

Міністерство освіти та науки України
Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника
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Англійська у повсякденному спілкуванні
Частина II

Навчально-методичний посібник з англійської мови
для студентів факультету іноземних мов, які вивчають
англійську мову як другу іноземну

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Павлюк І.Б. Англійська мова у повсякденному спілкуванні. Частина II. Навчально-методичний посібник з англійської мови для студентів факультету іноземних мов, які вивчають англійську мову як другу іноземну.

Посібник складено згідно з програмними вимогами. Посібник містить декілька найуживаніших тем: в продовольчому магазині, одяг, транспорт, подорож, погода. Кожна тема супроводжується введенням нового граматичного та лексичного матеріалу на основі великої кількості завдань та вправ, спрямованих на формування і закріплення мовленнєвих навичок, збагачення словникового запасу, покращення правопису. Посібник містить тематичні тексти, граматичні пояснення, необхідні форми наочності, різноманітні завдання, які сприятимуть успішному засвоєнню англійської мови студентами, які вивчають англійську мову як другу іноземну.

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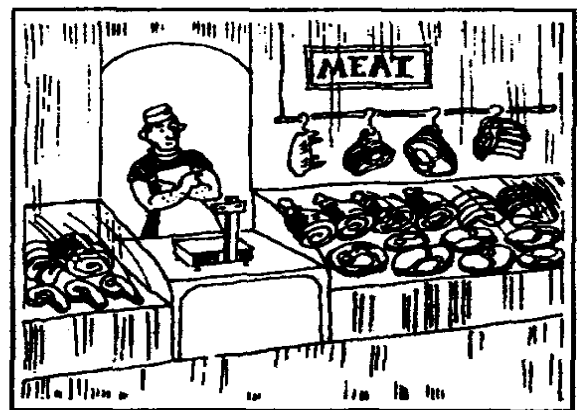
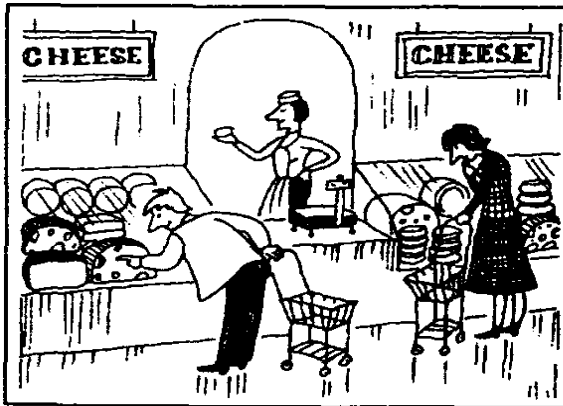
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Unit V

Shopping for Food



Last Sunday I celebrated my birthday. So, I decided to invite my close friends to dinner. My mom came up with the menu. After that we made a shopping list in order not to forget anything to buy. I suggested going to a nearby supermarket though my mother insisted on doing the shopping in small shops. As my mom is a housewife, she is used to visiting the baker's, butcher's, grocer's, greengrocer's, fishmonger's, and dairy shops. In the end, her bags are full of loaves of bread, cuts of meat, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products. She spends a lot of time on her shopping, and that's why I didn't fancy the idea of shopping. I made my mom go with me to the supermarket.

When we drove to the supermarket, there was a car park in front of it, which was very convenient. We entered the shop and saw lines of trolleys and piles of baskets. I chose a trolley as our shopping list was quite long.

As any other supermarket, this one was laid out to make a customer pass as many shelves and counters as possible. Firstly, we went to the baker's counter

where I picked a loaf of brown bread and a French stick. Then we moved to the dairy products to get a stick of butter, a carton of milk, and a cup of sour cream. I checked the expiry dates on all those products.

After that we walked along and saw the meat counter with all the products nicely displayed on the racks, and all of them looked fresh in their transparent wrappings with marked prices. We put some ham, sausage, and cuts of meat into our trolley.

But, suddenly, my mother rushed to the so-called “bargain bins” filled with special offers, half-price products, or “buy one get one free”. I completely forgot that she was a bargain hunter and always had a very good eye for a bargain. She was often tempted to buy things she didn’t need or could not afford. With some effort I managed to drag my mom away from those “bins”.

Finally, we collected all the necessary goods on our shopping list and approached a check-out. Our trolley was piled high. I looked at a cashier when she was running her pen over barcodes and started getting nervous while the cash register was adding up the prices. When I had a look at the receipt, I felt relief because the indicated sum did not exceed the cash we had. The cashier took money and gave us our change.

Our shopping experience this time was successful and interesting.

1. Write down new words and expressions and learn them by heart.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>to make a shopping list</i> | скласти список покупок |
| <i>to do the shopping/go shopping</i> | робити покупки |
| <i>supermarket</i> | супермаркет |
| <i>baker’s</i> | хлібний магазин |
| <i>grocer’s</i> | бакалійні товари |
| <i>greengrocer’s</i> | овочі та фрукти |
| <i>fishmonger’s</i> | рибний магазин |
| <i>dairy shop</i> | магазин молочних продуктів |
| <i>car park</i> | стоянка автомобілів |
| <i>to choose</i> | вибирати |
| <i>trolley</i> | візок |
| <i>basket</i> | кошик |
| <i>to be laid out</i> | бути виставленим |
| <i>customer</i> | покупець |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>counter</i> | прилавок |
| <i>to pick</i> | вибирати |
| <i>an expiry date</i> | термін придатності |
| <i>to display</i> | виставляти, демонструвати |
| <i>rack</i> | полиця, стелаж |
| <i>transparent wrapping</i> | прозора упаковка |
| <i>market price</i> | зазначена ціна |
| <i>bargain bin</i> | корзина з дешевими товарами |
| <i>bargain hunter</i> | покупець, котрий любить купувати акційні товари |
| <i>to have a very good eye for a bargain</i> | добре розбирати на акційних товарах |
| <i>special offer</i> | акція |
| <i>half price product</i> | товар за пів ціни |
| <i>buy one get one free</i> | купуйте один – отримуйте другий в подарунок |
| <i>to be tempted to do smth</i> | бути спокушеним щось зробити |
| <i>to afford</i> | дозволяти собі по грошам |
| <i>goods</i> | товари |
| <i>check-out</i> | каса |
| <i>to be piled high</i> | бути накиданим купою |
| <i>cashier</i> | касир |
| <i>to run one's pen over barcodes</i> | проводити апаратом по штрих кодам |
| <i>cash register</i> | касовий апарат |
| <i>receipt</i> | чек |
| <i>to add up the prices</i> | додавати вартість товарів |
| <i>cash</i> | готівка |
| <i>to take money/give money</i> | брати/давати гроші |
| <i>to give sb change</i> | дати здачу |
| <i>to make sb do sth</i> | змусити когось щось зробити |

2. Answer the question.

1. Why did they make a shopping list?
2. Where did the mother want to go shopping?
3. What kinds of small shops are mentioned in the text?
4. Why didn't the girl like those small shops?

5. What made shopping at the supermarket convenient?
6. How was the shop laid out?
7. What did they pick in the first place?
8. What did they see when they were at the meat counter?
9. What are the so-called “bargain bins”?
10. Why was the girl nervous at the check-out?
11. What was the cashier’s job?
12. Did they have enough money to pay for their purchases?

3. Correct the sentences up to the text contents.

1. My mum insisted on shopping at the supermarket.
2. When we drove to the shop there was no parking space.
3. We didn’t want to buy a lot so we took a basket.
4. The shop was laid out in such a way that one could pass all the counters very quickly.
5. Firstly, we went to the meat counter to buy some sausage for sandwiches.
6. All the meat products were without wrapping, marked prices, and expiry date on them.
7. When I saw the counter with reduced goods I rushed there.
8. I didn’t know what to buy as we didn’t have our shopping list with us.
9. When we approached a check-out, our trolley was nearly empty.
10. We didn’t have enough money to pay for our purchases in cash.
11. I paid for everything by card.

4. Write down all the irregular verbs from the text and learn them by heart.

5. Translate into English:

1. Купувати продукти в супермаркеті дуже зручно: всі покупки можна зробити одночасно. 2. Супермаркети облаштовані таким чином, щоб покупці проходили повз більшої кількості прилавків і бачили широкий асортимент продуктів. 3. У цьому супермаркеті ціни були вказані на всіх товарах чітко і також зазначали термін придатності. 4. Поряд з нашим будинком є всі види магазинів: м’ясний, молочний, овочевий, рибний, а також бакалійний та булочна. 5. Я ніколи не складав список, що купити,

але завжди планував, в які магазини зайти. **6.** Коли ми з подругою приходимо в супермаркет, я беру корзину, а вона – візочок. У нас різний стиль покупок: я купую тільки те, що мені потрібно; а вона - все, що гарно упаковано. **7.** Я надаю перевагу натуральним продуктам харчування, ніж консервованим чи замороженим, хоча вони можуть дорожче коштувати. **8.** У касира не було здачі з крупної купюри, і я чекав, поки розплатиться наступний покупець. **9.** Краще не купувати продукти за зниженими цінами, вони можуть бути простроченими. **10.** Моя подруга любить купувати акційні товари. Вона не піде з магазину, поки не знайде акційного товару за пів ціни. **11.** Більш за все я не люблю стояти в черзі, тому намагаюся пройти через експрес касу. **12.** Черга рухалася дуже повільно, тому що у всіх були купиці покупок. **13.** Касир сиділа за касовим апаратом і спостерігала, як покупці викладали продукти на стрічку конвеєра. **14.** У мене не було достатньо готівки, щоб розплатися за покупки. На щастя, супермаркет приймав дебіт картки.

Past Simple

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) We lived in that house ten years ago. b) He read an interesting book last week.</p> | <p><i>Past Simple</i> вживається для вираження дії, яка відбулася або відбувалася у минулому, тобто дія почалася і завершилася в минулому. <i>Past Simple</i> перекладається українською мовою минулим часом дієслова як доконаного, так і недоконаного виду (a, b).</p> |
| <p>c) We met her in the street. d) She opened the door and came in.</p> | <p><i>Past Simple</i> вживається для вираження одноразової дії (c) або послідовних дій в минулому (d).</p> |
| <p>e) They got up at 9 o'clock during summer holidays.</p> | <p><i>Past Simple</i> вживається для вираження звичайної повторюваної минулої дії (e).</p> |
| <p>f) I graduated from university ten years ago. g) We saw her the other day.</p> | <p>Для <i>Past Simple</i> характерним є вживання таких обставин часу: <i>yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week (month, year), two hours ago, the other day, on Monday, in 2007</i> (f, g).</p> |

Past Simple правильних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання в усіх особах закінчення **-ed** до форми інфінітива (to work – **worked**). Питальна форма утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **did**, яке ставиться перед підметом, і форми інфінітива смислового дієслова без частки **to**. Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **did** та заперечної частки **not**, які ставляться після підмета, і форми інфінітива смислового дієслова без частки **to**.

| <i>Стверджувальна/Affirmative</i> | <i>Заперечна/Negative</i> | <i>Питальна/Interrogative</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I worked . | 1. I did not work. | 1. Did I work? |
| 2. You worked . | 2. You did not work. | 2. Did you work? |
| 3. He, she, it worked . | 3. He, she, it didn't work. | 3. Did he, she, it work? |
| 1. We worked . | 1. We did not work. | 1. Did we work? |
| 2. You worked . | 2. You did not work. | 2. Did you work? |
| 3. They worked . | 3. They did not work. | 3. Did they work? |

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь **Заперечна коротка відповідь**
 Yes, I, you, he, she, it, we, they **did**. No, I, you, he, she, it we, they **didn't**.

Закінчення **-ed** вимовляється як:

[d] після дзвінких приголосних та голосних: lived, answered, played

[t] після глухих приголосних: helped, asked

[ɪd] після t та d: wanted, intended

Правопис правильних дієслів із закінченням **-ed**

| <i>Інфінітив дієслова</i> | <i>Форма Past Simple</i> |
|---|---|
| Дієслова, які закінчуються в інфінітиві на приголосну + -у: Змінюється -у на -і та додається -ed: to study → studied але (голосна + -у): to play → played | cried replied stayed |
| Кінцева приголосна подвоюється у односкладових дієсловах з короткою голосною та одною приголосною в кінці: | mopped planned |

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| to stop → stop+ <i>p+ed</i> | |
| Двоскладові (багатоскладові) дієслова, що закінчуються в інфінітиві на одну приголосну з наголосом на останньому складі: to occur → occur + <i>r+ed</i> | referred preferred submitted |
| Дієслова, що в інфінітиві закінчуються на -l: to travel → travel+ <i>l+ed</i> | cancelled compelled |

Відмінювання дієслова to be в Past Simple

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I *was* at home.
2. You *were* at home.
3. He, she, it *was* at home.

1. We *were* at home.
2. You *were* at home.
3. They *were* at home.

Заперечна/Negative

1. I *was not* at home.
2. You *were not* at home.
3. He, she, it *was not* at home.

1. We *were not* at home.
2. You *were not* at home.
3. They *were not* at home.

Питальна/Interrogative

1. *Was* I at home?
2. *Were* you at home?
3. *Was* he, she, it at home?

1. *Were* we at home?
2. *Were* you at home?
3. *Were* they at home?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

- Yes, I, he, she it *was*.
Yes, you, we, they *were*.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

- No, I, he, she, it *wasn't*.
No, you, we, they *weren't*.

6. Put the infinitives into Past Simple.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to buy _____ | 7. to travel _____ | 13. to clap _____ |
| 2. to help _____ | 8. to supply _____ | 14. to expel _____ |
| 3. to pick _____ | 9. to permit _____ | 15. to fry _____ |
| 4. to compare _____ | 10. to transfer _____ | 16. to sip _____ |
| 5. to make _____ | 11. to pay _____ | 17. to study _____ |
| 6. to try _____ | 12. to decide _____ | 18. to appear _____ |

7. Rewrite the story in Past Simple.

On Monday I get up at a quarter to seven. I make my bed and go to the bathroom. I take a shower as I don't have much time in the morning. I brush my teeth, wash my face and comb my hair. After that I come back to my room and dress. It doesn't take me long to do it as I prepare everything in advance. My mother cooks breakfast for our family. I sit down at the table and eat my usual breakfast which consists of an open ham and cheese sandwich and a cup of coffee or tea. After breakfast, I am ready to go to university. My classes start at half past eight and finish at two o'clock.

On my way back home I drop in a nearby shop to buy a stick of butter, a loaf of rye bread, some cheese and something sweet for tea.

I come back home at about half past three. I have my dinner. I usually have some soup for the first course, cutlets or chops with rice or vegetables, and for dessert chocolates or a muffin. Then I have a rest for an hour: watch TV, listen to music or read magazines.

At six I start to prepare for my tutorials and seminars. It takes me two or three hours to do my homework. After that I help my mom about the house and play video games or watch TV. At about ten I feel sleepy, take a bath and go to bed.

8. Complete with last Friday or every Friday.

1. I did the shopping at the supermarket _____.
2. We go to the local cinema _____.
3. Sandra goes out with her friends _____.
4. I visited my relatives in Kiev _____.
5. We were short of cash and paid in cash _____.
6. Paul buys chicken wings and drumsticks for barbeque _____.
7. I helped my mother to make a shopping list _____.
8. He complained to the manager about expired goods _____.

9. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. Peter went shopping with his friends to the supermarket. 2. She paid for her purchases in cash. 3. We ran out of milk and potatoes. 4. They picked a bunch of grapes, half a kilo of pears and two kilos of apples at the greengrocer's. 5. The

shop owner displayed all his goods in nice transparent wrappings. **6.** They usually sold products at a reduced price before public holidays. **7.** The queue at the check-out seemed to move very slowly. **8.** The smell of freshly baked bread tempted the customers. **9.** My husband forgot to check the expiry date on a cup of natural yoghurt. **10.** Lean minced beef was on offer last week. **11.** This special offer on grocery products attracted many customers. **12.** Sally was at the baker's when I phoned her. **13.** She looked for a bargain on fruit and vegetables. **14.** Paul put a tub of ice-cream in the trolley and went away. **15.** He only had about five pounds in small change.

10. Finish up tag questions.

1. She was at the supermarket last night, _____? **2.** They didn't park their car in a driveway, _____? **3.** He liked to buy fresh bread at the baker's, _____? **4.** He helped you with your shopping, _____? **5.** She was surprised to see such low price on chicken fillet, _____? **6.** They didn't make a shopping list, _____? **7.** She refused to pay for the broken jar, _____? **8.** The cashier didn't give small change to the customer, _____? **9.** Her mother's friend promised to make a shopping list, _____? **10.** Mark helped you to carry your bags, _____? **11.** The film was interesting, _____? **12.** There were a lot of universities in our town before, _____? **13.** They were not at home at the weekend, _____? **14.** The customer was not satisfied with the speed of service, _____?

11. Translate into English.

1. Хто робив покупки вчора у супермаркеті? **2.** Що перешкодило вашій роботі над завданням? **3.** Яка страва найбільше посмакувала тобі на вечірці вчора? **4.** Що спокусило вас придбати так багато їжі? **5.** Хто вигадав розкласти продукти на прилавки таким чином? **6.** Як ви дізналися про акцію в магазині? **7.** Де ви зазвичай робили покупки минулого року? **8.** Чий тато допоміг тобі донести сумки додому вчора? **9.** Скільки пляшок вина та соку ти купив для вечірки минулого тижня? **10.** В якому магазині була акція на оселедець минулої суботи? **11.** Ти купив філе хека чи тріски? **12.** Хто з вас перевіряв строк придатності на банках зі шпротами? **13.** Чия дочка

працювала касиром в кондитерській? **14.** Хто поскладав ці банки з варенням у комірчині? **15.** Ваша сестра чи мати обожнюють акційні товари? **16.** В цьому магазині завжди продавали свіжу випічку, чи не так? **17.** Хто дозволив тобі купити так багато солодоців?

12. Put the verb to be in the Past Simple.

1. My friend's mother _____ at the supermarket last Tuesday. **2.** We _____ very tired after shopping. **3.** The results of our test _____ good. **4.** Sam and Paul _____ late for classes yesterday. **5.** There _____ a great TV show last night. **6.** There _____ many guests at his birthday party. **7.** There _____ an American teacher at our university two years ago. **8.** Some of the students _____ unwell last week. **9.** What colour _____ your sister's dress – black or red? **10.** Who _____ at the baker's with her friend yesterday? **11.** How many rooms _____ there in your old house? **12.** She _____ not ready for the seminar last Thursday. **13.** The sales manager of this shop _____ not happy with the economic performance. **14.** Advertising campaign _____ successful and many people _____ eager to try this new product on the market. **15.** They _____ short of cash, and paid by card.

13. Complete with the Present Simple or Past Simple.

1. My mother _____ (to cook) tasty cakes on Sundays. **2.** My mother _____ (to cook) lasagna for Sunday dinner last week. **3.** Claire _____ (to meet) Sarah some days ago. **4.** We usually _____ (to buy) expensive things when they _____ (to be) on sale. **5.** When _____ Paul (usually to do the shopping)? – He usually _____ (to do) it on Saturday. **6.** Why _____ (to be) he late for classes? – He _____ (to have) a late night and _____ (to oversleep). **7.** _____ your sister _____ (to go) shopping yesterday? What _____ she _____ (to buy)? – Well, she _____ (to go) to the new supermarket and _____ (to buy) one packet of pasta, lots of seasoning and fresh herbs. **8.** _____ often _____ (to buy) you goods at bargain prices? – Yes, I often _____ (to try) to buy goods at a reduce price. **9.** Who _____ (to phone) a few minutes ago? – It _____ (to be) Monika. She _____ (to want) to invite me to her birthday party. **10.** _____ the grocer _____ (to sell) two cans of coke for the price of

one? – Yes, he ____ (to do). I _____ (to buy) some for the party yesterday. 11.
Who _____ (to phone) you every evening? _ My friends.

14. Complete the conversation with the verbs in the Past Simple.

A: Where _____ (you/to go) for your last summer holiday?

B: We _____ (to go) to Egypt.

A: Oh really? How interesting _____ (you/to enjoy) it?

B: Oh yes, we _____. Paul _____ (to love) the River Nile and I
_____ (to think) the pyramids and all the historical sights _____ (to be)
fascinating.

A: How long _____ (you/to stay)?

B: For four weeks. We _____ (to be) there for the whole of October.

A: How nice! So you _____ (to have) lots of time to travel round.

B: Yes, we _____ (to travel) - well, quite a lot. But we only _____ (to see)
a few places so I'd like to go again.

A: _____ (you/to learn) any Egyptian Arabic?

B: I _____ but Paul _____ n't. I _____ (to find) a good Arabic
language cassette in the local library and that _____ (to be) very helpful.

A: _____ (you/to talk) to the local people?

B: Not really, but I _____ (to know) how to order food and drink in the café
and restaurants.

A: Well, that's good.

B: Yes it is, but I _____ (to want) to talk to people too so I'm still studying
Arabic and I hope to go again next year.

A: Well, best of luck!

15. Complete the poem with the past forms of the verbs in brackets.

A Bad Day

I _____ (to oversleep) and _____ (to miss) my train,
_____ (to slip) on the sidewalk in the pouring rain,
_____ (to sprain) my ankle, _____ (to skin) my knee,
_____ (to break) my glasses, _____ (to lose) my keys,
_____ (to get) stuck in the elevator, it wouldn't go,

_____ (to kick) it twice and _____ (to stub) my toe,
 _____ (to buy) a pen that _____ (to do) not write,
 _____ (to take) it back and _____ (to have) a fight,
 _____ (to go) home angry, _____ (to lock) the door,
 _____ (to crawl) into the bed, couldn't take any more.

Past Continuous

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) She was reading a book at 3 o'clock yesterday.</p> | <p><i>Past Continuous</i> вживається для вираження дії, яка відбулася в певний момент у минулому. Українською мовою перекладається минулим часом дієслова недоконаного виду (а).</p> |
| <p>b) They were having dinner at that time. c) When I phoned him, he was doing shopping.</p> | <p>В <i>Past Continuous</i> вживаються такі обставини часу: at that moment; at that time; at 5 o'clock або підрядним реченням з дієсловом-присудком у <i>Past Simple</i> (b), (c).</p> |
| <p>d) My younger brother was playing computer games the whole evening. e) Mary was preparing for her tutorial from 6 till 9 o'clock yesterday. f) He was constantly trying to draw more customers by special offers.</p> | <p><i>Past Continuous</i> також передає дію, що тривала недовгий період часу у минулому. В цьому випадку вживаються обставинні слова: constantly; all day long; the whole evening; from...till (d), (e), (f).</p> |

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I **was working**.
2. You **were working**.
3. He, she, it **was working**.

1. We **were working**.
2. You **were working**.
3. They **were working**.

Заперечна/Negative

1. I **was not working**.
2. You **were not working**.
3. He, she, it **was not working**.

1. We **were not working**.
2. You **were not working**.
3. They **were not working**.

Питальна/Interrogative

1. **Was I working?**
2. **Were you working?**
3. **Was he, she, it working?**

1. **Were we working?**
2. **Were you working?**
3. **Were they working?**

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, he, she it *was*.

Yes, you, we, they *were*.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, he, she, it *wasn't*.

No, you, we, they *weren't*.

16. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. He was standing alone in the queue. 2. They were discussing their shopping list. 3. Susan was looking for a bargain at the supermarket the whole evening. 4. They were talking about a new product on the market at five. 5. Her niece was going to become a sales manager. 6. Paul was preparing for his tutorial and seminar the whole afternoon. 7. She was choosing butter when I saw her. 8. My friend's mother was cooking when I came to them. 9. He was parking his car at that moment. 10. I was listening to music when the phone rang. 11. While I was having dinner, they were playing cards. 12. They were doing shopping from four till six the day before yesterday.

17. Change the following sentences into the Past Continuous and add modifier of time where necessary.

1. She bought two loaves of bread and a stick of butter. 2. Paul is making a shopping list with his wife. 3. We are listening to pop music. 4. The boy drew a picture of his mother. 5. The singer is not singing very well. 6. The children swam in the river. 7. Mary and her family are having dinner at the moment. 8. Mrs. Smith teaches foreign students. 9. The girl is talking over the phone. 10. The boys worked very hard. 11. Kathy plays the piano in the evening. 12. The gardener digs the garden every day. 13. They went to the butcher's. 14. They are not sitting in a café.

18. Complete the sentences with while or when.

1. The woman was choosing some washing powder _____ her son broke a bottle of milk. 2. Sally was making a shopping list _____ Tommy was preparing a car. 3. Susan was peeling potatoes _____ Sam was cutting carrots. 4. _____ Paul called her, she was going shopping at a local supermarket. 5. Mike was paying for a bunch of

bananas at the greengrocer's _____ his mobile phone rang. **6.** Bessie was slicing a cucumber _____ she cut her finger. **7.** The boy was eating soup _____ his mother was frying potatoes. **8.** The students were writing a test _____ the dean came in. **9.** Molly was buying chicken breasts at the butcher's _____ Claire was picking rice at the grocer's. **10.** _____ Pete was checking the expiry date of the cottage cheese, Nick was looking for cream cheese.

19. Write questions to the sentences using the question words in brackets.

1. Mother was making a shopping list with her daughter at three o'clock yesterday. (Who? What? When?) **2.** He was paying at the check-out for his purchases in cash when I saw him. (Where? What for? How?) **3.** She was going shopping with her friends from four till six the day before yesterday. (With whom? When? What?) **4.** He was parking his car at the local supermarket at seven o'clock last Monday. (Where? Who? When?) **5.** My uncle was speaking to the shop assistant about special offers on meat products at the supermarket. (What...about? Whom? Where?) **6.** I was waiting for your sister at the baker's while she was looking for special offers at the bargain bin. (What? Where? Why?) **7.** Paul was buying pork ribs and steaks for the barbeque at the butcher's at two o'clock yesterday. (What for? Where? What? Who?) **8.** She was looking for exotic fruit at the greengrocer's at this time yesterday. (What? Who? When?) **9.** They were helping their grandmother with the shopping the day before yesterday. (Whom? What with? When?) **10.** The shop manager was watching the cashiers' work on Tuesday morning. (Whom? What? When?)

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

| Past Simple вживається у таких випадках: | Past Continuous вживається у таких випадках: |
|---|---|
| 1) Якщо дія відбулась (і закінчилась) у певний момент у минулому: E.g. She bought some food yesterday. | 1) Якщо дія тривала у певний час у минулому: E.g. She was buying bread at that time yesterday. |
| 2) Якщо дві та більше дій відбулися одна за одною | 2) Якщо дві та більше дій тривали одночасно у минулому: |

| | |
|--|---|
| послідовно та без великих інтервалів у часі: E.g. We had dinner and then went for a walk. | E.g. While he was choosing butter, she was picking mineral water. |
| 3) Якщо присудком у реченні виступають дієслова, які не вживаються у Past Continuous: E.g. He wanted to buy fish and chips. | 3) Якщо одна дія тривала у минулому, а інша її перервала: E.g. She was making a shopping list when the phone rang. |

20. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the verb.

1. I (to go) _____ to visit my friends yesterday. **2.** I (to go) _____ to the supermarket at six o'clock yesterday. **3.** We (to play) _____ computer games the whole evening yesterday. **4.** You (to go) _____ to the Crimea last summer? – No, we (to go) _____ to Turkey. **5.** While my mother (to prepare) _____ dinner, I (to read) _____ a book. **6.** When I (to meet) _____ Tom, he (to go) _____ to the shop. **7.** She (to break) _____ the vase, when her father (to repair) _____ TV set. **8.** When I (to shred) _____ the cabbage, I (to hurt) _____ myself. **9.** At this time yesterday she (to play) _____ the piano. **10.** When Paul (to ring) _____ me up yesterday, I (to make) _____ a shopping list. **11.** When he (to pay) _____ for his purchases, the phone (to ring) _____. **12.** When he (to play) _____ football, he (to break) _____ his leg. **13.** They (to check) _____ the expiry dates on the products, when she (to see) _____ them. **14.** The man (to think) _____ about his holiday, when somebody (to come) _____ in. **15.** The mouse (to steal) _____ a piece of cheese and then (to run) _____ away. **16.** When I (to look) _____ at them, they (to smile) _____ at me. **17.** He (to do) _____ his homework yesterday. **18.** He (to do) _____ his homework at seven o'clock yesterday. **19.** What _____ you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? – I (to play) _____ tennis at the court. – I (to be) _____ there, too, but I (not, to see) _____ you. **20.** When I (to look) _____ out of the window, it (to rain) _____ heavily and people (to hurry) _____ along the street.

21. Answer the questions as in the model.

Model: When *did* Helen *learn* English? (to live in England)

Helen *learnt* English when she *was living* in England.

1. When did you buy that book? (to read up for my exam). 2. When did Susan lose her purse? (to go by bus). 3. When did Paul ring you up? (to make a shopping list). 4. When did Molly hear that news? (to go shopping in a local shop). 5. When did you see her? (to look for a bargain at the grocer's). 6. When did Mike come to you? (to prepare for the test). 7. When did Sally invite you to her party? (to have lunch). 8. When did you hurt your finger? (to cut onions). 9. When did you meet Andrew? (to check the expiry date of the milk). 10. When did you catch that cold? (to walk in the rain).

22. *Write a story in small groups. After completing the task read out your story to your group mates. They have to evaluate the story. Use the words and expressions below.*

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| to make a shopping list | supermarket | pizza |
| to pay in cash | parents | trolley |
| a piece of cheese | salami | batter |
| to make a mess | spicy | counter |
| to be on offer | greengrocer's | a pack of coke |

Start your story like this:

On Saturday I met my friend Ann. She came to my place. We were hungry but I didn't have any food so we

23. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form and read the joke.

Two boys (to argue) _____ when a man (to come up) _____ to them. The man (to ask) _____, “Why are you arguing?” One boy (to answer) _____, “We (to find) _____ a ten dollar bill and (to decide) _____ to give it to whoever tells the biggest lie”. “You should be ashamed of yourselves”, (to say) _____ the man. ”When I (to be) _____ your age I (not ever to know) _____ what a lie (to be) _____”. The boys (to give) _____ the ten dollars to the man.

24. Translate into English.

1. Що ви робили вчора о шостій? – Ми готували вечерю і чекали на гостей. **2.** Куди він йшов вчора вранці? – Він йшов до хлібного магазину купити свіжих булочок та круасанів на сніданок. **3.** Де вона чекала на мене? – Вона чекала на тебе біля входу до супермаркету. **4.** Що ти робив увесь суботній вечір? – Спочатку я дивився фільм, потім вечеряв та допомагав мамі по дому. **5.** Коли я прийшов додому, вони сиділи за столом та складали список покупок. **6.** Ти не повіриш, але вчора я бачив як Том порпався у корзині з акційними товарами. **7.** Біля каси вона помітила, що не мала готівки при собі і тому заплатила за покупки карткою. **8.** Коли тато дивився футбол, мама готувала вечерю, а діти бавилися іграшками. **9.** Позавчора я бачив його, як він купував хек та креветки у рибному магазині. Він завжди купує рибу по понеділках. **10.** Вона прибирала вчора весь вечір, чи не так? – Так, вона готувалася до приїзду гостей. **11.** По дорозі додому вона зайшла до бакалійного магазину та купила пляшку олії, пачку рису та баночку вишневого варення. **12.** Кожного разу, коли вона ходила за покупками без списку, вона завжди купувала щось зайве.

Indefinite Pronouns

| | <i>Похідні</i> | <i>Істоту</i> | <i>Речі</i> | <i>Місце</i> |
|--|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Стверджувальні</i> | some any | <i>someone/somebody</i> <i>anyone/anybody</i> | <i>something</i> <i>anything</i> | <i>somewhere</i> <i>anywhere</i> |
| <i>Заперечні</i> | no/not any | <i>no one/nobody</i> <i>not anyone/not</i> <i>anybody</i> | <i>nothing</i> <i>not anything</i> | <i>nowhere</i> <i>not anywhere</i> |
| <i>Питальні</i> | any | <i>anyone/anybody</i> | <i>anything</i> | <i>anywhere</i> |
| <i>Стверджувальні/ Заперечні/ Питальні</i> | every | <i>everyone/everybody</i> | <i>everything</i> | <i>everywhere</i> |

25. Fill in the gaps with somebody, anybody, nobody, something, anything, nothing, somewhere, anywhere, or nowhere.

1. I know _____ about this issue, but if I tell you, you must promise to keep it (a) secret. 2. _____ lives here. There is no water. 3. I spent the night _____ near the beach. 4. _____ can jump over this wall, and steal your bike. It's very low. 5. _____ scares him. He's very brave. 6. There is _____ to park here. Let's go _____ else to park. 7. Would you like _____ to wash your hands? 8. May I have _____ for dessert, please? 9. They took him _____ in London, and he never returned. 10. Please don't leave _____ behind at home. We'll be away for a fortnight. 11. She needs _____ to love. She's very lonely. 12. They will not sing _____ in this city. They said that they would never come back. 13. There isn't _____ you can do to help them. _____ can help them. 14. We do not need _____ else to run this shop. We can do it ourselves. 15. _____ is ringing the bell. Go and see who it is. 16. _____ phoned while we were out, but they did not leave a message. 17. _____ tells me that there is _____ fishy going on. 18. They are looking for _____ to settle down and have children. They want to find a quiet place to lead a quiet life. 19. "Where would you like to stay?" " _____, where it is clean and peaceful." 20. "Is there _____ at home?" "I don't think there is _____. Mum and dad must have gone out."

26. Complete the following sentences using anybody (anyone), somebody (someone), nobody (no one), anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anything, nothing, something, everybody, everything, or everywhere.

Model: I had no money so I bought nothing.

1. Be careful! _____ is following you. 2. I looked _____, but I couldn't find my keys. 3. The room was in a mess. _____ was on the floor. 4. This question is very easy. _____ can answer it. 5. There was nobody at home. _____ was away. 6. I need _____ to talk to. I am lonely. 7. They stayed at home all day. They didn't go _____. 8. I feel bored. Let's go _____ and have some tea. 9. I haven't eaten _____ since yesterday. 10. I didn't meet _____ this morning. 11. There is _____ in this box but I don't know what it is. 12. Where did you go yesterday? _____, I was at home. 13. He wasn't hungry so he ate _____. 14. I rang the doorbell but _____ opened the door. 15. You can do _____ you like. 16. There is _____ at the door. Go and open the door. 17. The bus was empty. There was _____ on the bus. 18. I didn't kill _____. Why did you put me in prison? 19 I am very tired. I can't go _____. 20. Everybody was asleep. _____ was awake. 21. He is very famous _____ knows him. 22. He told me _____ but he didn't tell me everything. 23. He lives _____ near here. 24. There wasn't anybody in the factory. I saw _____.

Defining and negative pronouns

| <i>Positive meaning/ Стверджувальне значення</i> | <i>Negative meaning/ Заперечне значення</i> |
|---|---|
| <p><i>All</i> вживається стосовно більш ніж двох осіб або предметів і означає всі. <i>All</i> узгоджується з дієсловом в множині.</p> <p>E.g. <i>All</i> the customers bought a new product. <i>All of them</i> were satisfied with its quality. They were all happy.</p> | <p><i>None</i> вживається стосовно більш ніж двох осіб або предметів і означає ніхто, ніщо. <i>None</i> узгоджується з дієсловом в множині.</p> <p>E.g. Molly, Clare and Monica haven't been to Alaska. <i>None of the girls/them</i> have been to Alaska.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Both вживається стосовно двох осіб або предметів і означає <i>обоє</i>. Both узгоджується з дієсловом в множині. E.g. Peter and Tom are students Both Peter and Tom are students. Both of them are students. Both boys are students.</p> | <p>Neither вживається стосовно двох осіб або предметів і означає <i>жоден з них</i> (двох). Neither of узгоджується з дієсловом в однині. E.g. Neither of drinks is hot.</p> |
| <p>Either вживається стосовно двох осіб або предметів і означає <i>будь-який</i> (з двох). Either of узгоджується з дієсловом в однині. E.g. Either of dresses suits you.</p> | |

27. Rewrite the sentences using both, neither, none, or all.

1. Tracy and Sarah didn't see this film yesterday. 2. Steven, Lucy, and Paul are my friends. 3. Julie, Pam, and Nick don't like to stand in queue. 4. Maria and Marina are good students. 5. Jim, Peter, and John speak Spanish. 6. Mark, Paula, and Kristi failed the exam. 7. Phil and Mary are very easy going. 8. Jean and Deborah have dark hair and brown eyes. 9. Jim, Ted, and Mick went to the concert. 10. Sam and Tom weren't at classes yesterday.

28. Translate into English.

1. Кожен знає, що жирна та солодка їжа шкодить здоров'ю. 2. Ніхто не хоче купувати прострочені товари, навіть за зниженою ціною. 3. Усі завдання у цьому уроці легкі. 4. Кожної неділі вони вечеряють у якомусь кафе. 5. У цьому магазині усі продукти завжди свіжі та високої якості. 6. Якщо ти знаєш хоч когось, хто може нам допомогти, скажи мені. 7. Коли мати готувала вечерю, хтось постукав у двері. 8. Я бачу, що на столі щось смачненьке. Давай скуштуємо. 9. Вони домовилися зустрітися десь в місті. 10. Він був дуже засмученим; жодна з страв йому не смакувала. 11. Уже десята година вечора, і ти ніде не купиш зараз свіжого хліба. 12. Я дуже голодний. Дайте мені щось поїсти негайно. 13. Хтось хоче мені допомогти з цим завданням? 14. Всі студенти уважно слухали викладача. 15. Це було курортним містечко, де повсюди були кав'ярні та кафе. 16. Підійдіть до когось з продавців, будь-хто з них допоможе вам з покупкою.

Сполучники *either ... or, neither ... nor*

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| She is <i>either</i> English <i>or</i> American. <i>Either</i> he <i>or</i> you will have to go. | <i>either...or – або...або</i> |
| <i>Neither</i> Eve <i>nor</i> Ann is doing the shopping now. I saw <i>neither</i> your camera <i>nor</i> the pictures. | <i>neither...nor – ні...ні</i> |

Either Peter *or* the girls *need* to attend the course. (the second subject plural)

Either Jane *or* Matt *needs* to attend the course. (the second subject singular)

Neither Frank *nor* Lilly *lives* in Kiev. (the second subject singular)

Neither Axel *nor* my other friends *care* about their future. (the second subject plural)

Без своїх слів пар *either* і *neither* означають *будь-який* і *жоден, ні той, ні інший, також не (ні)*.

| | |
|--|--|
| Either of these coats is good enough for me. | <i>Будь-яке</i> з цих пальт для мене достатньо хороше. |
| I liked neither of these dishes. | <i>Жодна</i> (ні та, ні інша) з цих страв мені не сподобалася. |

29. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning.

Model: If you don't tell me the truth, I won't forgive you.

Either you tell me the truth *or* I won't forgive you.

1. Her argument does not hold water. Yours doesn't either. 2. She is kind-hearted. Her husband is also kind-hearted. 3. Her shopping bag was huge. His shopping bag was huge too. 4. I won't deliver his purchases home. I won't either. 5. Your handwriting is horrible. Hers is too. 6. We will close the shop down. They will also close down. 7. I insisted on paying in cash. My friend did too. 8. I know this person like the back of my hand. She does too. 9. They don't own an

orchard. I don't either. **10.** Mark didn't miss the bus. His niece didn't either. **11.** If you don't give me a chocolate bar, I'll tell Dad. **12.** He is very independent for his age. You are too. **13.** Eric and Luke don't have a good eye for a bargain. **14.** She won't cheat at the exams. He won't either. **15.** I suggested taking out to dinner for a change. You did too. **16.** I don't have a fancy for sweets. I don't either.

підмет + допоміжне дієслово або to be + *too*.

Стверджувальне речення + *and* + *so* + допоміжне дієслово або to be + підмет

підмет + заперечне допоміжне дієслово або to be + *either*.

Заперечне речення + *and* + *neither* + заперечне допоміжне дієслово або to be + підмет

30. *Affirmative and negative agreement.*

Model: Sean is Irish. (Michael) → So is Michael.
Tom doesn't like dancing. (I) → Neither do I.

1. My mother loves chocolate. (I) _____
2. Peter was late. (Mary) _____
3. They can't speak Chinese. (We) _____
4. Coffee keeps you awake. (Tea) _____
5. Sarah doesn't like broccoli. (Jane) _____
6. He didn't buy bread. (She) _____
7. My parents will live by the sea. (I) _____
8. Bill is watching a film. (Paul) _____
9. Julia is interested in art. (I) _____
10. Bill didn't understand the joke. (His wife) _____

31. *Fill in the blanks with either, neither, of, nor, or, and the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.*

1. _____ you postpone the meeting _____ I (to make) sure you are not elected chairman of the committee. 2. _____ you attend school _____ you (to be expelled). 3. Neither _____ them (to be) intelligent.

4. Neither Alfred _____ Jennifer (to tolerate) her. 5. _____ Paul nor his workmates (to be) right. 6. Either someone deceived her _____ she (to make) up the story. 7. I can speak _____ Italian _____ Portuguese. 8. They don't wear shoes _____ skirts. 9. _____ children (to be) studying hard. They will fail. 10. John was _____ at home _____ in the library. I looked for him in these two places, but he wasn't there.

32. *Translate into English.*

1. Жоден з вас не запропонував свою допомогу мені вчора. 2. Або мама, або ти купиш буханку хліба, пляшку молока та пачку масла по дорозі додому. 3 Я не розумію, чому жоден з вас не готовий до семінару. 4. Купи в магазині дві великі тушки хека або коропа. Будь-яка з них посмакує нашим гостям. 5. Ви можете розплатитися готівкою або карткою. 6. Мій тато не любить ходити за покупками, і я також. 7. Вирішуй хутчіш. Я куплю тобі або морозиво, або плитку шоколаду. 8. Її подруга добре розбирається на акційних товарах, і Марта також. 9. Ви можете купити заварні або в кондитерському, або в хлібному відділі. 10. Будь-яка страва йому до смаку, якщо її приготувала його мати. 11. Якщо ти не виконуватимеш домашнє завдання, то ти не дивитимешся телевізор, ні гулятимеш зі своїми друзями. 12. Його сестра ненавидить стояти в черзі, і він також. 13. Будь-який хліб – смачний.

33. *Match the English idioms in the left column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right column.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. to make a hole in one's pocketbook | a) за всяку ціну; |
| 2. to go to pot | b) збути з рук; |
| 3. to buy for a song | c) нізащо в світі; |
| 4. at all costs | d) витратити багато грошей; |
| 5. to jack up the price | e) розорюватися; |
| 6. to flood the market | f) купити за безцінь; |
| 7. to feather one's nest | g) платити втричі дорожче; |
| 8. not for love or money | h) дорого коштувати, датися в копійчину; |
| 9. to cost a pretty penny | i) нагріти руки; |
| 10. to pay through the nose | j) наповнювати, наводняти ринок; |

11. to get something off one's hands к) піднімати, набивати ціну;

34. *Translate into English.*

1. Якщо ви хочете купити щось за безцінь, то ви повинні добре розбиратися в акційних товарах. 2. Ціна на помідори впала минулого тижня, і постачальники наповнили ними ринок. 3. Він розумів, що його товар був майже простроченим і хотів збути його з рук за всяку ціну. 4. Нечесні продавці піднімають ціну на продукти і змушують покупців платити втричі дорожче. 5. Купівля житла обійшлася сім'ї в копійку. 6. Він нізащо в світі не продасть свою стару машину, бо в нього з нею пов'язано багато приємних спогадів.

Types of different shops and departments at a supermarket

a baker's a butcher's a fishmonger's a grocer's
a greengrocer's a fruiter's a dairy a delicatessen
a confectioner's an off-license

Match the products with the shops you can buy them in

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| pineapples | caviar | pasta | flour | cucumbers |
| haddock | French stick | puff pastry | yoghurt | ham |
| Swiss cheese | spices | garlic | goose | cakes |
| beer | potatoes | buns | wine | seafood |

Запам'ятайте!!!

a loaf of bread a bottle of milk a can of coke
a jar of jam a box of chocolates a bar of chocolate
a package of salt a tin of sprats a carton of juice
a tub of ice-cream a bag of sweets a packet of biscuits
a pack of two cokes a sack of flour a bunch of grapes
a tube of toothpaste

35. Match the numbers with their definitions.



loaf ___ tub ___ jar ___ bag ___ package ___
 can ___ bottle ___ roll ___ carton ___ container ___
 tin ___

36. Here is a shopping list. Complete it by adding either a/an or some before each item.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ___ soap | 11. ___ eggs |
| 2. ___ teabags | 12. ___ newspaper |
| 3. ___ loaf of bread | 13. ___ melon |
| 4. ___ rice | 14. ___ orange juice |
| 5. ___ bag of carrots | 15. ___ extra bottle of milk |
| 6. ___ butter | 16. ___ pencil |
| 7. ___ toothbrush | 17. ___ pizzas |
| 8. ___ box of matches | 18. ___ yoghurts |
| 9. ___ kilogram of ice cream | 19. ___ sour cream |
| 10. ___ coffee | 20. ___ bottle of wine |

37. *Imagine that your mother gives you a shopping list, which you see below. Think in what shops you can buy these things and put the names of items in the graphs of the chart.*

a loaf of brown bread

1 large cod

1 kg of pork

3 lemons

0.3 kg of ham

1 small head of cabbage

a tin of condensed milk

a bunch of radishes

a tub of margarine

0.5 kg of cheese

1 kg of pork

a bottle of vinegar

2 medium-sized herrings

a tin of sardines in oil

2 kg of potatoes

a large chicken

a pack of biscuits

a bag of flour

a pack of butter

a bunch of bananas

| dairy shop | butcher's | baker's | fishmonger's | grocer's | greengrocer's |
|------------|-----------|---------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| | | | | | |

Sum up what you have written and say what and where you can buy.

Example: *I can buy ... at the baker's.*

38. *Match the phrases in the left column with the words in the right column.*

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | a bottle of | A. jam |
| 2. | a packet of | B. parsley |
| 3. | a drum of | C. toothpaste |
| 4. | a cake of | D. cleanser |
| 5. | a carton of | E. juice |
| 6. | a jar of | F. chocolates |

- | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------|
| 7. | a tin of | G. eggs |
| 8. | a tube of | H. honey |
| 9. | a bunch of | I. sugar |
| 10. | a box of | J. soap |
| 11. | a tub of | K. luncheon meat |

39. Think and say what else can be sold in cartons, bunches, etc.

a bottle of \Leftarrow

a drum of \Leftarrow

a carton of \Leftarrow

a bunch of \Leftarrow

a packet of \Leftarrow

a jar of \Leftarrow

a tin of \Leftarrow

a box of \Leftarrow

40. Look through the list of products and say which of them are sold in Ukraine:

- 1) by the kilo,
- 2) by quantity,
- 3) by tens.

Fish, carrots, kiwi, meat, eggs, pineapples, sausages, rye bread, oranges.

Look through the list of products and say which of them are sold in Great Britain:

- 1) by lbs*
- 2) by quantity
- 3) by dozens.

Cheese, lemons, grapes, white bread, ham, mangoes, eggs, potatoes, chickens.

Say which products from the list below are priced:

- 1) per kilo,
- 2) per each.

Onions, tomatoes, wheat bread, tinned meat, cabbages, mangoes, buns, chops, apples, cucumbers.

* lb — abbreviation from the Latin word “libra” — “фунт”, in speech it is pronounced “pound”. E.g. 3 lbs — three pounds.

Say what and how much you should buy if you are going to make:

- 1) Ukrainian beet and cabbage soup — borsch;
- 2) Cabbage rolls;
- 3) An apple pie;
- 4) A mushroom soup.

Example: *If I am going to make ... I will buy*

Say what and how much you buy to cook your favourite dish.

Guess what a housewife was going to cook if her shopping list included.

- 1) 2 lbs beef; 1 lb pork; white bread; eggs; 1/2 lb onions, 1/4 cup milk.
- 2) 2 lbs wheat flour; 1/2 dozen eggs; 2 bottles milk; 1 pack yeast; 1/2 lb sugar.
- 3) 1/2 lb rice; 1 lb smoked fish; 1 lb onions; 1/2 dozen eggs; 1 jar mayonnaise.
- 4) 4 lbs lamb; 2 lbs tomatoes; 2 lbs onions; 1 bottle dry white wine; 1 pack pepper.
- 5) 2 lbs pork; 1 bag potatoes; 1 lb carrots; 1 head cabbage; 1/2 lbs onions; 1 bunch celery; 1 bunch parsley; 1 pack laurel leaves.

Example: *The housewife was going to cook ... if she bought....*

41. Exclude from the lists below products which cannot be sold as pre-prepared, frozen, dried, and tinned.

| pre-prepared | frozen | dried | tinned |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| garlic | cherries | bananas | flour |
| steaks | onions | fish | pork |
| fish fillet | turkey | meat | peaches |
| potatoes | bread | ham | lettuce |
| tomatoes | spaghetti | plums | tuna |

42. Choose the best answer.

1. Excuse me, which _____ is sugar in? _____ seven.
a) ile b) ail c) aisle
2. I'm going to the shop. Do you want me to _____?
a) buy you b) anything c) get you anything
3. The _____ section is where you'll find milk, yoghurt, cheese, etc.
a) dairy b) poultry c) frozen food
4. Should we buy a bag of potato chips? No, I don't eat _____.
a) junk food b) trash food c) healthy food
5. The supermarket has a _____ counter where you can buy a sandwich.
a) dally b) deli c) dolly
6. Get a _____. We have to buy a lot of things.
a) (shopping) cart b) (shopping) tray c) (shopping) car
7. Make sure you check the _____ on the milk.
a) date of validity b) expiry date c) due date
8. Turkey and chicken can be found in the _____ section.
a) poultry b) dairy c) baked goods
9. I like this supermarket because they have a _____. I always buy bread there.
a) cash register b) bakery c) bake-sale
10. Park the car in the underground parking and take the _____ to the main level.
a) elevator b) lift c) escalator
11. To go _____ shopping = To go shopping for food
a) grocery b) grocer c) grass roots
12. I'll meet you at the _____. (=where the cashiers are)
a) check b) check-up c) check-out

13. In a grocery store, the people who work at the cash register are called “cashiers”. – The people who work in the main area of the shop are called “_____”.

- a) (store) clerks b) (store) clerics c) clocks

14. I always look for stuff that’s _____. (=being sold for less because of a promotion, etc.)

- a) in sale b) sale c) on sale

15. When you pay with your credit card, cashiers will often ask for _____ (=proof of identification) to prevent credit fraud.

- a) IC b) ID c) AD

16. There’s an outdoor _____ near my house where I always buy vegetables.

- a) marketing b) supermarket c) market

17. _____ food is generally regarded as being better (= more healthy) for you.

- a) Organ b) Organic c) Organized

18. I _____ broke a jar of pickles. It just slipped out of my hands.

- a) accidentally b) accident c) by accident

19. I hate waiting in a _____ at the check-out.

- a) line-up b) lane c) queue

20. Let’s _____ (=get) some wine on the way home.

- a) pick on b) pick up c) pick at

43. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions from the list: into, through, of, together, for, by, beside, in, and on to.

1. The girl thought that glass bottles of milk would be too heavy to carry and changed them _____ plastic packets.
2. One can tell a good customer _____ the way he or she chooses goods.
3. The lady screamed and all people in the hall immediately fell _____ silence.
4. The guard from the security service helped the lady to go out of the shop and she felt better _____ the fresh air.
5. Anyone can get sick _____ the long queues at check-out points.
6. The customers are asked to put the stuff _____ the conveyor belt.
7. If one has not got more than three items, he or she can go _____ a quick till.
8. When the queue is too long one can do nothing but grit his or her teeth _____ and wait dutifully.

9. The most annoying thing about shopping is standing _____ the till and watching how slowly people pay.

44. Complete the statements by choosing the answer which you think fits best.

1. Mother never buys goods displayed on the racks with the notice " _____ offer".

- a) specific b) special c) particular

2. The customers are asked to load their purchases on to the conveyor _____.

- a) strap b) line c) belt

3. It is a lot more convenient to push a _____ than to carry a wire basket in a supermarket.

- a) trolley b) roller c) van

4. While shopping my brother always tries to go through a _____ till as he hates queues.

- a) swift b) fast c) quick

5. Housewives prefer to buy _____ packets of stuff, as it is a little bit cheaper.

- a) gross-size b) family-size c) block-size

6. Sometimes the queues at _____ points are so long that the idea of leaving the supermarket without buying anything may look attractive.

- a) check-out b) check-in c) check-up

7. Customers are not allowed to put things in their own bags in supermarkets; they are supposed to use _____.

- a) iron baskets b) shop baskets c) wire baskets

8. A lot of people prefer to _____ a cheque than to pay in cash.

- a) write out b) write in c) write up

9. Salesgirls usually put all goods bought in a supermarket into _____ for the customers' convenience.

- a) trade bags b) carrier bags c) supermarket bags

10. 'Here's your _____ from a ten-pound note', said the cashier giving me three pounds.

- a) exchange b) change c) bill

45. *Standing in a queue at the check-out is a boring business. Some people invent games to make the time pass quicker. One of them comes to guessing what people's lifestyles are likely to be judging by the contents of their shopping baskets.*

a) Read the following passages and try to say something about people's families, homes, and lifestyles.

Body language can tell a stranger a lot about one's personality, so can the fruits of one's shopping expedition.

Yesterday I observed a beautiful young lady. While her little daughter begged unsuccessfully for a bun, she was carefully choosing a shampoo, hair conditioner, and bath perfume. Then she picked up a couple of cinema magazines and went to the check-out.

I looked down into her trolley and shuddered: three gallons of milk, 3 loaves of bread, four chickens, a mountain of baby-food jars, cakes, and pies.

I especially like to observe male shoppers. I don't mean househusbands dutifully checking items off a list. I prefer a gourmet who knows the real taste of things: imported cheeses, exotic spices, a whole leg of lamb, and early asparagus.

I felt hostility flowing from the woman standing behind me in the supermarket check-out queue. Had I cut in front of her? She was glaring into my basket. I quickly surveyed my selections to see what could be generating such hostility. Let's see: two bottles of champagne, a lovely avocado, a pound of shrimp, and a quart of purified water.

b) Fancy what one can see in a shopping basket of:

- 1) a good housewife;
- 2) a divorced man;
- 3) a woman on a diet;
- 4) a hearty eater;
- 5) someone expecting guests.

46. Fill in prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

1. There is a nice grocer's not far _____ our house. There is always a good choice _____ foodstuffs there. My parents often go shopping _____ this grocer's. _____ the baker's they always buy a loaf _____ brown bread and some cookies. Then they often go _____ the greengrocer's _____ the corner. They take some cartons _____ orange and apple juice and some jars _____ raspberry jam there. They are fond _____ fish and they buy some tins _____ fish _____ the fishmonger's. 2. Are the shops far away _____ your home? 3. _____ whom did you go shopping yesterday? 4. The prices _____ the small shops are normally higher than _____ the big supermarkets. 5. The smell _____ fresh bread _____ the supermarket always makes customers buy more bread than they originally wanted. 6. All check-outs usually work _____ the same speed. 7. Supermarkets can generally retail _____ lower prices than traditional corner shops and markets _____ higher volume. 8. He is very busy, but I think that's the price _____ success. 9. You can get goat's cheese _____ the local delicatessen - _____ a price! 10. Good knives don't come _____ bargain prices. 11. It seems as though every day a new kind _____ cereal appears _____ the grocery shelves. 12. The shop charges less if the customer pays _____ cash.

47. Complete the joke with the articles where necessary and comment on their usage.

Johnny entered _____ grocer's. "Hello, _____ Mr. Grimble," he said, "_____ Fine day today, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Grimble, _____ grocer. "And what can I do for you?"

"Please," said _____ boy, reading from _____ book, "_____ ten pounds of _____ sugar at _____ fifteen cents _____ pound, _____ three pounds of _____ coffee at _____ ninety cents _____ pound, and _____ two pounds of _____ butter at _____ seventy-five _____ pound. How much will it come to?"

_____ grocer took _____ piece of _____ paper and _____ pencil, did some calculations and said. "_____ Four dollars and sixty cents."

"Oh," said Johnny, "and _____ dozen eggs at _____ ninety cents _____ dozen."

"O.K.," said Mr. Grimble, "that will come to _____ six dollars and forty cents."

“And if I give you _____ ten dollar bill,” said Johnny, “how much change shall I get?”

“You will get three dollars and sixty cents,” said _____ grocer.

“Thank you very much, Mr. Grimble,” said Johnny. “I am not going to buy anything. You see, it’s my _____ homework for _____ tomorrow, and I could not do it myself.’

48. Read and translate the following dialogues. Role-play them.

a) Dialogue 1

At the Grocery Store

Grocer: Hello, Ann, how are you doing today?

Ann: Fine, thanks. How are you?

Grocer: I am okay, thank you. What can I get for you, Ann?

Ann: I’d like half a pound of butter, a jar of strawberry jam, a large bottle of vinegar and a tin of sardines.

Grocer: Will that be all?

Ann: No, I’d also like a small-sized packet of mushroom soup and a piece of smoked bacon.

Grocer: Will this do? It’s all we have at the moment, I’m afraid.

Ann: No, it’s much too fat. I wanted it leaner. I think I’d better take some ham instead. How much is it?

Grocer: Eighty pence a pound.

Ann: Good. Half a pound, please. That’ll be all. How much does it come to?

Grocer: Five pounds thirty seven pence, please.

Ann: Right. Here is six pounds.

Grocer: And here is your change.

Ann: Thanks.

Grocer: Good-bye, Ann. Thank you. Come tomorrow, we’ll have a new stock.

Dialogue 2

At the Butcher's

Butcher: What can I get for you, madam?

Gina: I'd like a pound of minced beef, please. Do you sell it?

Butcher: Yes, we do. Would you like the regular or the extra lean? The extra lean is a pound more per pound.

Gina: I'll take the regular. Could you also throw in two thick pork chops and two chicken breasts?

Butcher: I'm afraid we're out of chicken breasts right now, but we have some thighs.

Gina: Hmm...In that case, I'll just take some ham. I'd like that thinly sliced.

Butcher: Okay, is there anything else?

Gina: Yes, I'd like some other cold cuts, but I'm not sure which ones. Why don't you give me half a pound of salami and a pound of bologna?

Butcher: No problem. Will that be all?

Gina: No, I'd like two steaks. Do you have any that are very, very tender? The ones I bought last week were really tough.

Butcher: We have T-bone, rib eye, and sirloin steaks. The rib eye is probably the most tender.

Gina: I'll take two of those.

Butcher: Okay, anything else?

Gina: No, I think that's all...for now. How much is it?

Butcher: Twelve pounds forty-five pence, please.

Gina: Here you are.

Butcher: Your change, madam. Thank you. Have a nice day.

Dialogue 3

At the Greengrocer's

Greengrocer: Good morning, Mrs. Daisy. How are you this morning?

Mrs. Daisy: Fine, thanks. And how are you?

Greengrocer: I'm having a little trouble. Some of my supplies aren't here yet. So I don't have tomatoes and peppers.

Mrs. Daisy: Oh, that's a shame. Will you have some later?

Greengrocer: Oh, yes, they will be delivered in the afternoon. I'll save them for you.

Mrs. Daisy: Thanks. It's very kind of you. And now I'll take a bag of potatoes, a couple of beets, and some carrots.

Greengrocer: All right. Notice the fruit we've got today. The peaches are very good.

Mrs. Daisy: The peaches do look good. What do they cost?

Greengrocer: Peaches are quite cheap this time of the year. Thirty pence a pound.

Mrs. Daisy: That's a real bargain. I'll take three pounds.

Greengrocer: Okay. Now, what else?

Mrs. Daisy: Well, that's all for today. How much do I owe you?

Greengrocer: That's four pounds seventy five pence. Here's your change from your five pound note — twenty five pence.

Mrs. Daisy: Thank you. Good-bye.

Greengrocer: Good-bye, Mrs. Daisy. Thanks a lot.

b) Pick out from the three dialogues sentences, which denote the shop assistant's

- a) greeting their customers,
- b) offering goods,
- c) telling the price of goods.

c) Pick out from the three dialogues sentences, which denote the customer's

- a) greeting shop assistants,
- b) telling what they need,
- c) asking about the price.

49. Make up your own dialogues using expressions from Exercise 48:

- a) at the fishmonger's;
- b) at the confectioner's;
- c) at the dairy shop;
- d) in delicatessen.

50. *Translate into English.*

1. Скільки коштує кілограм копченої осетрини? – 360 гривень за кілограм. Я б вам порадив копчену форель. Вона така ж смачна, як і осетрина, але дешевша на 25 гривень за кілограм. 2. Як мені пройти до відділу хлібобулочних виробів? – Прямо, потім праворуч, восьмий ряд. 3. По дорозі додому я зайшов до бакалійного магазину і купив банку маринованих огірків, пляшку оливкової олії, пачку спагеті та коричневого рису. 4. Дайте мені чотири заварних тістечка, півкілограма сухого печива, дві плитки шоколаду та банку вишневого варення. 5. Ти йдеш до магазину? Купи мені, будь ласка, пачку молока, пачку масла та буханку хліба. 6. Я вчора бачила Таню у відділі овочі та фрукти. – Що вона там робила? – Вона купувала в'язку бананів, апельсини та груші. 7. Ви часто ходите до супермаркету? – На жаль, не часто. Звичайно, супермаркет – найкраще місце для покупки продуктів, але він знаходиться доволі далеко від нашого дому. 8. Вчора я їздив до супермаркету і в мене пішло на це дві з половиною години. Завтра я не поїду до супермаркету. Я піду в м'ясний магазин біля нашого будинку й куплю кілограм яловичини та свинячого фаршу на котлети. 9. Якщо ти будеш купувати акційні товари, будь ласка, перевір їхній строк придатності перш, ніж їх брати. 10. Здається, що та жінка з великим візком ніяковіє біля каси, бо її візок майже порожній, а візки інших покупців заповнені продуктами до гори. 11. Поглянь лишень на цей шматок сиру у прозорій упаковці, я б дуже хотіла його скоштувати. – Подивись, скільки він коштує. Якщо ціна помірна, ми його візьмемо. 12. Він пішов до бакалійного відділу подивитися, що можна купити на сніданок. Там був широкий вибір готових сніданків, але він надав перевагу традиційній вівсянці з сухофруктами. 13. У молодості він мало витрачав грошей на харчування, чи не так?

51. *Answer the questions.*

1. Do you like shopping for food? Why? Why not? 2. Where do you and the members of your family prefer to buy foodstuffs: in a supermarket, at the market, or in a small shop near your house? 3. Who does shopping in your family? 4. Do you do the shopping daily, weekly, or monthly? 5. Are there any supermarkets in the area you live? If yes, what are their names? Are they very big? 6. How far is

the nearest supermarket situated from your house? **7.** What do you usually buy there? **8.** How well do you find your way about the supermarket you go to? **9.** Do they often change the display and layout of the goods in the supermarket you go to? **10.** What is your usual route in the supermarket you go to? What do you usually buy first and last in the supermarket? **11.** Do you like the quality of foodstuffs you buy in the supermarket you go to? **12.** How long do you usually have to queue at the check-out? How do you feel about it?

52. *Translate into English.*

- A: Ти знаєш, що у нас закінчується зелений чай, кава та цукор.
B: Так, я знаю. Сьогодні по дорозі додому з роботи я зайду до магазину і куплю все необхідне.
A: Так, будь ласка. І подивись, що можна купити до чаю. У нас тільки є пачка сухого печива та чверть баночки малинового варення.
B: Купити ковбаси та сиру, Я думаю, що діти із задоволенням з'їдять по бутерброду з чаєм.
A: Так, купи. Ой, і знаєш що? Купи, будь ласка, підчеревини. Я б залюбки з'їла яєчно з підчеревиною на сніданок.
B: А яйця купити?
A: Ні, не треба. У нас в холодильнику достатньо яєць.
B: І, звичайно, я повинен купити хліба, чи не так?
A: Зрозуміло, як завжди.

Unit VI



Shopping for Consumer Goods

Shopping is a very important part of life, but shoppers are faced with a confusing and rapidly changing situation. The confusion arises from the claims made by advertising, a wider choice of goods than ever before, and new places to shop. The prices of clothes, shoes, and make-up have gone sky-high, so it's vital that you do not waste your money and that you shop carefully for value.

Be sure of what you want — never shop vaguely, because when you get home your purchase may not match anything else you've got.

Shop around for the best price and quality. Start with a department store, where they stock a wide range of goods and souvenirs. There you can find many departments: haberdashery, hosiery, drapery, millinery, ladieswear, menswear, and footwear. If you are looking for a skirt and a top to go with it, you'll need "Separates". You'll find shorts or T-shirts in "Leisurewear", jumpers in "Knitwear", and a nightdress in "Nightwear". In "Accessories" they sell belts, gloves, and purses. Try on all the trousers or dresses they have in the line although it may be quite boring to wait if the fitting room is occupied. Check out the racks with the sign "sale". Although it usually seems to be the small sizes that are offered on sale, you can sometimes find some super buys.

Feeling cheered up by your new purchase; don't forget to keep the receipt, in case an item turns out to be faulty. You'll need the receipt if you want to exchange the item or have your money refunded. If you are a bargain-hunter, try clothes markets. They often don't have the high overheads of town shops and can therefore keep

prices lower, though they can stock substandard goods. Flea markets are not the best place to buy anything. The prices are low as well as the quality.

Don't put off the purchase of festive gifts until there are only two days left before a holiday. Department stores are swarming with last-minute shoppers, so you may have to queue for half an hour at the checkout till. From everywhere you can hear people swapping rumours, 'They have sold out all the scarves', 'They have run out of that cream'. You inevitably get involved in exchanging remarks with other people in the queue or with salesgirls. Sometimes the talk gets so interesting that the cashier's question whether you want to pay in cash or by credit card takes you by surprise. Anyway, you pay and feel happy that you have made a bargain, which puts you in a good mood.

Dear friends, make shopping entertaining. Shop together with your friends. Enjoy attractively designed displays and well-dressed shoppers browsing through trendy items. Then you will definitely like it.

1. Write down new words and expressions and learn them by heart.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. shopper | покупець |
| 2. to face with | наштовхнутися на |
| 3. to arise from | виникати; бути наслідком чогось |
| 4. advertisement | реклама |
| 5. choice of goods | вибір товарів |
| 6. place to shop | місце для покупок |
| 7. make-up | декоративна косметика |
| 8. to go sky-high | підніматися дуже високо (про ціну) |
| 9. to waste one's money | викидати гроші на вітер |
| 10. to shop for value | купувати за вигідною ціною |
| 11. to purchase | купувати; закуповувати |
| 12. to match | підходити, бути до пари |
| 13. to shop around for the best price | шукати товар за найкращою ціною |
| 14. department store | універмаг |
| 15. to stock | мати в наявності, у продажі |
| 16. haberdashery | галантерея |
| 17. hosiery | відділ панчішних товарів |
| 18. drapery | мануфактурний магазин |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>19. millinery</i> | відділ жіночих капелюшків |
| <i>20. ladieswear</i> | відділ жіночого одягу |
| <i>21. menswear</i> | відділ чоловічого одягу |
| <i>22. footwear</i> | взуттєвий відділ |
| <i>23. to look for</i> | шукати |
| <i>24. to go with</i> | підходити, гармоніювати (по кольору, фактурі) |
| <i>25. separates</i> | блузки, штани, спідниці, які можна носити в різному поєднанні |
| <i>26. leisurewear</i> | одяг для відпочинку |
| <i>27. knitwear</i> | трикотажні вироби |
| <i>28. nightwear</i> | нічна білизна |
| <i>29. accessories</i> | аксесуари |
| <i>30. to try on</i> | приміряти |
| <i>31. fitting room</i> | примірочна |
| <i>32. to be occupied</i> | бути зайнятим |
| <i>33. to check out the racks</i> | перевіряти стелажі |
| <i>34. on sale</i> | продаватися, бути в продажу |
| <i>35. super buy</i> | відмінна покупка |
| <i>36. to keep the receipt</i> | зберігати чек |
| <i>37. item</i> | окремий предмет |
| <i>38. faulty goods</i> | бракований товар |
| <i>39. to exchange something</i> | обміняти щось |
| <i>40. to refund</i> | повертати гроші |
| <i>41. to run out of</i> | закінчуватися |
| <i>42. clothes market</i> | речовий ринок |
| <i>43. substandard goods</i> | товари, які не відповідають якості |
| <i>44. flea market</i> | барахолка, блошиний ринок |
| <i>45. to sell out</i> | розпродувати |
| <i>46. to make a bargain</i> | домовитися, прийти згоди |
| <i>47. trendy items</i> | модні речі |

2. Answer the questions.

1. Why are customers sometimes confused about goods on the market?
2. What must one do before going shopping?

3. What departments can one find at a department store?
4. What are the advantages of shopping at a department store?
5. What do you need to keep a receipt for?
6. What are the best places to shop for bargain-hunters? Why?
7. Why is it vital to do the festive shopping beforehand?
8. What are the possible methods of payment?
9. What kind of people enjoys shopping around?
10. Where and when can one get a good price for consumer goods?
11. Why do people like shopping at department stores, clothes markets and flea markets?

3. Put the words from the text in three columns denoting.

| <i>Departments or places to shop</i> | <i>Items of clothes</i> | <i>Methods of payment</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | |

4. Find in the text the English equivalents.

ціни на одяг, широкий вибір товарів, шукати кращу ціну на товар, витратити гроші, купити за хорошу ціну, підходити, примірочна зайнята, продавати зі знижкою, вдала покупка, повернути гроші, зберігати на складі товари низької якості, платити готівкою, покупці юрмляться, подарунки до свята, платити карткою.

5. Translate into English.

1. По дорозі додому вона проходила повз взуттєвий магазин, аж раптом побачила, що в магазині був літній розпродаж взуття. Покупці юрмилися навколо прилавків. 2. Якщо ви не хочете викинути гроші на вітер, спочатку шукайте товар за найкращою ціною в декількох

магазинах. **3.** Минулого року ціни на побутові електроприлади значно зросли. **4.** На щастя, ви зберегли чек і можете обміняти браковані штани на інші. **5.** Вчора Анна купила чорне шовкове плаття за вигідною ціною. Сьогодні вона має намір купити туфлі та сумочка, які б підходили до її сукні. **6.** Якщо вам щось сподобається, ви можете приміряти у примірочній біля стелажу. **7.** У відділ жіночого одягу поступили нові модні туніки минулого тижня. На жаль, їх швидко розкупили і залишилися лишень великого розміру. **8.** Так звані відмінні покупки на промисловому та блошиному ринках це - товари, які не відповідають якості або ж браковані. **9.** Не робіть покупки в останню хвилину перед святами, бо в магазині може закінчитися товар, який ви сподівалися купити. **10.** Універмаги приваблюють велику кількість покупців: мають в наявності широкий вибір товарів часто за помірну ціну.

Часи групи Perfect в активному стані.

Часи групи *Perfect* в активному стані утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to have* у відповідному часі (теперішньому, минулому чи майбутньому – have, has; had; shall/will have) й форми дієприкметника минулого часу (*Participle II*) смислового дієслова.

У питальній формі смислове слово ставиться перед підметом. У заперечній формі заперечна частка *not* стоїть після допоміжного дієслова.

Present Perfect

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>a) I <i>have finished</i> my homework, and now I can watch TV. b) The taxi <i>has come</i>.</p> | <p><i>Present Perfect</i> вживається для вираження дії, яка відбулася до моменту мовлення, результат якої можна бачити в теперішньому часі. Мовець звертає увагу на результат, а не на час виконання дії. Українською мовою <i>Present Perfect</i> перекладається минулим часом дієслова доконаного виду.(a, b)</p> |
| <p>c) I <i>have read</i> many books in English. d) They <i>have been</i> to this theatre several times.</p> | <p><i>Present Perfect</i> вживається для вираження дії, яка вказує на досвід, набутий людиною в минулому. Не має значення, коли дія відбулася, важливішим є її результат, наслідки.(c, d)</p> |
| <p>e) The price on bread <i>has</i></p> | <p><i>Present Perfect</i> вживається, якщо необхідно</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>gone up</i> again. | повідомити якусь новину і підкреслити її значення як здійснений факт у теперішньому.(e) |
| f) She <i>has already tried</i> this blouse on. g) I <i>have done</i> the shopping for today. h) Sam and Mary are in a café. It's the first time they <i>have gone out</i> together. | <i>Present Perfect</i> часто вживається з: а) прислівниками неозначеного виду: <i>ever</i> – будь-коли, <i>never</i> – ніколи, <i>already</i> – уже, <i>yet</i> – ще не, <i>lately</i> – останнім часом, <i>just</i> – щойно, <i>recently</i> - нещодавно; б) обставинними словами, що позначають ще незакінчені періоди часу: <i>today</i> - сьогодні, <i>this week (month, year)</i> – на (у) цьому тижні(місяці, році); в) прийменником <i>since</i> – з, від (якогось моменту часу); г) виразами: <i>This is the first time..., It's the first time...</i> - вперше.(f, g, h) |
| i) I'll give the book as soon as I <i>have read</i> it. | <i>Present Perfect</i> вживається для вираження dokonanoї майбутньої дії замість <i>Future Perfect</i> в обставинних підрядних реченнях часу та умови, які вводяться сполучниками: <i>after, when, as soon as, until, till, before, if</i> (i) |

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I *have worked*

2. You *have worked*

3. He, she, it *has worked*

1. We *have worked*

2. You *have worked*

3. They *have worked*

Заперечна/Negative

1. I *have not worked*

2. You *have not worked*

3. He, she, it *has not worked*

1. We *have not worked*

2. You *have not worked*

3. They *have not worked*

Питальна/Interrogative

1. *Have* I worked?

2. *Have* you worked?

3. *Has* he, she, it worked?

1. *Have* we worked?

2. *Have* you worked?

3. *Have* they worked?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, you, we, have.

Yes, he, she, it has.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, you, we, they haven't.

No, he, she, it hasn't.

Present Perfect v. Past Simple

Present Perfect вказує на дію, що відбулася в минулому, але пов'язана з теперішнім часом.

He has just written the letter.

Past Simple вказує на дію, яка почалася і завершилася в минулому і має відношення лише до минулого.

He wrote the letter yesterday.

Past Perfect

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) She remembered that she had forgotten her purse at home.</p> | <p><i>Past Perfect</i> вживається для вираження минулої дії, яка вже відбулася до певного моменту в минулому. <i>Past Perfect</i> перекладається українською мовою минулим часом дієслова доконаного виду.(a)</p> |
| <p>b) He had finished reading that book by 7 o'clock.</p> | <p>Момент мовлення до якого відбулася дія в <i>Past Perfect</i> може виражатися такими обставинами часу: by 7 o'clock – до 7 години, by Monday – до понеділка, by that time – до того часу, by the end of the week – до кінця тижня(b)</p> |
| <p>c) I had finished my homework before he returned. d) We had hardly entered the house when it began to rain. e) He had no sooner come than he fell ill.</p> | <p><i>Past Perfect</i> в складнопідрядних реченнях з підрядними, які почи-наються сполучниками after – після того як, before – перш ніж, доти(до того як), when - коли, а також за наявності складних сполучників hardly (scarcely)...when – ледве (тільки-но)...як, no sooner...than – не встиг...як.(c, d, e)</p> |

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I **had** worked
2. You **had** worked
3. He, she, it **had** worked
1. We **had** worked
2. You **had** worked
3. They **had** worked

Заперечна/Negative

1. I **had not** worked
2. You **had not** worked
3. He, she, it **had not** worked
1. We **had not** worked
2. You **had not** worked
3. They **had not** worked

Питальна/Interrogative

1. **Had** I worked?
2. **Had** you worked?
3. **Had** he, she, it worked?
1. **Had** we worked?
2. **Had** you worked?
3. **Had** they worked?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, you, we, had.
Yes, he, she, it had.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, you, we, they hadn't.
No, he, she, it hadn't.

Future Perfect

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) They will have come back home by 5 o'clock.</p> <p>b) I shall have read this book by the end of the week.</p> | <p><i>Future Perfect</i> вживається для вираження майбутньої дії, яка відбудеться до певного моменту в майбутньому. <i>Future Perfect</i> перекладається українською мовою майбутнім часом дієслова доконаного виду.</p> |
| <p>c) I will have gone to bed before you come back home.</p> <p>d) You will have submitted your essays by Tuesday.</p> | <p>Цей момент визначається обставинами часу з прийменником <i>by (by...o'clock – до..години, by then – до того часу, by the end of the week – до кінця тижня),</i> або підрядними реченнями з дієсловом присудком у <i>Present Simple</i>.</p> |

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I *shall have* worked
2. You *will have* worked
3. He, she, it *will have* worked

1. We *will have* worked
2. You *will have* worked
3. They *will have* worked

Заперечна/Negative

1. I *shall not have* worked
2. You *will not have* worked
3. He, she, it *will not have* worked

1. We *will not have* worked
2. You *will not have* worked
3. They *will not have* worked

Питальна/Interrogative

1. *Shall I have* worked?
2. *Will you have* worked?
3. *Will he, she, it have* worked?

1. *Will we have* worked?
2. *Will you have* worked?
3. *Will they have* worked?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, we, he, she, it, you, they will.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, we, he, she, it, you, they won't.

6. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

a) **1.** I haven't bought some new clothes recently. **2.** She left the fitting room five minutes ago and I haven't seen her since. **3.** I have wanted to buy these fashionable pumps since last week. **4.** We have known her for ten years. **5.** The prices on jewellery have gone sky-high. **6.** She feels so embarrassed, her heel has come off. **7.** Have you ever been to a new department store in the centre of the town? No, I haven't been there yet. **8.** They have gone overheads with their

shopping this year. **9.** Paul has already invited me to the party. **10.** Clare isn't here. She has just gone home.

b) 1. We had hardly gone to bed when somebody knocked on the door. **2.** Yesterday I met Laura who told me that she had just come back from her holiday. **3.** My parents were glad to hear that I had passed my exams. **4.** He had no sooner had supper than the light was switched off. **5.** As I had known him for nearly 7 years I could say that he was an honest person. **6.** Yesterday my friend went to make a complaint to the shop where he had bought faulty trainers. **7.** Suddenly they remembered that they hadn't fed the cat. **8.** I had turned off the light before I left the room. **9.** Mike gave me the book that he had bought the day before. **10.** He had been ill for several days when I called on him.

c) 1. I will have given you my answer by 3 o'clock. **2.** He will have repaired his bicycle by noon. **3.** I hope it will have stopped raining by the evening. **4.** The shop will have been closed by the time we get there. **5.** They will have passed all their credits by the middle of June. **6.** Come tomorrow by 11 o'clock. We will have received new delivery by that time. **7.** By this time next year my sister will have graduated from university. **8.** My mother will have cooked dinner before my father comes home. **9.** He will have learnt a poem by heart by the evening. **10.** I'm sure that they will have paid off their debt by the end of the year.

7. Write the Past participle of the following verbs.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to buy _____ | 7. to leave _____ | 13. to forget _____ |
| 2. to choose _____ | 8. to send _____ | 14. to do _____ |
| 3. to pay _____ | 9. to sell _____ | 15. to think _____ |
| 4. to find _____ | 10. to make _____ | 16. to grow _____ |
| 5. to keep _____ | 11. to show _____ | 17. to give _____ |
| 6. to take _____ | 12. to run _____ | 18. to fall _____ |

8. Say what tense is used in contracted forms.

1. She's rather clever for her age. _____
2. He's come home. _____
3. It's burnt my fingers. _____
4. Sally's tired of your complaints. _____
5. He's nervous in your presence. _____

- 6. It's cost him a fortune. _____
- 7. She's upset because of you. _____
- 8. It's difficult to say. _____
- 9. Paul's happy to see you. _____
- 10. He's spoilt my mood. _____

9. Use either the Present Perfect or Past Simple in the following sentences.

- 1. Where _____ you _____ (to be)? – I _____ (to be) at the drug store.
- 2. He _____ (to live) in Kyiv for two years and _____ (to move) to L'viv.
- 3. Mary can watch TV now. She _____ (to do) her homework. 4. _____ you _____ (to wear) a uniform when you were at school? – Yes, our headmaster _____ (to insist) on it.
- 5. _____ you ever _____ (to be) to a spa salon? – Yes, I _____ (to be) there several times. I _____ (to be) there two weeks ago.
- 6. She _____ (not, to eat) sweets or junk food for three weeks. She is on a diet.
- 7. Nick and Mike are good friends. They _____ (to know) each other since childhood.
- 8. Are you going to finish your essay before you go to bed? – I _____ (to finish) already it. I _____ (to finish) my essay two hours ago.
- 9. You _____ (to buy) anything tasty today? 10. Since we _____ (to start) doing this exercise, we _____ (to complete) six sentences.
- 11. Maria _____ (to have) a lot of work since she _____ (to change) her school.
- 12. I _____ (not, to write) my friend for a long time.
- 13. People _____ (to use) leather to make shoes for hundreds of years.
- 14. Sam _____ (to spend) so much money at the department store yesterday. He _____ (to buy) so many things at once in his lifetime.
- 15. Carol really likes her new leather jacket. She _____ (to wear) it every day since she bought it. She _____ (to wear) her new leather jacket to the opera last night.
- 16. The price of platinum _____ (to rise) a lot since March.

10. Complete the sentences with since or for.

- 1. Molly has worked for the clothing company _____ 2004.
- 2. Her sister has worked _____ two years.
- 3. I have known Susan _____ May.
- 4. I have known her brother _____ five months.
- 5. James has had heart problems _____

many years. **6.** He has had heart problems _____ he had heart attack. **7.** Jill hasn't talked to me _____ last Monday. **8.** She hasn't talked to me _____ for six days. **9.** Our tutor has been sick _____ two weeks. **10.** He has been sick _____ the beginning of April. **11.** They have lived in England _____ December. **12.** Tom has wanted a dog _____ two years. **13.** I have had a cold _____ almost a week. **14.** I haven't attended classes _____ last Tuesday.

11. Translate into English.

1. Вона завжди мріяла про таку стильну сукню. **2.** Що ти сьогодні робила? **3.** Ми ще не бачилися з тобою на цьому тижні. **4.** Ми вже купили для нього подарунок у відділі спорттоварів. **5.** Не поспішай, магазин ще не відкрили. **6.** Останнім часом покупці шукали лишень акційні товари. **7.** За останній рік ціни на електротовари дуже виросли. **8.** Вона вже приготувала обід і накриває на стіл. **9.** Цього року я двічі повертав до магазину браковані речі. **10.** Де ти пропадала? Я тебе всюди шукав. – Я приміряла блузку та штани в примірочній. **11.** Продавець щойно принесла покупцю джинси на розмір більші. **12.** Мені сходити до крамниці? – Ні, не треба, я купила все необхідне. **13.** Вони купили найдешевший пілосос, який незабаром зламався. **14.** Не хвилюйся, я вже зателефонував йому і він скоро тут буде. **15.** Ви коли-небудь купували вживаний одяг? **16.** Він ніколи не розумів пристрасть жінок до покупок.

12. Complete these conversations with the correct form of the verb in brackets and already or yet.

1.

A: _____ you _____ (to read) the paper _____?

B: No. I _____ (to have) time _____.

2.

A: They expect a lot of cases of the flu this year.

B: I know. I _____ (to get) a vaccination. I went to the doctor last week. What about you?

A: I _____ (to decide) whether I'm going to get a flu shot.

3.

A: _____ you _____ (to eat)? I'm very hungry. Maybe we could get a couple of slices of pizza.

B: I'd like too, but I _____ (to eat) dinner.

13. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Past Perfect or Present Perfect.

1. I am not hungry. I (to eat/already) _____. 2. I was not hungry. I (to eat/already) _____. 3. It's eight o'clock. I (to finish/already) _____ my homework, so I'm going to watch my favourite TV program. 4. Last night I went to bed at eleven o'clock. I (to finish/already) _____ my homework. 5. By the time I went to bed, I (to finish/already) _____ my homework. 6. Sam's parties usually start late, so I was surprised that that party (to start/already) _____ by the time I got there. 7. Look at all the people who are here! The party (to start/already) _____. 8. Carol missed her plane yesterday because of a traffic jam on her way to the airport. By the time she got to the airport, her plane (to leave/already) _____.

14. Look at Peter's notes and write what he had done before Christmas and what he hadn't done.

Model: Peter had bought a new laptop for his sister before Christmas.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to buy an mp3 player for my sister | √ |
| 2. to pay the utility bills | - |
| 3. to send Christmas cards to relatives and friends | √ |
| 4. to mend the car | - |
| 5. to prepare presents for my wife and children | √ |
| 6. to decorate the Christmas tree | √ |
| 7. to invite friends for Christmas dinner | √ |
| 8. to return faulty trousers to the shop | - |

15. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Past Simple, Past Perfect or Past Continuous.

A young man _____ (to walk) into a supermarket in Newcastle and _____ (to put) a few items of food in a basket. He _____ (to choose) a time when not

many people _____ (to shop) in the store. He _____ (to find) a checkout where no one else _____ (to wait). When the cashier _____ (to check) the goods, the man _____ (to give) her a £10 note. When she _____ (to open) the till, the man quickly _____ (to snatch) all the money from it and _____ (to run) out of the store before she _____ (to realize) what _____ (to happen). At the time the security guard _____ (to stand) at the other end of the store. When staff _____ (to check) the records in the till, they _____ (to find) that the thief _____ (to take) only £4.37. As he _____ (to leave) the £10 note behind, the operation _____ (to cost) him £5.63.

16. Complete the sentence with the Past Simple or Past Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (to buy) a new trendy laptop a few days ago at the “PC world”.
2. When I _____ (to try) to use my laptop, I realized the battery _____ (to run) down.
3. I (to turn) _____ .the computer off, but forgot that I _____ (not/to save) my work.
4. I only remembered I _____ (not/to pay) the bill when my Internet connection _____ (to stop) working.
5. When I _____ (to receive) the e-mail, I couldn't understand who _____ (to send) it.
6. When I _____ (to check) the instructions, I understood what I _____ (to do).
7. I knew I _____ (to receive) a virus when I _____ (to run) the anti-virus program.
8. As soon as I _____ (to download) the document, I knew I _____ (to make) a mistake.
9. I could see what _____ (to go) wrong as soon as I _____ (to look) inside the printer.
10. I knew I _____ (to press) the wrong key when nothing _____ (to happen).
11. When the screen _____ (to go) blank, I couldn't understand how it _____ (to happen).
12. Likely the manufactures _____ (to offer) product support in the form of a warranty or repair or replacement service.

17. Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. I _____ (did/had done) shopping by 3 o'clock.
2. He _____ (had received/received) his new iPod by express mail by that time.
3. My brother _____ (tried on/had tried on) the raincoat before he _____ (bought/had bought) it.
4. We _____ (bough/had bought) vegetables before

our mother _____ (had come/came) home. **5.** She said that she _____ (bought/had bought) new high-heeled shoes. **6.** We _____ (had discovered/discovered) that we _____ (spent/had spent) all the money.

18. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. How many customers _____ you _____ (to serve) by the end of the day? – I _____ (to serve) twenty customers. **2.** She _____ (to buy) a new cardigan before she _____ (to see) the one that really matched her outfit. **3.** When Frank _____ (to return) home he realizes that he _____ (to forget) to pick up the TV repairman. **4.** What _____ she _____ (to buy) by the end of the last year? – She _____ (to buy) a new fridge and a gas stove. **5.** Whom _____ he _____ (to phone) before his departure? – He _____ (to phone) to his friends to say goodbye to them. **6.** By the time I _____ (to choose) what to wear for the party, my husband _____ (to be dressed/already) and he _____ (to wait) for me impatiently. **7.** When I _____ (to meet) Fred he _____ (to choose) a present for his friend who _____ (to have) a birthday the day before. **8.** They _____ (to reduce) the price for the cars by Christmas time. **9.** Jane _____ (to pay) for the swimsuit she _____ (to choose) some minutes before. **10.** How much money _____ you _____ (to spend) at the shopping mall by the end of the day yesterday? – I _____ (not/to waste) a lot of money, I just _____ (to get) necessary things for our holiday. **11.** Only when Tom _____ (to come) to the party he _____ (to see) that he _____ (to put) on jeans with a big stain on them.

19. Translate into English.

1. Вчора до закриття універмагу, вона обійшла всі відділи та придбала подарунки для всіх членів сім'ї на Різдво. **2.** Скільки повідомлень ви отримали про розпродаж у парфумерному відділі до кінця минулої суботи? – Я отримала шість повідомлень. **3.** Минулого тижня я повернув сорочку до магазину так як вона розійшлась по швам та вскочила на розмір після першого прання. **4.** До того як вона з ним познайомилася минулого року він завжди носив мішкуватий та пожмаканий одяг. Він дуже змінився до кінця минулого року. **5.** Він перемеряв безліч костюмів перш ніж з найшов саме

той, який сидів на ньому як влитий. **6.** Нові туфлі так сильно натерли її ноги, що до того часу як вона повернулася додому всі її ноги були в мозолях. **7.** Скільки грошей на місяць ви витрачали на одяг до економічної кризи 2008 року? – Ми витрачали щомісяця майже половину зарплати. **8.** Всі покупці, котрі попередньо замовили товар через Інтернет придбали побутову техніку із 20 % знижкою. **9.** Вона ще з дитинства мріяла про розкішну весільну сукню і два місяці тому її мрія здійснилася.

Часи групи Perfect Continuous в активному стані

Часи групи *Perfect Continuous* в активному стані утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to be у формі Present, Past або Future Perfect і форми дієприкметника I (Participle I) смислового дієслова.

Have been + Participle I

У питальній формі допоміжне дієслово перед підметом. У заперечній формі частка not ставиться після допоміжного дієслова.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>a) I <i>have been working</i> hard for the last two weeks.</p> <p>b) It <i>has been raining</i> since yesterday.</p> <p>c) <i>How long have you been reading</i> this book?</p> <p>d) <i>Since when has he been studying</i> German?</p> | <p><i>Present Perfect Continuous</i> вживається для вираження тривалої дії, яка почалася в минулому й відбувається досі в теперішньому часі. При вживанні форми цього часу завжди зазначається проміжок часу, протягом якого відбувається дія, тобто вживається з такими позначеннями часу як: <i>for an hour</i> – протягом години, <i>for a month</i> – протягом місяця, <i>for a long time</i> - довго, <i>lately</i> – останнім часом, <i>since yesterday</i> – від вчора, а також у питальних реченнях, які починаються з <i>How long?</i> – Як довго? Скільки часу?, <i>Since when?</i> – Відколи?. <i>Present Perfect Continuous</i> перекладається українською мовою дієсловом у теперішньому часі, часто з прислівником уже. (a, b, c, d)</p> |
| <p>e) How long have you known him? – I have known him since my childhood.</p> | <p>З дієсловами, що не вживаються в часах групи Continuous (to be, to have, to know, to love, to want, etc) замість <i>Present Perfect Continuous</i> уживається <i>Present Perfect</i>.</p> |

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I *have been* working
2. You *have been* working
3. He, she, it *has been* working

1. We *have been* working
2. You *have been* working
3. They *have been* working

Заперечна/Negative

1. I *haven't been* working
2. You *haven't been* working
3. He, she, it *hasn't been* working

1. We *haven't been* working
2. You *haven't been* working
3. They *haven't been* working

Питальна/Interrogative

1. *Have I been* working?
2. *Have you been* working?
3. *Has* he, she, it been working?

1. *Have we been* working?
2. *Have you been* working?
3. *Have they been* working?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, you, we, have.

Yes, he, she, it has.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, you, we, they haven't.

No, he, she, it hasn't.

Past Perfect Continuous

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) I had been working for a long time when Mike came. (Я вже довго працював, коли прийшов Майк.)</p> | <p><i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> вживається для вираження тривалої дії, почалася раніше іншої минулої дії, вираженої <i>Past Simple</i>, і що відбувається в момент її початку. <i>Past Perfect Continuous</i>, як і <i>Present Perfect</i>, вживається, коли зазначений проміжок часу, протягом якого дія вже відбулася, тобто з такими позначеннями часу. як: <i>for two hours</i> – протягом двох годин, <i>for three months</i> – протягом трьох місяців, <i>for a long time</i> – протягом тривалого часу, давно тощо. <i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> перекладається українською мовою минулим часом дієслова недоконаного виду, часто з прислівником уже. (a)</p> |
| <p>b) He felt tired when he came home as he had been working in the garden for a long time.</p> | <p><i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> уживається також для вираження тривалої минулої дії, яка закінчилася безпосередньо перед моментом початку іншої минулої дії. (b)</p> |

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I *had been* working

Заперечна/Negative

1. I *hadn't been* working

Питальна/Interrogative

1. *Had I been* working?

2. You *had been* working
3. He, she, it *had been* working

2. You *hadn't been* working
3. He, she, it *hadn't been* working

2. *Had* you *been* working?
3. *Had* he, she, it been working?

1. We *had been* working
2. You *had been* working
3. They *had been* working

1. We *hadn't been* working
2. You *hadn't been* working
3. They *hadn't been* working

1. *Had* we *been* working?
2. *Had* you *been* working?
3. *Had* they *been* working?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, you, we, had.

Yes, he, she, it had.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, you, we, they hadn't.

No, he, she, it hadn't.

Future Perfect Continuous

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>a) By the next April he <i>will have been working</i> here for 20 years.</p> | <p><i>Future Perfect Continuous</i> вживається для вираження тривалої майбутньої дії, яка почнеться раніше іншої майбутньої дії й ще відбуватиметься. Як і інші часи цієї групи, <i>Future Perfect Continuous</i> вживається, коли зазначається період часу, протягом якого дія відбувається. <i>Future Perfect Continuous</i> перекладається українською майбутнім часом дієслова недоконаного виду.</p> |
|---|---|

Стверджувальна/Affirmative

1. I *will have been* working
2. You *will have been* working
3. He, she, it *will have been* working
1. We *shall have been* working
2. You *will have been* working
3. They *will have been* working

Заперечна/Negative

1. I *will not have been* working
2. You *will not have been* working
3. He, she, it *won't have been* working
1. We *shall not have been* working
2. You *will not have been* working
3. They *will not have been* working

Питальна/Interrogative

1. *Will* I *have been* working?
2. *Will* you *have been* working?
3. *Will* he, she, it *have been* working?
1. *Shall* we *have been* working?
2. *Will* you *have been* working?
3. *Will* they *have been* working?

Стверджувальна коротка відповідь

Yes, I, we, he, she, it, you, they will.

Заперечна коротка відповідь

No, I, we, he, she, it, you, they won't.

20. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

- a) 1. I have been waiting for your call for a long time. 2. Mother has been cooking since 2 o'clock. 3. What have you been doing since morning? – I've been

cleaning my house. **4.** Sam has been studying French for 4 years. **5.** How long has it been raining? **6.** They have been working a lot lately. **7.** It has been snowing since yesterday evening. **8.** I have been looking for my keys since noon. **9.** We have been shopping for two hours. **10.** Although the sun is shining, it is still cold as it has been raining hard.

b) 1. She had been learning new words for 2 hours when we came back. **2.** I had been playing the guitar for a long time when my father rang me up. **3.** It had been raining for three hours when I left home. **4.** His uncle had been living in this town for ten years when they moved there. **5.** They had been making their way through thick forest for some time before they came to a little house. **6.** Although the sun was shining, it was still cold as it had been raining hard for two hours. **7.** He felt very tired when he came home as he had been playing tennis for a long time. **8.** I had been writing an essay for an hour when my mother called me to have supper. **9.** We had been sailing for several days when at last we saw an island. **10.** When I entered the room they had been watching the film for an hour.

c) 1. By August my mother will have been working in hospital for 30 years. **2.** I'll have been listening to music for an hour when Mary comes. **3.** My sister will have been studying German for 6 years when she enters university. **4.** By midnight they will have been driving for 6 hours. **5.** I'll begin to do my homework at 5 o'clock. When you return home at 6.30 I'll have been doing my homework for an hour and a half. **6.** We will have been waiting for them for several hours when they come to our place. **7.** They will have been watching TV for half an hour when Paul calls for us. **8.** Mary will have been playing the piano for 3 years when she takes part in competition. **9.** He will have been translating the article for some time when you arrive. **10.** We'll have been reading this book for some time when mother rings us up.

21. Answer the questions using the model.

Model: How long *has Fred been sleeping*? (for three hours)

Fred *has been sleeping* for three hours.

1. How long have you been studying German? (for 5 years). **2.** How long have you been trying to get this film? (all through the week). **3.** How long have they been discussing this article? (for an hour and a half). **4.** How long has Mike been looking after his little brother? (since mother is ill). **5.** How long has she been

taking up art? (for two years). **6.** Since when has your cousin been collecting car models? (since his childhood). **7.** Since when Clare has been helping her mother about the house? (since she was 6) **8.** How long has it been raining? (for 5 hours). **9.** How long has the boys been playing volleyball? (since 6 o'clock). **10.** How long have you been preparing for you English exam? (since Monday).

22. Fill in the gaps using the Present Perfect Continuous or Present Continuous.

1. Maria _____(to learn) English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. I _____ (look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
3. Why _____ (you / look) at me like that? Stop it.
4. We always go to Ireland for our holidays. We _____ (to go) there for years.
5. I _____ (to think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
6. "Is Ann on holiday this week?" "No, she _____ (to work)."
7. Sarah is very tired. She _____ (to work) very hard recently.

23. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

Dear Adam,

Hi! Remember me? (Just a joke!) I (to write, not) *haven't written*(1)to you at least six months, but that's not long enough for you to forget me! I think about writing to you often, but I (to be, not) _____(2) a good correspondent for the last few months. You (to hear, not) _____ (3) from me for such a long time because I (to be) _____(4) really busy. For the last few months, I (to work) _____ (5) full-time at a shoe store and (to go) _____ (6) to school at the local community college to study business and computers. When I (to write) _____ (7) to you six months ago – last April, I think – I (to go) _____(8) to the university full-time and (to study)

_____ (9) anthropology. A lot of things (to happen) _____
(10) since then.

At the end of the spring semester last June, my grades (to be) _____
(11) terrible. As a result, I (to lose) _____ (12) my scholarship and my
parents support. I really (to mess) _____ (13) up when I (to get)
_____ (14) those bad grades. When I (to show) _____ (15) my
grades to my parents, they (to refuse) _____ (16) to help me with my
living expenses at school anymore. They (to feel) _____ (17) that I was
wasting my time and their money, so they (to tell) _____ (18) me to get a
job. So last June I (to start) _____ (19) working at a shoe store: Imperial
Shoes at South center Mall. I (to work) _____ (20) there ever since.

It (to be, not) _____ (21)- a bad job, but it (be, not) _____ (22)
wonderful either. Every day, I (to fetch) _____ (23) shoes from the back
room for people to try on, boxes and boxes of shoes, all day long. I (to meet)
_____ (24) some pretty weird people since I (to start) _____ (25)
this job. A couple of weeks ago, a middle-aged man (to come) _____ (26)
into the store. He (to want) _____ (27) to try on some black leather
loafers. I (to bring) _____ (28) the loafers, and he (to put) _____
(29) them on. While he (to walk) _____ (30) around to see if they fit okay,
he (to pull) _____ (31) from his pocket a little white mouse with pink
eyes and (to start) _____ (32) talking to it. He (to look) _____
(33) right at the mouse and (to say) _____ (34), "George, (you, to like)
_____ (35) this pair of shoes?" When the mouse (to
twitch) _____ (36) its nose, the man (to say) _____ (37) "Yes, so
do I." Then he (to turn) _____ (38) to me and (to say) _____
(39), "We'll take them." Can you believe that!?

Most of the people I meet are nice and normal. My favourite customers (to be)
_____ (40) people who (to know) _____ (41) what they want when
they (to enter) _____ (42) the store. They (to come) _____ (43)
in, (to point) _____ (44) at one pair of shoes, politely (to tell)
_____ (45) me their size, (to try) _____ (46) the shoes on, and
then (to buy) _____ (47) them just like that. They (to agonize, not)
_____ (48) for a long time over which pair to buy.

I (to learn) _____ (49) one important thing from working at the shoe
store: I (to want, not) _____ (50) to sell shoes as a career. I (to need)
_____ (51) a good education that (to prepare) _____ (52) me

for a job that I can enjoy for the rest of my life. And even though I love studying anthropology, I (to decide) _____ (53) that a degree in business and computers will provide the best career opportunities.

Now I (to work) _____ (54) part-time at the shoe store and (to go) _____ (55) to school at the same time. I (to want, always) _____ (56) to be completely independent and self-reliant, and now I (to be) _____ (57) I (to have) _____ (58) to pay every penny of my tuition and living expenses now. Ever since I (to lose) _____ (59) my scholarship and (to make) _____ (60) my parents mad, I (to be) _____ (61) completely on my own. I'm glad to report that my grades at present (to be) _____ (62) excellent, and right now I (to enjoy, really) _____ (63) my work with computers. In the future, I (to continue) _____ (64) to take courses in anthropology whenever I can fit them into my schedule, and I (to study) _____ (65) anthropology on my own for the rest of my life, but I (to pursue) _____ (66) a career in business. Maybe there is some way I can combine anthropology, business, and computers. Who knows?

There. I (to tell) _____ (67) you everything I can think of that is at all important in my life at the moment. I think I (to grow) _____ (68) up a lot during the last six months. I (to understand) _____ (69) that my education is important. Losing my scholarship (to make) _____ (70) my life more difficult, but I (to believe) _____ (71) that I (to take, finally) _____ (72) charge of my life. It's a good feeling

Please write. I'd love to hear from you.

Jessica

24. *Translate into English.*

1. Чому ти такий брудний? Що ти робив? 2. Я дивлюся телевизор з третьої години дня. 3. Нік цілий день писав листи своїм друзям. 4. Сніг вже йде другий день поспіль. справжня зима. 5. Я з дитинства мрію купити собі цю машину. Скільки вона коштує? 6. Я шукаю його вже дві години і не можу знайти. 7. Вона обмірковувала його пропозицію цілий тиждень. у неї таке відчуття, що не варто погоджуватися. 8. Таксі ще не приїхало. ми чекаємо на нього вже пів години. – Думаю, краще піти пішки. 9. Обговорення питання триває вже три години, проте так і не можуть прийти спільної думки. 10. Як довго вони вивчають англійську мову? – Вони вивчають її вже

2 роки, але я не помітив жодних успіхів. **11.** Нарешті ви відкрили двері. Я дзвоню вже 10 хвилин. – Пробачте, у дитини гучно грає музика і я не чула вашого дзвінка. **12.** Будь обережним, Том з самого ранку фарбує паркан. **13.** Ти бачив сьогодні Піта? – Ні, він хворіє вже другий тиждень. **14.** Заходь, ти якраз вчасно. Сем показує свої фотографії з відпочинку.

25. Fill in the gaps using the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. When the students came, he _____ (to work) for 3 hours in the reading hall. **2.** Before Jim finally decided to go to England, he _____ (to think) about it for two months. **3.** They _____ (to eat) all the chocolate cake by the Paul got to the party. **4.** I _____ (to meet) Tom Cruise on three previous occasions. Lucky me! **5.** When the doctor told him his liver was serious bad, he _____ (to eat) hamburgers for a month. **6.** Before dinner was served, the fat man _____ (to eat) a big piece of cheesecake.

26. Fill in the gaps using the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Continuous.

1. When I asked Mary if she wanted to go out, she said she couldn't because she _____ (to finish) an essay. **2.** July came into the room all rad. She _____ (to jog) in the park. **3.** July wasn't in. She _____ (to jog) around the park. **4.** I _____ (to have) a bath when I suddenly had a great idea. **5.** He told me he _____ (to think) seriously about finding new job soon. **6.** He _____ (to think) about finding a new job for a year before he finally got round to it. He is happy now. **7.** It was obvious from her outrageous behaviour that she _____ (to drink). **8.** I _____ (to drink) cappuccino in a café, when I suddenly saw a famous actress walk pass the window.

27. Comment on the Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous.

1. He was tired – he was so very tired. It seemed to him that he had been tired for a very long time. **2.** Grant went to the drawing-room, where Alison was sitting with a book. **3.** She listened, but could not follow what was being said. **4.** When it

was time to go I asked if I could see the rooms I had lived in for five years. **5.** Nobody knew he was going to London on Sunday. **6.** All the stories in this book were written before the first World War.

28. Put in the Past Perfect Simple or Progressive or Simple Past. Give alternatives where possible.

Old Mr Williams was very concerned. He and his wife were pensioners and he (to spend) _____ the whole morning looking for their pension books. He (to look) _____ everywhere, but he (not be able) _____ to find them. Meanwhile, his wife (to be) _____ busy. She (to cook) _____ all morning. She (to prepare) _____ a delicious meal. She (to make) _____ SOUP, followed by a lovely pie, which she (to bake) _____ in the oven. Mr Williams (always, to enjoy) _____ his food, but he clearly wasn't enjoying his lunch. "What's the matter, Tom?" his wife asked. Mr Williams (to have to) _____ confess that he (to lose) _____ their pension books. "I know," Mrs Williams (to say) _____ with a twinkle in her eye. "I've got them". "You've got them?" "Yes - and guess where I (to find) _____ them!" Mr Williams suddenly remembered. "In the oven! I (to put) _____ them there for safe-keeping." He (to smile) _____ with relief as she (to fish) _____ them out of her apron pocket! He wasn't enjoying his lunch.

29. Use the required past tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. It _____ (to be) the poorest room he _____ (to see/ever). **2.** No sooner she _____ (to arrive) at the station than a fast London train _____ (to come in). **3.** It _____ (to be decided) to say nothing to Sidney until the answer _____ (to be received). **4.** Arthur _____ (to go) up to his room. Nothing in it _____ (to be changed) since his arrest. **5.** No wonder he _____ (to be) very tired. He _____ (to work) too hard for the last three months. **6.** He _____ (to learn) English for 2 years when he went to England. **7.** He _____ (to know) Mary for two years when they _____ (to decide) to get married. **8.** She _____ (to say) it in a voice he never _____ (to hear) before. **9.** I _____ (to look) into the kitchen. Mary-Ann _____ (to put) the supper on a tray to take it into the dining-room. **10.** I _____ (to be) fifteen

and just _____ (to come) back from school for the summer holiday. **11.** It _____ (to rain) heavily since the morning and she _____ (not to allow) the children to go out. **12.** Soon I _____ (to get) a letter from her to the effect that she _____ (to return) from the South of France; she _____ (to want) me to meet her. **13.** I _____ (to see) a man whom I _____ (to meet) in Kiev. **14.** I _____ (to finish) my work for the day and _____ (to rest) quietly in my armchair, thinking of the days that _____ (to go) by. **15.** George, who _____ (to laugh) loudly, suddenly _____ (to break off). **16.** She _____ (to read) the book ever since she _____ (to come) from school and couldn't tear herself away from it. **17.** She _____ (to know) Jim for more than ten years, ever since her husband, who _____ (to teach) at that time in a Grammar school in London, first had made his acquaintance through the Labour Party. **18.** He _____ (to say) he _____ (to wait) for more than an hour. **19.** I _____ (to be) sure they _____ (to talk) about me, because they _____ (to break off) as soon as I _____ (to enter). **20.** He _____ (to say) he _____ (to get) two letters from Alice.

30. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, Future Simple, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

1. I think she _____ (to hear) all it by the time I _____ (to see) her. **2.** I reckon I _____ (to finish) this book by the weekend and then I _____ (to give) it to you. **3.** The children _____ (to be) hungry when they _____ (to get in) because they _____ (to run around) all afternoon. **4.** This government _____ (to be) in power for eight years soon but I don't think they _____ (to win) the next election. **5.** _____ (you/to eat) when you _____ (to get) here? – If not, I _____ (to make) you something. **6.** Don't phone them now. They _____ (not/to get) home yet. They _____ (to get back) at about half past eight. **7.** I think they _____ (to finish) building the house by the time the winter _____ (to come) then we _____ (to move in) in the New Year. **8.** I expect they _____ (to be) tired when you _____ (to see) them because they _____ (to work) all day. **9.** If I _____ (to come) and see the film with you on Saturday, I _____ (to see) it six times. But it is my favourite film of all time: I think you _____ (to love) it. **10.** Why don't you come round at nine o'clock? The children _____ (to go) to bed then so it _____ (to be) nice and peaceful.

31. Translate into English.

1. Він застудився, бо бігав по калюжах. 2. Коли пролунав дзвоник, студенти вже 40 хвилин писали контрольну. 3. Коли він прочитав книгу, то почав її перечитувати. 4. Вона була рада навіть скоринці хліба, бо не їла декілька днів. 5. Вона перемиряла з десятків суконь, перш ніж зупинитися на жовтій. 6. Довгі роки вона наполегливо працювала, перш ніж до неї прийшов успіх. 7. Він не міг зрозуміти, чому останнім часом вона поводитися так дивно. 8. Вона подорожували країною вже третій тиждень, і їм хотілося ще так багато побачити. 9. У мене просто розколювалася голова, тому що мій брат цілий день грав на скрипці. 10. Вона довго думала перш ніж постукала у двері.

Запам'ятайте!!!

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>household goods</i> – господарські товари | <i>jewellery</i> – ювелірні товари | <i>knitwear</i> – трикотажні вироби |
| <i>hosiery</i> – шкарпетки та панчохи | <i>haberdashery</i> – галантерея | <i>leather goods</i> – шкіряні вироби |
| <i>ready made clothes</i> – готовий одяг | <i>perfume</i> – косметика | <i>electric appliances</i> – електротовари |
| <i>accessories</i> – аксесуари | <i>drapery</i> – мануфактура | <i>millinery</i> – жіночі капелюшки |
| <i>linen and underwear</i> – білизна | <i>hats</i> – капелюхи | <i>textiles</i> – тканини |
| <i>sports goods</i> – спорттовари | <i>fur</i> – хутро | <i>toy</i> – іграшки |
| <i>stationary</i> – канцелярські товари | <i>footwear</i> – взуття | <i>crockery and glassware</i> – фаянс та скляний посуд |

32. Places to shop:

a) Where can you buy the following items?

rings, chains
stockings
fabrics

a pair of shoes
buttons, zips
a suit

tracksuit
food processor
stapler

a swimsuit
a hat

pyjamas
a cardigan

a suede jacket
china

b) What can you buy in the following shops?

an antique shop

an art shop

a bookshop

a boutique

a florist's/flower shop

a furniture shop

a gift shop

a hi-fi store

an ironmonger's

a jeweller's

an optician's

a pet shop

a photographic shop

a radio shop

a record shop

a sports shop

a stationer's

a toy shop

c) Have a look at the list of shops in task b exclude names of shops where:

- 1) you usually do not buy birthday presents,
- 2) you do not buy second-hand goods.

33. Talking about clothes and footwear.

a) our clothes may be:

loose, tight, baggy, floppy, well-tailored, expensive, cheap, well-cut, fashionable, old-fashioned, worn, hand-made, creased.

b) buying footwear we can choose:

a pair of boots, high-heeled or low-heeled shoes, bare-heeled shoes, sandals, top-boots, stilettos, wedges, pumps, trainers, slip-ons, mules, moccasins.

Shoes may hurt us; pinch our toes.

Shoes may be tight or wide.

Shoes may be pattern, patent-leather, suede (chamois), leather-soled, thick-soled, open-toe, laced, ankle or knee high.

c) at ready-made clothes department we can buy:

a bathing/swim suit, a blouse, briefs, a cap, a cardigan, a coat, a costume, or a suit, a dress, a dressing-gown, pants or trousers, a tracksuit, a scarf, a shirt, slippers, socks and stockings, a tie, a down coat, gloves, a hat, a jacket, jeans, etc.

Verbs associated with clothing

Can *I try on* these grey shoes in the window?

I love *dressing up* for parties as I normally wear jeans.

The skirt is too tight and too short - it needs *letting out* and *letting down*.

The dress is too loose and too long - it needs *taking in* and *taking up*.

He changed out of his weekend clothes *into* his uniform.

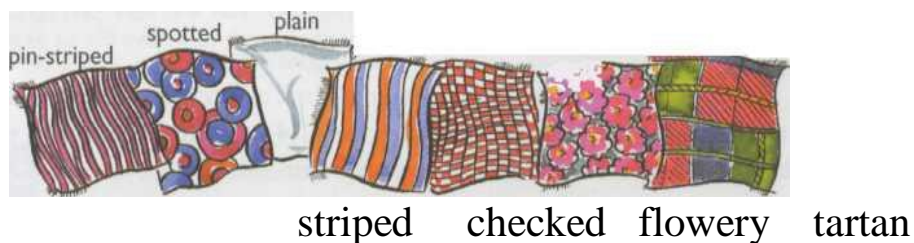
Red usually doesn't *suit* people with ginger hair.

Her black bag *matches* her shoes.

Those shoes don't *fit* the boy any more. He's *grown out* of them.

Materials which clothes are often made of

A **silk** shirt feels soft and light but also warm. **Cotton** shirts are cool but they need ironing. **Velvet** skirts are rich and warm for winter parties. Jeans are usually made of **denim**. Suede is a kind of **leather** but it isn't shiny. **Nylon**, **polyester** and **lycra** are artificial fibres. We get **wool** from sheep, lambs and camels; **woollen** clothes keep you warm when it's cold. All the above words for materials except **wool** and **woollen** can be nouns or adjectives.



Useful shopping phrases

Translate the following expressions and make up sentences of your own.

Have you got it / them in blue?

Can I try it / them on?

I take a size 8.

Have you got a bigger one?

Have you got the next size up / down?

They fit great.

They fit / it fits. (the right size)

They suit / it suits you. (are the right 'look' for you)

It / they are really you. (are the right 'look' for you)

What's wrong with it / them? (Why don't you like it / them?)

I'll take it / them please. (I want to buy it / them)

I'll leave it / them thanks. (I don't want to buy it / them)

It is the latest fashion.

It's out of fashion.

34. Translate sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Some shops have many departments. **2.** The salesman packs the goods and gives them to us. **3.** What price did you pay for your dress? **4.** The salesgirl is serving one of the customers. **5.** Bobby is putting on his coat. **6.** Father has a dark suit on. **7.** Men wear shirts. **8.** Most shoes are made of leather. **9.** I don't want high heels. I want low heels. **10.** Here is a very nice pair of sandals. **11.** Socks are short. Stockings are long. Socks and stockings keep our feet warm. **12.** I'd like to buy that tie. **13.** I've lost my wallet. **14.** My gloves are made of leather. **15.** Mother is putting powder on her face. **16.** Pink lipstick seems very popular this year. **17.** Tom washed his hands with soap and water. **18.** Here are many kinds of brushes: tooth-brushes, paint-brushes, hairbrushes. **19.** I need a

tube of shaving cream. **20.** Her new dress is made of silk. **21.** Some clothes are made of cotton. **22.** Jane's ring is made of gold. **23.** These earrings are made of silver.

35. Work in pairs. Match the clothing articles to their descriptions. Some descriptions may fit more than one clothing article.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>boots</i> | <i>jacket</i> | <i>socks</i> | <i>dress code</i> | <i>clothes</i> | <i>dress</i> |
| <i>shirt</i> | <i>suit</i> | <i>skirt</i> | <i>coat</i> | <i>sweater</i> | <i>gown</i> |
| <i>hat</i> | <i>shoes</i> | <i>trousers</i> | <i>blouse</i> | | |

1. A _____ can be short-sleeved, long-sleeved, collared, buttoned-down, dress or polo.
2. _____ can be high-heeled, low-heeled, lace-up, backless, sling-back, peep-toe, slip-ons or pointed.
3. A _____ can be long, short, knee-length, off-the-shoulder, reversible, backless, sleeveless, or strapless.
4. A _____ can be long, short, A-line, straight, frilly, pleated, or striped.
5. _____ can be tight, baggy, low-rise, high-waisted, flared, wide-legged, or capri.
6. A _____ can be embroidered, frilly, V-necked, tuck-in, puff-sleeved or sleeveless.
7. A _____ can be straw, three-cornered, derby, cowboy, or wide-brimmed.
8. A _____ can be fur, leather, suede, mink, tweed, or waterproof.
9. There can be a night, wedding, ball, or evening _____.
10. _____ can be casual, classic, formal, elegant, conservative, sporty, designer or off-the-peg.
11. Casual, semi-formal, formal, semi-formal, white tie, or black tie are _____ examples.
12. There can be snow, sweat, three-piece, or bathing _____.
13. A _____ can be knitted, cashmere, woolen, turtleneck, cardigan or pullover.
14. _____ can be knee-high, ankle, mid-calf, cushioned, or athletic.
15. A _____ can be denim, leather, waterproof, hooded, or windbreaker.
16. There can be high, ankle, knee-length, rubber, lace up, army _____.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U | R | W | L | O | N | G | S | L | E | E | V | E | O | L |
| P | O | L | K | A | D | O | T | M | L | R | T | B | A | O |
| T | C | B | A | G | G | Y | C | A | E | H | F | U | R | A |
| O | H | R | S | E | Q | F | M | O | G | D | S | L | G | S |
| R | E | I | H | U | S | R | U | I | T | A | I | N | S | T |
| N | C | P | O | B | O | E | T | F | C | T | I | U | E | R |
| E | K | P | R | F | D | H | C | E | L | H | O | L | M | I |
| S | E | E | T | O | S | W | G | O | C | O | B | N | X | P |
| F | L | D | S | I | F | R | F | T | N | A | W | W | Z | E |
| S | N | E | L | L | A | C | A | Y | N | D | W | E | B | D |
| F | F | Y | E | L | I | M | D | O | N | L | H | I | R | E |
| Y | T | D | E | V | L | N | I | A | F | E | S | A | F | Y |
| S | P | I | V | O | E | H | E | S | O | A | M | S | N | Q |
| V | L | R | E | R | S | L | B | Q | W | T | A | N | R | D |
| A | A | T | T | A | C | T | E | X | H | H | L | K | E | I |
| Z | I | Y | F | H | H | S | G | S | V | E | L | X | F | W |
| U | D | Z | B | R | I | G | H | T | S | R | W | O | O | L |



baggy
bright
casual
check
clean
dirty
cotton
fashionable
flowery
formal

fur
large
leather
long-sleeve
matching
medium
new
plaid
polka dot
ripped

secondhand
short-sleeve
sleeveless
small
striped
stylish
tight
torn
trendy
wool

36. Fill in the blanks below with words from this box

| | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| try | wedding | stained |
| suit | put | trends |
| models | folded | tie |
| fits | occasions | for |
| shorts | designer | wardrobe |
| cotton | trousers | casual |

job
whites

wool
formal

laundry
dried

Shopping for Clothes

Shopping _____ clothes can be a lot fun. But before you buy anything, you should always _____ it on and make sure it _____.

Clothes for All Seasons

Depending on where you live, you may need a different _____ for each season. In the heat of summer, _____ and a _____ T-shirt will keep you cool, while _____ and a _____ sweater will keep you warm in winter.

Casual and Formal Clothes

Different clothes are required for different _____. For _____ occasions such as a _____ interview or a friend's _____, men might wear a _____ and a _____. On informal occasions such as a backyard barbeque, they will probably wear something _____ such as jeans and a T-shirt.

Laundry

When your clothes get dirty or _____, it's time to do the _____. Usually clothes are separated into _____ and colors. After the clothes are washed and _____, they get _____ and _____ away.



Fashion

If you want to know what the up-and-coming fashion _____ are, you can see a fashion show where _____ walk down the runway, wearing clothes from _____ labels.

37. *In pairs take turns to imagine yourself in the following situations. Make use of the phrases below.*

Your blouse has shrunk.

The heel's come off.

The zip doesn't work.

The strap has broken from the side.

The sole's come unstuck.

The switching's come undone.

The colours ran.

Your dress has come apart at the seams.

Your pullover has stretched.

Your boots pinch.

Your socks are different colours.

For complaining:

I'm sorry but ...

I'm afraid ...

I'm sorry to have to complain but...

For apologizing and offering to put things right:

I'm very/awfully sorry ... I do apologize. I'll... All right, I'll see what I can do.

Sony about that, I'll...

For accepting or refusing offers:

Thank you very much. That's very kind of you. I suppose that'll be all right.

Thank you. That's just not good enough ... No, that's quite unacceptable. I'll never ...

38. Fill in the gaps with one of the following verbs: to fit, to suit, to match, to become, to go with/together.

1. I'm sure you'll be able to find a suitable dress that _____. You are a standard size. 2. I don't think this dress _____ me. I'd prefer something lighter. – Oh, no. I love you in that dress. 3. The jacket _____ her like a glove. It looked as if it had been made for her. 4. In the lounge everything _____ the curtains: the sofa, the carpet and the cushions. 5. Do you think this sweater and this skirt _____? No, not really, the colours don't quite _____. 6. This dress doesn't _____ her. It's tight in the waist. 7. For every outfit, Diana has a handbag and shoes _____. 8. Helen was trying on her pearls to see if they _____ her yellow dress. 9. She looked curiously young in her scarlet jeans and white sweater, although the clothes didn't _____ the occasion. 10. It's funny but the yellow walls and the black floor actually _____ quite well. 11. She has exquisite taste for clothing. Everything she wears _____ without fail.

39. Choose the most appropriate expression for each gap.

about, accept, afraid, anything, are, at, fit, for, like, I'll take, longer, of, on, over, reduced, sale, some, them, these, to, too, try, where

A: Hello, what can I do _____ you? Are you looking for _____ in particular?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a pair _____ jeans. Could you show me _____?

A: Sure. What size _____ you?

B: 10.

A: What colour would you _____?

B: Dark blue.

A: What _____ these? Would you like to _____ them on?

B: Yes, _____ are the fitting rooms?

A: They are _____ there.

The customer goes _____ the fitting rooms and puts _____ the jeans.

A: Do they _____?

B: I'm _____ they are _____ short. Have you got _____ ones?

A: Sure.

The shop assistant gets longer jeans.

A: Here you _____.

The customer puts on

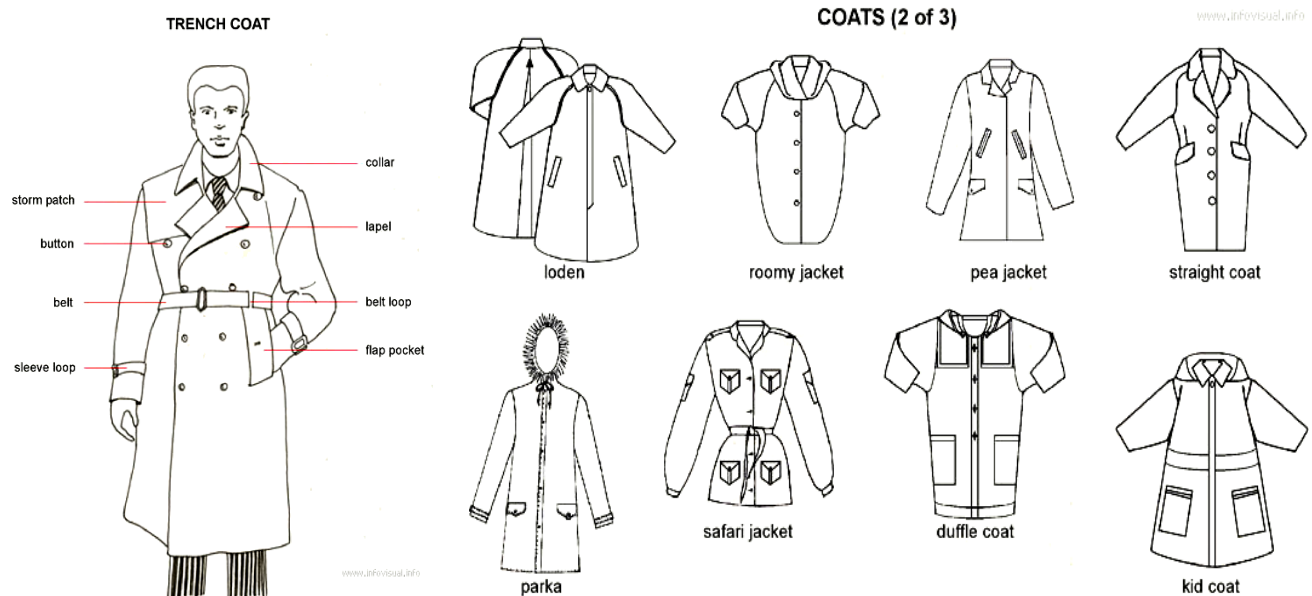
A: Do _____ fit?

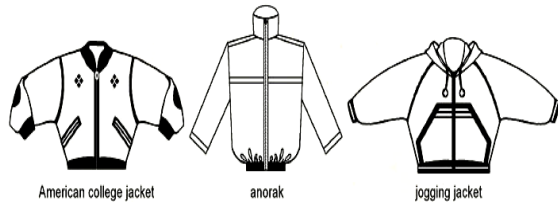
B: Yes, they do. How much _____ they?

A: They are on _____ at the moment. The price has been _____ to £ 15.95.

B: I _____ them. Do you _____ credit cards?

A: Certainly. May I ask you for your goods _____ the cash desk over there?

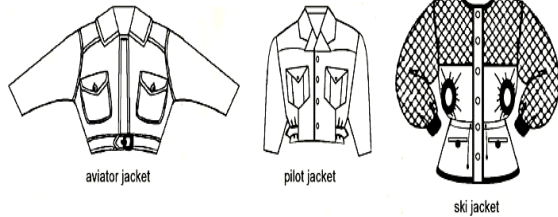




American college jacket

anorak

jogging jacket



aviator jacket

pilot jacket

ski jacket



suit jacket



blazer



Chanel suit



tuxedo jacket



suit jacket



working jacket

40. *Read and translate the dialogue. Pay attention to words in bold.*

Buying a new coat

Tom: Mom, I don't need a new coat. I like my old **trench coat**. It's comfortable, and I can use it as a **raincoat** and an **overcoat**. So what do I need a new coat for?

Lisa: If you're going to visit your aunt in Maine, you'll need something warmer than a trench coat. This **parka** is nice.

Tom: I'm not wearing a parka. If I'm not warm enough, I'll wear my **denim jacket** under my trench coat.

Lisa: That's ridiculous. You can't wear a jacket and a coat each time you go outside. Look, this **down coat** will keep you nice and warm. It has a high **collar**, a **hood**, and thick **cuffs**, and it's very **roomy** so you'll be very comfortable in it.

Tom: It's too long. I don't need a **knee-length** coat.

Lisa: Yes, you do. You've never been in really cold weather and when you get there, you'll be thankful to have something so warm. Now, we also need to buy you a **blazer**.

Tom: A blazer? What for?

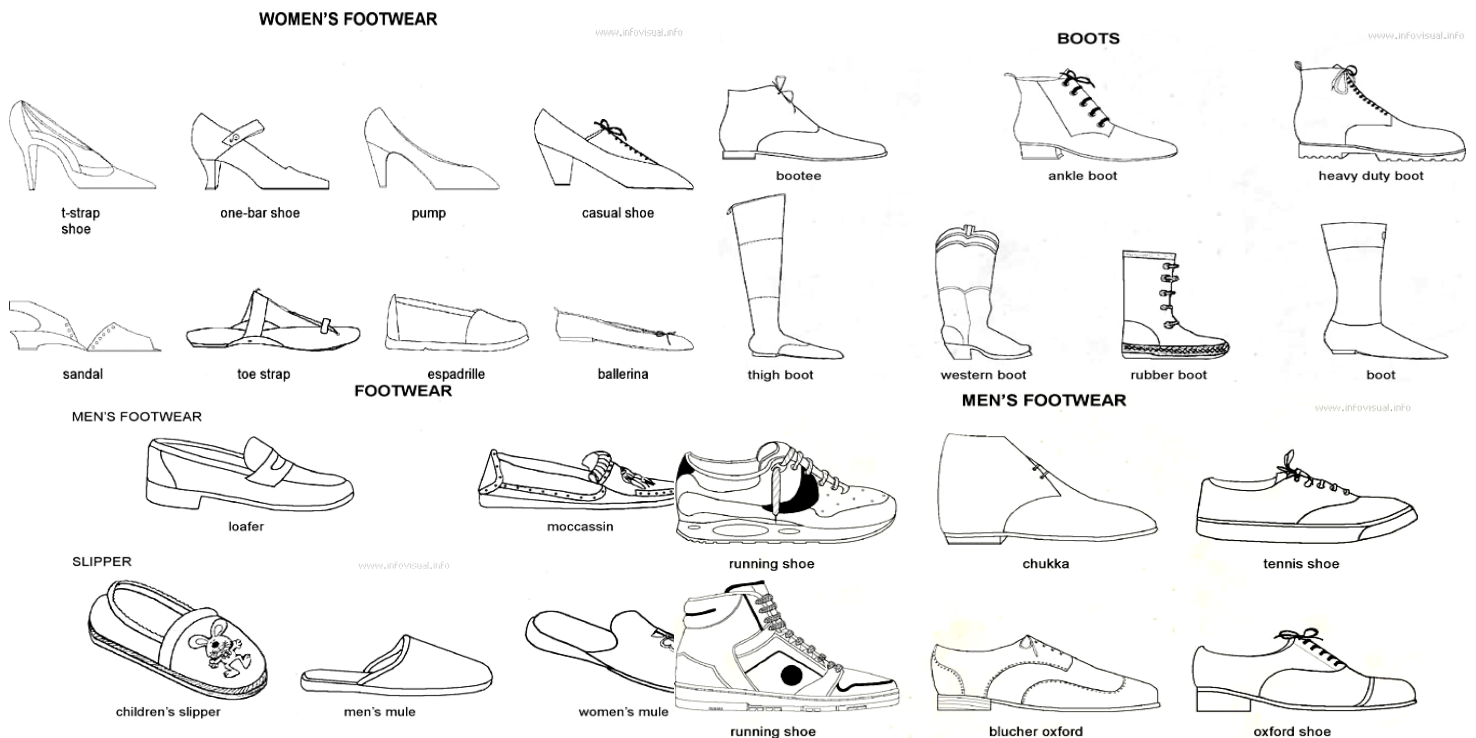
Lisa: Your aunt is probably going to take you to some nice places and I don't want you to look like a bum. See? This one is nice and **fitted**.

Tom: It's **trimmed** with flowers!

Lisa: Those aren't flowers. They're **paisleys**. You'll look very nice in it.

Tom: Please, Mom, don't make me wear that. I'm begging you.
Lisa: You'll look like a nice young man in this coat and blazer.
Tom: I'll be the laughing stock of the entire State of Maine
Lisa: No, you won't. Now, we need to buy you some new underwear.
Tom: Mom! Shhh! Not so loud. This is so embarrassing!

1. What types of outerwear are mentioned in the dialogue?
2. What adjectives are used to describe clothes?
3. Why do think Tom was against his mom's choice?
4. What kind of jacket or coat would you recommend Tom? Why?
5. What coat would suit you?
6. Do you ever go shopping with your parents? Do they advise you what to buy?
7. What outerwear do you wear in winter and spring?



41. Look at the types of shoes below. Which ones would you wear in the situations that follow?

flip-flops
slippers

high heels
sandals

hiking boots
trainers

wellington boots

1. Walking in the mountains.
2. Walking in town on a hot, sunny day.
3. Going to a cocktail party (if you are a woman).
4. Going to the gym.
5. Staying at home on a Sunday morning.
6. Walking in the rain.
7. Walking on the beach.

42. Match the words with the phrasal verbs.

socks tiptoe toes laces heel

1. You can put them on, pull them on, and take them off.
2. You have to tie them up or you'll trip over them.
3. If you stand on your _____, you can see over the fence.
4. She was so angry she turned on her _____, and left.
5. He was so clumsy he kept stepping on her _____.

43. Read the text. What does the speaker like about new shoes?

I adore brand new shoes. I love shoes that are shiny, squeaky, and so tight they rub the back of your heel. I hate shoes that are scuffed or worn out. This may seem odd because most people like shoes to be comfortable and worn in. But I don't. I spend hours polishing my shoes. I want my shoes to feel springy, and I want the tread on the bottom of my shoes to look as if nobody has ever walked on anything but thick carpets in them. And I really like it when people notice my shoes, and compliment me on them. That really makes my day.

a) Find words in the text that describe:

1. How new shoes look.
2. How new shoes sound.
3. How new shoes feel.
4. How old shoes look.
5. How old shoes feel.

b) Complete the idiomatic expressions with shoe(s) or boot(s):

1. He has very little money. I don't know how he runs a business on a _____ string. 2. You were laughing at me this morning, but now I've won and you've lost. Now the _____ is on the other foot. 3. Claire was a wonderful sales manager. Now she has left, I don't think anyone can fill her _____. 4. The boss is really angry with Gary and wants to talk to him. I'm glad I'm not in his _____. 5. When he first came here, he was very nice. But now he thinks he is better than everyone else. He's got too big for his _____. 6. Harry lost his job on Friday. His work was so poor that he got the _____.

44. Read and translate the dialogues. Pay attention to words in bold.

Buying shoes

Clerk: Can I help you find something?

Jane: Yes, I'm looking for some **dress shoes** for work, something with a low **heel**.

Clerk: Have you tried this **brand**? They make really comfortable shoes. This company makes several styles of dress shoes, including a **sandal**, a low **boot**, and a **loafer**. These right here are **open toe** and those over there have a **strap** in the back.

Jane: Oh, I like these **slip-ons**, but they seem too narrow. My feet are pretty wide.

Clerk: Those actually come in three **widths: narrow, medium, and wide**. Do you want to try them on?

Jane: Sure. Do you have them in a 6-and-a-half or a 7, in black or brown?

Clerk: I'm not sure. I'll have to check in the back... Here you are. How does the 6-and-a-half **fit**?

Jane: They're a little too **tight** in the toe. Let me try the 7. Oh, that's better, but now the heel is a little too **loose**.

Clerk: **Keep in mind that** since they're **leather**, they'll **stretch** a little.

Jane: In that case, I'll take the black pair in the 6-and-a-half.

Clerk: Great. Would you come up with to the cash register?

45. Translate into English.

1. Який розмір взуття ви носите? – У мене 36 розмір, але якщо це зимові чобітки то тоді – 37. 2. Вчора я купив нові замшеві черевики, але вони трохи тиснуть мені в пальцях. Дружина мене переконувала сьогодні весь ранок, що вони трохи розійдуться. 3. Вона дуже щаслива, що їй подарували ці туфлі на високих підборах. Вона вже три місяця мріяла про них. 4. Багато людей надає перевагу зручному та стильному взуттю, а саме: мокасинам, кросівкам, балеткам та черевичкам. 5. Допоможіть мені вибрати туфлі. – Вам треба на вихід чи для повсякденного користування? – Я шукаю для повсякденного користування. – Ось, будь ласка, приміряйте ці чорні на платформі. Вони підійдуть як до спідниці так і до штанів. 6. Скільки коштують ці дитячі босоніжки? – Зараз вони за пів ціни, лишень 480 гривень. 7. Сем завжди оболював нове взуття. Йому особливо подобається як воно блищать, скриплять та щільно прилягають до ноги. 8. Послухайте моєї поради, не купуйте ці зимові чоботи. Вони вже не модні в цьому сезоні. Краще приміряйте ось ті шкіряні чобітки. 9. На щастя ми не забули взяти з собою гумові чоботи, так як трава в лісі була мокра після дощу, а ніхто не хотів намочити ніг. 10. Вчора я повернула до магазину свої нові туфлі, бо в них відпав каблук та й після першої прогулянки під дощем вони розклеїлися. 11. Ці босоніжки не гірші за якістю від відомої марки та й коштують вдвічі дешевше. 12. Скільки можна ходити в таких брудних мокасінах? Помий їх як слід та почисть. 13. Майте на увазі, що вони шкіряні і трохи розійдуться. Краще візьміть 38 розмір.

46. At the jewels store.

a) *Fill in articles wherever necessary and comment on their use.*

My ___ wife's birthday was coming up and I wanted to get her ___ special present. She always tells me not **to splurge on** ___ gifts for her but for once, I decided **to pull out all** ___ stops.

I went to ___ jewellery store and began looking at all of ___ displays. I started by looking at ___ bracelets. ___ sales girl asked me if I was looking for ___ **bangle** or ___- **chain bracelet**. I told her that I wasn't sure and she showed me some in ___ **yellow gold, white gold, and platinum**. None of them seemed **like**

my wife's style so I moved onto ___ rings. ___ clerk asked if my wife liked ___ **diamonds** and I told her that she did, but that she also liked other stones, like ___ **emeralds, rubies, or sapphires**. I looked at ___ lot of anniversary bands but none really **fit ___ bill**.

Finally, I walked over to ___ display with ___ necklaces. There was ___ **pearl necklace** with ___ really beautiful clasp. I had never seen anything like it before and I was sure my ___ wife was going to like it. I told ___ sales girl that I would **take it**.

___ shop assistant placed ___ necklace in its box and **gift-wrapped** it. I have to say that when I left ___ store, I **felt pretty proud of** myself. I knew my wife would like ___ present and I picked it out all by myself. Now, I can't wait to see ___ look on her face when she opens it!

b) Translate the words and expressions in bold. Make up your own sentences with them.

47. Buying underwear.

a) Read and translate the dialogue.

Kerry: We're almost done with the shopping. We just need some underwear for you and some unmentionables for me.

Russell: It's perfectly acceptable for women to buy men's underwear, but do I have to go into the lingerie store? All of the women in the store laugh at me.

Kerry: No, they don't. I just need a few things. Here we are. Okay, I need a new bra with underwire, and I need a strapless one, too. Do you see any in a B cup?

Russell: I'm not helping you look. I'm standing over here where nobody can see me.

Kerry: Fine. Let's see, I need some panties and a slip, too. Oh, these tights are on sale.

Russell: Can you please hurry up? That woman over there is sniggering.

Kerry: She's only laughing because you look so uncomfortable. Okay, I'm done. Let's go get your underwear.

Russell: Thank God! I just need some new boxers with a comfortable waistband and a button fly.

Kerry: I thought you liked the boxer briefs I bought before, you know, the seamless ones.

Russell: I tried them, but they were too small. I think I'd actually like to try some

regular briefs. Here are some over here.

Kerry: You'd better look again. Those are g-strings. If you insist on buying those, it'll be my turn to hide.

b) Find the words in the dialogue to match their equivalents below.

- 1) someone has finished doing or using something – _____
- 2) clothes that you wear next to your body under your other clothes – _____
- 3) a piece of underwear that a woman wears to support her breasts – _____
- 4) women's underwear and nightclothes – _____
- 5) loose cotton underwear for men – _____
- 6) men's or women's underwear worn on the lower part of the body – _____
- 7) underwear (used humorously) – _____
- 8) a very small piece of underwear that covers only the sexual organs – _____
- 9) a strip of cloth forming the waist of a garment – _____
- 10) to laugh quietly in a way that is not nice at something which is not supposed to be funny – _____

48. Finding a bargain.

a) Read and translate the dialogue.

Paul: Wow, I've never seen so many shopping bags in my life. I can guess where you've been.

Sally: I did **go overboard** a bit today. I went to the **shopping mall** and I found some real **bargains**. Nearly everything was **discounted**. I was in shopping heaven!

Paul: I can see that.

Sally: My favorite store had **reduced prices** for all of its sweaters, so I bought five. They were already **on sale**, but the store **knocked another £5 off the price**. I got them at **half-price!** I was going to buy three, but the store had a **special offer**: If you buy four, the fifth one is free.

Paul: But doesn't that mean you spent more money, since you bought five sweaters when you only wanted three?

Sally: How could I **resist?** They were being sold at **bargain basement** prices. At another store, the sale items were **two for the price of one**. I've never seen things in that store so **cheap**.

Paul: Where are you going now?

Sally: I'm going back to the stores, of course. I just came home for a little **breather**. There's more shopping to be done!

Paul: Try to leave a few things for the other shoppers!

b) Fill in the gaps using the words and expressions in bold.

1. With publishers taking a slight _____ after the Christmas rush, winter can be a slow season for books. 2. Tesco is selling _____ bottles of champagne _____! 3. My shoes were really _____ - they only cost £15. 4. She called it the science of shopping, the ability to _____ the temptations of dazzling packaging. 5. Don't you think you _____ on the decorations? 6. They have _____ for their products by almost 30 per cent. 7. The new stove we bought was _____ from £800 to £550. 8. The huge _____ near my home is a place I rarely visit any more. 9. I need a new pair of shoes but I want to wait until they go _____. 10. Some games were _____ to sell for as little as \$5. 11. More than 100 items will be slashed by at least one-third with many at _____. 12. Did you get any _____ at the market? 13. Most supermarkets sell a wide range of products - often with _____ and price reductions. 14. Today oversupply has helped bring down London rents to _____ levels.

49. Ways of payment.

a) Read and translate the dialogue. Pay attention to words in bold.

*I was at the store, and when the clerk finished **ringing me up**, I had a few problems.*

Clerk: Your total comes to £ 79.42

Peter: Do you take **credit cards**?

Clerk: Yes, we take **Visa, MasterCard, and American Express**.

Peter: Here's my Visa.

Clerk: Hmm...I'm sorry but your card has been **declined**.

Peter: Oh, I **can't imagine why**. I'm sure it's just a mistake. Here, use my MasterCard.

Clerk: Well, sir, it looks like this one is **overdrawn**, too. Have you got a **debit card** or **cash**? We also accept **personal cheques**.

Peter: Like I said, I think it must be **bank error**. Yeah, I have a debit card, but I think there's a **fee** for using it, right?

Clerk: Yes, I think the bank **charges** you a small fee.

Peter: In that case, I'll **write a cheque**. Oh no, I forgot my **chequebook** at home. Can you hold these items for me? I can run to an **ATM** to withdraw some cash. I'll come right back.

Clerk: Sure. I can hold it for you until the end of the day.

Peter: That's great. I'll be right back.

b) Find words in the dialogue that describe:

1. Methods of payment. 2. Types of bank cards. 3. Problems with payment.

50. *Translate into English.*

1. Коли це стосується розпродажу, вона не знає міри і купує все що є за пів ціни. 2. На її річницю він подарував їй вишукане платинове кільце, яке підходило до її нового вечірнього плаття. Він був дуже гордий за себе, адже він самотужки вибрав цей подарунок. 3. Ні сережки з перлами, ні каблучка з діамантом не змінили її рішення. Вона не хотіла виходити заміж за не кохану людину. 4. В цьому стоковому магазині часто акції. Тут можна придбати дві речі за ціною однієї. 5. Для того, що привабити покупців, магазин знижують ціни на більшість своїх товарів на 20 відсотків. 6. Якщо ви купите два піджака, я скину від ціни 10 доларів. 7. На жаль, у мене нема готівки при собі. Ви приймаєте банківські картки для оплати? 8. Після Різдва, всі торгові центри проводять розпродаж. Майже всі товари зі знижкою. 9. Якщо у вас нема готівки або картки, ви можете виписати чек, але мені здається, що банк за це стягує пеню. 10. Цей пуховик відповідає всім моїм потребам. Він зручний та дешевий. 11. Помилково касир ввела на касі до оплати 30 гривень замість 40. 12. Я вирішила зробити собі подарунок і витратити купу грошей на якийсь новий одяг.

51. *Buying on the Internet*

a) *Read and translate the text. Pay attention to words in bold.*

It's true that I don't like shopping. When I want to buy something, I do it **online**. I like buying on the Internet because I can easily do some **comparison shopping** and find the best price. It's easy, too.

Last week I wanted to buy some new **headphones**. I did a search and found a **pair** on sale at a store in New Jersey. I read the **product description** and knew that this was the right one. I added it to my **shopping cart** and I was ready to **check out**. The screen showed that I had one **item** in my **basket** and that it was **in stock**. I had a choice of **shipping** and I picked **standard** shipping for \$5.95, rather than the **expedited** shipping for \$12.95. I clicked the "continue" button and **filled in** my shipping address and my **billing** address. Then, it took me to the payment screen and I typed in my credit card number and expiration date. I clicked the "Purchase" button and I was done. I got a **confirmation page** with a **tracking number**. I checked the next day and it showed that my **item** had already been shipped.

b) *Answer the questions:*

1. Have you ever bought anything on the Internet?
2. Why do you think many people abroad buy goods on the Internet?
3. What products would you buy or not buy online? Give your reasons.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of buying on the Internet?

52. *Use the words below to answer the questions:*

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| a label | a receipt | a till | a shoplifter |
| a refund | a fitting room | a queue | a trolley |
| a bargain | change | a department store | a basket |

- a. What do you call the place where you try on clothes before you buy them?
- b. When a supermarket is busy, what do you have to stand in when you are waiting to pay?

- c. When you buy something, what do you call the piece of paper that the shop assistant gives you? It shows the price.
- d. If you bring something back to a shop, the shop assistant may give you your money back. What is this called?
- e. What do you call someone who steals things from shops?
- f. What do you call the metal thing with four wheels that you put your shopping in when you are in a supermarket?
- g. If something costs £4.70, you will probably give the shop assistant a £5 note. What do you call the money he/she gives you back?
- h. What do you call a very big shop that sells almost everything?
- i. What do you call the piece of material that is attached to clothes, and tells you the name of the company that made it, where it is from, and how you wash it?
- j. What do you call the metal or plastic thing that you carry and put your shopping in when you are in a supermarket?
- k. When something is cheaper than usual, what do you call it?
- l. What do you call the machine that shop assistants use to put the money in?

53. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) reasonable cheap expensive | (2) cash cheque credit card | (3) fit tight baggy | (4) discount tip tax | (5) than as for |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|

(1) The price:

If something costs a lot of money then it is _____. But if it's on sale then it is usually _____. A _____ price is the price that you would expect to pay for something.

(2) Payment:

When you pay for something, if you have enough money in your pocket you can pay with _____. If you don't, you can put it on your _____ or write a _____.

(3) Sizes:

If you have gained some weight, your clothes might be a little _____. On the other hand, if you have lost some weight, they might be a little _____.

_____. If your clothes _____, then they are not too big and they are not too small.

(4) **The Bill:**

When you go to a restaurant, it is nice to get a _____. It's also nice to get service. But if the service isn't good, then you don't have to leave a _____. In some countries, when you order food you also have to pay a _____.

(5) **Comparison Shopping:**

Forty dollars _____ a meal is a little expensive. Of course, there are some restaurants that are much more pricey _____ that. On the other hand, there are some really good restaurants that are not as costly _____ that.

54. Fill in the blanks: try on, market, price, cost

1. Please _____ another dress. This one is too big for you. 2. The farmers sell fruit and vegetables at the _____. 3. How much does this ice-cream _____? 4. The _____ of these sweets is three Euros a kilogram.

55. Expressions: Talking about shopping

(A) (*money*) for (*something*)

What do you think is cheap?

(1) *Ten dollars for a shirt is cheap.*

(2)

What do you think is expensive?

(1)

(2)

What do you think is a reasonable price to pay for a pair of shoes?

(1)

What do you think is a reasonable price to pay for a dinner with a date?

(2)

(B) be (adjective)+er than,

Make three sentences using some of the following adjectives:

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|---------|-------|------|-------|
| cheap | easy | healthy | roomy | high | spicy |
| fast | big | safe | tight | low | cosy |

(1) Fish is *healthier than* beef or pork.

(2)

(3)

(C) be more (adjective) than

Make three sentences using some of the following adjectives:

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| delicious | important | reliable | affordable | environmentally friendly |
| filling | powerful | durable | compact | comfortable |

(1) Compact cars are *more environmentally friendly than* gas guzzlers.

(2)

(3)

(D) be not as (adjective) as

Using any adjectives from (B) and (C) above, make three sentences:

(1) Motels are *not as expensive as* hotels.

(2)

(3)

56. Comparing products

(1) If something is _____ than you have enough money to buy it.

(a) affordable (b) cheap (c) expensive

(2) A _____ product is one that lasts for a long time.

(a) powerful (b) environmentally friendly (c) durable

(3) When you buy software you want something that is _____.

(a) unreliable (b) easy to install (c) roomy

(4) If a building has a lot of space then we say it is _____.

(a) comfortable (b) roomy (c) tight

(5) When you wear stylish clothing, you are _____.

- (a) fashionable (b) snobby (c) cosy

(6) A _____ friend is a friend who doesn't break their promises.

- (a) powerful (b) important (c) reliable

(7) When your clothes are too _____, maybe you need to go on a diet.

- (a) comfortable (b) baggy (c) tight

(8) A _____ blanket is very comfortable.

- (a) tight (b) cosy (c) itchy

57. Put each of the following words or phrases in the correct gap.

tag, label, cashier, bargain, receipt, exchange, take back, try on, fit, advice, shop assistant, credit card, check, select, cash, refund, size, sale

If you want to go shopping there are a number of things you have to consider. If you would like to find a _____ you should make sure to go to a _____. The only problem with a sale is that it is sometimes hard to _____ something once you buy it. Many stores also refuse to give a _____ on anything you have bought. If you are looking for clothes, make sure to _____ check the _____ to make sure that it is a good _____. Another good idea is to ask the _____ for _____. Finally, when you go to the _____ you can usually pay by _____ or _____ if you don't have the _____. Never forget to get a _____.

58. Answer the questions.

1. What are you wearing? **2.** Where did you buy your clothes? **3.** Where is your favourite place to shop for clothes? **4.** What clothes would you like to buy right now? **5.** Do you own any handmade clothing? **6.** Do you own any secondhand clothing? **7.** Do you generally wear tight or baggy clothes? **8.** What colors look best on you? **9.** Do you shop around when you look for clothes or do you buy the first thing you like? **10.** Do you buy brand name clothing? **11.** Do

you think expensive name brands are worth it? **12.** Have you ever been to a fashion show? **13.** Do you think you are fashionable? **14.** What is trendy for clothing these days? **15.** Who is the most stylish person in the group? **16.** What do you think about fur coats? **17.** How about leather products? **18.** Do you ever wear silk clothing such as silk shirts or ties? **19.** Do you ever wear wool clothing? Do you think wool is itchy? **20.** Do you ever wear silk clothing such as silk shirts or ties? **21.** How do clothes affect your confidence or personality? **22.** Do you have anything that is revealing such as a mini-skirt or a tank top? **23.** Are your shoes comfortable? **24.** What do you think of high heels? **25.** What do you wear at night when you go to bed? **26.** Did you wear hand-me-downs when you were a child? **27.** Can you remember any of your childhood clothes? **28.** Are you neat or messy when it comes to clothing? **29.** What do you wear when you are at home alone? **30.** What do you wear on formal occasions?

59. *Please write the meaning of the following expressions and then write a sentence using the expression:*

handmade: _____

second hand: _____

baggy: _____

brand name: _____

trendy: _____

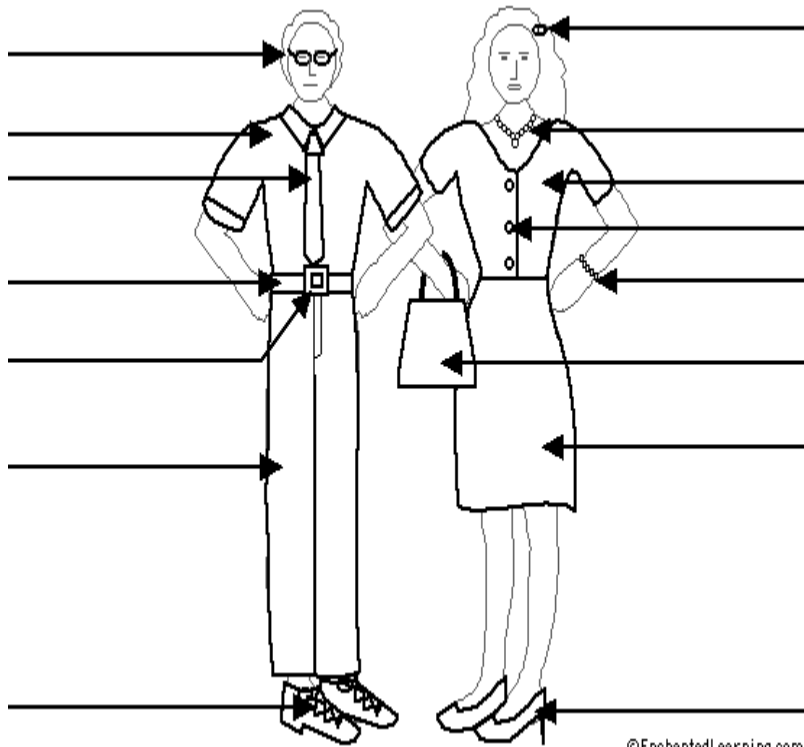
stylish: _____

revealing: _____

Hand-me-downs: _____

formal occasions: _____

60. Match words denoting clothes with the picture.



- barrette
- bracelet
- buckle
- trousers
- necklace
- shoelace
- skirt
- tie
- belt
- blouse
- button
- purse
- glasses
- shirt
- shoe

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UNIT VII



The Best Way to Travel

1. Read and translate the text.

There is no simple answer to the question, “Which is the best way to travel?” It depends on several factors: the distance, the time available, what you can afford, and so on.

Air travel has obvious advantages in the case of long distance journeys. No other means of transport is as fast. If you are planning to go to China, there is really no reasonable alternative. It can be expensive, of course, though if you have time to shop around, you will find some very good bargains. Some disadvantages of air travel are the difficulty of getting to the airport, long waits to check in, and even longer wait if your flight is delayed because of bad weather, an officer turning over your personal belongings, the narrow and uncomfortable seats on board most aeroplanes, and sudden fear that can overtake you the moment you board the plane, rising to panic when it takes off.

Sea voyages were the most common form of long distance travel in before-aviation days, but the importance of speed in all areas of modern life has reduced their popularity. However, for some people, the slow pace of large ships makes them particularly attractive and popular for certain kinds of holidays, such as cruises. They are also convenient for short sea crossings where you want to take your car with you. Car ferries still operate between Britain and the continent in spite of the Channel Tunnel. Many British people take holidays in Spain and

choose to take their car on the ferry for some part of the journey in order to save them a lot of driving. Ferries can offer a cheaper and more convenient way of travelling to an island than flying, with the added attractions of shops, restaurants and banks on board in addition to cabins for overnight journeys.

Trains are ideal for shorter overland journeys. Unlike airports, railway stations are generally located in city centres, making it easier for people to get to them. This is especially useful for sightseers and also makes rail transport the most convenient way for many people to get to work. In many countries trains are a very economic way of travelling. On long-distance trains, there is generally a dining-car where you can order meals and a buffet or refreshment trolley for drinks and snacks. You may often be able to travel directly to your destination, but if there are no direct trains, you will have to change, which may make your journey rather complicated. You will need to study the timetable carefully so that you do not miss the departure time. When you go on a day trip and book your ticket at the booking office, it can be cheaper to buy a return ticket than a single one. If you are travelling overnight, you can book a couchette or a berth in a sleeper.

For local travel there are buses, trams, trolleybuses, and underground in big cities. Buses with two floors are called “double-deckers” in Britain. If you have no car, this is your only way of travelling around a small town within your local area. They are usually cheap and frequent, and you can buy a season ticket. Coaches are long-distance buses which are faster and more comfortable. Travelling by coach may be almost as fast as rail transport, since they use the motorway and are a lot cheaper.

The most popular form of transport for daily use is a private car. We are now beginning to pay the price for its over-use in rising numbers of asthma cases, appalling levels of pollution and near-impossible levels of congestion on all the roads and in all cities. However, we still continue to use it for the shortest trip to the local supermarket as well as for long trans-European journeys. Because of poor public transport in many smaller towns, we often find the car the most convenient way of travelling in spite of the difficulty and expense of parking when we arrive at our destination. For longer journeys the car is slow, uncomfortable and tiring, but it permits you to carry more luggage and to travel when you wish.

Many people are campaigning for a return to the bicycle. It is certainly better for your health (though you may feel you need to wear a mask in cities), it saves

you money and it enables you to sweep past traffic jams during the rush hour. Parking is not a problem and often there are special rails for you to lock your bike to at the entrance of workplaces, universities, schools, and shops. With a basket on the front, you are also equipped for shopping, and a cycling cape keeps you dry in wet weather. You do not pollute the atmosphere, damage people's health or ozone layer, though you are vulnerable to incompetent or aggressive drivers, especially if you are not wearing a safety helmet. Cycling is an ideal way, too, of enjoying the countryside.

2. Write down new words and expressions into your vocabulary and learn them by heart.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>distance</i> | відстань |
| <i>to afford</i> | дозволяти (по грошам) |
| <i>air travel</i> | повітряна подорож |
| <i>long distance journey</i> | подорож на далеку відстань |
| <i>means of transport</i> | засіб пересування |
| <i>advantage</i> | перевага |
| <i>disadvantage</i> | недолік |
| <i>to check in</i> | регіструватися |
| <i>to be delayed</i> | відкладений |
| <i>to go through the customs</i> | проходити митний контроль |
| <i>personal belongings</i> | особисті речі |
| <i>to board the plane</i> | сідати на літак |
| <i>to take off</i> | відлітати |
| <i>sea voyage</i> | морська подорож |
| <i>speed</i> | швидкість |
| <i>cruise</i> | круїз |
| <i>sea crossing</i> | морські поїздки |
| <i>car ferry</i> | пороми, які перевозять машини |
| <i>Channel Tunnel</i> | тунель під Ла-Маншем |
| <i>convenient</i> | зручний |
| <i>overnight journey</i> | нічна подорож |
| <i>overland journey</i> | сухопутна подорож |
| <i>rail transport</i> | залізниця |
| <i>long-distance train</i> | потяг далекого призначення |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>dining car</i> | вагон-ресторан |
| <i>buffet</i> | буфет |
| <i>snack</i> | легкий прийом їжі, перекусити |
| <i>destination</i> | місце призначення |
| <i>direct train</i> | потяг прямого сполучення |
| <i>to change</i> | пересідати |
| <i>timetable</i> | розклад |
| <i>to miss the train</i> | не встигнути на потяг |
| <i>departure</i> | відправлення |
| <i>trip</i> | коротка подорож |
| <i>to book a ticket</i> | замовляти квиток |
| <i>booking office</i> | каса |
| <i>return ticket</i> | квиток в обидва боки |
| <i>single ticket</i> | квиток в один бік |
| <i>courette</i> | полиця для сидіння |
| <i>berth</i> | спальне місце (у вагоні) |
| <i>sleeper</i> | спальний вагон |
| <i>local travel</i> | місцева подорожі |
| <i>to travel around town</i> | подорожувати містом |
| <i>season ticket</i> | проїзний квиток |
| <i>coach</i> | автобус міжміського сполучення |
| <i>motorway</i> | автострада, автомагістраль |
| <i>appalling levels of pollution</i> | жахливий рівень забруднення |
| <i>congestion</i> | скупченість, затор вуличного руху |
| <i>luggage</i> | багаж |
| <i>traffic jam</i> | затор, корок |
| <i>rush hour</i> | час пік |
| <i>cycling cape</i> | велосипедна накидка |
| <i>safety helmet</i> | шолом |

3. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What means of transport do you know?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of air journey?
3. What was the most common way of travelling before aviation time? Why?
4. What kind of transport is in operation between Britain and the continent?

5. Why do many British people use car ferries?
6. What are the advantages of car ferries?
7. What means of transport is ideal for short overland journeys?
8. What can one find on long-distance trains?
9. Where can one buy a ticket?
10. What kinds of tickets do you know?
11. What means of transport do we use for local travel?
12. What is the difference between bus and coach?
13. Why do people travel by car?
14. What are the disadvantages of travelling by car?
15. Why is riding a bicycle good for your health and environment?

4. Transcribe the following words.

journey, luggage, environment, congestion, cruise, atmosphere, ferry, vulnerable, obvious, alternative, equipped, couchette, dining car, appalling, campaigning, particularly, permit, buffet.

5. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Чим найкраще подорожувати? **2.** Якщо у вас обмаль часу, повітряна подорож - це те, що вам необхідно. **3.** Часто реєстрація, добирання до аеропорту та проходження митниці займає більше часу, ніж сама подорож літаком. **4.** Хоча подорож літаком є найшвидшою, але вона не економить ваші гроші. **5.** Люди обирають вид транспорту залежно від відстані, яку необхідно подолати, наявності часу та грошей. **6.** Пасажири мусять прибути до аеропорту за дві години до вильоту, щоб зареєструватися та сісти на літак. **7.** Круїзи приваблюють людей тим, що великі кораблі повільно плывуть та зупиняються у великих портах. **8.** Вам необхідно витратити 3 години, щоб дістатися з Лондона до Парижу поїздом. **9.** Пороми, які перевозять машини, все ще діють між Великобританією та континентом. **10.** Потяг – найкращий вид транспорту для сухопутної подорожі. **11.** Якщо ви хочете зекономити гроші, вам необхідно замовити зворотній квиток у касі. **12.** На потязі далекого призначення можна знайти вагон-ресторан, спальний вагон та буфет. **13.** Вам пощастило, якщо ви подорожуєте потягом прямого сполучення, адже вам не треба марнувати час на пересідання. **14.** Автобуси та

машини – ідеальний вид транспорту для місцевих подорожей. **15.** У наші дні скупчення машин та корки у великих містах у час пік – звична справа.

Sequence of Tenses (Узгодження часів)

В англійській мові існує правило узгодження або послідовності часів. Якщо в головному реченні дієслово-присудок стоїть у теперішньому або майбутньому часі, то в підрядному додатковому реченні вживається будь-яка часова форма залежно від змісту висловлювання.

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| I know | that | she/he | visits | her/his relatives | regularly. |
| | | | is visiting | | now. |
| | | | has visited | | this morning. |
| | | | has been visiting | | for two hours. |
| | | | will visit | | tomorrow. |
| | | | will be visiting | | from 2 to 6 o'clock. |
| | | | will have visited | | by Sunday. |
| | | | visited | | yesterday. |
| | | | was visiting | | for two days. |

Якщо в головному реченні дієслово-присудок вжито в одному з минулих часів, то дієслово-присудок підрядного речення має форму одного з минулих часів.

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| I knew | that | she/he | visited | her/his relatives | regularly. |
| | | | was visiting | | then. |
| | | | had visited | | the day before. |
| | | | had been visiting | | for two hours. |
| | | | would visit | | the next day. |
| | | | would be visiting | | from 2 to 6 o'clock. |
| | | | would have visited | | by Sunday. |

Якщо дія, виражена дієсловом-присудком у підрядному реченні відбувається одночасно з минулою дією в головному реченні, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Past Simple* або *Past Continuous*.

E.g. I **knew** that he **went** to work by car every day. Я знав, що він їздить на роботу машиною щодня.

Якщо дія, виражена дієсловом-присудком у підрядному реченні, передує дії у минулому в головному реченні, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Past Perfect*.

E.g. I **knew** that he **had gone** to work by car previous year. Я знав, що він їздив на роботу машиною минулого року.

Якщо дія, виражена дієсловом-присудком у підрядному реченні, продовжувалася певний період часу до виконання дії у минулому в головному реченні, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Past Perfect Continuous*.

E.g. I **knew** that he **had been going** to work by car for two hours. Я знав, що він їхав на роботу машиною протягом двох годин.

Якщо дія, виражена дієсловом-присудком у підрядному реченні, буде відбуватися або запланована після дії в минулому в головному реченні, то в підрядному реченні вживається *Future in the Past*.

E.g. I **knew** that he **would go** to work by car the next day. Я знав, що він поїде машиною на роботу завтра.

Правило узгодження часів не застосовується, якщо в підрядному додатковому реченні йдеться про загальновідомі істини.

E.g. Many years ago people **knew** that the Earth **moves** around the Sun. Багато років тому люди знали, що Земля крутиться навколо Сонця.

6. Put the predicates of the Principal Clauses in the Past Indefinite Tense and make the necessary changes in the Subordinate Clauses observing the Sequence of Tenses.

1. I suppose that they are standing in a queue at the booking office. 2. They are sure that they are not afraid of being seasick. 3. The newspapers write that this voyage is the most interesting one. 4. He is sure that the cruise is going to start in the seaport of Southampton. 5. Nora says that they want to take a taxi not to miss the train. 6. We know that we have to book a room at the hotel. 7. She says that she has already sent a text message to my parents. 8. The attendant is not sure that this passenger has left his ticket at home. 9. She writes in her letter that she was having a sea trip for a week. 10. They are surprised that the train has not pulled out yet. 11. I doubt if they will go there by plane. 12. This passenger is afraid that he will have to pay extra for his luggage. 13. He says that we shall have a short rest in this hotel. 14. The administrator says that everybody must fill in a registration form. 15. She says that I should do it at once. 16. His mother says that we needn't go there by train.

7. Complete these sentences.

1. He realized that they _____ have a wonderful trip the next year. 2. Harris felt sure that his friends _____ not bought tickets yet. 3. She said that her relatives _____ start on a voyage in a few days. 4. My wife thought that I _____ sitting in a departure lounge for the whole day. 5. A ticket agent said that my luggage _____ to be weighed and labelled. 6. We know that he _____ having a snack at the air terminal.

8. Translate into English.

1. Вона наполягала, що хоче провести відпустку в Болгарії. 2. Вона згадала, що забула замовити квитки на поїзд. 3. Нік повторив, що нікуди не поїде без своєї валізи. 4. Коли поїзд зупинився, я виглянув у вікно, але не побачив моїх друзів там. Я надіслав їм повідомлення та сподівався, що вони мене зустрінуть. Як я дізнався згодом, вони побачили його за десять хвилин до прибуття поїзда і не змогли мене зустріти. 5. Я з нетерпінням хотіла побачити це місце, про яке так часто розповідала бабуся у моєму дитинстві. 6. Ніхто не сподівався, що літак приземлиться вчасно, так як погода була

| | |
|--|--|
| автобусом“. | автобусом. <i>go</i> → <i>went</i> Present Simple → Past Simple |
| He said, “I <i>am going</i> by bus at the moment”. Він сказав: “Я зараз їду автобусом“. | He said (that) he <i>was going</i> by bus at the moment. Він сказав, що їде автобусом зараз. <i>am going</i> → <i>was going</i> Present Continuous → Past Continuous |
| He said, “I <i>have just gone</i> by bus”. Він сказав: “Я щойно приїхав автобусом“. | He said (that) he <i>had just gone</i> by bus. Він сказав, що щойно приїхав автобусом. <i>has gone</i> → <i>had gone</i> Present Perfect → Past Perfect |
| He said, “I <i>have been going</i> by bus for an hour.” Він сказав: “Я їду автобусом вже цілу годину“. | He said (that) he <i>had been going</i> by bus for an hour. Він сказав, що їде автобусом вже цілу годину. <i>have been going</i> → <i>had been going</i> Present Perfect Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous |
| He said, “I <i>went</i> by bus yesterday.” Він сказав: “Я їхав автобусом вчора“. | He said (that) he <i>had gone</i> by bus the day before. Він сказав, що їхав автобусом вчора. <i>went</i> → <i>had gone</i> Past Simple → Past Perfect |
| He said, “I <i>was going</i> by bus at two o’clock.” Він сказав: “Я їхав автобусом о другій годині“. | He said (that) he <i>had been going</i> by bus at two o’clock. Він сказав, що їхав автобусом о другій годині. <i>was going</i> → <i>had been going</i> * Past continuous → Past Perfect Continuous * |
| He said, “I <i>had gone</i> by bus by two o’clock.” Він сказав: “Я їхав автобусом до другої години“. He said, “I <i>had been going</i> by bus for three hours by two o’clock.” | He said (that) he <i>had gone</i> by bus by two o’clock. Він сказав, що їхав автобусом до другої години. He said (that) he <i>had been going</i> by bus for three hours by two o’clock. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Він сказав: “Я їхав автобусом протягом трьох годин до другої”. | Він сказав, що їхав автобусом протягом трьох годин до другої. <i>had gone</i> → <i>had gone</i> <i>Past Perfect</i> → <i>Past Perfect</i> <i>had been going</i> → <i>had been going</i> <i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> → <i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> |
| He said, “I’ll go by bus tomorrow.” Він сказав: “Я буду їхати автобусом завтра”. | He said (that) he <i>would go</i> by bus tomorrow. Він сказав, що буде їхати автобусом завтра. <i>will go</i> → <i>would go</i> <i>Future Simple</i> → <i>Future Simple in the Past</i> |
| He said, “I’ll be going by bus at 5 o’clock.” Він сказав: “Я буду їхати автобусом о п’ятій”. | He said (that) he <i>would be going</i> by bus at 5 o’clock. Він сказав, що буде їхати автобусом о п’ятій. <i>will be going</i> → <i>would be going</i> <i>Future Continuous</i> → <i>Future Continuous in the Past</i> |
| He said, “I’ll have gone by bus by 5 o’clock.” Він сказав: “Я приїду автобусом до п’ятої”. | He said (that) he <i>would have gone</i> by bus by 5 o’clock. Він сказав, що приїде автобусом до п’ятої. <i>will have gone</i> → <i>would have gone</i> <i>Future Perfect</i> → <i>Future Perfect in the Past</i> |

*У деяких граматичних довідниках зазначається, що *Past Continuous* не змінюється у непрямій мові, якщо він не змінює змісту речення.

E.g. When they arrived, I *was* still *cooking* dinner.

He said that when they arrived, he *was* still *cooking* dinner.

Якщо *Past Continuous* вживається для позначення дії, яка завершилася до дії в *Past Simple* або *Present Perfect*, ми більш схильні змінити *Past Continuous* на *Past Perfect Continuous*.

E.g. We *were planning* to go out, but then Joe started feeling sick.

She said that they *had been planning* to go out, but then Joe started/had started feeling sick.

Модальні дієслова та дієслово *to be* змінюються на відповідні форми минулого часу (окрім дієслів *should, could, might*).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>will</i> → <i>would</i> | <i>can</i> → <i>could</i> |
| <i>must/have to</i> → <i>had to</i> | <i>may</i> → <i>might</i> |

9. Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

1. Can you _____ me what time the train departs? 2. The conductor _____ to me to show him my ticket. 3. Who _____ you I had gone to Egypt on my holiday? 4. The bus driver _____ it was the last stop. 5. The clerk _____ to us that we had to change at Luton for Liverpool. 6. Ann _____ that she had just met Tom at the bus stop. 7. He _____ us that he would book tickets for the flight the next day. 8. She _____ to me that she would not see me off as she was short of time. 9. The clerk _____ that the 5.43 train arrived on time. 10. He _____ her that congestions and traffic jams during the rush hour were a common thing in his city.

10. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. The clerk said that all the tickets for today's flight to Glasgow had been already sold out. 2. She told me that the best way to get to the airport was by taxi. 3. My friends said that they would meet me at the railway station. 4. Sam said that he paid £10 for his weekly bus pass. 5. Paul told me that he always bought return tickets as they came cheaper. 6. They said that they had changed at Liverpool for London. 7. Molly told her mother that she would come to her place by tram. 8. She knew that he had paid a lot of money for the first class to New York. 9. He thought that he would save some time if he took the underground. 10. I said that they were waiting for me at the bus stop and I decided to hurry up. 11. The travel agent told us that we had to be at the airport two hours before the plane took off. 12. Andrew said that he had already packed his luggage and was ready to go. 13. The woman said that the public transport was running badly that day. 14. Mike said that when he had come to the railway station there had been many passengers.

11. Circle the correct item.

1. Clare says that she *commutes/commuted* to work every day. 2. My friend said that he *is/was* in a hurry for the 8.26 train. 3. She told me that she *can/could* drive a car. 4. Granny says that she *doesn't/didn't* like to go by trolleybus. 5. They say that they *have/had* been to that place before. 6. The conductor said that I *must/had* to change trains in Kyiv. 7. Nick told me that he *will/would* see me off. 8. The manager says that he *has/had* already prepared all the documents. 9. She said that she *will/would* take an express coach to Warsaw. 10. Tony told me that he *has/had* been waiting for me at the taxi rank for ten minutes. 11. Mark said that he *will/would* pack his rucksack in the morning. 12. The policeman says that there *is/was* no parking here. 13. Father says that he *has/had* just booked three economy class tickets to Moscow. 14. My aunt said that she *will/would* go on business trip to Germany.

12. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. "I'm going away tomorrow, mother," he said. 2. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she replied. 3. "You'd better slow down. There's a speed limit here," she said to me. 4. "I had to cancel my tickets because I was ill and couldn't travel," Peter says to me. 5. "The plane took off on time, but arrived half an hour late," she told him. 6. "I feel seasick, so I go to my cabin and try to sleep," he says. 7. "We'll travel across China by train," she informed. 8. "I'll tell you when to get off the bus," the driver said to me. 9. "She lost her glasses on the bus," he told Sam. 10. "All flights out of Kyiv are cancelled due to bad weather," the announcer said. 11. "If you cancel your booking, there will be a small charge," says the travel agent. 12. "We are going to cruise in the Caribbean this summer," my father confirmed. 13. "She will stay at the Thistles Hotel, just near the quay," he says. 14. "The flight was badly delayed because of fog," said the announcer.

13. Rewrite the sentences in direct speech.

1. He told me he was not surprised at the news as he knew about it. 2. He said he had had a car accident the month before. 3. Ann said that she had taken her passport and ticket, but she didn't know where they were at the moment. 4. The man said that there were no tickets for us. 5. Jane said that the train had just pulled out of the station. 6. They told us they were leaving on March 24. 7. Sam

said that he had taken a taxi to the airport. **8.** The station attendant told us that London train departed from Platform 5. **9.** The girl said that they had already been discussing the route of their journey for two hours. **10.** She said that her daughter would go on a trip the following month. **11.** He said that they would be sailing on board the cruise liner the following summer. **12.** They told me that the plane was landing at the moment. **13.** She said that the previous summer they had spent in the Crimea. **14.** Andrew said that he would get on a bus at King's Cross.

При перетворенні прямої мови на непряму вказівні займенники та деякі обставини часу та місця змінюються.

| <i>Direct Speech</i> | <i>Indirect Speech</i> |
|--------------------------|---|
| this/these | <i>that/those</i> |
| here | <i>there</i> |
| now | <i>then/at that time</i> |
| today | <i>that day</i> |
| last Sunday | <i>the Sunday before/the previous Sunday</i> |
| yesterday | <i>the day before/the previous day</i> |
| the day before yesterday | <i>two days before</i> |
| last week | <i>the previous week</i> |
| tonight | <i>that night</i> |
| last year | <i>the year before/the previous year</i> |
| ago | <i>before</i> |
| last night | <i>the previous night</i> |
| tomorrow | <i>the next day/the following day</i> |
| the day after tomorrow | <i>two days later/in two days</i> |
| next time | <i>the following/next time</i> |
| next week/month/year | <i>the next week/month/year</i> <i>the following week/month/year</i> |
| last time | <i>the time before/the previous time</i> |

14. Translate into English.

1. Вона сказала, що чекає на потяг до Львова вже пів години. **2.** Диспетчер повідомила, що літак рейсом 423 приземлиться вчасно. **3.** Він сказав, що пакує свої речі і не може зараз розмовляти. **4.** Мері сказала, що

поїде автобусом до Варшави. **5.** Вона казала, що поїзд почав від'їжджати від станції, коли вона побачила Пола на платформі. **6.** Керівник авіакомпанії сказав, що кількість внутрішніх рейсів зменшилась минулого року. **7.** Касир сказав, що діти до 14 років подорожують за пів ціни. **8.** Моніка сказала, що бачила багато пасажирських лайнерів та товарних барж в порту Одеси цього літа. **9.** Вона сказала, що їздить на роботу машиною щодня. **10.** Майк сказав, що коли прийшов до Тома, він якраз замовляв квитки через Інтернет. **11.** Касир сказав, що зворотній квиток на 20 % дешевше, ніж в один бік. **12.** Він сказав, що зійшов з автобуса на розі вулиці та пішов пішки. **13.** Мет сказав, що коли він побачив її, вона сідала у таксі. **14.** Тур агент сказала, що ми повинні зареєструватися в аеропорті за дві години до вильоту.

За допомогою непрямой мови можна також передати накази, прохання, пропозиції тощо. Для передачі використовуються дієслова *order, ask, tell, beg, advise, warn, promise, agree, refuse remind + інфінітив, admit, apologize for, insist on, suggest + герундій*. У реченнях з непрямою мовою не вживається слово *please*.

He said, "*Don't touch* that suitcase, please." – He *asked not to touch* that suitcase.

He said, "*Let's go* to your place by car." – He *suggested going* to his place by car.

15. Report the statements.

1. The customs officer said, "Show me your passport, please." **2.** Linda said to Cathy, "Don't buy a single ticket." **3.** Molly said to Jonathan, "Help me with my suitcase, please." **4.** Tom said to us, "Let's go to the party by taxi." **5.** The stewardess said, "Please, fasten your seat-belts." **6.** The driver said to me, "Get off at the next bus stop and change for the 5." **7.** Mother said to me, "Don't forget that the train departs at 3.46, so don't miss it." **8.** She said, "Help me to pack our luggage or we'll be late for our coach." **9.** The announcer said, "Please, stand back, the express train is pulling into the station." **10.** The wife said to the husband, "Dear, don't drive so fast or we'll get into a car accident." **11.** Mother to her son, "Don't forget to take your passport and tickets." **12.** The airport

attendant, "Please, proceed to Gate 7 for Flight XT 625." **13.** The man said, "Catch the Metropolitan to Liverpool Street and then change to the Central Line." **14.** Helen said, "Let's go to the park on foot, Molly."

16. Report what Mr Jones told his staff. Use appropriate introductory words.

- Mike, please, announce all the arrivals and departures distinctly.
- Clare, don't use the office phone for your private talks!
- Jane, show the passengers their way to the platform.
- Bill, answer all inquiries about lost and found luggage.
- Sam, apologize for the late departures.
- Cindy, ask the conductors to check tickets thoroughly.

17. Translate into English.

1. Пасажир попросив принести йому закуску та склянку червоного вина. **2.** Поліцейський попередив, що паркування машини в цьому місці є заборонено. **3.** Кондуктор попросив пасажирів пред'явити квиток. **4.** Він запропонував купити зворотні квитки до Варшави. **5.** Мати наказала донці не їздити самій автобусом чи тролейбусом, адже їй лишень 6 років. **6.** Він звелів, аби ми чекали на нього на стоянці таксі. **7.** Він наказав їй не витратити багато грошей на подорож. **8.** Він запропонував поїхати до Праги автобусом. **9.** Вона порадила йому їхати метром до центральної частини міста. **10.** Вона поросила касира продати їй квиток на нижню полку. **11.** Батько порадив поспішити до аеропорту. **12.** Вона наказала сину не переходити дорогу без неї. **13.** Він попросив не зустрічати його на станції.

Для того, щоб передати непряму мову запитання, використовуються слова *ask, wonder, want to know*. У питальних реченнях із непрямою мовою (загальних питань) підрядна та головна частини поєднуються за допомогою слів *if* чи *whether* і граматичні часи змінюються відповідно до правил. У підрядних реченнях такого типу порядок слів прямий (як у розповідному реченні). Знак питання в кінці речення з непрямою мовою не ставиться.

E.g. The cashier asked, “Do you want a single or return ticket?” – The cashier asked *if/whether* I wanted a single or return ticket.
Linda asked, “Did you get home by bus or on foot?” – Linda wanted to know *if/whether* he had got home by bus or on foot.

18. Report the questions.

1. Linda asked, “Will you see me off at the station?” 2. Mike asked Ann, “Did you enjoy your journey by coach?” 3. Nick asked, “Do you change at Waterloo for the District Line every day?” 4. Mother asked, “Did you catch your bus in the morning?” 5. She asked, “Has Bill already booked tickets for the flight to Rome?” 6. The passenger, “Did you hear the announcement about Flight 763?” 7. Tom asked, “Is anything wrong, Pam?” 8. He asked the clerk, “Are there still available seats in the compartment?” 9. Paul asked, “Will the plane land on time?” 10. He asked me, “Have you ever ridden a bicycle?” 11. The tourist asked, “Do trams and trolleybuses run punctually in your city?” 12. She asked, “Did you check the time of arrival?” 13. Molly asked him, “Have you called the taxi?” 14. Susan asked, “Did you get on the 242 at Oxford Street?”

19. What did the tourists asked the guide about? Report the questions.

- Do buses run punctually in your town?
- Are there traffic jams during the rush hour?
- Is it expensive to take a taxi?
- Is it better to travel round town by bus or tram?
- Do you go to work by car?
- Will you tell us about public transport?
- Is there an airport express running every half an hour?
- Have you ever been fined for fast driving?

20. Report the joke.

A crowded airline flight was cancelled. A single agent was re-booking a long queue of inconvenient travellers. Suddenly an angry passenger pushed his way to the desk. He slapped his ticket down on the counter and said, “I HAVE to be on this flight and it has to be FIRST CLASS!”

The agent replied, "I'm sorry, sir. I'll be happy to try to help you, but I've got to help these people first. And I'm sure we'll be able to work something out. Please, go to the end of the line."

The passenger was unimpressed. He asked loudly, so that the passengers behind could hear, "Do you have any idea who I am?"

Without hesitating, the gate agent smiled and grabbed her public address microphone. "May I have your attention please?" she began, her voice bellowing throughout terminal. "We have a passenger here at the gate WHO DOES NOT KNOW WHO HE IS. If anyone can help him find his identity, please come to the gate."

With people behind him in the queue laughing hysterically, the man glared at the airline agent, gritted his teeth and swore. Without flinching, she smiled and said, "I'm sorry, sir, but you'll have to stand in the queue for that, too."

Для того щоб передати непрямою мовою *спеціальні запитання*, головна та підрядна частина речення поєднується за допомогою відповідного питального слова (*when, how, where, why, which what, who*), граматичний час у підрядній частині змінюється за правилами. У підрядних реченнях такого типу порядок слів прямий (як у розповідному реченні). Знак питання в кінці речення з непрямою мовою не ставиться.

E.g. He asked, "What *are you doing* here?" – He asked what *I was*

E.g. He asked, "How long *did it take* to get there?" – He asked how long *it had taken* to get there.

21. Report the questions.

1. The cashier asked, "How can I help you?" 2. The passenger asked, "How do I get down to the trains?" 3. He asked, "When does the London train leave, please?" 4. The woman asked, "What time's the next train to Victoria, please?" 5. The tourist asked, "When am I supposed to check in?" 6. The Tom asked, "How much is it to rent a car?" 7. The policeman asked, "Is your driving licence valid?" 8. The traveller asked, "How many miles is it to the nearest garage?" 9. Paul asked, "When are you coming back?" 10. He asked, "Which station are you going to?" 11. The passenger asked, "Which platform

is for Birmingham, please?" **12.** He asked, "What time does it land?" **13.** Clare asked, "Where can I get a taxi to the airport?" **14.** She asked, "Where did you get off the bus?"

22. Rewrite the questions in direct speech.

1. She asked if I liked to travel by trams and trolleybuses. **2.** My friend asked me if he could borrow my car. **3.** Tom wanted to know if she had booked tickets for the flight. **4.** She asked me if I would help her with her luggage. **5.** They wanted to know if it was expensive to take a taxi. **6.** Sam asked Paul whether he preferred train to plane. **7.** We wanted to know when she would be back from her business trip. **8.** I asked him when the plane took off. **9.** They wanted to know what stations the train would call at. **10.** They wanted to know whether the bus had come on time. **11.** Molly asked Ann when she would get to her final destination. **12.** The police officer asked whether I had valid driving licence. **13.** Nick wanted to know how long I had been on holiday in Italy. **14.** He asked me if there was a long queue at the booking office. **15.** The little girl asked her mother why the customs officer was checking their personal belongings.

23. Report the joke.

A street in an English town. A policeman stops a car. The driver is a foreigner...

Policeman : *(Holding up his hand)* Stop!

Driver : What's the matter?

Policeman : Why are you driving on the right side of the road?

Driver : Do you want me to drive on the wrong side?

Policeman : You are driving on the wrong side!

Driver : But you said I was driving on the right side.

Policeman : That's right. But you're on the right, and that's wrong!

Driver : What a strange country! If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on the wrong side of the road. So why did you stop me?

Policeman : My dear Sir, you must keep to the left. The right side is the left!

Driver : It's like a looking glass! I'll try to remember. Well, I want to go to Bellwood. Will you kindly tell me the way?

Policeman : Certainly! At the end of this road, turn left.

Driver : Now let me think. Turn left! In England, left is right and right is wrong. Am I right?

Policeman : You'll be right if you turn left. But if you turn right, you'll be wrong.

Driver : Thank you very much! It's as clear as daylight.

24. *Translate into English.*

1. Дідусь попросив купити йому квиток на потяг до Києва. 2. Тіна спитала перехожого, як пройти до найближчої автобусної зупинки. 3. Працівник аеропорту запитав, чому я запізнився на реєстрацію рейсу. 4. Він хотів знати, коли прибуває прямий потяг з Полтави. 5. Вона спитала, як довго вже триває посадка на рейс 482. 6. Він хотів знати, скільки потрібно часу, щоб дістатися до порту з центральної частини міста. 7. Павло запитав, на яких станціях зупиняється цей потяг. 8. Чоловік спитав у довідковій, коли відправляється автобус прямого сполучення на Львів. 9. Я хотіла знати, коли вони поїдуть в круїз Середземним морем. 10. Мама спитала, як довго триває політ з Києва до Нью Йорку. 11. Ми спитали у працівника станції, чому запізнюється потяг. 12. Петро спитав мене, коли я востаннє їздив метро, тролейбусом або трамваєм. 13. Хлопчик з нетерпіння спитав маму, коли вже оголосять початок посадки на їхній рейс. 14. Вона поцікавилась, чи довго їхати до вокзалу автобусом.

Means of Travel

| Bus | Train | Plane | Taxi | Bicycle | Car | Ship |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| driver | driver | pilot | driver | cyclist | driver | captain |
| drives | drives | flies | drives | rides | drives | sails |
| (£) fare | fare | air fare | fare | - | - | |
| catch/take | catch/take | take | take | go on | go by | take |
| get on/off | get on/off | get on/off | get in/out | get on/off | get in /out | board/ disembark |
| bus stop | railway station | airport | taxi rank | - | - | port |

Запам'ятайте!!!

1. travel (n) – подорож, мандрівка (суходолом, морем, повітрям)
2. trip (n) – коротка подорож (переважно на декілька днів)
3. journey (n) – подорож, з одного місця в інше (часто суходолом)
4. voyage (n) – морська подорож

25. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The old man told us that he had written a book about his *travels*. 2. They say that they have made *a voyage* around Europe. 3. Our grandfather was sure that *a trip* to the country would take no more than an hour by car. 4. Harris was sure that his wife preferred a railway *journey*. 5. My wife didn't enjoy *the voyage* because she felt seasick and was lying in the cabin all the time. 6. The young man said that he was thinking of making a boat *trip* down the Thames. 7. I'd be delighted to go on a sea *voyage*, but my wife has never been a good sailor, so we can't join you.

26. Translate into English.

1. Вони вирішили поїхати у подорож до Парижу. 2. Два дні тому моя подруга поїхала у відрядження до Лондону. 3. Ця поїздка потягом зайняла в нього шість годин. 4. Мій дідусь завжди любить розповідати про свої поїздки закордон. 5. У ті часи морська подорож до Індії була довгою та небезпечною. 6. Під час медового місяця вони вирішили поїхати на море. 7. Скільки потрібно часу на подорож автобусом зі Львова до Києва? 8. Він пише книжку про свою подорож в Африці. 9. Це – дводенна подорож поїздом.

27. Travelling by Air

a) Read and translate the text.

Travelling by air is more convenient than by train because it saves you time considerably though it does not save you money. Distances more than 2,000 km can now be covered by modern passenger planes on non-stop flights without

landing to refuel. Statistics show that travelling by air is as safe as travelling by train.

Last time I travelled by air two years ago when I was on holiday in Egypt. I booked a ticket fifteen days in advance. On the appointed day after packing my luggage, I proceeded to the airport by bus.

In the hall of the airport there were a lot of people waiting for boarding the plane. Before the flight passengers must check in at the airport. When checking in, the passenger is required to have his luggage weighed, after which the attendant attaches a special tag to it. Each passenger is allowed 20 kilograms free of charge. There is no need to worry about your suitcase; it will be looked after.

The registration stopped half an hour before the time of take off. Soon we heard the voice of the announcer calling the plane going south: "Boarding the plane Flight 217 begins. Passengers are invited to take their places." I said good-bye to my friends who came to see me off and with the other passengers went to a special bus which took us to the plane on the runway.

On board the plane the stewardess helped everyone get comfortable in the reclining seats adjustable to some positions. I sat back and relaxed. Very soon the plane took off. At that moment we saw a notice "No smoking. Fasten your seat-belts." In a few minutes we were above the clouds. During the flight we got information of the altitude, speed, the weather, and the distance covered. The stewardess served us mineral water, juice, tea, sweets and sandwiches. Besides, newspapers and magazines were offered to the passengers. Everybody felt comfortable and nobody was airsick.

The plane landed exactly on time.

b) Write down new words and expressions into your vocabulary and learn them by heart.

passenger plane

пасажирський літак

non-stop flight

прямий рейс

to land

приземлятися

landing

приземлення

to refuel

заправка паливом

to book a ticket

замовити квиток

in advance

заздалегідь

to pack one's luggage

пакувати речі

to board the plane

сідати на літак

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>on board the plane</i> | на борту літака |
| <i>to check in</i> | реєструватися |
| <i>attendant</i> | обслуговуюча особа |
| <i>to attach</i> | прикріпляти |
| <i>tag</i> | бирка |
| <i>free of charge</i> | безплатно |
| <i>take off</i> | виліт літака |
| <i>runway</i> | злітно-посадкова смуга |
| <i>stewardess</i> | стюардеса |
| <i>reclining seat</i> | відкидне сидіння |
| <i>to fasten a seat-belt</i> | пристебнути пояс |
| <i>altitude</i> | висота польоту |
| <i>to be airsick</i> | страждати від повітряної хвороби |

c) Answer the questions.

1. Do you think that travelling by air is more convenient than by train? Why?
 2. Have you ever travelled by air? When was it? 3. When did the story-teller travel last time? 4. Why must passengers be at the airport more than an hour in advance? 5. Are passengers allowed to have some luggage with them on board the plane? 6. Did the story-teller arrive at the airport in time? 7. Where did his plane go? 8. What notice did the passengers see when the plane took off? 9. What information did they get during the flight? 10. Did the stewardess serve the travelers well? 11. Was the plane late?

d) Substitute the words of the opposite meaning for the underlined words.

1. The jet plane took off exactly on time. 2. I have come to the airport to meet my friends returning from Kyiv. 3. Before the plane took off, the stewardess asked the passengers to fasten the belts. 4. One by one the passengers were alighting out of the plane. 5. Our seats were in the rear part of the plane. 6. The landing was perfect. 7. We got tickets for the plane on the day of the departure.

e) Describe services available on board the plane.

Model: Passengers can have (be given) mineral water on board the plane.

Substitute:

to have a snack

to ask for juice or any soft drink

to offer newspapers

to give information about the speed, altitude and the distance covered

to watch films during the flight

to ask stewardess for a medicine

28. Translate into English.

1. Сучасні літаки долають великі відстані без дозаправки паливом.
2. Літак є найбезпечнішим і найшвидшим транспортним засобом. 3. Ми вирішили поїхати на відпочинок до Італії та замовили квитки заздалегідь.
4. Я спакував речі за два дні до від'їзду. 5. Мені не склало труднощів дібратися до аеропорту завчасно, але я мусив довго чекати, щоб зареєструватися. 6. Працівник аеропорту зважує багаж та прикріплює до нього спеціальну бирку. 7. За пів години до вильоту пасажирів займають свої місця у літаку. 8. Дві хвилини тому ми почули оголошення про посадку рейсу 543. 9. Перед злетом стюардеса попросила пасажирів пристебнути ремні. 10. Скоро ми почули по радіо, що наш рейс відклали через погану погоду.

29. Booking tickets.

a) Read and translate.

Reservations clerk: Northwind Airways, good morning. May I help you?

Mary Jones: Yes, do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday afternoon?

Reservations clerk: One moment, please... Yes. There's a flight at 16.45 and one at 18.00.

Mary Jones: That's fine. Could you tell me how much a return flight costs? I'll be staying for three weeks.

Reservations clerk: Economy, business class, or first class ticket?

Mary Jones: Economy, please.

Reservations clerk: That would be €346.

Mary Jones: OK. Could I make a reservation?

Reservations clerk: Certainly. Which flight would you like?

Mary Jones: The 16:45, please.

Reservations clerk: Could I have your name, please?

Mary Jones: My name is Mary Jones, that's M-A-R-Y J-O-N-E-S.

Reservations clerk: How would you like to pay, Ms. Jones?

Mary Jones: Can I pay at the check-in desk when I pick up my ticket?

Reservations clerk: Yes, but you will have to confirm this reservation at least two hours before departure time.

Mary Jones: I see.

Reservations clerk: Now you have been booked, Ms. Jones. The flight leaves at 16:45, and your arrival in Sydney will be at 9:25 a.m., local time. The flight number is NWA 476.

Mary Jones: Thank you.

b) Rewrite the dialogue in indirect speech.

30. Flying to Spain

At the airport

Norman is at Heathrow Airport. He's checked already. He's been through Passport Control and he's in the Departure Lounge. Listen to the announcements. Look at the chart, look at the example, and complete the chart in the same way.

| FLIGHT DEPARTURES INFORMATION | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------------------|
| TIME NOW 11.45 | | | | |
| Carrier | Flight | Time | Destination | Information |
| British Airways | BA 412 | 12.00 | Amsterdam | Last Call Gate 17 |
| S.A.S. | | | | |
| Iberia | | | | |
| Alitalia | | | | |

| |
|-----------------|
| Olympic Airways |
| Sabena |

In flight.

Norman is now on the plane. Listen to the four announcements, and answer these questions.

1. What's the pilot's name? _____
 How long will the flight delay be? _____
 When will they arrive in Madrid? _____
 What are they waiting for? _____
2. Where is the plane? _____
 What kind is it? _____
 How high is it? _____
 What is the weather like? _____
 Why should the passengers remain in their seats? _____
3. What's the plane beginning to do? _____
 What two things should the passengers do? _____
 When can they start smoking again? _____
4. What should the passengers do? _____
 When can they stand up? _____

Streamline English Destinations Unit 13 (abridged)

31. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| international | check in | flight number | passport |
| flight | gate | seat assignment | boarding card |
| domestic | window seat | ticket | visa |
| reservation | luggage | aisle seat | carry-on |
| | claim check | luggage claim | |

1. A trip on an airplane is called a _____. 2. A flight within one country is called a _____ flight. 3. A flight between different countries is called an _____ flight. 4. The letters and numbers which identify an airplane making a

specific flight are called a _____. **5.** Ordering a seat to be held for you on the day you want to travel is called making a _____. **6.** A printed piece of paper which allows you to travel on an airplane is a _____. **7.** A document which identifies you as a citizen of a certain country and which allows you to travel to other countries is called a _____. **8.** A stamp in your passport which allows you to travel to another country is called a _____. **9.** The selection of a specific seat for a trip on an airplane is called _____. **10.** A seat next to the window in an airplane is called a _____. **11.** The suitcases and bags which contain your belongings are called _____. **12.** The suitcases and bags which contain your belongings are called _____. **13.** A bag which you carry with you on the airplane is called a _____ bag. **14.** A small ticket with printed numbers that identify your luggage is called a _____. **15.** A printed card which allows you to get on an airplane is called a _____. **16.** A door which leads from the airport building into an airplane is called a _____. **17.** The area where you pick up your luggage after a flight is called _____.

32. Ask questions to which the following are the answers.

1. _____? – I prefer travelling by air. That’s for sure.
2. _____? – My brother usually makes reservations for me.
3. _____? – Definitely a non-stop flight. Those take off and landing make me airsick.
4. _____? – Because it is less time-consuming.
5. _____? – If it is your first flight you must know the procedure. First, you should have your luggage registered, then go through customs, and then you’ll be taken to the plane.
6. _____? – You are a heavy smoker, aren’t you? You must refrain from smoking when the plane is taking off or landing.

32. Fill in the gaps using the vocabulary in the box below.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| luggage | reclaim | security | departure | check | passport | metal |
| arrivals | gate | immigration | customs | passengers | duty-free | boarding |

At an airport, departing _____ go to the _____ – in desk to get a seat number and _____ pass. They leave any _____ that they will not take into the cabin. They can then go through _____. Usually, there is a _____ detector that everyone must walk through. From here, they proceed to _____ control and on into the _____ lounge and boarding _____ for their flight. Passengers on international flights can visit _____ shops before departure. At the destination, passengers enter the terminal building and go to _____, where they show their passports. They collect their baggage from the baggage _____ and proceed to _____ where passengers can have their baggage searched for illegal goods. Finally, they can go through to the _____ hall where friends, relatives or colleagues may be waiting for them.

33. Discussion. Ask your partner(s) the following questions. Remember to ask follow up wh- questions, using your imagination.

1. Have you ever flown? Where did you go the first time?
2. Do you like flying? Why / Why not?
3. Have you ever flown business class?
4. Do you think it's good value?
5. What is the best / worst airline you've flown? Why?

Also: ask your own questions about: duty-free, your local airport, airline food...

34. Translate into English.

1. Ви б хотіли місце біля ілюмінатора чи біля проходу? – Я гадаю, що краще біля проходу, бо діти такі непосидючі. 2. Ваш чемодан важить 24 кілограми. Ви мусите оплатити наднормовий багаж. 3. Оголошується посадка на рейс 952 до Мюнхена. Пасажири, будь ласка, пройдіть до коридору шість. 4. Всі пасажири проходять через металошукач перед посадкою на літак. 5. Я щойно забронював тобі квитки, ти можеш забрати їх в аеропорту та оплатити на місці. 6. Я рада, що ти взяв для мене місце біля ілюмінатора. Я люблю дивитися на хмарки під час польоту. 7. Майк відмовився навідріз летіти зі мною, бо він погано переносить повітряні

подорожі. **8.** Коли ми прибули до аеропорту, диспетчер повідомила, що більшість рейсів було скасовано через штормове попередження. **9.** Після того як ви пройдете митний контроль, ви можете придбати подарунки та сувеніри у безмитних магазинах. **10.** Під час польоту стюардеси подавали обід та напитки. **11.** Мій турагент сказав, що я мушу пройти реєстрацію та здати багаж за годину до вильоту.

35. Travelling by Train

a) Read and translate the text.

Rail transport is still one of the cheapest ways of transporting freight over long distances and the railways today carry the bulk of passenger and goods traffic. Though travelling by train is slower than by plane, but its advantage is that you can see interesting places of the country you are travelling through. But some journeys are long and tiresome. Trains stop at many stations and are often delayed. There are overnight and long distance trains, in which sleeping cars and dining cars make even the longest journey enjoyable. People who prefer comfort to speed travel in a compartment car where they can relax during the journey and enjoy themselves as much as possible. There are two or four berths in a compartment. Some people prefer to travel on a lower berth. The dining car will cater for all tastes. The luggage can be registered through to one's destination. The only thing you have to carry about is the luggage receipt and that isn't much bother.

One of the first things a foreigner notices about British railways is the platform. They are higher than in most parts of the world. The platforms are almost on the level with the floor of the carriages. You do not, therefore, have to climb up into a railway carriage in Britain. This makes it a little easier to get in and out of the carriage with your luggage.

The trains that go to and from London are very crowded at the time when people are travelling to work, since about a million people travel to London to work each day. There are cheap tickets after a certain time of the day, usually about 9.30 when everyone has gone to work. These are called cheap day return tickets. It is often 50% cheaper to travel to London after 9.30 than before this time.

On many fast trains to London there is a dining car in which you can buy lunch, dinner or coffee. On the others there is a buffet at which it is possible to buy snacks and drinks.

There are only two classes in Britain – first and second. A first class ticket costs 50% more than a second-class ticket. On long journeys, there is a ticket inspector, who visits every passenger to see if he has the right ticket and is not travelling in the wrong class.

So speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to any other means of travelling.

b) Write down new words and expressions into your vocabulary and learn them by heart.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>the bulk of passenger and goods traffic</i> | більша частина пасажирських та вантажних перевезень |
| <i>berth</i> | спальне місце (у вагоні) |
| <i>dining car</i> | вагон ресторан |
| <i>sleeping car</i> | спальний вагон |
| <i>tiresome</i> | утомливий |
| <i>delayed</i> | відстрочений |
| <i>luggage receipt</i> | багажна квитанція |
| <i>to relax</i> | розслаблятися |
| <i>railway</i> | залізниця |
| <i>platform</i> | платформа |
| <i>carriage</i> | вагон |
| <i>to climb up into a railway carriage</i> | сідати у вагон |
| <i>to get in and out of the carriage</i> | входити і виходити з вагона |
| <i>to be crowded</i> | бути переповненим |
| <i>return ticket</i> | квиток в обидва кінці |
| <i>single ticket</i> | квиток в один кінець |
| <i>fast train</i> | швидкий поїзд |

c) Answer the questions to the text.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train?
2. What services are available on all overnight and long distance trains?
3. What kind of car do people take who prefer comfort to speed usually travel in?

4. What is peculiar about British railway?
5. What makes it easier to get in and out of the carriage with your luggage?
6. When are the trains that go to and from London very crowded? Why?
7. How many people travel to London to work every day?
8. When are there cheap tickets? What are they called?
9. What is there on the other trains? What can you buy there?
10. How many classes are there on British trains?
11. What kinds of carriages do you know?

36. Fill the gaps with the correct word.

1. Our train leaves from _____ 5. 2. I waited at the _____ for ten minutes, and then two buses arrived. 3. I couldn't get on the first bus; it was _____. 4. The train was half an hour late. I think the reason for the late _____ was bad weather. 5. Buses are not very _____. Sometimes they can come every five minutes, then other times you have to wait for forty minutes. 6. When I got to the bus stop there was a long _____ of people. 7. The flight was fine but we had a terrible _____ from the airport to our hotel. 8. I think the next train is _____ to arrive in about ten minutes.

37. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. express train | a) one going to a place and back again; |
| 2. through train | b) a ticket that allows you to make a lot of journeys during a particular period of time; |
| 3. service | c) someone who travels a long distance to work every day; |
| 4. mail train | d) the station or stop at the end of a railway or bus line; |
| 5. return ticket | e) a train going from one place direct to another; |
| 6. compartment | f) someone who is in charge of a railway station; |
| 7. sleeping car | g) a train that carries goods; |
| 8. terminus | h) a regular journey made by a bus, train, boat etc to a particular place at a particular time; |
| 9. station master | i) one going to a place but not back again; |
| 10. commuter | g) a train that carries letters and packages; |
| 11. freight train | k) a railway carriage with beds for passengers to sleep in; |
| 11. season ticket | l) one of the separate areas into which a train is divided; |

38. Read, translate and role play the dialogue.

- Paul Ryefield:** What time does the next train to London leave?
Railway Station Clerk: At 16:35, from platform 8.
Paul Ryefield: Is it a direct train to London?
Railway Station Clerk: No, you have to change trains at Birmingham.
Paul Ryefield: I see. One ticket to London, please.
Railway Station Clerk: Single or return, sir?
Paul Ryefield: Single, please.
Railway Station Clerk: 64 pounds, please.
Paul Ryefield: Here you are.
Railway Station Clerk: Here's your ticket and change, sir.

39. Choose the most suitable word underlined.

1. You mustn't ride/drive a motorbike without a safety helmet. 2. She told him to get in/get on the car and fasten his seat belt. 3. Bus fares/tickets are getting more expensive. 4. Trains to the airport travel/run every half an hour. 5. The pilot couldn't drive/fly the plane in such bad weather. 6. Have a look at the train schedule/timetable to find out when the next one arrives. 7. We were late, so we had to take/catch a taxi. 8. I left my house a bit late and I lost/missed the bus.

40. Answer the questions starting with words: As far as I know..., I'm not sure, but..., I think... and then turn to your partner with the question: And what is your idea? Do you agree with me? And what about you?

1. What's more convenient: to travel by plane or by train?
2. Do you often travel by train?
3. Is it difficult to get a ticket?
4. What berth do you prefer?
5. Will you agree to change your berth if you are asked to?
6. What are the duties of the guard?
7. Do you take food with you or do you like to have meals in the dining car?
8. What was your longest trip by train? Was it boring and tiresome?

9. Where is the nearest ticket office?
10. Have you ever had to change trains? When was it?
11. How long does the trip to Kyiv last?
12. Do you come to the railway station beforehand or just a few minutes before the train is leaving?
13. Have you ever been late for your train?

41. *Translate into English.*

1. Я краще зараз піду і куплю квитки на поїзд (літак, пароплав). 2. Де я можу купити квитки? – Каса ось там. 3. Потяг відправляється рівно о 10.23 згідно з розкладом. 4. Два зворотні квитки бізнес класу до Парижу. 5. Круїз Середземним морем здавався йому чудовою ідеєю. 6. На жаль, прямого поїзду до Полтави нема. Ви мусите зробити пересадку у Києві. 7. Скільки часу вам потрібно, щоб дібратися до роботи машиною? – Зазвичай це займає пів години, але в час пік більш, ніж годину. 8. Скільки коштує квиток до Берліна економ та бізнес класами? – Бізнес клас коштує €320, а економ – у двічі дешевше. 9. Під час подорожі поїздом ви можете відпочити в купе та поїсти у вагоні-ресторані. 10. Через сильний снігопад всі авіарейси скасовано, а дороги заблоковано. 11. Щойно диктор оголосив про початок посадки на наш рейс. 12. Якщо ти спізнюватимешся на поїзд, візьми таксі. 13. З якої платформи відправляється поїзд на Софію? – З десятої. 14. Томі такий милий. Він допоміг мені спакувати валізи, провів мене до автобусної станції та посадив на автобус до Львова. 15. Під час злету та приземлення літака, пасажери повинні пристебнути паски безпеки та залишатися на своїх місцях. 16. Я не встиг на свій автобус і мені довелося чекати на наступний майже пів години. 17. Сядьте на цій зупинці на номер 65, проїдьте чотири зупинки, вийдіть на розі Піккаділі та пересядьте на 76 і їдьте до кінцевої. 18. Ти вмієш їхати на велосипеді? – Так. Я навчився, коли мені було 5 років. 19. Він дуже обачний і завжди купує квитки заздалегідь. 20. Вони приїхали до Сімферополя після двадцятигодинної подорожі автобусом.

42. *Fill in prepositions where necessary.*

1. You needn't go ___ the booking office; it is possible to book ___ phone ___ advance. 2. Please, I want two lower berths ___ the Kyiv express ___ Saturday, the second ___ May. 3. I was looking _____ the porthole and saw how our plane took ____. 4. I can give you one upper berth _____ a separate compartment. 5. The train ___ London leaves ___ twelve-twenty-four ___ platform three. 6. When did you last travel ___ coach? 7. Planes fly ___ a speed ___ over eight hundred kilometers ___ an hour. 8. She bought two tickets ___ a through train ___ Kyiv. 9. Fast trains only stop ___ large stations, while slow train stop ___ all stations. 10. The train _____ Brighton is ___ platform 6. 11. When does the plane ___ Paris take _____? 12. Arriving ___ the station where he was to change _____ the Liverpool train, he went ___ the inquiry office to find out what platform his train pulled ____. 13. It took only three hours to get _____ Madrid ___ plane. 14. It takes about 30 minutes ___ foot, or 10 minutes ___ car. 15. He was ___ a business trip ___ California. 16. They arrived ___ Nice after an eight-hour journey ___ car. 17. The voyage _____ England to India used to take six months. 18. Olympic Airways Flight 172 _____ Istanbul is now boarding ___ Gate 37.

43. *Sea cruise.*

a) *Read, translate and role play.*

Connie: I'm so excited! We're finally taking a cruise. Are you sure this is the embarkation area?

Robert: Yes, I'm sure. We go on board right here, see? Come on, let's find our cabin.

Connie: Okay, but I want to go up on deck as soon as possible and look around the entire ship. Do you think they'll let us go on the bridge and meet the captain?

Robert: I don't think so. You know, I think we're going the wrong way. I can't find our cabin number.

Connie: Let's see if we can find the purser or a steward to help us. Oh, never mind, here it is! Wow, this cabin is really small.

Robert: No worries. We won't be spending much time in the cabin. When do we eat?

Connie: We can go down to the buffet right now for lunch, and I put us down

for the main seating at 7:00 for dinner.

Robert: Whoa, what's that?!

Connie: That's the ship setting sail. You're not going to be seasick, are you?

Robert: I don't think so, but I'm really looking forward to our first port of call!

b) *Find the English equivalents to the words below in the dialogue.*

морська подорож, шведський стіл, стюард, на палубі, капітанський місток, не хвилюйся, морська хвороба, зона посадки на корабель, місце прибуття, відпливати, каюта.

44. *Complete the sentences with a word from the box below.*

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|------------------|--------|------|-------|
| buffet | coach-station | departure-lounge | harbor | quay | cabin |
| deck | destination | platform | runway | | |

1. Most of the young people on the boat slept on the _____ in their sleeping bags. 2. As the train drew in to the station, Terry could see her sister waiting on the _____. 3. I was so nervous flying that I left my bag in the _____. 4. By the time I got to the _____, the express bus to Scotland had left. 5. As soon as the boat left _____, the storm began. 6. We hadn't had anything to eat, but luckily there was a _____ on the train. 7. I'm afraid there is only one first-class _____ free on the boat. 8. Tim reached Paris safely, but his luggage didn't reach its _____. 9. There was a queue of cars on the _____, waiting for the car-ferry to the island. 10. Our plane nearly crashed into a fire-engine on the _____.

45. *Choose the most suitable word or words underlined.*

1. David's plane was cancelled/delayed by thick fog. 2. The ship's owner agreed to give the crew/passengers a pay-rise. 3. The plane from Geneva has just grounded/landed. 4. We hope that you will enjoy flight/flying. 5. Because of heavy snow in London, their plane was diverted/deviated to Manchester. 6. I won't be long. I'm just packing my luggage/suitcase. 7. A sign above the seats in

the plane says 'Fasten your life belts/seat belts'. **8.** You have to check in/check up an hour before the plane leaves. **9.** All duty free goods must be declared/surrendered at the customs. **10.** On the plane a stewardess/waitress brought me a newspaper. **11.** The plane took off/took up and was soon high over the city. **12.** I bought a simple/single ticket, as I was going to return by car.

46. Divide these words and phrases into two categories: cars and taxis and buses and trains.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| get a lift | a double decker | share a taxi |
| hitchhike | take the underground | buy a return ticket |
| catch the number 9 | use public transport | pay the fare |
| put your foot down | it's delayed | go on the sleeper |
| miss your connection | change at Swindon | sit on the top deck |
| a buffet car | stuck in a traffic jam | get on/off |
| get in/out of | a bus lane | hail a taxi |
| a taxi rank | sit in the passenger seat | |
| reserve a first class seat | miss the inter city express | |

47. Which word goes with all three sentences in each section? You may need to change the tense of the word.

take ride drive catch

1. At the weekend I love to _____ into the country on my bike. We went on a _____ in a helicopter last week. The bus _____ from the airport was very pleasant. **2.** The quickest way to get here is to _____ a taxi. We _____ the 12.45 to Milan, and changed there. How long does it _____ to get there? **3.** Hurry up! We'll be late if we don't _____ the next bus. I'll have to go I'm afraid. I have a train to _____. If we don't leave before 5 we'll be _____ in a traffic jam. **4.** It's a wonderful _____ through the mountains into Switzerland. I learned to _____ with my dad, and passed my test four days after my seventeenth birthday. Do you need a special licence to _____ a minibus?

48. Mistaken Identity

a) Read and translate.

Years ago I arrived one day at Salamanca near New York, where I was to change trains and take the sleeper. There were a lot of people on the platform, and they were all trying to get into the long sleeper train which was already packed.

I asked the young man in the booking-office if I could have two tickets, and he answered “No!” and shut the window in my face. I found a local official and asked him if I could have some poor little corner somewhere in a sleeping-car, but he cut me short saying, “No, you can't every corner is full. Now don't trouble me anymore”, and he turned his back on me and walked off.

I said to my companion, “These people talk to me like this because they don't know who I am. If they knew.”

But my friend stopped me. “Don't talk such nonsense”, he said, “If they knew who you are, do you think it would help you to get a vacant seat in a train which has no vacant seats in it?” That was too much.

I found the same local official and said very politely that my name was Mark Twain and... But he cut me short again, “I told you not to trouble me any more”, and again he turned his back on me.

I looked around helplessly but just then the conductor came to me, his face all politeness.

“Can I help you, sir?” he said. “Will you have a place in the sleeper?”

“Yes, certainly,” I said.

“We have only the big family compartment”, he continued. “Here, Tom, take these suitcases to the big family compartment.”

The porter made us comfortable in the compartment, and then said, “Now, is there anything you want, sir? Because you can have just anything you want.”

“Well. Now, that lamp is rather too high. Can I have another lamp just at the head, so that I can read comfortably?”

“Yes, sir. The lamp you want is in the next compartment. I'll get it from there. Yes, sir, you can ask for anything you want.” And he disappeared. Here I smiled at my companion and said, “Well, what do you say now? Didn't their attitude change the moment they learned that I was Mark Twain?”

As I was saying this, the porter's smiling face appeared in the doorway, and this speech followed, “Oh, sir, I recognized you the minute I set my eyes on you. I told the conductor so.”

“Is that so, my boy?” I said. “Who am I?”
“Mr McClellan, Mayor of New York,” he said and disappeared.

b) Look through the text and find English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words and word combinations:

Прибувати, сісти на поїзд, перед моїм обличчям, повернувся до мене спиною, здивуватися, отримати вільне місце в поїзді, начальник станції, валіза, посміхнутися до когось, змінити ставлення, пересісти на інший потяг.

c) Read the following questions and say to which of them there are no answers in the text. Answer those questions you can.

1. What did Mark Twain do at Salamanca?
2. Why did the young man in the booking-office shut the window in Mark Twain’s face?
3. Where did Mark Twain find the local official?
4. What answers did he get from him?
5. How did Mark Twain explain to his companion the reason of his failure to get tickets?
6. Who helped Mark Twain to get the family compartment?
7. In what way did the porter make Mark Twain and his companion comfortable there?
8. Why did the conductor give him the family compartment?

d) Retell the story “Mistaken Identity” on the part of: a. Mark Twain; b. the local official; c. the porter. Use the reported speech.

49. Find and correct ten mistakes.

Jane: Welcome home, Brian. How was the journey? _____
Did you come ~~on~~ train? _____
by _____

Brian: Not too bad. The train was due to arrive at 09.58 _____
according to the program but it wasn’t in time _____
and it didn’t land until 10.29. And there were too _____

many other travelers. It was difficult to get a seat. _____

Jane: Which train did you get into? _____

Brian: The Paddington to Cheltenham one. _____

Jane: Oh, right. So you changed to Swindon, I suppose. _____

Brian: Yes. Then I took a taxi from the station. I waited for ages by the taxi station. And after all that, the taxi bill was enormous! _____

Jane: Really? It should be cheap. _____

Brian: Well, when I got on the taxi, the driver said it would cost about £4 but in fact it was £9. And it took a long time. Next time I'll go by foot. _____

50. Complete the sentences with the suitable word.

1. I was late, so when I arrived at the station, the train had already _____.
2. He waved goodbye from the platform as I got _____ the train. 3. Would you like a single or a _____ ticket, Sir? 4. Please get _____ of the car and go to school, Sally! 5. You can get around the city centre very easily by car, by _____ or by taxi. There aren't any trams or underground trains and riding a bike is too dangerous. 6. If you want to get to Oxford, you need to change trains _____ London Paddington.

51. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a) single | 1. the place in a station where people get on and off a train; |
| b) fare | 2. the person who drives a bus or train; |
| c) timetable | 3. the time that a vehicle leaves; |
| d) a return | 4. the place where you get on and off the bus; |
| e) driver | 5. the money you pay for your journey; |
| f) pilot | 6. the place where taxis wait for customers; |
| g) departure time | 7. the schedule for a train, bus or plane; |
| h) arrival time | 8. a ticket for travel to a place and back again; |
| i) platform | 9. the person who flies a plane; |

- j) rank
- k) stop

- 10. the time that a vehicle gets to its destination;
- 11. one-way ticket;

52. Solve the crossword

Across ►

- 1. To find out when your train leaves, you need to look at the ____ board. (10)
- 5. With 7 Down. You can sit here before your train leaves. (7-4)
- 8. The plane took ____ on time. (3)
- 11. At your destination airport, you pick up your bags from the baggage _____ (7)
- 13. Two o'clock in the afternoon = 2____ (2)
- 14. The train leaves at 16.30. What time does it get ____? (2)
- 15. You look at them to find train times. (10)
- 20. Passengers who would like dinner should go to the ____ car now. (10)
- 23. First ____ standard class? (2)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| ¹ D | | ² | | | ³ | | | | ⁴ |
| O | | | | | | | | | |
| | ⁵ | | | | | | ⁶ | | |
| ⁷ | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁸ | | | | ⁹ | | | | | |
| | | | | | | ¹⁰ | | | |
| | | ¹¹ | | | | | | ¹² M | |
| | ¹³ | | | | | | | ¹⁴ I | |
| | | | | | | | | L | |
| ¹⁵ | | ¹⁶ | | | | | ¹⁷ | E | ¹⁸ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ¹⁹ | | | | |
| ²⁰ | | | ²¹ | | | | | ²² | |
| | | | ²³ | | | | | | |

Down ▼

- 1. ____ I hope to change? (2)
- 2. The train to Brighton leaves from _____. (8)
- 3. We went on a school _____ to France last year. (4)
- 4. There's a bus _____ right outside my house. (4)
- 6. The bus was full, I couldn't ____ on (3)
- 7. See 5 Across.
- 9. Do you want a single or a return _____? (6)
- 10. A vehicle for transporting small objects. (3)
- 12. A measurement of distance equal to 1.6 kilometres. (4)
- 15. They went on a ____ of the Greek island. (4)
- 16. Hurry up! You don't want to _____ your train. (4)
- 17. You usually _____ the plane about twenty minutes before take off. (5)
- 18. Would you like a window or an aisle _____? (4)
- 19. I've got my driving licence, but I haven't got a _____. (3)

21. Does this bus go _____ the town centre? (2)

22. You can't have a cigarette. There's a _____ smoking sign up there. (2)

Unit VIII.



1. Read and translate the text.

The most unpredictable thing in the world is the weather. It's like a young girl who always changes her mind.

When you want to go for a picnic somewhere in the countryside you pray the skies to remain clear and the day to be fine. Nervously you listen to the weather forecast, tremble with joy to hear that it'll stay warm and dry with bright sunshine, and moderate breeze. Your imagination draws a hot summer day and yourself saying: "Nice weather we are having today!" You take a lot of food and no warm clothes, go to the countryside but...do not get anything sunny.

You get it cloudy and cool with intermittent drizzle which ends with a thundery shower. The sky is so heavily cast with clouds, the downpours follow one another with such frequency, the rumbling of thunder and flashes of lightning

are so frightening that you've got no illusions left. You throw away the food and go back hungry and angry. And when you are already approaching your home soaked to the skin it suddenly brightens up. Oh, Goodness!

Each summer every student survives through the best time of his or her life — an examination session. Then many students plead: “Please, weather, stay cloudy, chilly or even cold with brisk northerly wind and torrents leaving pools and puddles everywhere, especially on the playground. And I'll be a good student. The radio promises: “Patchy light drizzle with showery outbreaks of rain.” But the “patch” is never in the right place. Instead the skies send heat and excellent weather for a sun tan. Everyone knows that sun tan never helps at exams.

And it is always like this. When you go skiing and want to have frosty weather with a lot of snow, it starts thawing and your skis sink in the slush. Instead of a snowfall and hoarfrost on the trees you get excellent sleet. The weather does not feel any pangs of remorse.

When you go in the car to the country, enjoying nice weather and a beautiful view of a rainbow in the blue sky, you pay no attention to some haze on the horizon. Some time later a thin mist in the distance turns into a thick fog and you spend a lovely two hours instead of one at the steering wheel.

When you plant some much-cared-for flowers in the garden, either a touch of frost or hail kills them. Digging muddy flowerbeds one feels exasperated, “What beastly weather we've had this week! And it keeps nasty! Wretched!”

To tell the truth, sometimes the weather is ashamed and turns for the better. But not always. More often it sticks to its own pattern and after a short warm spell turns bad again. Why is it always like this? Maybe, because the weather likes surprises and wants to bring in adventures to our life, breaking the boring routine with marvellous happenings?

2. Write down new words and expressions into your vocabulary and learn them by heart.

to remain clear
weather forecast
to stay warm
bright sunshine
moderate breeze
thin mist

залишатися погожим (про погоду)
прогноз погоди
залишатися жарким (про погоду)
сонячна погода
помірний вітерець
легка імла; туман; серпанок

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>thick fog</i> | густий туман |
| <i>cloudy</i> | хмарно |
| <i>intermittent drizzle</i> | переривчастий дрібний дощ |
| <i>thunderly shower</i> | грозова злива |
| <i>to be heavy cast with clouds</i> | небо затягнена дощовими хмарами |
| <i>downpour</i> | злива |
| <i>rumbling of thunder</i> | гуркіт грому, перекоти грому |
| <i>flash of lighting</i> | спалах блискавки |
| <i>to soak to the skin</i> | промокнути до нитки |
| <i>to brighten up</i> | прояснитися |
| <i>chilly</i> | холодно |
| <i>brisk wind</i> | свіжий вітер |
| <i>torrent</i> | злива |
| <i>pool</i> | калюжа |
| <i>wretched</i> | мерзенний (про погоду) |
| <i>patchy light drizzle</i> | уривчастий дрібний дощ |
| <i>showery outbreaks of rain</i> | короткочасні зливи |
| <i>sun tan</i> | засмага |
| <i>frosty</i> | морозний; крижаний |
| <i>snow</i> | сніг |
| <i>to thaw</i> | танути |
| <i>slush</i> | талиий сніг; сльота |
| <i>snowfall</i> | снігопад |
| <i>hoarfrost</i> | іній, паморозь |
| <i>sleet</i> | сніг з дощем; сльоту |
| <i>rainbow</i> | веселка |
| <i>haze on the horizon</i> | легкий туман на горизонті |
| <i>touch of frost</i> | заморозки, приморозки |
| <i>hail</i> | град |
| <i>muddy</i> | брудний, забруднений |
| <i>to turn for the better (worse)</i> | змінюватися на краще (гірше) |
| <i>warm spells</i> | короткі проміжки теплої погоди |

3. Answer the questions.

1. Do you agree that the weather is like a young girl? Prove your point.

2. Do you listen to the weather forecasts? Do you trust them?
3. What kind of weather do people expect when they want to go for a picnic?
4. What adjectives are used in the text to describe fine weather?
5. Do you agree that nice, sunny weather doesn't help in exam preparation?
6. What is the best weather for skiing?
7. What natural phenomena are mentioned in the text?
8. What exclamations can people use to express their delight or exasperation of the weather?
9. Why is rainy weather not suitable for gardening?
10. Why do you think so many people are obsessed with the weather forecasts?

4. *Correct the sentences up to the text contents.*

1. You tremble with joy that it'll stay cold and wet with thundery showers and strong winds.
2. You get it clear and hot with bright sunshine at the picnic.
3. When you are already approaching your home safe and sound it suddenly casts with heavy clouds.
4. When you are preparing for your exams the skies send rain and hail and excellent weather for studying.
5. When you go skiing, it starts thawing and your skis sink in the slush.
6. While you are driving a thin mist can turn into a thick fog.
7. Digging muddy flowerbeds one feels delight, "What lovely weather we are having today! It's just marvellous!"
8. The weather likes surprises and wants to bring in adventures to our life.

5. *Write the transcription of the following words.*

excellent, horizon, to exasperate, routine, remorse, approaching, frequency, nasty, wretched, downpour, to plant, beastly, northerly, unpredictable, marvellous.

6. *Translate into English.*

1. Мені подобається холодна погода, коли морозно і багато снігу.
2. Вчора весь день ми провели дома, бо падав сильний дощ. Ми чули гуркіт грому та бачили спалахи блискавки.
3. Яка чудова сьогодні погода: яскраво

світить сонце і на небі жодної хмаринки. **4.** Коли він поглянув у вікно, дощ вже припинився, небо прояснилося і на ньому з'явилась чудова веселка. **5.** З приходом осені, дні ставали холоднішими та коротшими, падали короткочасні дощі, які залишали по собі калюжі та бруд. **6.** Я щойно слухав прогноз погоди на вихідні. Погода зміниться на краще і у нас буде нагода поїхати в гори. **7.** Ми знали, що густий туман зранку віщував жаркий та сонячний полудень. Це саме те, що необхідно для гарної засмаги влітку. **8.** Яка жахлива погода цього тижня! Будемо сподіватися, що Різдво буде морозне із снігопадами та інеєм на деревах. **9.** Селяни бідкаються, що урожай цього року буде поганий через заморозки в квітні, проливні дощі та град в червні, посуху(drought) в серпні. **10.** Сніг почав танути і в повітрі запахло весною. **11.** Знову падав дощ і було так холодно та вітряно, що він здавався дощем зі снігом. **12.** Коли я вийшла з дому була чудова погода, але раптом здійнявся поривчастий вітер, небо вкрилося хмарами, почався проливний дощ і я змокла до нитки.

Пасивний стан (Passive Voice)

Речення, головним чином, складається з двох частин: підмета – особи чи предмета, про який ідеться в реченні, та присудка – частини речення, що розповідає нам про підмет. У такому випадку, коли підмет (особа, предмет) виконує дію сам, ми говоримо, що дієслово-присудок вживається в активному стані. Якщо ж підмет позначає особу чи предмет, на який спрямована дія іншої особи чи предмета, то дієслово-присудок уживається у формі пасивного стану.

E.g. Mr. Smith teaches the students. (активний стан)

The students are taught by Mr. Smith. (пасивний стан)

Часи пасивного стану утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі та формі дієприкметника минулого часу смислового дієслова.

Таким чином, при дієвідмінюванні в пасивному стані змінюється тільки дієслово, смислове ж дієслово має в усіх часових формах одну й ту ж незмінну форму *P II*. Отже, час, в якому стоїть дієслово в пасивному стані, визначається формою, в якій стоїть допоміжне дієслово *to be*.

Часи пасивного стану вживаються згідно з тими ж правилами, що й форми активного стану, які їм відповідають.

| <i>Активний стан</i> | <i>Пасивний стан</i> |
|---|---|
| People speak English all over the world. | English is spoken all over the world. |
| Mr. Smith taught English. | English was taught by Mr. Smith. |
| I'm writing the letter now. | The letter is being written now. |
| He had written the letter by 3 o'clock yesterday. | The letter had been written by 3 o'clock yesterday. |

Єдиний спосіб утворення пасивного стану в англійській мові (to be +Р II) може бути виражений в українській мові трьома способами:

а) за допомогою дієслова бути та дієприкметника в пасивному стані: дім збудований, був збудований, буде збудований; а також за допомогою безособових дієслівних форм на –но, –то: дім збудовано, дім було збудовано, дім буде збудовано;

б) дієсловом, що закінчується на –ся: дім будується, будувався, буде будуватися (будуватиметься);

в) дієсловом в активному стані в 3-тій особі множини з неозначено-особовим значенням: дім будують, будували, будуть будувати (збудують, будуватимуть).

The book were bought at the 1) Книжки були куплені в...
nearest bookshop.

2) Книжки було куплено в ...

3) Книжки купувались в...

4) Книжки купили в найближчій книгарні.

В англійській мові пасивний стан більш уживаний, ніж в українській. В українській мові тільки перехідні дієслова вживаються в пасивному стані; і тільки прямий додаток активного звороту може бути підметом паралельному йому пасивного звороту.

E.g. Учень виконав завдання. Завдання було виконане учнем.

В англійській мові перехідних дієслів більше, ніж в українській, при цьому не лише прямий, але й безприйменниковий непрямий додаток може стати підметом паралельного йому пасивного звороту.

E.g. They gave me a letter. I was given the letter.
The letter was given to me.

| Таблиця всіх часів пасивного стану | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | <i>Present</i> | <i>Past</i> | <i>Future</i> | <i>Future-in-the-Past</i> |
| <i>Simple</i> | Books <i>are bought</i> every month. | The book <i>was bought</i> last month. | The book <i>will be bought</i> next month. | (He said that) the book <i>would be bought</i> the next day. |
| <i>Continuous</i> | The book <i>is being bought</i> now. | The book <i>was being bought</i> last month. | X | X |
| <i>Perfect</i> | The book <i>has already been bought</i> today. | The book <i>had been bought</i> by noon yesterday. | The book <i>will have been bought</i> by noon tomorrow. | (He said that) the book <i>would have been bought</i> by noon the next day. |
| <i>Perfect Continuous</i> | X | X | X | X |

В англійській мові неперехідні дієслова, що потребують прийменникового додатка, можуть уживатися в пасивному стані, причому прийменник зберігає своє місце після дієслова:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They <i>laughed at</i> him. | He <i>was laughed at</i> . |
| 2. We <i>shall send for</i> the doctor. | The doctor <i>will be sent for</i> . |
| 3. My elder sister <i>is looking after</i> the children. | The children <i>are being looked after</i> . |

Найуживаніші неперехідні дієслова та дієслова сполучники, з якими можливі пасивні звороти:

to account for – пояснювати що-небудь, *to agree on* – домовитись про щось, *to comment on* – коментувати щось, *to depend on*, *to rely on* – покладатися на, *to insist on* – наполягати на, *to laugh at* – глузувати, кепкувати з, *to listen to* – слухати когось, щось, *to look after* – піклуватися про, *to look at* – дивитися на, *to refer to* – посилатися на, *to speak of (about)* – говорити про, *to sent for* – посилати по (за), *to wait for* – чекати (на) когось, *to take care of* – піклуватися

про, *to lose sight of* – упустили, згубили з очей когось, щось, *to put an end to* – покласти край чомусь, *to make use of* – використовувати кого-небудь, що-небудь, *to take notice of* – звернути увагу, помічати когось, щось.

7. Read and translate, comment on the use of Passive Voice.

1. Train and bus services in the central lowlands were also delayed or suspended, while Edinburgh and Glasgow airports were closed. 2. Less than a third of the average rainfall was recorded over most of Wales, western England and western Scotland. 3. A Weather Warning is issued when severe weather is expected within the next few hours. 4. Weather warnings will also be highlighted on TV broadcasts. 5. Frost will be widespread at night, with a few lingering fog patches expected. 6. Winds carried traders to the Americas from Europe; they are now known as ‘Trade winds’. 7. The strongest winds at the surface of the earth are associated with tornadoes, the most violent storms on earth. 8. In mountainous areas winds are either forced over mountains or through them. 9. ‘Steam fog’ is sometimes seen rising from the ground after a shower. 10. Freezing fog is composed of supercooled water droplets. 11. Tsunamis are often incorrectly referred to as tidal waves’. The word ‘tsunami’ is derived from the Japanese words meaning ‘harbour wave’. 12. The issue of climate change is one that has been much debated. 13. Summer 2003 is thought to have been the hottest European summer for 500 years. 14. With people keen to enjoy the heat, the number of unauthorised absences from work were reported to be high.

(From BBC Weather)

8. Make up sentences using the Present Simple Passive.

1. The weather forecast _____ (to print) in the daily newspaper. 2. The yesterday’s tornado _____ (to talk about) 3. The luggage _____ (to check) by the customs officer. 4. The sky _____ still _____ (to overcast) but the air is crisp and a little warmer. 5. The terraces _____ (to flood) with water, reflecting light and colour from the sky. 6. Forty acres of corn burns up in July or _____ (to flood out) or beaten to a pulp by hail. 7. English _____ (to speak) in many countries. 8. Stars _____ (to see) in the sky at night. 9. This town _____ (to situate) in the south of the country. 10. Mineral water _____ (to sell) in plastic bottles. 11. Breakfast _____ (to serve) at 8

o'clock. **12.** My complaint _____ (to refer) to the manufacturers. **13.** Students _____ (to teach) in colleges. **14.** Airplanes _____ (to fly) by pilots.

9. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. The newspaper is published every day. **2.** The table is laid for dinner. **3.** The Internet is used all over the world. **4.** Yoghurt is made from milk. **5.** Mushrooms are gathered in autumn. **6.** English and French are spoken in Canada. **7.** The passengers are asked to stay calm. **8.** The house down by the river is flooded. **9.** Dictations are written twice a week. **10.** Waiters are wanted in this café. **11.** Dinner is served at 3 o'clock. **12.** The cheese is eaten by a mouse. **13.** This picture is painted by a famous artist. **14.** The railway timetable is changed twice a year.

10. Write questions and answers using the information from the list.

Model: When are the letters delivered? – The letters are delivered every morning.

when

how often

how many

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The letters/deliver | every morning |
| 2. The village/flood | once a week |
| 3. The test/write | a lot |
| 4. The weather forecast/prepare | never |
| 5. Medicine/take | on Thursday |
| 6. Bread/buy | three |
| 7. The plants/water | four times a week |
| 8. The sky/overcast | every day |

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. What ___ she _____ (to dress) up for tonight? – She _____ (to dress) up in a little black dress and stilettos. **2.** How _____ the supermarket _____ (to lay out)? **3.** Why _____ trains and buses _____ (to suspend)? – They _____ (to suspend) because of bad weather conditions. **4.** What _____ these trousers _____ (to make) of? – They _____ (to make) of wool. **5.** The

cashier says that all tickets for the flight _____ (to sell out). **6.** The goods _____ (to display) in transparent wrappings on the counter. **7.** Fresh dairy products and bread _____ (to deliver) to this shop every day. **8.** Which excursion _____ (usually to choose) by tourist? – The excursion to Tower of London _____ (to choose) by most of the groups. **9.** Where ___ fresh vegetables _____ (to sell)? – They _____ (to sell) at the greengrocer's. **10.** How often _____ football matches _____ (to rain off) in Britain? – They _____ (usually to rain off) three times a year. **11.** This bread _____ (to bake) in our local bakery.

12. Put the verbs in the brackets into the Present or Past Simple Passive.

1. The weather forecast _____ (to broadcast) two hours ago. **2.** Tickets _____ (to sell) at the ticket-office. **3.** When _____ that building _____ (to construct)? – It _____ (to construct) five months ago. **4.** Whom _____ the message _____ (to send to) a minute ago? **5.** The photos _____ (to take) in Spain when we were on holiday there. **6.** The roof of the house _____ (to damage) by a hurricane. **7.** The car _____ (completely to cover) with snow. **8.** The town _____ (to shroud) in a thick blanket of fog. **9.** The building _____ (to destroy) by storm last year. **10.** When _____ this bread _____ (to bake)? It's already stale. – I think it _____ (to bake) three days ago. **11.** What time _____ the department store _____ (to close) on Sunday? – It _____ (to close) at four o'clock in the afternoon. **12.** Where _____ your dog _____ (to see) last time? – It _____ (to see) near our local supermarket last time. **13.** When _____ the stolen necklace _____ (to return) to the owner? – It _____ (to return) last week. **14.** What kind of books _____ (usually to demand) in your bookshop? – Detective stories and fantasy books _____ (to demand) in our bookshop.

13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Past Simple Passive.

Last summer our house _____ (to paint) by me. The job took about two weeks. First, the exterior _____ (to wash) using warm water and a mild detergent. Then all the chinks and pores in the walls _____ (to seal) with putty. After the putty had had a chance to dry, the exterior could _____ (to paint). A latex paint _____ (to use) because it is easy to apply and cleans up with

water. A whole week _____ (to need) to finish this part of the job. I was very careful to apply the paint evenly because I did not want to have to apply two coats. A color _____ (to use) that was very close to the original color. Our house is a two-story house, which meant that a tall ladder _____ (to need) to do the second story. The paint can had _____ (to balance) on the top rung of the ladder while I worked. When the job _____ (to finish), a great deal of satisfaction _____ (to feel) by me. I had to pat myself on the back. Even my dad said that a good job _____ (to do).

14. Translate into English.

1. Овочі приготовано чудово! 2. У цій країні розмовляють англійською? 3. Квитки купують у касах. 4. Дітям не дозволяють бігати по калюжах. 5. Прогноз погоди передають по телебаченню кілька разів на день. 6. Щоразу її проводжають на вокзал. 7. Мене завжди зустрічають друзі на автостанції. 8. Будинок був побудований з каменю. 9. Стіл було пересунуто в куток. 10. Про вчорашню негоду багато говорять. 11. Йому не сказали, коли потяг. 12. Рукавички забули в гардеробі. 13. Він був одягнений у чорний костюм, білу сорочку з краваткою та шкіряні черевики. 14. Що можна було з цим зробити?

15. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.

1. The room _____ (to tidy) yesterday. 2. The houses _____ (to build) in our town every year. 3. The train tickets _____ (to book) in two days. 4. The trees _____ (to whitewash) every spring. 5. Coffee _____ (to grow) in Brazil. 6. America _____ (not to discover) by James Cook. It _____ (to discover) by Christopher Columbus. 7. Pizza and drinks _____ (to deliver) in half an hour. 8. Thousands of loaves of bread _____ (to bake) at this bakery. 9. At the station tomorrow they _____ (to meet) by a man from the travel agency. 10. Her new book _____ (to finish) next year. 11. I _____ (to ask) at the class yesterday. 12. We _____ (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. Your luggage _____ (to bring) up in a lift in a moment. 14. A taxi _____ (to call) ten minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment.

16. Translate into English.

1. Валізи будуть доставлені за вказаною адресою. 2. Нова колекція одягу надійде у продаж наступного місяця. 3. Де продають ці штани? 4. Вечерю подадуть о восьмій годині. 5. Квитки будуть замовлені завчасно. 6. Під час лекцій задають багато питань. 7. Нам повідомлять, коли вона прибуде. 8. Квіти зрізали і поставили у вазу. 9. Їм не дозволять гратися на вулиці так пізно ввечері. 10. Коли ця кімната буде прибрана? 11. Нас запросили на вечерю до друзів. 12. Де купили цю сукню? 13. Їм показали дорогу до вокзалу. 14. Одяг буде випрасовано завтра.

17. Change the sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. Peter and Paul watched a football match yesterday. 2. He washes his car every Sunday. 3. They will pay the bill in the hotel. 4. Sam will show the city to his friend. 5. She bought this house in 2009. 6. Mother doesn't allow me to come home late. 7. We wash the dishes every day. 8. A man showed me the way to the nearest bus stop. 9. I'll translate this text in the morning. 10. They didn't invite me to the birthday party. 11. My little brother broke the cup. 12. I hope you will forgive my mistake. 13. My parents will take on holiday to Turkey. 14. I always wait for my friend for a long time.

18. Make up sentences using the Present or Past Continuous Passive.

1. The carrots and cabbage _____ (to buy) now. 2. This question _____ (to discuss) at three o'clock. 3. Dinner _____ (to cook) from two to three yesterday. 4. My car _____ (to repair) by Derek now. 5. A new school _____ (to build) in our street this year. 6. _____ the forecast _____ (to broadcast) at the moment? 7. The song _____ (not to sing) now. 8. The tickets _____ (to book) at four o'clock yesterday. 9. The rooms _____ (not to paint) at 7 o'clock yesterday. 10. Why _____ the trees _____ (to cut) now? 11. While the bridge _____ (to build), one of the fell in the river. 12. _____ the story _____ (to tell) then? 13. The film _____ (not to watch) at the moment. 14. He _____ (to ask) at that time. 15. The bracelet _____ (to steal) when I entered the shop.

19. Translate into English using Passive Voice.

1. Цією кімнатою зараз не користуються. 2. Нам оголошують результати тестів. 3. Стіни зараз фарбуються. 4. Сніданок було подано рівно о восьмій. 5. Чому про це часто забувають? 6. Поглянь, твій торт їдять. 7. Поки він дивився у вікно, пакунки відкривали. 8. Сніданок готували, поки ти спав. 9. Коли відкрилися двері, дітей одягали у пальта. 10. Чуєш, говорять твою відпустку. 11. Том спостерігав, як мили його машину. 12. Поки вона читала книжку, передавали прогноз погоди. 13. Останні новини саме обговорювали, коли вони прийшли. 14. Магазин закривали, коли він підійшов.

20. Choose the correct verb form in this news report about a storm.

Millions of pounds' worth of damage has caused/has been caused by a storm which swept/was swept across the north of England last night. The River Ribble burst/was burst its banks after heavy rain. Many people rescued/were rescued from the floods by fire-fighters, who receive/were received hundreds of calls for help. Wind speeds reached/were reached ninety miles an hour in some places. Roads blocked/were blocked by fallen trees, and electricity lines brought/were brought down, leaving thousands of homes without electricity. "Everything possible is doing/is being done to get back to normal", a spokesman said/was said.

21. Insert the passive form of the verbs in the given spaces.

1. Bob mailed the package. The package _____ by Bob. 2. Mr. Can delivers our mail. Our mail _____ by Mr. Can. 3. The children have eaten the cake. The cake _____ by the children. 4. Linda wrote that letter. The letter _____ by Linda. 5. The jeweller is going to fix my watch. My watch _____ by the jeweller. 6. Ms. Bond will teach our class. Our class _____ by Ms. Bond. 7. That company employs many people. Many people _____ by that company. 8. That company has hired Sue. Sue _____ by that company. 9. The secretary will fax the letters. The letters _____ by the secretary. 10. A college student bought my old car. My old car _____ by a college student.

11. Mr. Adams will do the work. The work _____ by Mr. Adams.
12. Mr. Fox washed the windows. The windows _____ by Mr. Fox.

Речення утворення утворені з модальними дієсловами та присудком у пасивному стані, мають такий порядок слів у реченні:

modal verb + be + PII

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>E.g. It must be done.</i> | Це потрібно зробити. |
| <i>It can be done.</i> | Це можна зробити. |
| The film <i>may be watched.</i> | Фільм можна дивитися. |

22. *Change the sentences into the Passive Voice.*

1. You must take a taxi to the station. 2. You can cross the river on a ferry.
3. You must book the tickets tomorrow. 4. Where can we put our bags? 5. You must meet your father at the railway station. 6. You can buy these boots at the shoe department in our local department store. 7. You can read this book in three days. 8. You mustn't use the dictionary during the exam. 9. They couldn't use the car because the garage was servicing it. 10. You must water the flowers twice a week. 11. Many countries should build new airports soon. 12. Travellers can reach the new airport easily. 13. You should pay more attention to your clothes.

23. *Change the sentences into the Active Voice.*

1. Who has been invited to dinner by Mary? 2. These days, even the most remote places on earth are visited by tourists. 3. The mistake was discovered in time. 4. English is used by people for commercial and business purposes. 5. I was told about that accident. 6. The fashion show was a big success and was much spoken about afterwards. 7. Football and basketball are played all year round. 8. Will a laptop be given to him as the present? 9. Pamela was told about a car crash. 10. No notice was taken about her complaints. 11. My departure has been planned by me before. 12. The food has just been delivered. 13. The bicycle was being repaired by my father at five o'clock yesterday. 14. The room is being cleaned by Paul at the moment.

24. Change sentences into the Passive Voice paying attention to the prepositions.

Model: We often *speak about* her. She *is* often *spoken about*.

1. She is looking after her little brother while mother is cooking dinner. 2. We can depend on Sam, he is a reliable person. 3. We shall send for the doctor. 4. They laugh at him very often. 5. Nobody lived in that old building for many years. 6. Everybody listened to his adventures with great attention. 7. We looked for my passport and ticket everywhere. 8. I always wait for my friend for a long time. 9. The men all turned to look at her as she entered the room. 10. He had a cough, and they sent for the doctor, who came and examined him. 11. They managed to agree on a date for the wedding. 12. I did not take much notice of her suggestions. 13. We insist on the highest standards of cleanliness in the hotel. 14. We thought about our relatives all the time.

25. Translate into English.

1. Його часто посилають за квитками на вокзал. 2. Цього року її послали у відрядження до Берліну. 3. Їх завжди запрошують на вечірки до друзів. 4. Улітку дітей відвезуть на море. 5. Завтра він розповість нам про свою останню подорож до Африки. 6. Про вчорашній смерч багато говорять. 7. Її часто запитують про це. 8. Про нього добре піклуються у родині. 9. На мою відповідь чекали вже цілий тиждень. 10. Її слухали, коли вона виступала? 11. З ним погодяться? 12. Вам не заважали, коли ви працювали? 13. Цю сумочку дуже часто запитують. 14. Книгу продивлялися, коли він заходив.

26. Translate into English.

1. В університеті вивчають кілька іноземних мов. 2. Ця сукня зроблена з шовку. 3. У крамниці продають не тільки хліб. 4. У крамниці покупців завжди чудово обслуговують. 5. Фрукти та тістечка їдять на десерт. 6. У кафе подають дуже смачну їжу. 7. Одяг на цій фабриці шиється дуже швидко. 8. Продукцію цієї пекарні постачають до багатьох магазинів міста. 9. Ці речі були миттєво розпродані. 10. Про нову колекцію цього модельєра багато говорили. 11. Усі ці вправи були зроблені під час заняття. 12. Через

тиждень йому куплять нові джинси та футболку. **13.** Їй ніхто не розповів про цю подію. **14.** Ця пісня виконується зараз уперше. **15.** Не турбуйтеся, обід вже готують. **16.** Їй навіть не подякували за смачну вечерю. **17.** Поки костюм приміряли, ми роздивлялися блузки. **18.** Ось бачиш тарілки вже вимиті і поставлені до шафи. **19.** Цей плащ вже продано, приміряйте інший. **20.** Коштовності підібрані зі смаком.

So and Such

Such вживається перед іменниками. Найчастіше він вживається перед прикметником + іменник, щоб наголосити на значенні прикметника.

E.g. She is **such** a pretty girl. Вона така красива дівчина.
It is **such** an interesting book. Це така цікава книжка.

Such також може вживатися перед іменником без прикметника.

E.g. We had **such** fun! Ми так повеселися!
He is **such** a fool! Він такий дурень!

Якщо після **such** стоїть злічуваний іменник в однині перед ним мусить стояти неозначений артикль (a, an).

So вживається перед прикметниками без іменника.

E.g. The weather was **so** good! Погода була така чудова!
The book is **so** interesting. Книжка така цікава.

Ми кажемо: **so long** але **such a long time**; **so far** але **such a long way**; **so many**, **so much** але **such a lot** (of).

E.g. I haven't seen him **for so long**. (or... for **such a long time**)
I didn't know you lived **so far** from the city. (or ...**such a long way** from)
Why did you buy **so much** food? (or...**such a lot of** food?)

27. Match the beginnings of the sentences to the correct endings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The weather was so | a. ... I only answered 3 questions. |
| 2. It was such a cold day ... | b. ... I ate 3 pieces. |
| 3. The shoes were so cheap ... | c. ... I finished it an hour early. |
| 4. It was such an expensive dress ... | d. ... I couldn't eat any of it. |
| 5. The exam was so difficult that ... | e. ... that we couldn't go out at all. |
| 6. It was such an easy exam that ... | f. ... bad that we stayed at home all day. |
| 7. The cake was so delicious that ... | g. ... that I bought 3 pairs. |

8. It was such a horrible cake ... h. ... that I couldn't afford to buy it.

28. *Fill in the gaps with such or so.*

1. The sun shone ____ brightly that I had to put on my sunglasses. 2. She is ____ pretty and dances ____ well. 3. We stayed in the sun for ____ a long time that we became sun burnt. 4. The book looked ____ interesting that we decided to buy it. 5. My friends called at ____ an early hour that we were not awoken yet. 6. George was ____ a powerful swimmer that nobody could compete with him. 7. They had ____ wonderful memories of that place that they decided to return. 8. It was ____ a nice day that we decided to go to the beach. 9. The story was ____ fascinating that I couldn't stop reading it. 10. The players were ____ skillful that they won every game. 11. This is ____ good butter. 12. He always tells ____ funny stories. 13. The day was ____ hot that we decided to stay indoors. 14. This is ____ tasty ice-cream that I'll have another helping. 15. She has ____ beautiful clothes. 16. Your friend speaks ____ quickly that nobody understands him. 17. Your sister has ____ long eye-lashes.

29. *Translate into English.*

1. Такий чудовий день, чи не так? Сьогодні так тепло. 2. Ми насолоджувалися чудовою погодою та відпусткою. Ми так добре провели час. 3. Була така чудова погода, що я провела весь день пораючись в саду. 4. На вулиці було так холодно, що одягнув зимове пальто та шапку. 5. Дув такий сильний вітер, що важко було йти. 6. Я на тебе так довго чекаю вже в кафе. 7. Це була така нудна доповідь, що я заснула. 8. Вона так добре танцювала, що весь зал дивився тільки на неї. 9. Така величезна робота виконана цими людьми. 10. Зазвичай дощ не паде так довго в нашій місцевості. 11. Поспіши! Не йди так повільно, бо ми спізнаємося на автобус. 12. Я й гадки не мав, що будинок був такий старий.

Weather

Look at the list of common weather words. When we describe weather we usually use adjectives.

Weather:

Fine, fair, lovely, superb, perfect, ideal, glorious, good; appalling, awful, bad, dreadful, nasty, rough, terrible, wretched, miserable; sunny, hot, humid, warm, cold, mild, dry; reliable, settled, changeable, fickle, uncertain, unpredictable etc...

Temperature:

bellow freezing, icy, freezing cold, chilly melting, cold, cool, mild warm, moderate, hot, boiling hot, extreme.

Rain:

damp, moist, wet, humid; in the rain, heavy rain, rainfall, downpour, shower, torrent, it's pouring. drizzle, a drizzling rain, to get wet, to soaked to the skin,

Snow and ice:

snow, snowfall, deep snow, it's snowing, snowdrift, snow storm, snowflake, sleet, hail, slush, frost, ground frost, hoarfrost frosty, ice, icy, icicle, slippery, to thaw.

Cloudy:

grey, dull; to be overcast, thick cloud, cloudless; fog, thick/dense fog, the fog lifts/clears, foggy, mist misty.

Windy:

windy, wind, the wind blows, in the wind, strong/high/piercing wind, a gust of wind, breeze, gale.

Storm:

snowstorm, rainstorm, ice storm, thunder storm, stormy, thunder, clap/roll of thunder, lightning, blizzard, hurricane, typhoon, tornado.

30. Match the nouns with adjectives to make common phrases.

Model: heavy rain, heavy snow, etc.

Nouns: rain

wind

fog

snow

sky

air

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Adjectives: | heavy | bitter |
| | biting | chilly |
| | strong | cloudy |
| | fresh | brisk |
| | thick | drizzling |

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| thin | hot |
| cold | piercing |
| bright | southerly |
| clear | swirling |
| chill | misty |
| clean | drenching |

31. Add the missing forms.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. north | _____ | northerly |
| south | southern | _____ |
| east | _____ | _____ |
| west | _____ | _____ |
| 2. north-east | _____ | north-easterly |
| north-west | north-western | _____ |
| south-east | _____ | _____ |
| south-west | _____ | _____ |

32. Follow the instructions to find words connected with the weather.

1. There was **blunder** and lightning all night. *change two letters* _____
2. There will be **funny** spells. *change one letter* _____
3. It will be a little **hilly** in the evening. *add one letter* _____
4. The **wine** is blowing in from the east. *change one letter* _____
5. It rained and then it started **wailing**. *add one letter* _____
6. Friday will be warm with a gentle **sneeze**. *change two letters* _____
7. Forecasters say it won't **show** at Christmas. *change one letter* _____
8. Expect one or two **flowers** this morning. *change two letters* _____
9. Strong **sales** will blow tonight. *change one letter* _____
10. The **clods** will spread across the country. *add one letter* _____
11. tomorrow, there'll be a lot of **frogs** *take away two letters* _____

about.

33. Choose the correct words to complete the postcard.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-------|---------|-----------|
| foggy | forecast | freezing | gale | ice | heat wave |
| lightning | storm | pouring | sunny | weather | |

Here we are in County Mayo, Ireland. The _____ isn't great. At the moment _____ is blowing, it's _____ with rain and it's _____ cold at night too. I woke up last night and there was _____ on the inside of my bedroom window!

Every morning so far it's been very _____ so it's hard to see the scenery. There was a huge _____ yesterday afternoon with lots of thunder and _____. It was quite scary actually. The weather isn't _____ very hopeful either. I don't think we are going to have a _____ while we are here.

I bet it's _____ back at home!

Kirsten.

34. Read the poem and do the following tasks.

It's "A Song of The Weather" by Michael Flanders OBE (songwriter – Flanders and Swann); a comic variation on Sara Coleridge's 1834 rhyme "January Brings the Snow".

A Song of the Weather

January brings the snow makes your feet and fingers glow.
February's ice and sleet freeze the toes right off your feet.
Welcome March with wintry wind would thou wer't not so unkind.
April brings the sweet spring showers on and on for hours and hours.
Farmers fear unkindly May frost by night and hail by day.
June just rains and never stops thirty days and spoils the crops.
In July the sun is hot. Is it shining? No, it's not.
August cold, and dank, and wet brings more rain than any yet.
Bleak September's mist and mud is enough to chill the blood.
Then October adds a gale wind and slush and rain and hail.

Dark November brings the fog should not do it to a dog.
Freezing wet December then: bloody January again!

b) Agree or disagree with the following statements about the poem.

1. September in England is rather cold.
2. August is a very dry month.
3. It sometimes rains in April.
4. January is snowy.
5. It often rains in February.
6. It can be rather cold at night in May.
7. There is sleet in December.

c) What natural phenomena are mentioned in the poem? Put them into three columns.

| <i>Adjective</i> | <i>Noun</i> | <i>Verb</i> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | |

d) Use the necessary words from previous task to describe the months in our parts or different ones. Make up your own sentences. Add other words if you need.

35. British Climate

a) Read and translate the text.

The climate of the United Kingdom is generally mild and temperature is due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The southeastern winds carry the warmth and moisture to Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate, and humid. It's often foggy in Great Britain.

The weather is so changeable that the English often say that they have no climate but only weather.

So if you're coming to the UK as a visitor and are keen to strike up a conversation with a local, never fear if you feel stuck for words. Just choose one of the following "Nice day!" "Very cold!" "So dark" "Too hot" "So windy" and you'll make friends in no time. Now I'm off to enjoy the glorious scorcher of a day; after all, it might rain tomorrow!

Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say: "It rains cats and dogs". Rainfall is more or less-equal throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and the east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January.

The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 5 to 23 °C above zero. In the south of the country the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees. Winter temperatures below 10 °C are rare. It seldom snows heavily, frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August are the warmest months. The wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer. Sometimes it brings whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. This humid and mild climate is good for plants. Trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

Vocabulary

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. mild | м'який; помірний |
| 2. due to | завдяки; через те, що |
| 3. to carry | нести, носити; переносити |
| 4. temperate | помірний (про клімат) |
| 5. humid | вологий, вогкий |
| 6. it rains heavily | іде сильний дощ |
| 7. it rains cats and dogs | дощ ллє як із відра |
| 8. rainfall | кількість (атмосферних) опадів |
| 9. whirlwind | ураган, смерч |
| 10. drought | посуха |
| 11. to strike up a conversation | зав'язати розмову |

b) Answer the questions to the text.

1. What can you say about the climate of Britain?
2. What is the weather like in Great Britain?
3. What can you say when it rains heavily?
4. What is the average range of temperature?
5. What are the main features of the British climate?
6. Which is the driest period?
7. Which are the wettest months?
8. How can you easily make friends in Britain?

36. *Read, translate and role play the dialogues.*

1

Dick: Hello, Charles.

Charles: Hello, Dick, lovely weather, isn't it?

Dick: Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know?

Charles: Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.

Dick: How nice. Nice weather for outing.

Charles: You are right.

2

Mr. Jones: Good morning, Mrs. Williams. How are you this morning?

Mrs. Williams: I'm quite all right, thank you, Mr. Jones. And how are you?

Mr. Jones: Fine, too, thank you. Nice day, isn't it?

Mrs. Williams: It's gorgeous. Much warmer than yesterday, I believe, though a bit misty. Have you heard the forecast for today by the way?

Mr. Jones: Yes, I have. It says the early morning mist is to clear before noon and the rest of the day will be bright and sunny with temperature between 15⁰ C and 17⁰ C.

Mrs. Williams: Good, what's the outlook for tomorrow?

Mr. Jones: It says there will be little change, so I believe we may have a few fine days after all.

Mrs. Williams: Splendid. A fine weekend is just what we all need, don't we?

Mr. Jones: Oh yes, quite true. Good bye Mrs Williams.

Mrs. Williams: Good bye, Mr. Jones.

37. Translate into English.

1

- Я не можу звикнути до такої погоди. Вона змінюється кілька разів на день. Зранку може бути спека, а ввечері – холодно.
- Так, так само як було вчора.
- Та й прогнози погоди не дуже допомагають, чи не так?
- Так, не часто. Але з цим нічого не можна вдіяти, необхідно змиритися.

2

- Який чудовий ранок, чи не так?
- Так, чудовий. Небо безхмарне і сонце яскраво світить. Боюсь о півдні буде дуже спекотно.
- Зараз 20 градусів. Я щойно чув по радіо, що температура може піднятися до 29 о півдні.
- Це буде не дуже добре. Я не можу зносити таку спеку. Я просто тану.
- А як на мене, краще спекотна погода, ніж холодна.
- Мороз я також не зношу.

**38. What kind of weather do you think caused the following to happen?
Write a sentence which could go before each of these.**

1. We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.
2. The sweat was pouring out of us.
3. I can hardly breathe; I wish it would rain to cool us down.
4. Cars were skidding out of control. (Машину заносило).
5. Even the postman had to use the boat to get around.
6. They had to close the airport; the snow was a metre deep.
7. We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
8. The earth became rock-hard and a lot of plants died.
9. It blew the newspaper clean out of my hands.
10. A row of big trees had been uprooted like matchsticks.
11. I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

**39. Choose the right word from a couple of similar looking ones.
Change word forms if necessary.**

1. (*slush, sleet*)

a) The _____ under my feet was awful. I had an impression that I was walking through a muddy sea.

b) The rain changed into _____ wet snowflakes were falling on the ground and melted there.

2. (*ice drift, snowdrift*)

a) The path was hedged by two long _____. They were like two mountain ranges.

b) The _____ started at night. In the morning the children ran to the river to look at the huge blocks of ice drifting across the water.

3. (*icing, icicle*)

a) There was heavy _____ on the road and all cars were moving very slowly.

b) After a thaw there appeared _____ on the edge of the roof; they looked like sparkling needles.

4. (*frost, hoarfrost*)

a) Tree branches were covered with _____ and the forest looked enchanting and somewhat mysterious.

b) The _____ was biting the nose and the cheeks. It was impossible to stay long in the street.

5. (*draught, drought*)

a) Severe _____ killed the crops. Not a drop of rain fell on the ground for a month.

b) When the door opened, the _____ blew off the papers down on to the floor.

6. (*to freeze, to be freezing*)

a) In winter all rivers and lakes in these parts always _____.

b) The temperature was quite low and I felt that I _____.

7. (*blizzard, drizzle*)

a) Boring _____ spoiled the day. It was too wet and dull.

b) The _____ was blinding us. Snowflakes were swirling in the air.

8. (*light, lightning*)

a) There is not enough _____ in the room. The table should be moved closer to the window.

b) The _____ split the sky into two parts. A deafening thunder crack followed.

40. *The weather forecast.*

a) *Below you see examples of several weather forecasts from English newspapers. Read and translate them.*



Here's the 5 day forecast. To be honest, after tomorrow, your guess is as good as mine!

1. General situation: Many eastern coastal areas of England will; stay cloudy and cool, with patchy light drizzle during the morning. Western parts of Wales and south-west England will be cloudy with showery outbreaks of rain, although western Wales will brighten up during the afternoon. The rest of England and Wales will stay warm and dry with hazy sunshine, although there will be a brisk easterly breeze. Showery rain over Northern Ireland

will clear during the afternoon. Scotland will be dry with sunny periods, but eastern coasts will be cloudy and western areas may have rain during the morning.

“The Independent”

2. Cloud and outbreaks of rain over England and Wales will clear during the morning. The afternoon will be mostly dry with bright or sunny spells, although wintry showers will develop at times in the north and north-west.

Scotland and Northern Ireland will have another cold day with sunshine and blustery showers expected. The showers will be heavy in places and falling as snow over the high ground.

Outlook: Bright with wintry showers at times, especially in the north. Rain spreading eastwards on Monday.

“Daily Express”

3. Forecast: A dry, sunny start over England and Wales, but there may be light showers adjacent to the southern North Sea. Western Scotland and Northern Ireland will become cloudy during the morning with outbreaks of rain moving to these areas by midday. This weather will spread south-eastwards to all parts of Scotland, north-west England and north Wales by the evening. Temperatures: 8 C° (46 F°) in East Anglia, 10 C° (50 F°) in Northern Ireland.

Outlook: Little change in southern and eastern parts of England during Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be cool nights with frost and possibly patchy fog, but day with sunny spells during daylight hours. Early cloud and rain in north-western districts will gradually die out during Tuesday.

“The Independent”

4. Weather: England and Wales will start cloudy with outbreaks of rain. However, brighter, showery weather already over Scotland and Northern Ireland will slowly spread south and east throughout the day. The showers will be heaviest and most frequent in the north, falling as sleet or snow over hills and mountains, with drifting occurring in places. It will feel cold in the blustery and strong westerly wind.

Outlook: Sunny intervals and showers are expected. Feeling colder than of late in the north-westerly wind.

“Daily Express”

b) Match the Ukrainian phrases from list A with their English equivalents from list B.

A.

Місцями дощі/туман; очікується суха тепла погода; на сході пройдуть сильні зливи; на ґрунті можливі заморозки; вітер північний, помірний, 10—15 м/сек; в подальшому холодний характер погоди збережеться; хмарна, дощова погода; під кінець тижня погода зміниться.

B.

The showers will be heavy in the East; we are in for a warm dry spell; moderate northerly wind, 1—15 metres per second; a change in the weather by the end of the week; patchy rain/fog; the weather will stay cold; ground frosts are possible; cloudy and wet.

c) Make up your own weather forecast for the next day.

41. Choose the words from the box below to complete the weather forecast.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| <i>blowing</i> | <i>chilly</i> | <i>foggy</i> | <i>gale</i> | <i>lightning</i> | <i>icy</i> |
| <i>snowing</i> | <i>stormy</i> | <i>sun</i> | <i>thunder</i> | <i>weather</i> | |

Welcome to tonight's _____ forecast. We've had a very _____ day across the country and the temperature is going to stay low. The very strong wind that's _____ this afternoon will turn into a _____ by the evening. There is a good chance we'll have a _____ night, probably with both _____ and _____, so be careful if you are planning to go out. By tomorrow, it will be _____ hard in most parts of Britain with temperatures falling to -1° Celsius. Watch out for _____ roads in the early morning if you are driving anywhere – it could be very slippery! On the coast, there will be _____ conditions but by mid-morning the _____ will reappear.

42. Translate into English.

a) День почнеться із грозових дощів на півночі, які зміняться на сонячну погоду після опівдня. Центральна частина країни буде вкрита хмарами та дутиме північний вітер весь день. Температура буде близько нуля. На південному заході встановилася дощова погода з короткочасним проясненням.

b) Хорошою новиною на сьогодні є те, що погода буде кращою, ніж вчора. Буде менше дощити і більше сонячної погоди. Температура буде на дельті градусів вища, але пізно ввечері почне знову дощити і температура опуститься до двох градусів за Цельсієм. У неділю через густі тумани буде погана видимість на дорогах, тому водіям слід бути обачнішими. Дощ з часом перейде в сніг. Можлива ожеледь, тому ми радимо утриматися від подорожей, якщо вони не є нагальними. Гарних вам вихідних, де б ви не були, ким б ви не були!

43. Look at the following patterns, expressing one's delight with the weather or dislike of it.

a) Translate them into Ukrainian.

| <i>For good weather</i> | <i>For bad weather</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| It's absolutely marvellous! | It certainly is horrible. |
| Isn't it gorgeous! | Nasty day, isn't it? |
| It's so nice and hot! | Isn't it dreadful? |
| Personally I think it's so nice when | I hate rain. |

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| It's hot, isn't it? | |
| I adore it. Don't you? | I don't like it at all. Do you? |

b) Work in pairs. Use these patterns to respond to the following.

A.

Nice day, isn't it?

What a glorious morning!

Fancy such a day in December!

It's so nice when it's warm.

What a beautiful winter evening!

This breeze is so refreshing!

It's so surprisingly warm for this time of the year!

What a fine day we are having!

I love the sun. Isn't it wonderful?

B.

Dull morning, isn't it?

Nasty day, isn't it?

I hate snow.

What a horrible day!

The heat is unbearable.

I can't stand this wind.

The weather is turning bad.

Rain all day long. Isn't it dreadful?

It's pouring again. Isn't it wretched?

44. Think and say what kinds of weather are good or bad for doing these things.

1. Planting flowers in the garden.
2. Having a garden party.
3. Doing sightseeing in a big city.
4. Camping out in a tent.
5. Revising for an exam.

6. Being ill with a high temperature.
7. Skiing in the mountains.
8. Fishing in the river.
9. Weeding potatoes.
10. Driving long distances.

45. Talking about the weather and its effects.

a) Read and translate.

Jim is talking about his camping trip to the Scottish mountains.



The weather was dreadful; we were there for a week and the storms just never let up. We were flooded out twice in our tent and ended up staying in a hostel. It just poured down every day – one heavy downpour after another. We were rained off most days and couldn't do any serious walking. Then one day we thought the storms had blown over, so we climbed one of the highest peaks in the area. It

started to snow. Luckily there was a cabin at the summit, so we took shelter there. We were snowed in for two days before we could get out and go back down again. I shall never forget it as long as I live.

b) Find in the text the English equivalents of the following definitions.

вщухати, припинятися; минати, проходити (про грозу, буревій); бути заметеним снігом; бути змушеним покинути домівку через підтоплення; бути скасованим або перенесеним через дощ; злива.

46. Match the weather situation on the left with the most logical consequence on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. We were snowed in. | a) Some trees got blown down. |
| 2. We were flooded out. | b) The teams were very disappointed. |
| 3. The rain didn't let up. | c) All our carpets were ruined. |
| 4. It cleared up later on. | d) We couldn't even open the front door. |
| 5. A strong wind picked up. | e) We ate our picnic in the car. |
| 6. The match was rained off. | f) We went for a walk in the evening. |

47. Complete the sentences with a noun or phrasal verb below.

1. to cool down 2. to blow over 3. to be flooded out

4. downpour 5. to be rained off 6. to let up
7. to brighten up 8. to warm up

1. It rained heavily all day. I've never seen such a _____.
2. It's been pouring down all day. I wish it would _____.
3. If the river breaks its banks the villagers will _____.
4. No one left their homes until the hurricane _____.
5. Because of the storms, a number of football matches _____.
6. It's too gloomy to take good photos now. Why don't you wait until it _____.
7. It's very hot there in summer – even at night it doesn't _____.
8. It's been terribly cold but they have promised that it will _____.

Translate into English using phrasal verbs and nouns from Exercises 46 and 47.

1. Протягом всього літа було дуже спекотно, але нарешті почало потруху холодати. 2. Протягом останніх чотирьох годин падав рясний дощ, я сподіваюся, що швидко проясниться. 3. Ураган вщух і ми побачили його жахливі наслідки: повалені дерева та перекинуті автівки. 4. У 2008 році в західних областях України був паводок, який змусив багатьох мешканців покинути свої домівки. 5. На цих вихідних два футбольних матчі були перенесені через сильний дощ. 6. У сьогоднішньому прогнозі погоди я прочитала, що ми можемо сподіватися на потепління на днях. 7. Вже цілий тиждень ллє, як з відра. Коли вже нарешті проясниться небо? 8. Ми не послухали прогнозу погоди на сьогодні. Коли ми поїхали до бабусі в село знялася завірюха і нашу машину замело снігом.

48. Match the English idioms on the left with their Ukrainian definitions on the right.

1. *to catch the wind with a net*
2. *not to have the foggiest idea*
3. *to chase rainbows*

- a) як грім з ясного неба;
- b) закидати роботою;
- c) робити з мухи слона;

4. *a out of a blue sky*
5. *to be snowed under*
6. *to be on cloud nine*
7. *a storm in a tea cup*
8. *thunderous applause*
9. *to save for a rainy day*
10. *under the weather*
11. *to snowball*
12. *out of season*

- d) заощаджувати на чорний день;
- e) хворий; у біді;
- f) займатися марною справою;
- g) швидко збільшуватися;
- h) недоречний;
- i) не мати жодного уявлення;
- j) вибух оплесків;
- k) ганятися за химерами;
- l) на сьомому небі від щастя;

49. *Fill in the gaps in the sentences below-with one of the following idioms: to catch the wind with a net, not to have the foggiest idea, to chase rainbows, a bit of blue sky, to be snowed under, to be on cloud nine, a storm in a tea cup, thunderous applause, to save for a rainy day, under the weather, to snowball, out of season.*

1. When the audience like a performance, they show it with...
2. When you feel that you'll never finish your work, you're ...
3. When you are completely in the dark about something, you ...
4. When a project gets bigger and bigger, it...
5. When you are ecstatically happy, you are ...
6. When you feel unwell, you say that you are ...
7. When you pursue illusory goals or hopes, you ...
8. When you get yourself busy with a useless thing, you ...
9. When you lay up money for the future, you ...
10. When something is absolutely out of place, it is ...
11. When somebody gets some hope at last, he or she gets ...
12. When there is a lot of fuss about a small mishap, it is ...

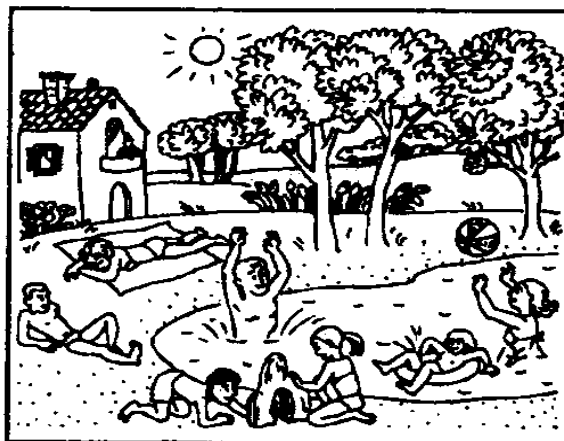
50. *Translate into English.*

1. Я не хочу витратити багато грошей на цю подорож. Я краще заощаджу на чорний день. 2. Сьогодні він погано себе почував і вирішив залишитися дома та полежати в ліжку. 3. Не роби з мухи слона, це лишень дрібний дощ, а не злива. 4. Я вважаю, що за даних обставин його жарти недоречні. 5. Хтось повинен розказати їй всю правду, адже вона й гадки не має, що

відбувається з її сином. 6. В кінці місяця шеф закидав мене роботою і я мусив скасувати похід до театру. 7. Коли Джон освідчився їй, вона була на сьомому небі від щастя. 8. Годі вже ганятися за химерами, час зайнятися чимось конкретним. 9. Вона з'явилася на сцені під вибух оплесків своїх шанувальників. 10. Безробіття почало різко зростати наприкінці минулого року. 11. Звістка про їхнє розлучення була як грім з ясного небо для їхніх близьких. 12. Вже надто пізно щось змінити, ти займаєшся марною справою, він не змінить своєї думки.

51. *Describe the pictures using the following words and word combinations.*

season, weather, cold, nasty, to be frozen, to blossom, to shine brightly, to be covered with, to be overcast, to thaw, the sky, warm, hot, snowflakes, rainy, to build sand a castle, to bathe, to lie in the sun, to skate.



**52. *Fill in the blanks with articles before names of seasons if necessary.
Comment on your choice of articles.***

1. They looked in awe at this proof of returning life, moved too deeply for words that it should have just come this morning to remind them when ___ winter lay heaviest on them that ___ spring would come again and with ___ spring freedom and reunion. **2.** I should remember the rose-garden in ___ summer, and the birds that sang at dawn. **3.** The weather was wet and cold for quite a week, as it often can be in the west country in ___ early spring. **4.** “During ___ summer I always feel uneasy for...”, he swallowed. “For it reminds me of what happened three years ago.” **5.** I am transported from this indifferent island to the realities of ___ English spring. **6.** There was a good deal of story-telling and comparing notes on ___ past summer and all its doings. **7.** The sun had brought the old men out from wherever they spent ___ winter. **8.** In ___ summer of his sophomore year, when he got the job after hours and on Saturdays at Caldewood’s Department Store he was quite happy. **9.** The west country must be delightful in ___ spring. **10.** In ___ spring of the year 1881 he was visiting his old schoolfellow and client G. Liversledge. **11.** I’m tired to death of Europe and we can come back in ___ early spring. **12.** ___ winter passed into ___ spring and ___ gardens on the Riviera were ablaze with colour. ___ spring passed into ___ summer. **13.** He shivered. He always hated ___ winter. **14.** Christmas of 1862 had been a happy one for Atlanta, for the whole south. Everyone knew that when the campaign reopened in ___ spring, the Yankees would be crushed for good and all. **15.** And you frightened me with it, that winter when you and I were here as girls, ___ winter I was engaged to Delphin. **16.** Even the mists of ___ autumn and the smell of the flood tide – these are the memories of Manderley that will not be denied. **17.** In the evening the bars on the Croisette were thronged by a restless, chattering crowd as many-coloured as the flowers of ___ spring. **18.** It was ___ early spring when she chanced to meet Walter Fane. **19.** New York is beautiful at ground level, but on ___ fine day in ___ early winter from the air, it is one of the loveliest sights a man can hope to see. **20.** You know our blood gets so thick during ___ winter. **21.** That was ___ terrible summer with the sound of milk-cans rattling in the street, rubber shod feet padding on pavements. **22.** Whether in ___ winter or in ___ summer, ___ spring or ___ autumn it’s always got its fun and its excitements. **23.** I raked up visions of ___ Wyoming spring, warm, bright. **24.** ___ winter settled down over the mountains and the long trip from the city to her

ceased to be an adventure for Bart, and became a hardship. **25.** There was a small lake nearby with two hotels that were open for ___ summer, and holiday cottages owned by people who came from Cleveland.

53. Translate into English.

1. Сьогодні не такий туман, як вчора. Вчора туман був такий густий, що я не поїхав на роботу машиною, а пішов пішки. **2.** Неприємно йти по вулиці, коли небо вкрите хмарами та паде дощ, а машини та автобуси обляпують перехожих водою та брудом. **3.** Яка сьогодні чудова погода! Яскраво світить сонце і на небі нема жодною хмаринки. **4.** Небо потемніло, почав дути пронозливий північний вітер. **5.** Вдарили сильні морози. Скоро замерзнуть ставки та річки і ми зможемо кататися на ковзанах. **6.** Взимку в лісі так чудово, наче в казці. Все вкрито снігом, а на деревах блищить іній. **7.** Я не чула прогнозу погоди на сьогодні і не знаю чи буде дощ, але зранку стояв туман над рікою. Я сподіваюся, що день буде погожим і поїду на пікнік з дітьми. **8.** Прийшла весна. Погода стає теплішою, скоро земля вкриється зеленою травою, а дерева зацвітуть. **9.** Не забудь взяти дощовик та парасольку. На сьогодні передавали короткочасні дощі з грозами. **10.** Подивись як красиво! Краплі дощу та роси блищать на траві та листках, а на небі з'явилася веселка. **11.** Метеорологи передали штормове попередження по всій території України. Людей попросили утриматися від далеких подорожей. **12.** Через сильні зливи більшість угідь в сільській місцевості є підтопленими. **13.** Вже кілька днів стоїть спекотна та суха погода. Якщо не випаде дощ на днях, пропаде більшість врожаю через посуху. **14.** Гучний гуркіт грому та блискавка розбудили мене минулої ночі. Лило як з відра. Погода була жажливою. **15.** Сьогодні дуже душно. Боюсь, що скоро буде гроза і ми можемо забути про нашу вечірку в саду. **16.** Ми підемо на прогулянку, як тільки вщухне дощ і проясниться. **17.** Більшість авіарейсів скасовано через сильні снігопади та ожеледь. **18.** Прийшла весна. Сніг на дорогах почав танути і перетворився на брудну суміш. **19.** Температура була нижче 20 градусів за Цельсієм, сніг рипів під ногами, бурульки блищали на сонці. **20.** Я завжди дивлюся прогноз погоди після новин.

54. Fill in the gaps using adverbs or prepositions where necessary.

1. Overnight rain had freshened ___ the garden. 2. There have been heavy rainfalls ___ this month. 3. The temperature is 35 C° ___ zero ___ the shade today. 4. If the weather clears ___ we could go swimming. 5. The weather had changed ___ the worse and we had to postpone our trip. 6. It is pleasant to look ___ the trees when the frost sparkle ___ the branches. 7. I had bargained ___ such a dramatic change ___ the weather. 8. You got caught ___ the rain, didn't you? 9. The rivers and lakes freeze ___ ___ winter. 10. The ground is usually covered ___ snow ___ winter. 11. They had to use artificial snow ___ the Winter Olympics. 12. There was a thunder clap followed instantly ___ lightning. 13. Drops ___ dew trembled ___ the flowers. 14. Look ___ the sky! There is hardly a cloud ___ it. 15. More heavy showers are forecast ___ tonight and ___ the rest ___ the week. 16. I awoke to rain and sleet pounding ___ the roof, and to the sound ___ rushing wind. 17. Apart ___ the brief cold spell ___ late November, we have had very few hard frosts.

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