there is no need to fear the chameleon – it will only attack in self-defence.

Exercise 3. Find **at least three words** in the text containing vowels or groups of vowels which are pronounced in the same way as /a:/ **in laughs**, /ɒ/ **in common** and /u:/ **in prove**:

Laughter plays an important part in most people’s lives – in fact, an average person laughs at least seventeen times a day. However, contrary to what most people believe, we don’t only laugh when something funny happens; we also laugh as a sign of relief or of fear. One philosopher, John Morreal, has a theory that the first ever case of human laughter could have been when ancient men expressed their relief by laughing after they had survived a dangerous situation.

Laughter has many uses. Sometimes people use laughter to reduce tension when others get angry, thus avoiding unpleasant or even violent and dangerous reactions. Moreover, in addition to reducing tension, laughter is a means of forming relationships with other people. When they laugh at a common subject, people find it easier to bond with each other. Furthermore, some doctors are convinced that laughter is, as the proverb says, the best medicine. They believe that laughing

releases a certain chemical in our bodies which helps relieve pain and makes us feel more relaxed. It is now becoming quite common for hospitals to invite clowns to perform in order to cheer patients up and hopefully contribute to the healing process. Finally, laughter is also associated with power and success. Research shows that people who are in a position of power, for example tribal chiefs or bosses in companies, tend to laugh more than people who have got less authority than them. There are even indications that in certain cultures, the ability to make people laugh not only widens a person's circle of friends, but can also actively contribute to that person's professional advancement. People have recognised the power of laughter for many years. There is an old saying: "Laugh, and the whole world laughs with you; cry, and you cry alone". Modern research would seem to prove that at least the first part of this statement is indeed true.

### **Grammar exercises** **Variant 1**

Exercise 1. Regular and irregular verbs. Complete the sentences by changing the verb in the brackets into the appropriate forms (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple)

1. The speech competition \_\_\_\_\_ (start) two weeks ago in Senior High School 8.
2. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his friend's bicycle last morning.
3. The new student has \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me, but he did not say 'hi' to me.
4. Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) cartoons in my house a couple of weeks ago.
5. Vienna \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very sad because she did not win the competition yesterday.
6. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the novel that I recommended?
7. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ (play) hide and seek with me this morning.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to buy me some candies and a bottle of mango juice.
9. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) very late last night because he wanted to finish his project.
10. Moana \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the cake for her birthday party from her favorite bakery yesterday.
11. James and Tina have \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain by plane for holiday just now.
12. All students and teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) sport uniform to celebrate sport's day last Monday.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband \_\_\_\_\_ (work) five years ago?
6. British people \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you (have) a big family?
10. Newton \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) the telescope in 1668.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple и Future Simple:

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) two years ago.
2. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) soon.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January.
4. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a baby I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) unhappy when Granny \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).
5. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner every afternoon.
6. Right now Marina is in the kitchen. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) fish for dinner.
7. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) fish for dinner tomorrow.
8. Look at the girl! Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (smile) at us?
9. Russian people \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) Christmas on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January.
10. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to turn off the computer.

## Grammar exercises

### Variant 2

Exercise 1. Regular and irregular verbs. Complete the sentences by changing the verb in the brackets into the appropriate forms (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple)

1. He should have \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that his friends would come to his house.
2. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (misunderstand) our intention to invite him to join speech competition.
3. A little girl \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a strange voice near her house at night.
4. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) on my bed last night.
5. Our English course \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) three months ago.
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an exam yesterday.
7. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the meal in the restaurant.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (break) my mobile phone.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Slovakia last year.
10. Marilyn \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her new dress at the party.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting book last week.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) three books last week.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) during the class, but now he doesn't understand.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ this accident (happen)?
2. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
3. Nina and Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (get married) in two weeks.
4. How many books they \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) tomorrow?
5. Stanley \_\_\_\_\_ (have) two sons and a daughter.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. I \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_(not to go) to school every day. I \_\_\_\_\_(not to go) to school yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_(not to go) to school tomorrow.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_(to watch) TV every day? You \_\_\_\_\_(to watch) TV yesterday?
9. When you \_\_\_\_\_(to leave) home for work every day?
10. My brother \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to work every day.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Future Simple:

1. My friend \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to the library every Wednesday.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_(not to go) to the country yesterday.
3. Why you \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to the shop yesterday?
4. We \_\_\_\_\_(to grow) tomatoes next summer.
5. What you \_\_\_\_\_(to do) now?
6. He \_\_\_\_\_(to sleep) now.
7. Where your father \_\_\_\_\_(to work) last year?
8. She \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to the south next summer?
9. He \_\_\_\_\_(not to watch) TV yesterday.
10. Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_(to write) a test.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_(to buy) a very good book last Tuesday.

### Grammar exercises

#### Variant 3

Exercise 1. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

11. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_(not to go) to work. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_(to get) up at nine o'clock.

12. \_\_\_\_\_you (to have) time yesterday? — No, I \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. What you \_\_\_\_\_(to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I \_\_\_\_\_(to buy) a book.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_(not/teach) at this school.
15. The writer \_\_\_\_\_(write) over 75 stories.
16. She \_\_\_\_\_(start) school last year.
17. She \_\_\_\_\_(not/go) to school yesterday.
18. Where you \_\_\_\_\_(go) for your holidays two years ago?
19. Last week we \_\_\_\_\_(be) at the library.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple и Future Simple:

1. Granny \_\_\_\_\_(to go) shopping but (not to buy) many things yesterday.
2. What you \_\_\_\_\_(to buy) in the supermarket tomorrow? — A lot of things.
3. Don't make noise! Father \_\_\_\_\_(to work).
4. Your brother \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to the country with us next Sunday?
5. Granny \_\_\_\_\_(not to cook) dinner now.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer.
7. My sister \_\_\_\_\_(to wash) the dishes every morning.
8. When you \_\_\_\_\_(to go) to school?
9. What you \_\_\_\_\_(to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow?
10. Max \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. He (to wash) it every weekend.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/ be) to the USA. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this street all his life.
3. His father \_\_\_\_\_ (come back) to London last Sunday.
4. Yan \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (send) his letter yesterday.



6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (just/ buy) some postcards.
7. Maria (get) \_\_\_\_\_ some bad news last week. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sad since she (get) \_\_\_\_\_ the bad news.
8. I (start) \_\_\_\_\_ school when I was five years old. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at school since I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ five years old.
9. I (change) \_\_\_\_\_ my job three times this year.
10. I (change) \_\_\_\_\_ my job three times last year.

### Grammar exercises

#### Variant 4

Exercise 1. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple и Future Simple:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not to play) the piano tomorrow.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) a very good film last Sunday.
3. Your mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) every day?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) last summer at the seaside.
5. Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) last summer?
6. Where he \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) next summer?
7. What your mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) now? — She \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) dinner.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to play) computer games yesterday.
9. Last Sunday we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the theatre.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) my friend yesterday.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tom (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital since he (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg.
3. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ it (already). I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my work two hours ago.

4. I (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.
5. I (not / see) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom lately.
6. The artist (draw) \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of sunset yesterday. She (draw) \_\_\_\_\_ many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime.
7. I (feed) \_\_\_\_\_ birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) \_\_\_\_\_ birds at the park every day since I (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ my job.
8. Ann (wake up) \_\_\_\_\_ late and (miss) \_\_\_\_\_ her breakfast on Monday.
9. I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off the stove after dinner. I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.
10. The children (hide) \_\_\_\_\_ in the basement yesterday. They (hide) \_\_\_\_\_ in the basement often since they (discover) \_\_\_\_\_ a secret place there.

Exercise 3. Translate sentences below into Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Чи можу я бачити Джона? — Боюся, що ні. Він поїхав до Москви. -Коли він поїхав? - Два дні тому.
2. Ви вже зробили цю вправу? — Ні, я переклала лише 10 пропозицій.
3. Ви вже склали всі іспити? — Ні, ми здали лише два. — Скільки іспитів ви склали минулого року? - П'ять.
4. Чому Аня така сумна? - Вона посварилася з Ніком. — Боже, скільки разів вони сварилися цього місяця? - Думаю, багато разів.
5. Як ви провели зимові канікули? - Дуже добре. 31 грудня ми мали новорічну вечірку, ми танцювали, дивилися телевізор, а ввечері пішли гуляти. 2 січня ми їздили за місто.
6. Де ви були вчора ввечері? Я дзвонила вам кілька разів, але ніхто не відповів. - Я був у Тані (вдома).
7. Що сталося? — Джон упав і зламав ногу. - Де він зараз? — Швидка допомога відвезла його до лікарні.
8. Вчора показували щось цікаве по телевізору? - Не знаю, я не дивилася. Я втомилася і рано лягла спати.
9. Де Джон? — Він усе ще у лікарні. Він уже там два тижні.

10. Ви в Лондоні вже тиждень. Як вам подобається? Що ви подивилися? – Ми були в Тауері, на Трафальгарській площі, у Національній галереї. — Ви вже бачили багато цікавого.

### **Vocabulary exercises**

#### **Variant 1**

Exercise 1. Make nouns from the following words.

1. employ Ex.: employee, employment
2. post
3. except
4. expand
5. accept
6. publish
7. develop
8. combine
9. drive
10. inspire
11. instruct
12. portray
13. translate
14. injure
15. refer
16. apologise
17. examine
18. pollute
19. judge
20. use
21. lonely
22. reluctant
23. excellent
24. intelligent
25. accurate

- 26. excited
- 27. fragile
- 28. regular
- 29. stupid
- 30. isolate

Exercise 2. Fill in the right form of the words in brackets.

The 1) ...length... (long) of the journey was beginning to cause a lot of  
 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate) for everyone involved. Unfortunately, father got the blame, as  
 he had been responsible for the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (organise) of the trip. 4)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (impatient) had begun to set in when we realised we'd been given the  
 wrong 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) by a well-meaning pedestrian. What is more, father's 6)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) was not 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) by his 8)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (insist) that we stop every hour or so to observe the scenery. The trip to France,  
 he'd said, would 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (broad) our horizons and provide us with both 10)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (amuse) and 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (educate). However, in 12)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (real), it turned out to be an 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (bear) waste of time and  
 effort. It was then that we made the 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) never to listen to one of  
 father's 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (propose) again.

Exercise 3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. The first (0) is given as an example.

Coffee houses are a (0) speciality of Viennese life. Each serves a huge (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of exotic coffee, so you should consult the menu. The most popular coffee is Brauner, which is 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 to espresso. The waiters are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ polite and must be spoken to (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Most regulars sit for hours over one cup of coffee and do not feel obliged to order further (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Tourists often cause (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and are seen as (7) \_\_\_\_\_ who try to strike up conversations. The Viennese do not go to coffee houses to be (8) \_\_\_\_\_; they go to be seen in public. Upon leaving, it isn't (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to leave a very large tip. The (10) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee drinker usually rounds the bill up to the nearest schilling.

0. SPECIAL
1. SELECT
2. SIMILARITY
3. EXTREME
4. RESPECT
5. REFRESH
6. ANNOY
7. INVADE
8. SOCIAL
9. NECESSITY
10. KNOWLEDGE

**Vocabulary exercises**  
**Variant 2**

Exercise 1. Add the correct prefixes to the beginning of the words.

1. The ...anti-... government protesters marched to parliament.
2. John \_\_\_\_\_slept and was late for work.
3. Many people who wanted tickets were disappointed because the organisers had \_\_\_\_\_stimated the singer's popularity.
4. He is taking a \_\_\_\_\_atlantic flight from London to New York.
5. When the ambulance came, the man was \_\_\_\_\_conscious after being knocked down by a car.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_president of the United States was honoured at a ceremony, five years after he resigned.
7. People who can only speak their own language are called \_\_\_\_\_lingual.
8. Superman is a comic strip character who has \_\_\_\_\_human strength.
9. There were violent scenes as \_\_\_\_\_government and anti-government demonstrators fought outside parliament.
10. \_\_\_\_\_racial fighting between the two minorities had led to civil war in the country.

Exercise 2. Complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence, using the word given.

1. The economic crisis forced them to close the factory.  
(led) The economic crisis \_\_\_\_\_ of the factory.
2. I am very pleased to introduce our next speaker.  
(gives) It \_\_\_\_\_ to introduce our next speaker.
3. For the next three years they corresponded regularly.  
(continued) They \_\_\_\_\_ for the next three years.
4. We don't have any proof that life exists on other planets.  
(prove) We \_\_\_\_\_ of life in other planets.
5. Louise was very patient with me when I was ill and irritable.  
(showed) Louise \_\_\_\_\_ with me when I was ill and irritable.
6. We agreed never to refer to the matter again.  
(make) We agreed not \_\_\_\_\_ to the matter again.
7. The Curies are best known for discovering radium.  
(famous) The Curies are \_\_\_\_\_ of radium.
8. It could rain tomorrow.  
(is) There \_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow.
9. Peter has always been very generous with his friends.  
(great) Peter has always \_\_\_\_\_ towards his friends.
10. You will be able to take the exam one more time.  
(given) You will \_\_\_\_\_ to retake the exam.

Exercise 3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The first (0) is given as an example. Traveller's cheques If you're planning a holiday, remember the (0) safest way to carry money is to take traveller's cheques. If you lose them or they are stolen, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ cheques are provided by the bank. Such SAFE REPLACE 25 cheques are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world. Take traveller's cheques and you can be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you will not be left without funds. Sterling and dollar cheques are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at most banks. You should be prepared for the worst: take out (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to cover any (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of

luggage, travel delays and medical (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Not all insurance policies cover injuries caused by sporting (8) \_\_\_\_\_, so check your policy. Some companies have a helpline to provide (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and advice, which could be very (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

0. SAFE
1. REPLACE
2. VALIDITY
3. CERTAINTY
4. AVAILABILITY
5. INSURE
6. LOSE
7. EXPENSIVE
8. ACTIVE
9. ASSIST
10. VALUE

### Vocabulary exercises

#### Variant 3

Exercise 1. Add the correct prefixes to the beginning of the words.

1. John left his job because he was \_\_\_\_\_able to deal with such a large amount of work.
2. The two countries \_\_\_\_\_operated to prevent the shipment of drugs from one to the other.
3. That child looks very thin. I think he must be \_\_\_\_\_fed.
4. Don't \_\_\_\_\_feed the dog or it'll get fat.
5. The media gave her so much attention she became a \_\_\_\_\_star overnight.
6. He never goes out or talks to people; he's so \_\_\_\_\_social.
7. Tom knew the information was somewhere in his \_\_\_\_\_conscious, but he couldn't remember it.
8. I always find the day after Christmas an \_\_\_\_\_climax.
9. The man had to \_\_\_\_\_apply the paint because the first coat wasn't sufficient.

10. Ghandi achieved a lot through \_\_\_\_\_ violent action.

Exercise 2. Complete the second sentence, using an appropriate form of the underlined words.

1. It was an evening I will always remember. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
2. We had a marvelous time. I will never forget it. It was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She's always forgetting things. She's very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The water is not good enough to drink. It is \_\_\_\_\_. 5. I find her novels easy to read. Her novels are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His ideas are practical and they make sense. His ideas are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This injection will cause you a little pain. This injection will be a little \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We haven't give up hope of finding survivors. We are still \_\_\_\_\_ that survivors will be find.
9. I can understand her reaction. Her reaction was \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The villagers greeted us with hostility. The villagers gave us a \_\_\_\_\_ reception.
11. He doesn't easy tolerate other people's opinion. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. She showed such courage, didn't she? She was \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't she?

Exercise 3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

It is important to make a good (0) impression when going for a job interview. Interviewers usually ask a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of questions, many of which concern (2) \_\_\_\_\_. However, they also usually like to ask questions about previous (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ not connected to the work place. Often, the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ candidate is not the one with the most impressive (6) \_\_\_\_\_ but the one who shows that he or she has made the most (7) \_\_\_\_\_ use of their time. Few employers want employees who are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to think of themselves. The (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of advancement in any job very rarely depends on the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of work but more on the enthusiasm and dedication of the employee.

0. IMPRESSI
1. VARIOUS
2. QUALIFY



3. OCCUPY
4. ACHIEVE
5. SUCCESS
6. EDUCATION
7. EFFECT
8. ABLE
9. POSSIBLE
10. ACCURATE

### Vocabulary exercises

#### Variant 4

Exercise 1. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ , when going on long trip, to plan well in advance.
2. She became a \_\_\_\_\_ singer after many years of hard work.
3. I was under the \_\_\_\_\_ that I needed qualifications for this job.
4. Reading a newspaper is an \_\_\_\_\_ way of keeping informed.
5. That shop has a \_\_\_\_\_ of sweets to choose from.
6. You must take out \_\_\_\_\_ before you can drive a car.
7. It's important to get a good \_\_\_\_\_ in order to find a job.
8. The police are always happy to give you \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This boutique has a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of clothes.
10. They were repairing the road, much to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the nearby residents. 11. Honesty is a very \_\_\_\_\_ asset.
12. If you don't have your boarding pass, you'll be \_\_\_\_\_ to board the plane.

1. NECESSITY
2. SUCCESS
3. IMPRESS
4. EFFECT
5. VARIOUS

6. INSURE
7. EDUCATE
8. ASSIST
9. SELECT
10. ANNOY
11. VALUE
12. ABLE

Exercise 2. Complete the table

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
1 ambition	
2	cheerful
3 creativity	
4	enthusiastic
5 flexibility	
6	generous
7 honesty	
8	idealistic
9 intelligence	
10	loyal
11 maturity	
12	modest
13 optimism	
14	patient
15 pessimism	
16	punctual
17 realism	

18	self-confident
19	seriousness
20	shy
21	sociability
22	stubborn

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

*appeared in carves composes creates  
paints performs plays writes*

- 1 The actor Eddie Redmayne ..... Stephen Hawking in the film *The Theory of Everything*.
- 2 The American artist Brian Ruth ..... massive sculptures out of wood with a chainsaw.
- 3 The author JK Rowling ..... books for adults as well as children's stories.
- 4 Although he's still a child, Kieron Williamson ..... amazing pictures.
- 5 The singer Rihanna ..... in concerts all over the world.
- 6 Bradley Cooper and Jennifer Lawrence have ..... three films together.
- 7 The Italian musician Ennio Morricone ..... music for television series as well as films.
- 8 The sculptor Alonzo Clemons ..... incredibly realistic animal sculptures out of clay.

**Module 2**  
**Grammar exercises**  
**Variant 1**

Exercise 1. Open the brackets in Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple и Future Simple:

1. Mother \_\_\_\_\_(to cook) a holiday dinner yesterday.
2. Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_(not to go) to school.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_(to be) at the theatre yesterday. You \_\_\_\_\_(to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I \_\_\_\_\_(to enjoy) it greatly.
4. Her English \_\_\_\_\_(not to be) good, but she \_\_\_\_\_(to work) on it.
5. A week ago they \_\_\_\_\_(not to know) what to think.
6. Last Tuesday he \_\_\_\_\_(to be) sad and \_\_\_\_\_(to have) no idea where to go.
7. Could you tell me the way to the cinema? I \_\_\_\_\_(to go) the right way?
8. You \_\_\_\_\_(to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer?
9. How you \_\_\_\_\_(to help) your grandparents last summer?
10. I \_\_\_\_\_(to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. The baseball player (hit) \_\_\_\_\_ the ball out of the stadium yesterday. He (hit) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of homeruns since he (join) \_\_\_\_\_ our team.
2. We first (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2001. So we (know) \_\_\_\_\_ each other for 8 years.
3. This scientist \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a lot of books. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) his first one in 2001.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (ever see) a film as good as that?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never travel) to the USA. What about you? When \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) there?
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Manchester for eight years, and he wants to move to another place.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Manchester for two years, and then in 2003 she \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to London.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Jane and Alan two years ago. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you know) them?
9. Sam (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ in Kiev a week ago.
10. My best friend and I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ each other for over fifty years. We still get together once a week.

**Grammar exercises**  
**Variant 2**

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. Mark is a fantastic writer. He (write) \_\_\_\_\_ ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Shevchenko.
2. I (have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ this much fun since I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a kid.
3. Things (change) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal at Rothen, Inc. When we first (start) \_\_\_\_\_ working here three years ago, the company (have, only) \_\_\_\_\_ six employees. Since then, we (expand) \_\_\_\_\_ to include more than 2000 full-time workers.
4. I (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he (wander) \_\_\_\_\_ off into the forest and (be) \_\_\_\_\_ bitten by a fly.
5. Listen Liza, I don't care if you (miss) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus this morning. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_ late to work too many times. You are fired!
6. Sergey is from Vyshgorod, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean. He should come with us to Miami.
7. How sad! Dmitriy (dream) \_\_\_\_\_ of going to California before he died, but he didn't make it. He (see, never) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean.
8. In the last hundred years, traveling (become) \_\_\_\_\_ much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) \_\_\_\_\_ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
9. Anton, I can't believe how much you (change) \_\_\_\_\_ since the last time I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ you. You (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ at least a foot!
10. This tree (be) \_\_\_\_\_ planted by the settlers who (found) \_\_\_\_\_ our city over four hundred years ago.

Exercise 2. Translate sentences below into Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Вони одружилися два роки тому. З того часу дуже щасливі.
2. Я приніс тобі квіти. Де блакитна ваза? — На жаль, Мишко розбив її. -Невже? Коли? - У неділю він допомагав мені прибирати квартиру і випадково розбив її.
3. Концерт щойно розпочався. А вчора він розпочався набагато пізніше.
4. Він зламав ногу минулого року. З того часу він ще не катався на ковзанах.

5. Ось твої туфлі. Я їх щойно почистила. - Дякую, але я їх чистила вчора ввечері.
6. Як довго ти працюєш у цьому магазині? – Протягом 5 років. – А коли ти став менеджером? – Півроку тому.
7. Мій брат написав кілька романів. Вчора він закінчив десятку книгу.
8. Де ти був? Я вже перестала обідати.
9. Ти колись пробував кинути палити? - Я намагався два роки тому, але потім почав товстіти.
10. Ви чули новину? Наші сусіди переїхали до Німеччини. – Коли вони переїхали? – Минулого тижня.

### Grammar exercises Variant 3

Exercise 1. Put in the verbs in brackets in Simple Present or Present Continuous:

1. William \_\_\_ to our workshop on Mondays. (come)
2. Let's wait a moment still. Tom \_\_\_ soon. (come)
3. I must run home, mother \_\_\_ for me. (wait)
4. The telephone often \_\_\_ during supper. (ring)
5. Stephen \_\_\_ a cigarette now. (smoke)
6. It \_\_\_ hard at the moment. (snow)
7. I always \_\_\_ to my office early. (go)
8. Two and two \_\_\_ four. (make)
9. What are you doing here? I \_\_\_ for my book. (look)
10. It \_\_\_ in autumn. (rain)

Exercise 2. Translate sentences below into Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Я ніколи не спав у наметі, але я спав на лавці минулого літа.
2. Сьогодні дуже туманно з самого ранку. Вчора також було туманно.
3. Ти коли-небудь пізнавав Новий рік так?

4. Ми бігли до дерева вранці першого січня?
5. Ми були добре вчора.
6. Марк і Кристина не були непоганими в цьому році.
7. Кристина тільки що відкрила подарунок. 8. Марк тільки що склав: «Дякую».
9. Я ще не отримала свій подарунок.
10. Олег не прибрав у кімнаті на минулій неділі.

### Grammar exercises

#### Variant 4

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple or in Present Perfect.

1. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tom (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital since he (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg.
3. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ it (already). I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my work two hours ago.
4. I (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.
5. I (not / see) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom lately.
6. The artist (draw) \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of sunset yesterday. She (draw) \_\_\_\_\_ many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime.
7. I (feed) \_\_\_\_\_ birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) \_\_\_\_\_ birds at the park every day since I (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ my job.
8. Ann (wake up) \_\_\_\_\_ late and (miss) \_\_\_\_\_ her breakfast on Monday.
9. I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off the stove after dinner. I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.
10. The children (hide) \_\_\_\_\_ in the basement yesterday. They (hide) \_\_\_\_\_ in the basement often since they (discover) \_\_\_\_\_ a secret place there.

Exercise 2. Translate sentences below into Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. Чи можу я бачити Джона? - Боюсь що ні. Він поїхав до Москви. - Коли він поїхав? - Два дня тому.

2. Ви вже зробили цю вправу? — Ні, я переклала лише 10 пропозицій.
3. Ви вже склали всі іспити? — Ні, ми здали лише два. — Скільки іспитів ви склали минулого року? - П'ять.
4. Чому Аня така сумна? - Вона посварилася з Ніком. — Боже, скільки разів вони сварилися цього місяця? - Думаю, багато разів.
5. Як ви провели зимові канікули? - Дуже добре. 31 грудня ми мали новорічну вечірку, ми танцювали, дивилися телевізор, а ввечері пішли гуляти. 2 січня ми їздили за місто.
6. Де ви були вчора ввечері? Я дзвонила вам кілька разів, але ніхто не відповів. - Я був у Тані (вдома).
7. Що сталося? — Джон упав і зламав ногу. - Де він зараз? — Швидка допомога відвезла його до лікарні.
8. Вчора показували щось цікаве по телевізору? - Не знаю, я не дивилася. Я втомилася і рано лягла спати.
9. Де Джон? — Він усе ще у лікарні. Він уже там два тижні.
10. Ви в Лондоні вже тиждень. Як вам подобається? Що ви подивилися? – Ми були в Тауері, на Трафальгарській площі, у Національній галереї. — Ви вже бачили багато цікавого.

## Vocabulary exercises

### Variant 1

Exercise 1. Transform these sentences into emphatic statements, questions and requests using the auxiliary do.

1. I know it.
2. I reminded him of that.
3. Who knows the right answer?
4. Who told you this nonsense?
5. Come with me.
6. Come and help me.
7. Let us go.
8. Let's not quarrel.
9. Tell me more about it.



Exercise 2. Add tail questions.

1. I'm older than you, ...?
2. I'm afraid, I'm late,...?
3. There are only five students present, ...?
4. All can't speak at a time, ...?
5. Everybody can't come in first, ...?
6. Everyone cheered wildly, ...?
7. Very little progress has been made, ...?
8. A little progress has been made, ...?
9. Few people knew the answer, ...?
10. A few people knew the answer, ...?
11. You seldom see them, ...?
12. He can hardly speak English, ...?

### **Vocabulary exercises**

#### **Variant 2**

Exercise 1. Define the types of questions.

1. Do you spend your free time in the open air?
2. She often visits you at home, doesn't she?
3. Is English spoken by many people in the world?
4. Are you a student or a worker?
5. Won't you sit down?
6. Is the poem "The Cloud" written by Shelley or by 29 Byron?
7. Do you really keep a diary?
8. There is a kitchen-garden behind this house, isn't there?
9. Who gave you this magazine?
10. Where is the copy-book?

Exercise 2. Insert the appropriate link-verbs (to feel, to be, to look, to go, to stand, to break, to seem, to get, to become, to grow).

1. She ... limp with her suppressed fear.
2. Michelangelo's knees ... weak. He sat down on his bed.
3. She ... to know the two elderly men better than any other member of Eden's family. 4. He now ... only a confused ache of memory and a growing desire to be home.
5. Then he was frightened: she ... so pale ... .
6. Repton shrugged his shoulders, but he ... happier.
7. "I ... ten years," replied the flustered boy.
8. Morning ... quiet and hushed, subdued as if holding its breath.
9. Yates ... impatient.
10. At my age I ... nervous.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### Variant 3

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. Whenever I've got a problem, I always \_\_\_\_\_my sister for help. She's always there for me.  
a. make friends with b. turn to c. hang out with d. make sure
2. Mary, are you \_\_\_\_\_of cooking?  
a. keen b. interested c. excited d. fond
3. I'm fed up\_\_\_\_\_ doing all the chores around the house. Why don't you help me for a change?  
a. by b. with c. for d. at
4. Eric used to be very bad at Spanish, but lately he's been making a lot of\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. decisions b. mistakes c. progress d. money
5. I always hang \_\_\_\_\_Brian. We get along well.  
a. out with b. up c. to d. on
6. I turned \_\_\_\_\_Tony's invitation to go to Sweden.  
a. into b. out c. in d. down
7. How exactly did you start your own \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. profession b. job c. work d. business
8. My parents were\_\_\_\_\_ with the service at the hotel.  
a. addicted b. shocked c. dissatisfied d. popular
9. Why do you enjoy making fun \_\_\_\_\_me?

a. of b. with c. on d. for

10. Taking care of young children is hard \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. job b. duty c. occupation d. work

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

emigrate    grow up    move    pass away    retire    settle down

1 My grandfather is in his seventies, but he has no plans to ..... from his job.

2 I missed my friends terribly when we ..... house.

3 They're thinking of leaving the UK. They'd like to ..... to Australia.

4 My best friend ..... in France, so she's bilingual.

5 When I leave university, I want to go travelling before I ..... and have a family.

6 Tom's grandmother is ill in hospital. He'll be extremely upset if she .....

### Vocabulary exercises

#### Variant 4

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. If anyone tries to break \_\_\_\_\_ the building, the alarm will go off.

a. down b. up c. into d. away

2. My relatives went to all the best shops \_\_\_\_\_ town.

a. by b. with c. in d. on

3. My brother takes \_\_\_\_\_ our mum. He always forgets things, just like her.

a. after b. part in c. care of d. up

4. Quick! Go to the corner shop. We've run \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

a. over b. away c. up d. out of

5. How long did it take to \_\_\_\_\_ the coast?

a. reach b. arrive c. get d. come

6. Billy said he's bored with football and wants to take \_\_\_\_\_ a new sport.

a. up b. after c. place d. off

7. Come on, Manny, let's go! We're going to \_\_\_\_\_our train!  
 a. catch b. miss c. take d. lose
8. The man who \_\_\_\_\_me was lost. He asked me for directions.  
 a. reached b. approached c. arrived d. got
9. When The Titanic sank most of the people who were on \_\_\_\_\_died.  
 a. board b. foot c. the way d. holiday
10. When Billy was on holiday in Hawaii, he ran \_\_\_\_\_an old classmate of his! He hadn't seen him for ages.  
 a. out b. away c. over d. into

Exercise 2. Complete the life events with the words below. Use all the words.

*be be emigrate fall get get go inherit  
 learn move split start*

- 1 ..... born  
 2 ..... a business  
 3 ..... in love  
 4 ..... (money, etc.)  
 5 ..... to drive  
 6 ..... up  
 7 ..... to university  
 8 ..... house  
 9 ..... your first job  
 10 ..... engaged  
 11 ..... brought up (by)  
 12 ..... from abroad

*away a change of career divorced down  
 a family from work a grandparent home  
 a house or flat married school school up*

- 13 get .....  
 14 leave .....  
 15 start .....

- 16 settle .....
- 17 leave .....
- 18 start .....
- 19 have .....
- 20 become .....
- 21 grow .....
- 22 pass .....
- 23 buy .....
- 24 get .....
- 25 retire .....

### **Reading Exercises**

#### **Variant 1**

Read and translate the text. Do the tasks below:

There is a famous expression in English: "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that makes a person want to stop whatever they are doing, try to relax, and become calm again. 'Stress' means pressure or tension. It is one of the most common causes of health problems in modern life. Too much stress results in physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

There are numerous physical effects of stress. Stress can affect the heart. It can increase the pulse rate, make the heart miss beats, and can cause high blood pressure. Stress can affect the respiratory system. It can lead to asthma. It can cause a person to breathe too fast, resulting in a loss of important carbon dioxide. Stress can affect the stomach. It can cause stomach aches and problems digesting food. These are only a few examples of the wide range of illnesses and symptoms resulting from stress.

Emotions are also easily affected by stress. People suffering from stress often feel anxious. They may have panic attacks. They may feel tired all the time. When people are under stress, they often overreact to little problems. For example, a normally gentle parent under a lot of stress at work may yell at a child for dropping a glass of juice. Stress can make people angry, moody, or nervous.

Long-term stress can lead to a variety of serious mental illnesses. Depression, an extreme feeling of sadness and hopelessness, can be the result of continued and increasing stress. Alcoholism and other addictions often develop as a result of overuse of alcohol or drugs to try to relieve stress. Eating disorders, such as anorexia, are sometimes caused by stress and are often made worse by stress. If

stress is allowed to continue, then one's mental health is put at risk.

It is obvious that stress is a serious problem. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. Untreated, it may eventually result in mental illness. Stress has a great influence on the health and well-being of our bodies, our feelings, and our minds. So, reduce stress: stop the world and rest for a while.

Task 1. Choose the best answer for each question:

1. Which of the following is not a common problem caused by stress?
  - A. physical problems
  - B. anecdotal problems
  - C. mental problems
  - D. emotional problems
  
2. According to the essay, which of the following parts of the body does not have physical problems caused by stress.
  - A. the arms
  - B. the stomach
  - C. the lungs
  - D. the heart
  
3. Which of the following show how stress can affect the emotions? Click on the box beside each correct answer and then click on "Check".
  - A. it can make people feel nervous
  - B. it can cause panic attacks
  - C. it can make people feel elated
  - D. it can make people feel angry
  
4. Which of the following can result from long-term stress? Click on the box beside each correct answer and then click on "Check".
  - A. bliss
  - B. depression
  - C. alcoholism
  - D. whimsy
  
5. Choose the best answer to explain how alcoholism is caused by stress.
  - A. alcohol is used to relieve stress
  - B. alcohol is popular
  - C. alcohol is a chemical

D. alcohol is similar to medicine

6. Which of the following is not caused by long-term stress?

- A. bloating
- B. addiction
- C. anorexia
- D. alcoholism

7. Choose all of the answers that can complete this sentence: Stress can affect the respiratory system by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. causing stomach problems
- B. causing asthma
- C. a loss of carbon dioxide
- D. causing breathing problems

8. Symptoms of emotional stress include \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. feeling joyous
- B. feeling hungry
- C. feeling thirsty
- D. feeling tired

Task 2. Explain the following expressions:

- 1. pressure or tension
- 2. common causes
- 3. effects of stress
- 4. range of illnesses
- 5. to feel anxious
- 6. panic attacks
- 7. to overreact to little problems
- 8. extreme feeling
- 9. eating disorders
- 10. to put at risk

## Reading Exercises

### Variant 2

Read and translate the text. Then answer the True or False questions below:

Considering their wedding cost over \$20,000 and took a year and a half to organize, you would be surprised to hear that Richard and Victoria Hammond now intend to forget it. Well, almost.

"It was a wonderful wedding, an unbelievable day," says Victoria. "But we have so much we want to do together now, we are both looking to the future." Her husband, banker and amateur race driver Richard, agrees. "Both our minds are now fixed firmly on the future. I'll never forget our wedding ceremony or the reception we had at a cliff-side hotel afterwards, but there's so much we want, so many hopes. Our marriage is so much more important than the wedding."

"At the moment, we are still living with my parents," explains Victoria, "so our first wish is to find our own place. We intend to start looking for a new house with all the modern conveniences in the suburbs in the new year." Both Victoria and husband Richard have a lot of siblings. Do they intend to add to the extended Hammond family? "We plan on having two or three children ourselves," Richard tells me. "Victoria is just wonderful with children and I can get 3 years paternity leave from my work, which is just perfect."

The young couple has just returned from a two-week honeymoon spent in an authentic Scottish castle. Both the newly-weds are big travel lovers and Richard hopes this will continue. "I would like to go travelling as much as possible together. Travelling with someone else is such a sharing experience. I think it's sad to experience all the wonderful places in the world and have no-one else there." Victoria also has another great travel ambition that she might have to do alone. "I have always been fascinated by safari and my real wish is to go on safari. Richard has no interest in wildlife though."

And what about the marriage itself? In a world with such a high divorce rate, how do Richard and Victoria hope to avoid all the problems that beset so many other couples? Richard explains thoughtfully that "our ambition is to always talk to each other. If you stop communicating, what chance do you have?" His wife goes along with that completely. "I hope that we can speak about things, but also not expect everything to be easy. I think many people expect the wedding to be the end of getting to know each other. I think it's the start."

1. Victoria and Richard have been married for about a year and a half.  
True    False
2. They got married in a dramatic location.



True False

3. The wedding was expensive.

True False

4. Their first ambition is to find a house to live in.

True False

5. Victoria wants an old fashioned house.

True False

6. They both have many brothers and sisters.

True False

7. Richard can temporarily leave his job to look after his children.

True False

8. Richard and Victoria have identical tastes regarding vacations.

True False

9. Richard hopes to make talking an important part of their marriage.

True False

10. Victoria thinks she now knows Richard sufficiently well.

True False

### **Reading Exercises**

#### **Variant 3**

Read and translate the text and do the tasks below:

Both borrowers and lenders in the sub-prime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old saying: neither a borrower nor a lender be.

Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed \$605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about 20% of the home-loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments on expensive homes they have bought, and low-income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Lenders include banks like HSBC, which may have lost almost \$7 billion.

Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 2-3 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification to people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period.

One result is that default rates on these sub-prime mortgages reached 14% last year- a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property.

So, the housing market will remain weak; borrowers with weak credit histories will find the credit window closed; people with adjustable-rate mortgages will have to spend less so they can meet their increased payments; tighter lending standards and falling home prices will reduce consumers' ability to tap the equity in their homes.

But as long as the labour market remains strong, which it has done despite job losses in housing-related industries, and as long as real incomes continue to go up, consumers might complain, but they are unlikely to go on a buyers' strike on a scale that will make this slowdown become a recession. Therefore, we should not be too worried, but, at the same time, we should be a bit cautious and watch closely how things develop.

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

1. Sub-prime mortgage loans were offered
  - a. only to low income families.
  - b. to people who wanted to buy very expensive houses.
  - c. to people with poor credit histories.
2. Who believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of a default?
  - a. Borrowers
  - b. Lenders
  - c. Both
3. Borrowers have been caught out
  - a. because they lied when applying for the loan.
  - b. because house prices have risen.
  - c. because interest rates rise after a while.

4. According to the text, people with adjustable-rate mortgages

- a. will not be able to get credit.
- b. will have to economise.
- c. have weak credit histories.

5. The housing market problems

- a. could easily tip the country in recession.
- b. are unlikely to tip the country into recession.
- c. will cause a buyers' strike.

6. The writer is

- a. a bit concerned about the housing market.
- b. very worried about the housing market.
- c. not worried about the housing market.

Task 2. Explain the following expressions:

- 1. mortgage market
- 2. credit ratings
- 3. home-loan market
- 4. low-income buyers
- 5. 'liar loans'
- 6. initial period
- 7. flow of credit
- 8. increased payments
- 9. labour market
- 10. housing-related industries

### **Reading Exercises Variant 4**

Read and translate the text and do the tasks below:

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are

unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a nouns according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

Task 1. Choose true or false:

1. The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.

True    False

2. Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.

True False

3. A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.

True False

4. The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.

True False

5. Hungarian is the hardest language in the world.

True False

6. Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.

True False

7. Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.

True False

8. The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.

True False

Task 2. Explain the following expressions:

1. to take into consideration
2. mother tongue
3. a native speaker
4. motivation for learning
5. a huge challenge
6. to find smth difficult
7. to make no surprise to smth
8. to be similar to smth
9. not to appear to be
10. direct use in day life

## Essay Topics

**Write essays on the following topics:**

### Module 1

1. Describe your favorite place in as much detail as possible.
2. Describe your favorite fictional character in as much detail as possible.

3. Describe a famous person – e.g. a singer or athlete – that you admire. Focus on both their appearance and personality traits.
4. Describe a family member or your best friend as detailed as possible. Discuss how they look and their personality.
5. Choose a hobby or favorite activity and describe why and how you do it.
6. Describe your most memorable holiday or vacation spot in as much detail as possible.
7. Describe a photo or work of art in as much detail as possible.
8. Pick your favorite food.
9. Describe what you taste, smell, and sense while eating or drinking it.
10. Explain how to cook your favorite meal. Provide a recipe and the step-by-step instructions.

## **Module 2**

1. Talk about a time in the past when you had to make a difficult decision. Explain what you did and why.
2. Describe your dream place to live. Why would you want to live there? What would you do?
3. Write about three specific goals you want to achieve this year. Explain how you are going to achieve them.
4. Write about something you regret having done. Point out what could have happened if you had not made that decision.
5. Describe the world 100 years from now. Describe how people live, and new inventions and also the things that will not change.
6. Talk about your earliest memory. What happened? How well do you remember the events?
7. Write a short essay about how you prepared for class. Now “translate” that essay into future tense. In other words, the essay should say how you plan to prepare for class.
8. Are smartphones good or bad? Give some arguments to support your position.
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of public schools and private schools?
10. What is your favorite book or movie? Convince others, through your essay, to read or watch it.

## Speaking Topics

**Dwell upon the following topics:**

### Module 1

1. What do you like about your hometown?
2. What would you like to do when you finish with your studies?
3. Do you have a favourite subject/class?
4. What is the most difficult thing about being a student?
5. What would you like to work as in the future?
6. What do you like to do in your free time?
7. Who is your favourite person to spend your free time with?
8. Do you prefer to cook your meals or eat out?
9. What is a typical meal in your country?
10. What are some of your goals for the future?

### Module 2

1. What is your favourite place that you have visited?
2. Is there a place you would not like to visit?
3. Do you use technology a lot every day?
4. What activities do you do on holiday?
5. Do you use public transportation? Is the public transportation in your city good?
6. How often do you play sports? Do you prefer to watch or participate in sport?
7. Do you think you are a fashionable person? How often do you go shopping?
8. What is your favourite genre of book to read?
9. Do you prefer to read books or watch films?
10. What is your favourite type of music to listen to? Have you been to many live concerts?

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