

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ В. Н. КАРАЗІНА

**Посібник для самостійної роботи
з англійської мови
для студентів 4 курсу**

Частина 1

Навчально-методичний посібник

**Харків
2010**

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Посібник для самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів 4 курсу: Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів 4 курсу факультету іноземних мов / Укладачі: Варенко Т. К., Меркулова Т. К, Паповянц Е. Г., Шпак О. В. – Х.: ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна, 2010. – 116 с.

Посібник призначений для використання під час самостійної роботи студентів 4 курсу англійського відділення факультету іноземних мов. Мета посібника – удосконалення граматичних та лексичних навичок, якими повинні володіти користувачі мови на рівні С1 за стандартами „Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти, вивчення, викладання, оцінювання”, а також розвиток такого виду мовленнєвої діяльності, як аудіювання. У посібнику застосовуються автентичні тексти, що надають великий обсяг інформації стосовно особливостей систем освіти та права у Великій Британії та США.

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ВСТУП

В умовах докорінних змін, що відбуваються у суспільстві й системі вищої освіти на сучасному етапі, процес викладання іноземних мов на спеціалізованих факультетах вищих навчальних закладів характеризується постійним зростанням ролі і значення самостійної роботи студентів. Збільшення частки самостійної роботи націлено на розвиток творчих здібностей студентів, підвищення їх мотивації та сприяння розвитку не тільки їх лінгвістичних знань, але й усвідомлення відповідальності студентів щодо отримання знань. Це є необхідною складовою формування майбутніх фахівців у галузі викладання іноземної мови та перекладу, здатних самостійно й творчо вирішувати завдання, що постають перед ними.

Даний посібник призначений для розвитку таких видів мовленнєвої діяльності, як аудіювання, говоріння, читання, письма та удосконалення лексичних і граматичних навичок студентів 4 курсу факультету іноземних мов і є важливим та корисним доповненням до базових підручників, що використовуються на четвертому курсі факультету іноземних мов.

Перша частина посібника пропонує граматичний матеріал, пов'язаний з повторенням тем «Частини мови та члени речення», «Видо-часові форми дієслова у дійсному способі» та «Артикль». Граматичні вправи та завдання націлені на перевірку та закріплення знань, здобутих на попередніх курсах навчання на факультеті іноземних мов.

Друга частина містить вправи та завдання, які призначені для опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за аспектом «Аналітичне читання». Вони передбачають розвиток умінь роботи зі словниками, поглиблену роботу студентів над засвоєнням лексичних одиниць, вивчення їх словотворчого потенціалу, синонімів та антонімів.

Третя частина посібника сприяє поглибленому засвоєнню матеріалу за темами «Вища освіта у Великій Британії, США та Україні» та «Судова система у Великій Британії та США». В цьому розділі акцент зроблено на аудіюванні автентичних текстів різного жанру (фрагменти радіоінтерв'ю, лекцій, діалоги та монологи). Ця частина містить також різноманітні завдання, що сприяють кращому засвоєнню лексичного матеріалу за темами, що вивчаються.

Наявність відповідей до усіх завдань дає студентам можливість самостійно визначати ступінь засвоєння навчального матеріалу.

SECTION 1. GRAMMAR

IV YEAR GRAMMAR SELF-STUDY COURSE

Revision of Parts of Speech and Members of the Sentence

TASK 1. *Decide which parts of speech the words given below are. Some words can fall under several categories.*

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. crawl | 7. without | 13. both | 19. reach |
| 2. apparently | 8. further | 14. too | 20. abroad |
| 3. conscious | 9. Ouch! | 15. lovely | 21. flourish |
| 4. ongoing | 10. afterwards | 16. billion | |
| 5. rather | 11. round | 17. whenever | |
| 6. who | 12. might | 18. not | |

TASK 2. *Revise the structural classification of the simple sentence and match the given sentences (1-15) with their descriptions (a-g).*

- a) simple two-member incomplete extended
- b) simple two-member incomplete unextended
- c) simple two-member complete extended
- d) simple two-member complete unextended
- e) simple one-member nominal unextended
- f) simple one-member nominal extended
- g) simple one-member verbal extended

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ninety days. | 9. Coming to university in such an outfit! |
| 2. You are making a fool of yourself. | 10. Not the least idea. |
| 3. It's getting dark. | 11. Sultry summer night. |
| 4. Gets kind of scary writing mysteries all alone at night. | 12. This happened morning after morning. |
| 5. Everybody agreed with this statement. | 13. Such nice boys! |
| 6. It was snowing. | 14. To believe in ghosts nowadays! |
| 7. A humdrum, everyday life. | 15. Morning. Sunshine. Happiness. |
| 8. Quite sure of it. | |

TASK 3. *Match the sentences below (1-15) with their communicative types (a-j).*

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) declarative affirmative | f) interrogative disjunctive |
| b) declarative negative | g) negative-interrogative |
| c) interrogative general | h) imperative affirmative |
| d) interrogative special | i) imperative negative |
| e) interrogative alternative | j) exclamatory |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How beautifully he is singing! | 9. Let Jim collect the kids from school. |
| 2. What have you been doing with yourself? | 10. Don't behave like an enemy. |
| 3. Stop fooling around! | 11. Sam didn't agree with us, did he? |
| 4. She nodded approvingly. | 12. Can you do me a favour? |
| 5. Isn't he a genius? | 13. Has he bought the book yet? |
| 6. None of them agreed. | 14. Let's wash up together, shall we? |
| 7. Is it going to rain? | 15. Didn't they finish the project before the deadline? |
| 8. Will you pay the bills or shall I do it on my way home? | |

TASK 4. Translate into English, paying special attention to disjunctive questions.

1. Ти ж не будеш тримати мене в необізнаності, так? – Так, не буду. Як тільки тіточка дасть мені знати про своє рішення, я тобі сповіщу про це.
2. Який Том нестерпний хлопчисько! Він знову заліз на найвище дерево в саду й не хоче злазити! – Вам знову прийдеться викликати пожежну бригаду, щоб його зняли з дерева, чи не так? – Боюся, що так.
3. Його помилка залишилася непоміченою, так? – Ні, розумні люди її все-таки помітили.
4. Поліція виявила кілька кілограмів наркотиків, захованих у підвалі, чи не так? – Ні. Наркотики лежали так, ніби хтось хотів, щоб їх знайшли.
5. Ви не очікували, що ми прийдемо вчасно, чи не так? – Так, не очікувала. Я звикла, що ви завжди спізнюєтеся.
6. Як приємно зануритися в прохолодну воду в такий спекотний день! – Особливо коли вся робота, що була запланована на тиждень, закінчена й попереду безтурботні вихідні.
7. Їм краще би виїхати поїздом, що вирушає раніше так? – Дай їм спокій. Нехай приймають власні рішення, добре?
8. Хіба виключення не підтверджують правила? – Я ніколи не розумів цієї приказки. До того ж, у даній ситуації вона мені здається не зовсім доречною.
9. Закон завжди правий, чи не так? – Не завжди. Це залежить від тих, хто пише закони й вершить правосуддя.
10. Тут повинне бути більш зрозуміліше пояснення, чи не так? – Можливо. Але ми навряд чи знайдемо його, коли в нас так мало часу.
11. Як професійно вона танцює! Якби я не знала, що вона ніколи не вчилася хореографії, я б подумала, що її навчали кращі майстри балету.
12. Скільки гостей буде в Кейт на дні народження? – Близько 50. – Вона завжди запрошує так багато людей? – Так, вона любить великі компанії.
13. Моя мама не любить, коли я пізно приходжу додому. – Моя також. Вона ніколи не лягає спати, доки я не прийду.
14. Яка чудова погода була під час нашої відпустки! – Увесь час світило сонце, так? – Ні. Було похмуро й іноді йшов дощ. – Що ж у цьому гарного? – Ми із чоловіком – грибники, і для нас це найкраща погода.

15. Ти бачиш, я як завжди права, чи не так? – Я можу погодитися з тобою, якщо тобі так цього хочеться, але через якийсь час ти все одно переконаєшся, що в цьому питанні ти помилялася.

TASK 5. *Identify parts of speech used as the subject in the sentences below.*

1. What is the meaning of all this?
2. Dark blue is not your colour, don't buy this dress.
3. There was only one quality in a woman that appealed to him – charm; and the quieter it was, the more he liked it.
4. It was broad daylight when we started.
5. Who can tell the number of scintillating stars above our heads?
6. Could one do anything for them at all?
7. The third may be not taken into account.
8. To look for the keys or not in the dark was the question.
9. Will half of the sum be enough?
10. The brave won't lay down their arms.
11. Never is a long time.
12. Being an optimist after you've got everything you want doesn't count. (Kin Hubbard)
13. A few more of these is all that is needed.

TASK 6. *Decide if the underlined verbs in the sentences below are link verbs or notional ones.*

1. Presently Kitty grew tired of playing the piano and looked across at her sister.
2. The story will only get repeated and exaggerated.
3. He was a very conscientious country doctor and died young.
4. There were a number of people out this afternoon. And the band sounded louder and gayer.
5. The task the boy was set has proved surprisingly difficult.
6. The number of students at the college has grown from 200 to over 500.
7. The tests have proved that the system works.
8. The old judge suddenly came alive and asked a lot of provocative questions.
9. The young man felt dependent on his parents, which he hated, and left home as soon as he came of age.
10. My sister doesn't look anything like me.
11. No one was there to meet Dick and he felt a twinge of disappointment.
12. My lady keeps a list of the names in a little red book. I'll look for it if you wait.
13. At that moment everything in her life seemed to be a source of desperate anxiety.
14. The old lady's knees went weak and she sat down on her bed.
15. I looked at the photograph above the mantelpiece and saw my own face for the first time.
16. Police say there appear to be signs of a break-in.
17. Many scientists remain unconvinced by the current evidence.
18. The road turns sharply at the top of the hill.

19. My father has just got himself a new van.
20. She was annoyed at this criticism of a work which had been designed to please him, but I tried to sooth her.

TASK 7. Define the predicates in the sentences below.

1. Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference. (Winston Churchill)
1. I have to exercise in the morning before my brain figures out what I'm doing.
2. A person will sometimes devote all his life to the development of one part of his body - the wishbone. (Robert Frost)
3. When you feel dog tired at night, it may be because you've growled all day long.
4. We cannot direct the wind but we can adjust the sails.
5. The world is full of cactus, but we don't have to sit on it.
6. The impossible can always be broken down into possibilities.
7. Too many of today's children have straight teeth and crooked morals. (Unknown high school principal)
8. It should be taught from the cradle that youth is a temporary condition from which one recovers. (Synthia Freema)
9. Before you put on a frown, make absolutely sure there are no smiles available. (Jim Beggs)
10. It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it. (Aristotle)
11. I am not young enough to know everything. (Oscar Wilde)
12. A person may be either happy or unhappy all his life. It's a personal choice. (Author unknown)
13. The grey house had ceased to be a home for family life.
14. The executive officer was beginning to sound really angry.
15. He, being polite! Don't make me laugh, Susan.
16. He ought to start speaking right at the moment as that silence was unbearable.

TASK 8. Identify the type of the object in the sentences given below.

1. She pretended not to hear me.
2. What have you got there?
3. I've never heard you express that opinion before.
4. He waited for the Roman to speak first.
5. He smiled upon the young men a smile at once personal and presidential.
6. He's going to live his own life and stop letting his mother boss him around like a baby.
7. Do you know anything more about this dreadful place?
8. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yesses and noes.
9. The old man felt his legs give way.
10. Mother objected to Aimee being taken away from her game with the boys.
11. You can smile away till you split your cheek, but you still got to do a day's work to earn a day's wages.
12. It is the moon that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way.

13. He stared amazed at the calmness of her answer.

TASK 9. Comment on all the attributes and appositions in the sentences below.

1. The first day's journey from London to Manchester was intolerably tedious.
2. He was always the first to enter the dining-room and the last to leave.
3. The two men faced each other silently.
4. Ethel, the youngest, married a good-for-nothing little waiter.
5. To think that a man of his abilities would stoop to such a horrible trick as that!
6. Daniel Quilp began to comprehend the possibility of there being somebody at the door.
7. Oh, that never-to-be-forgotten summer in the Golden Valley!
8. Still, Pett's happiness or unhappiness is quite a life and death question with us.
9. He was one of these very, very tall, round-shouldered guys - he was about six four - with lousy teeth.
10. He had remembered her at once, for he always admired her, a very pretty creature.
11. I could never stand John's you-take-me-as-you-find-me attitude.
12. She had lied about the scullery door being open on the night of the disappearance of the bank-notes.
13. I doubt whether Major Bell will approve of their plan, so casually outlined.
14. Thus these two waited with impatience for the three years to be over.
15. The first thing Martin did next morning was to call the insurance office.
16. All the people present were deeply shocked by the nature of the crime the defendant was charged with.
17. The second plane, a huge Boeing, was about to touch the concrete runway brightly lit by spotlights.
18. I'm afraid there is nothing to safely rely on in his account of the case.
19. His button of a nose was plastered to the shop window.
20. Samuel Chealy, the then President of the firm, was definitely against the dubious deal.

TASK 10. Comment on the adverbial modifiers in the sentences below.

1. The people in the bus remained silent till the end of the ride.
2. In spite of their lively talk, each of them had something in reserve.
3. The lady lived in a large gloomy house in one of London's higher class squares.
4. The fire that was merrily burning in the grate attracted the newcomers like a magnet.
5. Bill was much too exhausted from his night vigil to be of any further help.
6. I paused while she took off her coat.
7. The room was empty save for a small boy playing with his toys in a corner.
8. But for sheer coincidence, you would hardly be likely to run across him in this busy place.
9. The motorcycle rushed past like a lightning leaving a cloud of smoke and a few stunned passers-by behind.

10. In case of any emergency, press the red button on your right.
11. Poetry lifts the veil from the hidden beauty of the world, and makes familiar objects be as if they were not familiar. (Percy Bysshe Shelley)
12. The wisest mind has something yet to learn. (George Santayana)
13. Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous. (Confucius)
14. Harry had been looking forward to learning to fly more than anything else.
15. She came out into the garden only to find that it was as hot there as inside.

TASK 11. *Comment on all independent elements in the sentences below.*

1. Anyway, I know Malfoy's always going on about how good he is at Quidditch.
2. Malfoy certainly did talk about flying a lot.
3. 'Come back, boy!' she shouted, but Neville was rising straight up like a cork shot out of a bottle...
4. Harry knew, somehow, what to do.
5. 'Follow me, you two,' said Professor McGonagall, and they marched on up the corridor.
6. 'Well done,' said George in a low voice...
7. 'The Order's got one thing right, then, eh?' said a squat man sitting a short distance from Yaxley;...
8. As I was saying," continued Voldemort, looking again at the tense faces of his followers, "I understand better now.
9. "Well, of course, Dumbledore is a biographer's dream," says Skeeter.
10. "Oh, my dear," beams Skeeter, rapping me affectionately across the knuckles, "you know as well as I do how much information can be generated by a fat bag of Galleons..."
11. "Oi, You!" Sixteen years of being addressed thus left Harry in no doubt whom his uncle was calling; nevertheless, he did not immediately respond.
12. "All right, let's say, for the sake of argument, we accept this protection."
13. "Harry. Nasty, common name, if you ask me."

TASK 12. *Give English equivalents to the Ukrainian term below. Use Grammar Glossary if necessary.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. прислівник | 2. прикметник |
| 3. стверджувальне речення | 4. вказівний займенник |
| 5. розподільне питання | 6. обставина |
| 7. кількісний числівник | 8. односкладне речення |
| 9. складений іменний присудок | 10. присвійний займенник |
| 11. розповідне речення | 12. живий іменник |
| 13. головний член речення | 14. відокремлена прикладка |
| 15. називне речення | 16. предикатив; іменна частина складеного іменного присудка |
| 17. спонукальне речення | 18. безсполучниковий зв'язок |
| 19. складений дієслівний аспектний | 20. однорідні члени речення |

присудок

21. неповне речення

23. другорядні члени речення

25. непоширене; нерозповсюджене речення

27. сполучник

29. обставина супровідних обставин і наступних подій

22. зворотний займенник

24. узгодження підмета і присудка (граматичної основи)

26. порядковий числівник

28. обставина поступки

30. обставина способу дії

Revision of Tense Forms in the Indicative Mood

TEST YOURSELF

Before starting to do the tasks in this module, test your basis knowledge of English Grammar by doing 3 Self-Tests. Then assess your knowledge with the help of the following table that represents an internationally accepted assessment scale:

	Percentage of the right answers	Assessment of knowledge (grade)	UCLES / ALTE Levels
1	100% - 90%	5 (excellent)	CAE (C1) – автономний рівень
2	89% - 79%	4 (good)	FCE (B2) – просунутий рівень
3	78% - 68%	3 (satisfactory)	FCE / PET (B1 / A2) – рубіжний рівень
4	67% - 57%	2 (poor)	PET/KET (A2) – середній рівень або рівень виживання
5	below 56%	very poor	KET (A2) - рівень виживання

TEST 1. (TOEFL) *All the sentences below contain grammar mistakes. Find and correct them. Be careful – some sentences may have more than one mistake.*

1. Because there are less members present tonight then there were last night, we must wait untill the next meeting to vote.
2. Today in the morning there were shocking news about the earthquake in Italy.
3. There are such many people trying to leave the burning building that the police is having a great deal of trouble controlling them.
4. John says that no other car could go so fast like his one.
5. Some of us has to do their lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
6. Although both of them is trying to get the scholarship, she has the highest grades.
7. The president refused to accept either of the four new proposals made by his advisers.
8. The students liked that professor course because there were few or no homeworks.
9. Each of the nurses report to the operating room when her name is called.
10. The more harder he tried, the worser he danced before the large audience who were watching him.
11. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

12. Neither of the girls have turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.
13. The new model of the car cost twice more then last year model.
14. Even though Miss Colombia lost the beauty contest, she was still much more prettyer than other girls in the show.
15. Einstein is said feeling very badly about the application of his theories to the creation of weapons of war.
16. Columbus Day is celebrated on twelve October because on that day in 1492 Christopher Columbus first landed in America.
17. There are only twenty eight days in February, aren't they?
18. We called yesterday our friends in Boston to tell them about these news.
19. Are you sure in the diagnosis of this three man, doctor?
20. We had so wonderful memories of the place that we decided to go there again.
21. The little boy mother bought to him a five-speeds racing bicycle on his birthday.
22. Let Nancy and Martha to make all the plans for the party themselves.
23. There are a wardrobe, two beds and a big carpet in my parent's room.
24. Kurt has so interesting and creative plans that everyone want to work with him.
25. To my opinion, draughts are easier game then chess.

55 points

TEST 2. (CAE) *Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the sentence printed before it. Don't change the words that are given to you.*

Example: Make sure you finish this book before you start on the others. - Don't start the other books until you have finished this one.

1. Nobody has seen Jo for over a month. - Jo was ...
2. Shevchenko's goal was the most extraordinary one I have ever seen. - I've yet ...
3. No one has asked me that before. - This is the first time ...
4. The journey to Paris took much longer before they built the Channel Tunnel. - Since the ...
5. It's almost a year since I stopped smoking. - I gave ...
6. This cafe used to be a lot more popular before they opened the new one next door. - Since ...
7. Don't use that milk until you've finished this carton. - Make sure ...
8. I'm sure he will arrive before you get there. - By the time ...
9. After keying in that report, could you perhaps check this order for me? - When that ...
10. I'm sure Helen will have got there before everyone else. - Helen is sure ...
11. We will fax you further details on receipt of your completed application form. - Having ...
12. What a pity he couldn't come! - I wish ...
13. Anna didn't come to the dinner yesterday evening, so perhaps she was ill. - Anna must ...
14. It wasn't necessary for you to call him as he already knew about the meeting. - You needn't ...

15. The team managed to finish the preparation for the product launch in time. - The team succeeded ...

15 points

TEST 3. (CAE) *Open the brackets and fill in the gaps with a suitable verbal or tense-form of the verb.*

Despite all the lessons we _____ (1 - to learn) from history, it is difficult to conceive what people are likely _____ (2 - to do) a hundred years from now. During this century, so many changes _____ (3 - to take) place that any idea as to what new invention is about _____ (4 - to become) an integral part of our lives _____ (5 - to become) more of a guessing game than ever. For a start, in ten years' time, today's innovations _____ (6 - probably / to go) out of date. There is little doubt that many of our habitual, taken-for-granted activities such as shopping and going to school _____ (7 - to disappear) by the year 2100, largely due to the growth of electronic media. But what we have little idea about is how this _____ (8 - to affect) our personal relationships. Or rather, not ours as this will be long after we have left (9 - to leave) this earth. What _____ (10 - to concern) us now is how our great-great-grandchildren _____ (11 - to live). People _____ (12 - still / to talk) to each other face to face, or only via computers? They _____ to find (13 - still / to be able) a friendly shoulder to cry on when they _____ low (14 - to feel)? In the long run, who _____ (15 - to know)?

15 points

Total score: 85 points – 100%

REVISION OF TENSE FORMS IN THE INDICATIVE MOOD

TASK 1. *Fill in the blanks with a verb in a suitable tense form.*

1. As soon as Fred saw what _____ (to happen), he _____ (to switch) off the electricity.
2. When I _____ (to start) working for this company, I _____ (to be) an architect for six years.
3. She _____ (to study) marine biology for 3 years, but she finally _____ (to decide) to switch to geography.
4. They _____ (to be) on the road for a mere five minutes when they _____ (to have) a puncture.
5. It's almost half past nine: I would think they _____ (to get) there by now.
6. My intention is _____ (to finish) my studies by June.
7. What _____ (to do) with yourself over the last couple of days?
8. I _____ (to try) to fix the engine all morning, but finally I _____ (to have) to admit defeat.
9. Next summer, I _____ (to live) here for ten years.
10. I _____ (to think) of asking her if she'd like to come to the races next Saturday.
11. Look out! We're _____ (to go) to hit the car in front!
12. By December, he _____ (to work) there for eighteen months.

13. I _____ (to phone) him just as soon as I _____ (to finish) typing all these letters.
14. I _____ (to look) for that book everywhere but I'm afraid I _____ (to come across) it yet.
15. This isn't the first time he _____ (to run) away from home.
16. I _____ (to speak) to Sylvia last night: she sounds as if she _____ (to have) a hard time recently.
17. I _____ (to go) to the new pizzeria last night: it does the best pizzas I _____ (ever /to eat).
18. I _____ (never / to understand) what _____ (to make) football so popular.
19. Since he _____ (to get) home from the camp, he _____ (to do) nothing but sleep.
20. I _____ (yet / to get) over the shock of seeing her there.
21. I think I _____ (to) buy these shoes. They really _____ (to fit) well.
22. Robert _____ (to be) ill for three weeks. He's still in hospital.
23. What's the weather like in Canada? How often it _____ (to rain) there?
24. I'm very tired. I _____ (to drive) over four hundred miles today.
25. I'll tell Anna all the news when I _____ (to see) her.
26. Which team _____ (to win) the game yesterday?

TASK 2. Tick the sentences that are correct. Correct those that are not.

1. Do you think Vicky's always known the truth about us?
2. That's been the second time you've forgotten to post something for me.
3. I haven't seen Peter since he has begun seeing his new girlfriend.
4. Ever since we met, you never asked me what I prefer to do.
5. In all my life, I never spoke to someone who is quite so stupid.
6. I don't think Paul and Carol have seen much of each other of late.
7. This is the only occasion that I've seen him wearing a tie.
8. Since he's lived here, he was usually extremely friendly.
9. They'll join us after they'll get a bite to eat.
10. He says he hasn't yet come to a final decision.
11. By the time he is 50, he will live in this country for half his life.
12. It's a surprise party and they won't know anything about it until they got here.
13. They're probably planning a quiet evening together; I know they won't have guessed what we're doing.
14. By the time we will have finished, everybody have eaten and drunk as much as they can.
15. There is still plenty of time providing the traffic will not be too bad.

TASK 3. Complete the letter with the most appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

Dear Sue,

I'm very sorry I _____ (1 - not to write) for a month or so. I _____ (2 - to mean) to write, but I _____ (3 - not to feel) too well recently. I _____

(4 - not to sleep) very well for the past few weeks either, so naturally I _____ (5 - to be) very tired.

All the trouble _____ (6 - to start) a few weeks ago. I _____ (7 - to come) out of a restaurant late one night and _____ (8 - to try) to stop two young men who _____ (9 - to fight) right outside. When I _____ (10 - to begin) to intervene, they both _____ (11 - to turn) on me. I _____ (12 - to fall) to the ground and in my fall I _____ (13 - to break) my arm. When they _____ (14 - to see) that a policeman _____ (15 - to approach), they _____ (16 - to run) off shouting, "Don't think we _____ (17 - to finish) with you!" Ever since then I _____ (18 - to be) too nervous to go out.

I hope I'll feel better when I _____ (19 - to have) a holiday. I _____ never (20 - to look) forward to a holiday as much as I _____ (21 - to look) forward to going to Italy next week. It _____ (22 - to be) a difficult year for us both, hasn't it? Do write soon and tell me what you _____ (23 - to do) since you last _____ (24 - to write).

With all good wishes,
Simon.

TASK 4. Fill in the blanks with a verb in a suitable tense form.

This time last year I _____ (1 - the cycle) in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We _____ (2 - to decide) to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us _____ (3 - to be) to France before, but we _____ (4 - to know) some French from our time at school and we _____ (5 - to manage) to brush up on the basics. Now we _____ (6 - to wonder) if we _____ (7 - to make) the right decision. We _____ (8 - to plan) our route carefully in advance, but we _____ (9 - to forget) one important thing, the weather. It _____ (10 - to rain) solidly since our arrival and that night we _____ (11 - to end up) sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we _____ (12 - to ride) down a steep hill, my bike _____ (13 - to skid) on the wet road and I _____ (14 - to fall off). I _____ (15 - to realise) immediately that I _____ (16 - to break) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I _____ (17 - to catch) the next train to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately, my parents _____ (18 - not to expect) me home for a fortnight, and _____ (19 - to go) away on holiday. So I _____ (20 - to spend) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading 'Teach Yourself French'.

TASK 5. Translate into English, paying special attention to the use of different tense-forms.

1. Він знову дивиться телевізор. По-моєму, він дивиться його із самого ранку.
2. Хто взяв мою ручку? Я шукаю її вже кілька хвилин. - От вона, вона весь час лежала під твоїм зошитом.
3. Ми вже уклали речі, тепер чекаємо таксі. Цікаво, скільки нам доведеться його чекати.

4. Скільки часу вона вже говорить по телефону? - Біля півгодини. Їй уже давно час починати робити домашнє завдання.
5. Вони одружені з 1992 року й ще жодного разу серйозно не сварилися. - Сподіваюся, так буде все їхнє спільне життя.
6. Погода жаклива, цілий тиждень ідуть дощі, дуже сирó й холодно. - Знайди цікаве заняття й ти відразу ж забудеш про погану погоду.
7. Вона досвідчена медсестра. Вона працює в лікарні вже 12 років. Не може бути, щоб вона зробила таку грубу помилку.
8. Ми чекаємо його вже цілий тиждень. Ви не знаєте, коли він все-таки приїде? - Він приїде відразу ж, як закінчиться ця серія експериментів.
9. Скільки часу вона бере уроки музики? - Близько двох років. Вона вже досить добре грає.
10. Я так рада, що ми нарешті закінчили цю роботу. Ми її робили три з половиною роки майже без вихідних і без відпусток. - Так вам уже давно настав час відпочити.
11. Я не бачу, що ви пишете. - Я пишу лист моєму двоюрідному братові, який живе в Москві. Ми великі друзі й часто пишемо один одному. Зараз він працює в Українському посольстві.
12. Я бачу декількох іноземних студентів і чую їхні голоси. Але я не розумію якою мовою вони говорять.
13. Я люблю, коли вся наша родина по вечорах збирається разом. Це зараз буває так рідко, тому ми усі дуже це цінуємо.
14. Що ти робиш? Хіба можна підкреслювати слова в бібліотечній книзі? Ти що, не розумієш, що тобі прийдеться платити штраф?
15. Я знаю вашу подругу з дитинства. Ми ходили до однієї школи.
16. Він працює над цією статтею вже три місяці. Вона повинна бути опублікована наприкінці року.
17. Я чекаю вас уже цілу годину. Де ви були весь цей час? - Пробачте, що змусив вас чекати. Мене затримали на роботі.
18. Як багато ви написали! Очевидно, ви сьогодні працювали весь день.
19. Подивіться, що ви зробили! Ви зіпсували мій малюнок! А я так довго над ним працювала!
20. От і ви нарешті! А ми вже цілу годину говорили про вас. Але я ще не розповіла Ганні про те, що з вами відбулося в Південній Америці.
21. Я не бачила вас із тих пір, як ми були разом у театрі. Що ви робили весь цей час?
22. Будинок нового театру робітники будують уже два роки, але вони його ще не закінчили. Цікаво, скільки ще років буде тривати це будівництво.
23. Яку статтю ви зараз перекладаєте? - Я перекладаю статтю про клімат Англії. Стаття дуже довга, я ще не переклала її до кінця.
24. Як довго ти вже перекладаєш цю статтю? - Я перекладаю її з тих пір, як повернулася додому. Вона така довга, що я не знаю, коли я закінчу.
25. Я перекладаю цю статтю вже цілу годину, але переклала тільки половину. Дайте мені свій словник, коли закінчите перекладати свою статтю, добре?

26. Я не переклала жодного рядка з тих пір, як ви прийшли. Ви мені заважаєте.
27. Скільки статей ви переклали цього року? - Жодної. Ми переважно робимо
вправи.

TASK 6. Complete these sentences using a correct future form.

1. On 26th October 2028 a large asteroid _____ (to pass) close to our earth.
2. Astronomers _____ (to prepare) for the event for quite a few months beforehand.
3. Some calculations show that it _____ (to come) within 30,000 miles of earth.
4. However, most scientists say it _____ (not to be) closer than 600,000 miles.
5. Either way, people all over the world _____ (to keep) a careful eye on the news throughout 2028!
6. Many people think that within the next five years, the Internet _____ (to replace) by something with an even greater capacity.
7. Specialists predict that traffic congestion _____ (to become) so severe that people _____ (to have) to leave their cars at home.
8. In 20 years' time, we _____ (not to use) books. Instead, we _____ (to learn) everything interactively from computers.

TASK 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form.

Dear Lionel,

I'm writing to tell you my exciting news. I have won a competition! I think my life _____ (1 – to change) a lot now! I _____ (2 – to meet) the competition organisers next week to get my prize — a cheque for £ 50,000. As soon as I _____ (3 – to have) the money, I _____ (4 – to buy) a new car, and I _____ (5 – also/ to redecorate) my house.

Hopefully, I _____ (6 – to finish) the whole house by the end of June. Then, on the fifth of July, I _____ (7 – to fly) to Tahiti for an exotic holiday in the sun, I _____ (8 – to return) by the end of July and then _____ (9 – to throw) a big party for all my friends. I hope you _____ (10 – to come).

Well, it's almost lunchtime, so I _____ (11 – to say) goodbye for now. I promise I _____ (12 – to send) you a postcard from Tahiti.

Best wishes,

Emily

TASK 8. Complete the news report. Put each verb into the correct form.

The actress Vanessa Kemp _____ (1 – to disappear). Yesterday she _____ (2 – to fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!'. Ms Kemp, who _____ (3 – to live) in Hampstead, _____ (4 – to leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she _____ (5 – to make) several times before. Two people who _____ (6 – to walk) past her home at the time _____ (7 – to see) her leave. But no one _____ (8 – to see) her since then. At half past seven she still _____ (9 – not to arrive) at the theatre. At

eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who _____ (10 – to wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, the theatre staff and friends _____ (11 - to try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they _____ (12 – to have) no success so far. The police _____ (13 – to take) the matter seriously, but they _____ (14 – to believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all _____ (15 – to want) to hear from her soon.

TASK 9. Rewrite the following sentences in the passive. Two sentences cannot be changed. Which ones?

1. You press the button on the left to turn the air-conditioning on.
2. The human resources manager informed the staff of the need for redundancies.
3. The post office sent the letter to the wrong address.
4. They are going to replace all the windows in the apartment block with sealed units.
5. A small company in the west of England make this solid wood furniture.
6. The seminar participants gave all the teachers a small gift at the end of the day.
7. Nobody has seen the document yet.
8. A committee will look into the matter.
9. She treated herself to a new computer.
10. They claim that the Government is on the brink of defeat.
11. The old man wanted them to read to him.
12. Somebody asked them to pay the receptionist in cash.
13. They might invent a new kind of fuel in his laboratory.
14. Sheila was very proud of her looks and wanted everyone to admire her.
15. I will be working till midnight and don't want anyone to disturb me.
16. These researchers might discover a cure for cancer.
17. The boy was very unhappy in the school and asked to send him back.
18. If you want it to taste perfect, you should cook it slowly.
19. Chris is absolutely trustworthy, you can rely on him.
20. The price of petrol is likely to rise again this year.

TASK 10. Fill in the gaps with the necessary forms of the verbs given in brackets.

The police could not understand how I was able to remember so much and in so much detail. I _____ (1 - to explain) that ever since childhood I _____ (2 - to train) myself to observe. My father always _____ (3 - to insist) on pointing things out to us when we _____ (4 - to go) on those long Sunday walks which I _____ (5 - to love) so much. He always _____ (6 - to explain) something to somebody! That was why I _____ (7 - to have) no difficulty in _____ (8 - to remember) the events of Wednesday June 6th.

I _____ (9 - to remember) the kind of day it was clearly. It _____ (10 - to rain) earlier, but by the time I _____ (11 - to walk) down the path past the church, the steam _____ (12 - to rise) from the ground. Everything _____ (13 - to smell) fresh - one of those rare mornings when you _____ (14 - to feel) pleased to be alive. That was why the sight of the woman _____ (15 - to run) up the path was so distressing. I never _____ (16 - to see) anyone with such a look of fear in

their eyes. Her long fair hair _____ (17 - to fly) wildly behind her as she _____ (18 - to rush) past. I _____ (19 - to recognise) her anywhere. It was exactly 4 minutes to nine. I always _____ (20 - to catch) the 9.07 and I always _____ (21 - to leave) home at 6 minutes to 9. It _____ (22 - to take) exactly 2 minutes from my home to the church path if you walk briskly which I always _____ (23 - to do). Later I _____ (24 - to discover) that the police _____ (25 - to look) for a woman with long fair hair. I _____ (26 - not to hesitate) for a moment. I _____ (27 - to get) in touch immediately.

TASK 11. *Translate into English, paying special attention to the use of different tense-forms.*

1. Наш син - справжній герой! Коли лікар пломбував йому зуб, він зовсім не плакав.
2. Ми дивилися футбол, поки на іншому каналі не почався концерт.
3. Як швидко летить час! Здається, що ще зовсім недавно він пішов у перший клас, а завтра в нього вже випускний вечір.
4. Коли ми обговорювали наші подальші дії, у тебе не було ніяких заперечень. Чому ж ти зараз проти нашого плану?
5. Професора Брауна як завжди було важко зупинити, коли він сідав на свого улюбленого коника. Коли він нарешті зробив паузу, я відразу ж задав йому питання, що мене цікавило.
6. Коли ми жили на півночі, діти часто застуджувалися. Але зараз вони, на щастя, рідко хворіють, тому що активно займаються спортом.
7. Потерпілий уже описав поліції зовнішність нападника, і злочинця вже шукають по всій окрузі.
8. Коли вона вчилася в школі, у неї було багато друзів, багатьох з яких вона з тих пір не бачила.
9. Коли корабель сів на мілину, пасажери відчули сильний поштовх. Багато хто з них дуже злякалися й у паніці кинулися на палубу.
10. Коли сусіди відчули запах диму, вони викликали пожежних. Але було вже пізно, тому що сарай у саду вже згорів дотла.
11. Ми довго чекали на автобус, а потім, коли зрозуміли, що можемо спізнитися, вирішили поїхати на таксі.
12. Коли мандрівники йшли через пустелю, їм доводилося заощаджувати кожную краплю води. Вони не знали, що будуть робити, коли вип'ють останню фляжку води.
13. Генерал був розлючений, коли солдати відмовилися виконати його наказ. Це був перший раз у його житті, коли підлеглі посміли його послухатися, і він на кілька хвилин розгубився.
14. Раптово небо стемніло, блискавки заблискали одна за іншою. Через хвилину дощ полив як із цебра.
15. За останній час цей фільм був тричі показаний по телебаченню на різних каналах. Але, по-моєму, він такий дурний, що його навряд чи варто дивитися хоча б один раз.

16. Коли вона почула цю новину, вона спочатку була просто здивована, а зараз зовсім збентежена, тому що не знає, як їй реагувати на те, що трапилося.
17. У цій печері було щось незвичайно загадкове. Я ніколи раніше не чув такої голосної луни.
18. Вона запечатала конверт, наклеїла марку, написала адресу своїм акуратним почерком, одяглася й направилася до пошти.
19. Коли ми побачили в траві змію, ми завмерли, не знаючи, що нам робити. Але змія не стала з нами зв'язуватися й відправилася по своїх зміїних справах.
20. Акула завжди з'являлася тільки вночі. Вона не була небезпечною й швидко звикла до того, що хлопчик годував її рибою прямо з рук.
21. Я завжди підозрювала, що ти не говориш мені всієї правди. Хіба я не заслуговую на те, щоб знати все?
22. У його пам'яті з'являлися якісь обривкові спогади, але він не міг сконцентруватися.
23. Вони з жахом спостерігали, як він підняв рушницю, прицілився й вистрілив у лежачого коня. Звичайно ж, він був правий і коня не можна було прирікати на повільну смерть, але бачити це було жахливо.
24. Я була здивована й стривожена, коли зрозуміла, що двері були не замкнені. Хтось напевно проникнув у будинок, коли мене там не було.
25. Коли повідомляли його рейс, він сидів у ресторані й доїдав свій обід. Він не квапився, тому що знав, що літак без нього не полетить.

TASK 12. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in active or passive tense forms.

Employees protesting at the planned closure of the Magnet electronics factory have begun a protest outside the factory in Brook Road. It _____ (1 – to reveal) last week that production at the factory, where over 3000 local people _____ (2 – employ), _____ (3 – to transfer) to the Magnet plant in Luton next month. 'Why we _____ (4 – not to inform) about this earlier? We only _____ (5 – to tell) about this two days ago,' said Marjory Calder, representing the workforce. 'It's about time companies such as this _____ (6 – to start) thinking about how local communities _____ (7 – to affect) by their policies. Most people here are buying houses. How their mortgage payments _____ (8 – to keep up)? And how are we going to find jobs? I wish I _____ (9 – to know).' Reg Reynolds of Magnet _____ (10 – to ask) what _____ (11 – to do) to help those who _____ (12 – to make) redundant.

'The majority of our employees _____ (13 – to offer) work at our plant in Luton,' he told our reporter, 'and every effort _____ (14 – to make) over the past month to offer early retirement to those who qualify.' When he _____ (15 – to question) about why the workers _____ (16 – not to tell) about the closure earlier, he revealed that the company _____ (17 – to promise) a government loan to keep the factory open, but that at the last-minute it _____ (18 – to decide) not to provide the loan after all. 'So don't blame the company, we've done our best.' Local MP Brenda Stone _____ (19 – to ask) to raise the matter in the House of

Commons, and told us that a letter _____ (20 – to send) to the Minister responsible within the next few days.

TASK 13. Translate into English, paying special attention to the use of different tense-forms.

1. Його вказівки завжди були надзвичайно точними, тому їх було легко й приємно виконувати.
2. Коли ми розглядали фотографії, які він зробив улітку в Криму, він розповідав нам забавні історії, які відбулися з ним під час його відпустки.
3. Пройшло вже чотири роки, як він поміняв роботу, але він не може сказати, що він дуже задоволений змінами у своєму житті.
4. Вона підтвердила, що я усе роблю правильно, але в мене було якось неспокійно на душі. Я вирішив звернутися до більш тямущої людини.
5. Він мовчав; його очі були прикуті до портрета незнайомої жінки у блакитній бальній сукні. Було ясно, що в минулому їх щось зв'язувало.
6. Діти ніколи раніше не були в міжнародному аеропорті, і їм було все цікаво. Але батьки дуже боялися, що вони можуть загубитися в цьому величезному мегаполісі.
7. Коли літак набирав висоту, у мене заклало вуха, і що б я не робив, мені нічого не допомагало. Усе пройшло, тільки коли ми приземлилися.
8. Він працював над цією теорією вісім років, перше ніж опублікував першу статтю.
9. Поки я обмірковував відповідь, екзаменатор поставив наступне запитання. Навряд чи він не розумів, що я знаю відповідь на друге питання так само «добре», як і на перше.
10. Коли виснажений мандрівник побачив перед собою оазис, він подумав, що це тільки його уява.
11. Тобі коли-небудь спадало на думку, що ти теж буваєш не права? - Ніколи! За законами жіночої логіки, якщо жінка не права, вона однаково права.
12. Вона не могла відмовляти дітям у солодощах, тому грошей, які вона заробляла на фабриці, вистачало ненадовго.
13. Коли стюардеса розносила напої, він спав. Коли він прокинувся, літак уже йшов на посадку, і йому довелося терпіти спрагу до самого аеропорту.
14. Що змусило тебе покинути усе й виїхати за кордон? Хіба ти не жалкуєш про те, що ти це зробив?
15. Я вчила вчора цей вірш весь вечір, а сьогодні не змогла розповісти його. - Одне із двох: або в тебе погана пам'ять, або цей вірш - поганий.
16. Він включив радіо, і не тільки кімната, але і його душа наповнилися прекрасною музикою Моцарта.
17. Коли йому ставало самотньо, він набирав її номер. Але коли вона піднімала трубку, він тільки мовчав і слухав її голос. У нього ніколи не вистачало сміливості почати розмову.
18. Вона дуже намагалася підтримувати дружні відносини з колегами, але це в неї погано виходило. Її не любили за зарозумілість і жадібність, які, як вона не

намагалася, їй не вдавалося приховувати. До того ж, найчастіше, її слова суперечили її вчинкам.

19. Я давно сподівався провчити його, і зараз у мене є така можливість. - А ви впевнені, що це варто робити?

20. Не встиг я заснути, як мені приснився кошмарний сон. Мені снилося, що я здаю екзамен із предмета, якого ніколи в житті не вивчав.

21. Як же ти упустила такий прекрасний шанс? - Напевно, я була занадто обережною.

REVISION OF THE USE OF ARTICLES

TASK 14. *Fill in suitable articles wherever necessary.*

A. ___ (1) football team who have won ___ (2) World Cup ___ (3) most times is ___ (4) Brazil. They have won ___ (5) competition four times. ___ (6) team also hold ___ (7) record for ___ (8) greatest number of ___ (9) goals scored overall and have played in every one of ___ (10) tournament's finals.

B. ___ (1) tallest man in ___ (2) world was born in ___ (3) USA in 1918. His name was ___ (4) Robert Wadlow and ___ (5) last time he was measured, in 1940, he had reached a height of 2.72 m. His hands were 32.4 cm from ___ (6) wrist to ___ (7) tip of ___ (8) middle finger.

C. David was waiting at ___ (1) King's Cross station. He was about to travel to ___ (2) Newcastle by ___ (3) train for ___ (4) job interview. However, ___ (5) train was late and he had been standing on ___ (6) platform for over ___ (7) hour.

D. I take ___ (1) bus to ___ (2) school every day. I leave ___ (3) house at eight o'clock in ___ (4) morning. It is ___ (5) five-minute walk from my house to ___ (6) bus-stop. ___ (7) journey to ___ (8) school takes about ___ (9) quarter of ___ (10) hour.

E. ___ (1) Queen is going to visit ___ (2) Bridgeford ___ (3) next week to open ___ (4) new hospital which has been built in ___ (5) town. It will be ___ (6) exciting event which all ___ (7) local people will attend.

F. Stuart has got ___ (1) cold, so he has to stay in ___ (2) bed. ___ (3) mother has made him ___ (4) bowl of soup and he has got ___ (5) box of tissues on ___ (6) bedside table, and he will probably spend most of ___ (7) day sleeping.

TASK 15. *Match the function of the articles (a-l) with the names of persons in the sentences below. Choose from the given options.*

Functions of the articles with people's names:

- a) to denote people's names and surnames
- b) to denote a representative of a family
- c) to denote the whole family
- d) to denote a person whose name is clear from the situation (often with a limiting attribute)
- e) to denote that a person's name is used as a common name

- f) to denote that a person possesses some typical qualities or status (modified by a certain group of adjectives)
- g) to denote that a person has some military rank or title
- h) to denote people's relations
- i) to denote that a person has some unusual qualities or mood in the given situation
- j) to denote a person's profession or gender
- k) to denote a person who is not known to the listeners or readers
- l) to denote a person's permanent feature of character or quality

1. In 1916 he managed to get to Vienna under the impression that, if he didn't make haste, the great Freud [frOId] would eventually succumb to an airplane bomb.
2. She looked into her glass and saw a prettier Carrie than she had seen before.
3. Christine was now determined to be especially kind to him.
4. Wherever the Rayns went, they moved like a private circus.
5. But when yesterday dear old Jones started taking the engine to pieces, Father threw in the sponge.
6. A little way off he saw his wife in a long chair talking with the Davidsons.
7. Their governess was a Miss Robinson, quite a nice girl, young and rather pretty.
8. If you are a Napoleon, you will play a game of power, if you are a Leonardo, you'll play for knowledge: the stakes hardly matter.
9. It seemed Walter didn't pay any attention to a tearful Kitty.
10. She was not quite certain that the Edward who wrote to her was not the same Edward that she had known.
11. I was not surprised, therefore, on Monday night when a Mr. Latimer, a very fashionably dressed young man, came up to my rooms and asked me to accompany him.
12. Two Renoirs and a Matisse hung on the walls.
13. Young Jolyon, standing by the little piano, listened with his dim smile.
14. This morning she was more like the Synthya Derek used to know at college.
15. The funeral of the late Mr. Curry was rapid and professional.

TASK 16. Use suitable articles wherever necessary.

1. Benjamin Britten is leading British composer of mid-20th century, whose operas are considered finest English operas since those of Henry Purcell in 17th century. He was also outstanding pianist and conductor.
2. Isn't that landscape early Levitan?
3. I knew very common playwright who thought himself Shakespeare.
4. Jane is rather gloomy person. She seems to be always frowning. But this rare photograph shows smiling Jane.
5. On Christmas morning it was curious Linda who awakened her sisters.
6. 'Poor old Smith', Colonel Brown would say. 'I'm so fond of him.'
7. This woman was not Jane Eyre of yesterday.
8. 'Are you Mr. Murdstone who married widow of my late nephew?'
9. Little John sat on bottom step and nodded.
10. Believe me this young dancer is going to become second Pavlova.

11. Professor Bellinni didn't even know Townsends had daughter.
12. There couldn't be doubt that Fleur was Forsyte.
13. I was shocked! Man couldn't tell Rubens from Rembrandt.
14. There was new young lady in company. Miss Ramsay.
15. One day he was taken by friend to party given by certain Mrs Lambeth, banker's wife.
16. It was awkward moment. Mother looked at son with severe unsmiling eyes.
17. Old Jolyon looked lovingly at his dog. Dog Baltazar was unusually quiet that day.
18. 'What about poor Bella, is she any better today?' 'Unfortunately, no changes so far.'
19. 'You are Mr. Berry who is related to Mr. Stanly, aren't you?' exclaimed elderly woman. 'Come in, come in!'
20. Mrs. Moony sat in a straw armchair and watched servant Mary remove breakfast things.

TASK 17. Match the function of the articles (a-k) with geographical names in the sentences below.

Functions of the articles with geographical names:

- a) to denote continents, countries, states, regions, provinces and cities
- b) to denote oceans, seas, rivers and lakes
- c) to denote geographical names that are clear from the situation, usually with a limiting attribute
- d) to denote that a geographical name has some unusual qualities or mood in the given situation
- e) to denote geographical names modified by some descriptive attributes in preposition
- f) to denote mountain chains and groups of islands
- g) to denote separate mountains or islands
- h) to denote deserts and waterfalls
- i) to denote peninsulas and capes
- j) to denote the traditional use of the geographical name
- k) to denote an exception

1. North America the third largest continent in the world, consisting of Canada and the United States of America, as well as Mexico, Central America, Greenland, and other smaller islands.
2. June read, "Lake Okanagan, British Columbia. I am not coming back to England. Bless you always. Jon".
3. Kilimanjaro is a snow covered mountain 19,700 feet high and is said to be the highest mountain in Africa.
4. In his youth Mr. Curry had been abroad a great deal, had lived in Ceylon, Singapore, India and the Sudan.
5. It was not the Monte Carlo I had known.
6. Mongolia spans a huge steppe plateau and the Gobi Desert.

7. He made England too hot to hold him, fled to Central America, and died there of yellow fever.
8. They had a small house on one of the Caribbean islands and enjoyed their life to the full.
9. Here are some of his belongings such as the sword given to him in the Caucasus.
10. Having stayed near four months in Hamburg, I came from thence by land to the Hague.
11. How ill she was then when there was a storm in the Indian Ocean.
12. New York, the largest city in the USA, is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River.
13. The Appalachians is a long range of mountains in northeast America that go southwest from Quebec in Canada to Alabama in the US.
14. The Cape of Good Hope a peninsula, that is a piece of land surrounded on three sides by water, at the southwestern end of South Africa, where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Indian Ocean.
15. We could very well have done Mount Everest the rate we were going.
16. Spain is a country of about 194,883 square miles (including the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands) occupying the larger part of the Iberian Peninsula in southwestern Europe.
17. The Niagara Falls is a cataract on the Niagara River in north-eastern North America, one of the continent's most famous spectacles. The falls lie on the border between Ontario, Canada, and New York state, U.S. For many decades the falls were an attraction for honeymooners and for such stunts as walking over the falls on a tightrope or going over them in a barrel.

TASK 18. Fill in the gaps with suitable articles wherever necessary.

1. In heart of ____ England, about 112 miles north-west of ____ London, is ____ Birmingham, ____ big industrial city with over ____ million inhabitants.
2. One of ____ English counties ____ Yorkshire is famous for some delicious foods, including ____ Yorkshire pudding and ____ roast beef. ____ Country town of ____ Yorkshire is ____ York, ____ beautiful old city on ____ River Ouse.
3. In ____ Netherlands and ____ Belgium, ____ St. Nickolas' Day, December 6, is ____ children's festival on ____ eve of which ____ saint is supposed to come riding from ____ Spain with presents for all good children.
4. Michael looked quizzically at his parents. Did he quite understand ____ England of today?
5. New York, ____ largest city in ____ USA, is situated at ____ mouth of ____ Hudson River, sometimes called ____ North River.
6. ____ Persian Gulf, which is also called ____ Arabian Gulf or just ____ Gulf, is ____ part of ____ Indian Ocean between Iran and ____ Arabian Peninsula.
7. ____ main part of ____ USA presents four physical divisions: two elevated and two lowland regions. ____ elevated are ____ Appalachian Mountains in ____ east and ____ Rocky Mountains or ____ Cordilleran system in ____ west.

8. Most schoolchildren know that ___ Arctic Circle is ___ imaginary line around ___ world at ___ particular distance from ___ most northern point, which is ___ North Pole. But do you know what it's like when there's sixty degrees of frost in ___ Arctic and it still doesn't freeze?
9. ___ White Nile River originates in ___ Lake Victoria, which is ___ largest lake in ___ Africa, surrounded by ___ Uganda, ___ Tanzania, and ___ Kenya.
10. ___ Central Africa is ___ narrow piece of ___ land joining ___ North and ___ South America, and consisting of ___ Belize, ___ Guatemala, ___ Honduras, ___ El Salvador, ___ Nicaragua, ___ Costa Rica, and ___ Panama.
11. Over ___ door there hung ___ long photograph of ___ city with waterways, which ___ young Agnes, who had never been to ___ Venice, took to be ___ Venice, but which people who had been to ___ Stockholm knew to be ___ Stockholm.
12. ___ Antarctica is ___ continent which is ___ most southern area of ___ land on ___ Earth and is mostly covered with ___ ice.
13. Crantock is ___ pretty coastal village on ___ North Cornish Coast, which was once ___ centre of religious activity before ___ Norman Conquest. ___ Norman church, which was built there during ___ reign of ___ William ___ Conqueror, still survives and has ___ impressive wood carvings and stained glass windows
14. ___ Mount McKinley is ___ highest peak in ___ Alaska, which is now ___ largest state in ___ US, northwest of ___ Canada, but used to belong to ___ Russia before it was sold to ___ United States.
15. ___ Cape Canaveral which was formerly called ___ Cape Kennedy is ___ cape in ___ Florida which is famous for ___ Kennedy Space Center, where ___ US spacecraft are sent into ___ space.
16. ___ Gobi Desert, also called ___ Gobi, is one of ___ largest deserts in ___ world, situated partly in ___ northern China and partly in ___ Mongolia.
17. ___ Mall is ___ straight road in ___ central London that connects ___ Buckingham Palace and ___ Trafalgar Square. Whenever there is ___ royal wedding, funeral, or similar occasion, ___ royal family travels slowly along it, and many people come to watch.
18. In his famous historical novel 'Ivanhoe' ___ outstanding English writer Walter Scott described ___ England of ___ Middle Ages.
19. ___ speaker went on to say, 'There will be ___ different Argentina after we finish the reconstruction that we have already begun.'
20. ___ English Channel, which is also called ___ Channel, is ___ narrow piece of ___ water between ___ southern England and ___ northern France, which ___ French people call ___ 'La Manche'. ___ Channel Tunnel is ___ railway tunnel, built under ___ English Channel to connect ___ England and ___ France.

TASK 19. Translate into English, paying attention to the use of articles with geographical names.

1. Португалія - маленька європейська країна в західній частині Іберійського півострова, на узбережжі Атлантичного океану. Вона межує з Іспанією на півночі й сході, а з півдня й заходу омивається Атлантичним Океаном. Столиця

цієї держави – Лісабон. Південне узбережжя Португалії славиться своїм традиційним виноробством і прекрасними курортами.

2. На півночі Африки розташована Сахара - найбільша й найгарячіша пустеля у світі. Пустеля Сахара займає таку ж площу, як Сполучені Штати Америки або вся Європа. Вона простягається від Червоного моря на сході до Атлантичного Океану на заході; від Атлаських гір і Середземного моря на півночі до ріки Нігер на півдні.

3. Озеро Байкал, найглибше озеро у світі, розташовано в глибокій западині (a hollow) серед високих гір. Байкал завжди справляє величезне враження на всіх, хто бачить його вперше.

4. Якщо ви багато подорожували в горах, ви, звичайно ж, помітили, що вони всі виглядають по-різному: деякі з них покриті лісами, а деякі вражають безлісими скелями. Ліси, що покривають гори, теж різні. Так, ліси Кавказьких гір не схожі на ліси Далекого Сходу або Карпатських гір.

5. Велика Британія, офіційна назва якої Об'єднане Королівство Великобританії й Північної Ірландії, розташована уздовж північно-західного узбережжя Європи на Британських островах.

6. Лондонські Вест-Енд і Іст-Енд дуже відрізняються за кількістю парків. У Вест-Енді жителі міста й гості столиці можуть відпочити, приміром, у Гайд-парку або Кенсінгтон-парку, у той час як в Іст-Енді менш забезпечені городяни відпочивають, в основному, у невеликих скверах, які називаються 'commons'.

7. Серед архітектурних пам'яток Лондона особливу увагу привертає Вестмінстерське абатство, побудоване в XIII столітті. Воно знаходиться на Парламентській площі й сусідить із Будинками Парламенту. У цьому соборі коронувалася більшість Британських монархів, і там розташовано Куточок Поетів, де поховані багато знаменитих Британських письменників і вчених.

8. Гімалаї - це довге гірське пасмо у Південній Азії, що включає найвищу гору у світі - Еверест - й інші вершини, які підкорюються тільки найдосвідченішим альпіністам.

9. Тихий Океан є найбільшим із чотирьох світових океанів. Він займає 1/3 поверхні земної кулі й простягається від континентів Північної й Південної Америки до Азії й Австралії. Найнеспокійніший з усіх, він був названий «Тихим» португальським мореплавцем Фердинандом Магелланом (Ferdinand Magellan), можливо, єдиним моряком, що перетнув його без єдиного шторму.

TASK 20. Fill in the gaps with suitable articles wherever necessary.

1. Six months in ___ bed no longer seemed ___ long time when Mrs. Carlton beside her had been in ___ bed for eighteen months.

2. “Well, amigo, don’t you think it’s ___ time you were in ___ comfortable bed?” Jose said to me cheerfully.

3. On ___ morning of ___ third day of ___ rain, we decided to go down into ___ town.

4. He had felt that ___ sea had finally relieved him from ___ burden of ___ violence; ___ future he and Swyer hoped for themselves was harmless and unobjectionable on ___ mild sea among ___ mild men.
5. "Jack, what are you going to do with your life?" – "Who knows? Go to ___ sea, maybe, build ___ electronic equipment, teach, marry ___ rich wife".
6. He was usually caustic in his comments on those who used ___ church only for marrying or burying.
7. This was no time to be laid up immobilized and helpless in ___ hospital for weeks or maybe months on ___ end.
8. After ___ accident, some men who had had high positions in ___ White House were being sent to ___ jail.
9. For ___ while I went often to ___ theatre, to ___ movies, losing myself for ___ few hours at ___ time in ___ fantasies.
10. Castleman and his friends, smart, showy youths, all played ___ tennis and ___ bridge and knew all ___ latest shows and dances and drinks.
11. "All right", he said, "he is waiting for us in ___ office. Have you got ___ car, or do we go by ___ taxi?"
12. I am on ___ night duty. When you go to ___ bed I go to ___ work.
13. Peter is at ___ office but you could get him on ___ phone. There is ___ telephone box just round ___ corner.
14. ___ Ann's habit of riding ___ motorcycle up and down ___ road early in ___ morning annoyed ___ neighbours and in ___ end, they took her to ___ court.
15. Did you come by ___ air? – No, I came by ___ sea. I had ___ lovely voyage on ___ "Queen Elizabeth II".
16. ___ day after ___ day passed without ___ news and we began to lose ___ hope.
17. ___ youngest boy has just started going to ___ school, ___ eldest boy is at ___ college.
18. He was sent to ___ prison for six months for ___ shop-lifting.
19. ___ unhappy Josephina felt so uneasy that her presence was out of ___ question.
20. Mr. Jones called while you were out. He wants to make ___ complaint about ___ article in ___ paper. He was in ___ bad temper.
21. I hope you'll have ___ lovely time and ___ good weather. – But I'm not going for ___ holiday; I am going on ___ business trip.
22. Mrs. Ramsay has ___ cold and will have to keep ___ house for ___ couple of days.
23. ___ Little Jane was dressed in ___ furs from ___ head to ___ foot.
24. You had ___ very difficult text to translate and you did not take ___ trouble to consult ___ dictionary.
25. ___ canny Isabel thought that if she could somehow manage to marry Jim while he was in ___ jail all these millions would be hers and hers alone.

TASK 21. Correct mistakes in the use of articles and nouns. Some sentences are correct.

1. If there has been robbery you should call police.

2. Her brothers were all in the bed asleep when she left house in morning.
3. The most houses in south of England are built of the brick.
4. Mr. Savage is in the hospital now having operation.
5. You need permission from the planning department before building a house.
6. What a wonderful news about the Henry's sister getting scholarship!
7. How many luggages are you going to take on plane?
8. I'd like some informations on holidays in USA. Can you give me an advice?
9. What magnificent view of mountains in distance!
10. Susan has a beautiful brown eyes and a blond hair.
11. I had known Jan slightly in high school.
12. The parents were discussing it after a supper when children were in the bed.
13. I wanted to look in at the hospital before it was too late for visitors.
14. He found subject very difficult at first, but he didn't lose the heart.
15. I found myself in a difficulty when I was asked to play a violin.

TASK 22. *Translate into English, paying special attention to the use of articles.*

1. З мене досить усіх корисних порад, які мені дають всі друзі й знайомі. Вони мені радять взяти себе в руки й сподіватися на краще. Але в мене зовсім немає грошей, і я не знаю, де їх взяти, тому що вже два місяці не можу знайти пристойну роботу. Чому мені ніхто не може запропонувати конкретний вихід з даної ситуації замість порожніх слів?
2. Мені зовсім нікуди не хочеться йти в таку огидну погоду. Я б краще полежав на дивані з гарною книгою в руках. Давай залишимося вдома. Навіщо нам ця лекція? – Я з тобою зовсім не згодний. У нас не часто бувають лекції такого вченого, як професор Скотт. Заради бога, поквапся, інакше ми спізнимося.
3. Чий це одяг і чому він не в шафі? Чому ти ніколи не прибираєш у себе в кімнаті? Я не розумію, як це вийшло, що в нас у родині росте такий нечупара. – Мама, не гнівайся. Бабуся казала мені, що в тебе в дитинстві були такі ж погані звички, як у мене зараз, але це все пройшло з перехідним віком.
4. Я завжди захоплювався енциклопедичними знаннями професора Стивенсона. Він вільно говорив сімома іноземними мовами, знав дуже багато про історію Європейських народів, міг цитувати латинських і грецьких поетів. Його завжди цікавила політика, і його вважали експертом з питань міжнародних відносин. Він впізнавав класичні музичні твори з перших нот і міг годинами дискутувати про літературу. При цьому його спеціальністю була ядерна фізика, вивченню якої він присвятив все своє життя.
5. Хто ті симпатичні дівчини, що розмовляють із племінником старої місіс Барлоу? – Доньки Джил і Сема Грінбаум. Я б упізнала їх навіть не знаючи, хто вони; вони точна копія своїх батьків.
6. Доктор Менсон, ви знайомі з міс Лейдер? – Так, ми зустрічалися з нею у вашої тіточки. Вона дочка тих самих Лейдерів, які приїхали в наше місто торік, чи не так? – Ні, вона їхня племінниця.

7. Як ви доїхали, дядько Тед? – Хіба можна добре доїхати по такій дорозі? Ця двогодинна подорож ледве не вбила мене! Якби не 50-та річниця весілля твоїх батьків, я б нізащо не наважився на таку подорож!

8. Ви впевнені, що стаття Стіва Бейкера буде опублікована у всіх завтрашніх газетах? – Упевнений, що так. Інтерв'ю його боса було таким шокуючим, що інтерес всіх журналістів тепер прикутий до пропозицій Стіва щодо того, як вирішити проблему парникового ефекту. Його стаття, напевно, буде опублікована у всіх основних газетах.

9. Ви думаєте, одна п'ятихвилинна розмова може змінити все життя людини? - Безсумнівно, якщо вона відбулася в потрібному місці, у потрібний час й з потрібною людиною. Так було з моїм батьком. Він зустрів мою маму на автобусній зупинці, коли поспішав на заняття в університет. Вони проговорили навіть менше п'яти хвилин, але очі моєї мами справили на батька таке враження, що він шукав її потім 10 років. Коли вони знову зустрілися, то більше не розставалися.

10. У перший день після щільного сніданку, поданого гостинною господаркою, старою місіс Паркер, Джек відправився у лікарню, щоб зустрітися зі своїм новим начальником, доктором Ботсвеллом. Він знав старого доктора тільки по імені й репутації й гадав, яке враження він справить на знаменитого кардіолога.

11. Природа озброїла практично кожную тварину захисною зброєю. Так, змія, бджола й скорпіон, коли вони в небезпеці, жалять своїх ворогів. Коли скунс наляканий або його атакують, він випускає дуже сильний неприємний запах. Необразливе сонечко, маленький червоний жучок, що звичайно буває червоного кольору із чорними крапками, захищається жовтуватою отрутною рідиною, що відштовхує його ворогів.

12. Дівчину, у яку був закоханий Моріс, звали Лаура, і вона була дочкою відставного полковника, що втратив здоров'я, але придбав величезне багатство на службі Британської Імперії в Індії. Для Моріса це була любов з першого погляду. Але він усвідомлював, що для Лаури він міг бути не такий цікавий, як його суперник, син багатого сусіда, який, на відміну від бідного героя нашого оповідання, мешкав усього в п'яти милях від маєтку батька Лаури й міг відвідувати її щодня й дарувати дорогі подарунки.

13. Це - вправа на логіку, яку я нещодавно десь прочитав. Японці їдять дуже мало жирної їжі й страждають від серцевих нападів рідше, ніж британці й американці. З іншого боку, французи їдять багато жиру, але теж страждають від серцевих нападів рідше, ніж британці й американці. Японці п'ють дуже мало червоного вина й страждають від серцевих нападів рідше, ніж британці й американці. Італійці п'ють більше червоного вина, чим французи і японці разом узяті, але теж страждають від серцевих нападів рідше, ніж британці й американці. Отже, який же висновок? Їжте й пийте те, що вам хочеться, але не розмовляйте англійською мовою, і у вас буде менше шансів одержати серцевий напад.

KEY TO SECTION 1. GRAMMAR

Module 1: Revision of Parts of Speech and Members of the Sentence

TASK 1.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. crawl – v; n | 10. afterwards – adv |
| 2. apparently – m.w.; adv | 11. <u>round</u> – adj; prep; v |
| 3. conscious – n – сознание; adj | 12. might – n; m.v |
| 4. ongoing – n (pl. = disapproval) | 13. both – pron |
| поведение; поступки; образ; adj – | 14. <u>too</u> – adv; particle |
| непрерывный, постоянный | 15. lovely – n (красотка); adj |
| 5. rather – adv | 16. billion – num; n |
| 6. who – pron | 17. <u>whenever</u> – adv; conj |
| 7. without – n (пространство или место | 18. not – particle |
| за пределами чего-л.); adv; | 19. reach – n; v |
| 8. further – adj; adv; v (продвигать; | 20. abroad – adlink |
| содействовать; способствовать) | 21. flourish – v; n |
| 9. ouch! – noun; interj | |

TASK 2

- 1 – f; 2 – c; 3 – d; 4 – b; 5 – c; 6 – d; 7 – f; 8 – a; 9 – g;
10 – a; 11 – f; 12 – c; 13 – f; 14 – g; 15 – e.

TASK 3.

- 1 – j; 2 – d; 3 – h/j; 4 – a; 5 – g; 6 – b; 7 – c; 8 – e; 9 – h;
10 – i; 11 – f; 12 – c/h; 13 – c; 14 – h; 15 – g.

TASK 4.

Suggested Translation (variants are possible)

1. You won't keep me in the dark, will you? – No, I won't. As soon as Auntie lets me know about her decision, I'll inform you about it.
2. What a naughty boy Tom is! He has climbed the tallest tree in the garden again and won't climb down! – You'll have again to call the fire brigade to get him down from the tree, won't you? – I'm afraid I will.
3. His mistake remained unnoticed, didn't it? – No, it didn't. Smart people still noticed it.
4. The police discovered several kilos of drugs hidden in the cellar, didn't they? – No, they didn't. The drugs were lying as if someone wanted them to be found.
5. You did not expect us to come in time, did you? – No, I didn't. I am used to your always being late.
6. How pleasant it is to plunge into cool water on a hot day like this! – Especially when the work (that was) planned for the week is done and there is a carefree weekend ahead.

7. They'd better take an earlier train, hadn't they? – Leave them alone. Let them take their own decisions, will you?
8. Don't exceptions prove the rules? – I have never understood this proverb. Besides, in this situation it seems to me rather out of place.
9. Law is always just, isn't it? – Not always. It depends upon those who make laws and render justice.
10. There must be a simpler explanation here, mustn't there? – Probably. But we are unlikely to find it when we are so pressed for time.
11. How professionally she dances! If I didn't know that she has never studied choreography, I would think that she was taught by the best ballet masters.
12. How many guests will there be at Kate's birthday party? – About 50. – Does she always invite so many people? – Yes, she likes big companies.
13. My mum hates it when I come home late. – So does mine. (My mum doesn't like it either. / Neither does mine.) She never goes to bed till I come home.
14. What wonderful weather we had during our holiday! – The sun shone all the time, didn't it? – No, it didn't. It was cloudy and it sometimes rained. – So, what is/was good about that? – My husband and I are mushroom hunters and for us it is the best possible weather.
15. You see, I am right as usual, aren't I? I can agree with you if you want it so much, but in some time you will anyway realize that in this matter you were mistaken.

TASK 5.

1. What (interog. pron)
2. Dark blue (adj)
3. There; it was, he (dummy subj + person. pron.)
4. It; we (dummy subj + person. pron.)
5. Who (interog. pron)
6. one (indef. pron)
7. The third (ordinal num)
8. To look for the keys or not (inf. phrase)
9. half of the sum (nominal group / noun group)
10. The brave (substantivized adj)
11. Never (adv)
12. Being an optimist; you; you (ger. phrase + personal pron)
13. A few more of these (nominal element / determiner)

TASK 6.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. grew - link verb | 12. keeps - notional verb + look for |
| 2. get - link verb | - notional verb |
| 3. was - link verb | 13. seemed - link verb |
| 4. were - notional verb + sounded - link verb | 14. went - link verb |
| 5. has proved - link verb | 15. looked - notional verb |
| 6. has grown - notional verb | 16. appear - link verb |
| 7. have proved - notional verb | 17. remain - link verb |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 8. came - link verb | 18. turns - notional verb |
| 9. felt - link verb + came - notional verb | 19. got - notional verb |
| 10. look - link verb | 20. was - link verb |
| 11. was - notional verb + felt - notional verb | |

TASK 7.

1. Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference. (Winston Churchill) (comp. nom + sim. v.)
2. I have to exercise in the morning before my brain figures out what I'm doing. (mod + sim. v.)
3. A person will sometimes devote all his life to the development of one part of his body - the wishbone. (Robert Frost) (simple v.)
4. When you feel dog tired at night, it may be because you've growled all day long. (comp. nom + mod + simple v.)
5. We cannot direct the wind but we can adjust the sails. (mod)
6. The world is full of cactus, but we don't have to sit on it. (comp. nom + mod)
7. The impossible can always be broken down into possibilities. (mod)
8. Too many of today's children have straight teeth and crooked morals. (Unknown high school principal) (simple v.)
9. It should be taught from the cradle that youth is a temporary condition from which one recovers. (Synthia Freema) (mod + comp. nom + simple v.)
10. Before you put on a frown, make absolutely sure there are no smiles available. (Jim Beggs) (simple v. + comp. nom + simple v.)
11. It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it. (Aristotle) (comp. nom)
12. I am not young enough to know everything. (Oscar Wilde) (comp. nom)
13. A person may be either happy or unhappy all his life. It's a personal choice. (Author unknown) (compound modal nominal predicate)
14. The grey house had ceased to be a home for family life. (compound aspect nominal predicate)
15. The executive officer was beginning to sound really angry. (compound aspect nominal predicate)
16. He, being polite! Don't make me laugh, Susan. (simple nominal predicate)
17. He ought to start speaking right at the moment as that silence was unbearable. (compound modal aspect predicate)

TASK 8.

1. She pretended not to hear me. (dir + ind)
2. What have you got there? (dir)
3. I've never heard you express that opinion before. (C.O. + dir)
4. He waited for the Roman to speak first. (C.O.)
5. He smiled upon the young men a smile at once personal and presidential. (prep + dir)

6. He's going to live his own life and stop letting his mother boss him around like a baby. (dir + dir + dir + c.o. + ind)
7. Do you know anything more about this dreadful place? (dir + prep)
8. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yesses and noes. (prep + prep)
9. The old man felt his legs give way. (C.O.)
10. Mother objected to Aimee being taken away from her game with the boys. (prep + dir + prep + prep)
11. You can smile away till you split your cheek, but you still got to do a day's work to earn a day's wages. (dir + dir + dir)
12. It is the moon that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way. (c.o. + prep)
13. He stared amazed at the calmness of her answer. (prep + prep)

TASK 9.

1. The first day's journey from London to Manchester (prepos. nominal phrase) was intolerably tedious. (ordinal num + noun in the poss. case)
2. He was always the first to enter the dining-room and the last to leave. (inf)
3. The two men faced each other silently. (cardinal num)
4. Ethel, the youngest, married a good-for-nothing little waiter. (loose app. + quote)
5. To think that a man of his abilities would stoop to such a horrible trick as that! (prepos. nominal phrase + adj)
6. Daniel Quilp began to comprehend the possibility of there being somebody at the door. (ger. phrase)
7. Oh, that never-to-be-forgotten summer in the Golden Valley! (dem. pron. + quote)
8. Still, Pett's happiness or unhappiness is quite a life and death question with us. (noun in the poss. case + quote)
9. He was one of these very, very tall, round-shouldered guys - he was about six four - with lousy teeth. (dem. pron + adj + part II + app. + prepos. nominal phrase)
10. He had remembered her at once, for he always admired her, a very pretty creature. (app + adj)
11. I could never stand John's you-take-me-as-you-find-me attitude. (noun in the poss. case + quote)
12. She had lied about the scullery door being open on the night of the disappearance of the bank-notes. (noun + prepos. nominal phrase)
13. I doubt whether Major Bell will approve of their plan, so casually outlined. (app + poss. pron)
14. Thus these two waited with impatience for the three years to be over. (dem. pron. + car. num)
15. The first thing Martin did next morning was to call the insurance office. (ord. num + adj + noun)
16. All the people present were deeply shocked by the nature of the crime the defendant was charged with. (univ. pron + part II + attr. clause)
17. The second plane, a huge Boeing, was about to touch the concrete runway brightly lit by spotlights. (ord. num. + app. + adj. + attr. clause)

18. I'm afraid there is nothing to safely rely on in his account of the case. (inf. phrase + poss. pron. + prepos. nominal phrase)

19. His button of a nose was plastered to the shop window. (prepos. nominal phrase + noun)

20. Samuel Chealy, the then President of the firm, was definitely against the dubious deal. (сомнительный; неясный) (then – adv + app + adj)

TASK 10.

1. The people in the bus remained silent till the end of the ride. (time)

2. In spite of their lively talk, each of them had something in reserve. (concession)

3. The lady lived in a large gloomy house in one of London's higher class squares. (place)

4. The fire that was merrily burning in the grate attracted the newcomers like a magnet. (place + manner/comparison)

5. Bill was much too exhausted from his night vigil to be of any further help. (degree + result)

6. I paused while she took off her coat. (time)

7. The room was empty save for a small boy playing with his toys in a corner. (exception)

8. But for sheer coincidence, you would hardly be likely to run across him in this busy place. (condition + place)

9. The motorcycle rushed past like a lightning leaving a cloud of smoke and a few stunned passers-by behind. (manner / comparison + attend. circ. + place)

10. In case of any emergency, press the red button on your right. (time / place / attr)

11. Poetry lifts the veil from the hidden beauty of the world, and makes familiar objects be as if they were not familiar. (Percy Bysshe Shelley) (comparison)

12. The wisest mind has something yet to learn. (George Santayana) (time relationship)

13. Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous. (Confucius) опасный, рискованный (manner)

14. Harry had been looking forward to learning to fly more than anything else. (comparison)

15. She came out into the garden only to find that it was as hot there as inside. (place + subsequent events + comparison + place)

TASK 11.

1. Anyway, I know Malfoy's always going on about how good he is at Quidditch. (par)

2. Malfoy certainly did talk about flying a lot. (par)

3. 'Come back, boy!' she shouted, but Neville was rising straight up like a cork shot out of a bottle... (dir. ad)

4. Harry knew, somehow, what to do. (par)

5. 'Follow me, you two,' said Professor McGonagall, and they marched on up the corridor. (dir. ad)

6. 'Well done,' said George in a low voice... (ex)
7. 'The Order's got one thing right, then, eh?' said a squat man sitting a short distance from Yaxley;...' (ex)
8. "As I was saying," continued Voldemort, looking again at the tense faces of his followers, "I understand better now." (par)
9. "Well, of course, Dumbledore is a biographer's dream," says Skeeter. (par)
10. "Oh, my dear," beams Skeeter, rapping me affectionately across the knuckles, "you know (ex + dir. ad) as well as I do how much information can be generated by a fat bag of Galleons..."
11. "Oi, You!" Sixteen years of being addressed thus left Harry in no doubt whom his uncle was calling; nevertheless, he did not immediately respond. (ex + dir. ad + par)
12. "All right, let's say, for the sake of argument, we accept this protection." (ex + par)
13. "Harry. Nasty, common name, if you ask me." (par)

TASK 12.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. an adverb | 17. an imperative sentence |
| 2. an adjective | 18. asyndetical connection |
| 3. an affirmative sentence | 19. a compound verbal aspect predicate |
| 4. a demonstrative pronoun | 20. homogeneous members of the sentence |
| 5. a disjunctive question | 21. a incomplete sentence |
| 6. an adverbial modifier | 22. a reflexive pronoun |
| 7. a cardinal numeral | 23. secondary members of the sentence |
| 8. a one-member sentence | 24. subject-predicate agreement |
| 9. a compound nominal predicate | 25. an unextended sentence |
| 10. a possessive pronoun | 26. an ordinal numeral |
| 11. a declarative sentence | 27. a conjunction |
| 12. an animate noun | 28. an adverbial modifier of concession |
| 13. a principal member of the sentence | 29. an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances and subsequent events |
| 14. a loose apposition | 30. an adverbial modifier of manner |
| 15. a nominal sentence | |
| 16. a predicative | |

Module 2: Revision of Tense Forms in the Indicative Mood

TEST YOURSELF

TEST 1.

1. Because there are less (***fewer***) members present tonight then (***than***) there were last night, we must wait untill (***until***) the next meeting to vote. (3)
2. Today in the morning (***This morning***) there were (***was***) shocking news about the earthquake in Italy. (2)
3. There are such (***so***) many people trying to leave the burning building that the police is (***are***) having a great deal of trouble controlling them. (2)
4. John says that no other car could go so fast like his one. (***as fast as his***) (2)

5. Some of us has (**have**) to do their (**our**) lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this examination. (2)
6. Although both of them is (**are**) trying to get the scholarship, she has the highest (**higher**) grades. (2)
7. The president refused to accept either (**any**) of the four new proposals made by his advisers. (1)
8. The students liked that professor (**professor's**) course because there were few (**was little**) or no homeworks. (**homework**) (4)
9. Each of the nurses report (**reports**) to the operating room when her name is called. (1)
10. The more harder (**harder**) he tried, the worser (**worse**) he danced before the large audience who/that were/was watching him. (2)
11. Nora hardly never (**ever**) misses an opportunity to play in the (-) tennis tournaments. (2)
12. Neither of the girls have (**has**) turned in the term papers to the instructor yet. (1)
13. The new model of the car cost (**costs**) twice more then (**as much as / than**) last year (**year's**) model. (3)
14. Even though Miss Colombia lost the beauty contest, she was still much more prettyer (**much prettier**) than (**the**) other girls in the show. (2)
15. Einstein is said feeling (**to feel/to have felt**) very badly (**bad** – to feel ashamed or sorry about smth) about the application of his theories to the creation of weapons of war. (2)
16. Columbus Day is celebrated on twelve October (**on the twelfth of**) because on that day in 1492 Christopher Columbus first landed in America. (3)
17. There are only twenty eight days in February, aren't they (**there**)? (1)
18. We called yesterday (**W.O.**) our friends in Boston to tell them about these (**this**) news. (2)
19. Are you sure in (**of**) the diagnosis (**diagnoses**) of this (**these**) three man (**men**), doctor? (4)
20. We had so (**such**) wonderful memories of the place that we decided to return there again (-). (2)
21. The little boy (**boy's**) mother bought to (-) him a five-speeds (**five-speed**) racing bicycle on (**for**) his birthday. (4)
22. Let Nancy and Martha to (-) make all the plans for the party themselves (**themselves**). (2)
23. There are (**is**) a wardrobe, two beds and a big carpet in my parent's (**parents'**) room. (2)
24. Kurt has so (**such**) interesting and creative plans that everyone want (**wants**) to work with him. (2)
25. To (**In**) my opinion, draughts are (**is**) (**an**) easier game then (**than**) chess. (4)

TEST 2. (CAE) *Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the sentence printed before it. Don't change the words that are given to you.*

1. Jo was last seen over a month ago.
2. I've yet to see as extraordinary a goal / such an extraordinary goal as Shevchenko's.
3. This is the first time I've been asked that. / This is the first time someone/anyone has asked me that.
4. Since the Channel Tunnel was built, the journey to Paris takes / has taken much less time.
5. I gave up smoking almost a year ago.
6. Since they opened the new café next door, this one has been a lot less popular.
7. Make sure you've finished this carton before you use that milk.
8. By the time you get there he will have arrived.
9. When that report has been keyed in, could you perhaps check this order for me?
10. Helen is sure to get there before everyone else.
11. Having received your application form, we will fax you further details.
12. I wish he could have come!
13. Anna must have been ill as she didn't come to the dinner yesterday evening.
14. You needn't have called him as he already knew about the meeting.
15. The team succeeded in finishing the preparation for the product launch in time.

TEST 3.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. have learned | 9. have left |
| 2. to be doing | 10. concerns |
| 3. have taken | 11. will be living |
| 4. to become | 12. Will people be still talking |
| 5. has become | 13. Will they still be able to find |
| 6. will probably have gone | 14. are feeling low |
| 7. will have disappeared | 15. knows |
| 8. will affect | |

REVISION OF TENSE FORMS IN THE INDICATIVE MOOD

TASK 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. had happened; switched off | 14. looked for; I haven't come across |
| 2. started ; had been | 15. has run away |
| 3. had been studying decided | 16. spoke; has had |
| 4. had been; had | 17. went; I've ever eaten. |
| 5. will/should/ought to have got | 18. I've never understood; makes |
| 6. to have finished | 19. got home; has done |
| 7. have you been doing | 20. I've yet to get over |
| 8. I had been trying; had | 21. I'll buy; fit |
| 9. will have been living | 22. has been ill |

10. was thinking/have been thinking
11. are going
12. will have been working
13. I'll phone; have finished typing

23. How often does it rain there?
24. I've driven
25. see
26. won

TASK 2.

1. ✓
2. That's been – *That's ...*
3. has begun - ... *he began...*
4. you never asked - ... *you've never asked me ...*
5. I never spoke – ... *have never spoken ...*
6. ✓
7. ✓
8. was - ... *he has usually been ...*
9. they'll get - ... *they have got/have had a bite*
10. ✓
11. will live – ... *will have lived/will have been living ...*
12. got here. - ... *get* here.
13. ✓
14. will have finished, have eaten and drunk – ... *we have finished ..., everybody will have eaten and drunk...*
15. will not be too bad. – ... *the traffic is not...*

TASK 3.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I haven't written | 9. were fighting | 17. we have finished |
| 2. meant | 10. I began | 18. I have been |
| 3. I did not/ haven't felt | 11. turned | 19. have |
| 4. I haven't slept | 12. I fell | 20. I have never looked |
| 5. I have been | 13. I broke | 21. I am looking |
| 6. started | 14. saw | 22. has been |
| 7. I came | 15. was approaching | 23. have been doing |
| 8. tried | 16. ran off | 24. wrote |

TASK 4.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I was cycling | 11. we ended up |
| 2. We had decided | 12. we were riding down |
| 3. had been | 13. skidded |
| 4. knew | 14. I fell off. |
| 5. had managed | 15. I realised |
| 6. we were wondering | 16. I had broken |
| 7. had made | 17. I caught |
| 8. We had planned | 18. did not expect/were not expecting |
| 9. we had forgotten | 19. had gone away |
| 10. It had been raining | 20. I spent |

TASK 5.

Suggested Translation (variants are possible)

1. He is watching TV again. I think he has been watching it since the very morning.
2. Who has taken my pen? I have been looking for it for several minutes now. – Here it is. All this time it has been lying under your notebook.
3. We have already packed our things and are waiting for the taxi now. I wonder how long we will have to wait for it.
4. How long has she already been speaking on the phone? – For about half an hour. It's high time she started doing her homework.
5. They have been married since 1992 and haven't had a single serious quarrel. – I hope it will be so all their life together.
6. The weather is awful. It has been raining the whole week, it's very wet and cold. – Find something interesting to do and you will forget about the bad weather at once.
7. She is an efficient nurse. She has been working in the hospital for 12 years already. She can't have made such a bad mistake.
8. We have already been waiting for him for the whole week. Do you know when he will come at last? – He will come as soon as this series of experiments is over.
9. How long has she been taking music lessons? – For about two years. She already plays pretty well.
10. I am so happy that we have finished this work at last. We have been doing it for about three and a half years practically without holidays and days-off. – Yes, it's high time you had a rest.
11. I don't see what you are writing? – I am writing a letter to my cousin who lives in Moscow. We are great friends and often write to each other. He works/is working in the Ukrainian Embassy now.
12. I can see several foreign students and can hear their voices. But I don't understand what language they are speaking.
13. I like **it** when all our family gets together in the evenings. It happens very seldom now that it's why we all value it.
14. What are you doing! You can't underline words in a library book. Don't you understand that you will have to pay a fine!
15. I have known your friend since childhood. We used to go to school together.
16. He has been working on this article for already three months. It must be published at the end of the year.
17. I have already been waiting for you for an hour. Where have you been all this time? – I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. / I'm sorry for having kept you waiting. - I was kept/held at work.
18. How much you have written! You must have been working all day long today/the whole day today!
19. Look what you have done! You have spoiled my drawing! And I have been working on it for so long!
20. Here you are at last! And we have been speaking about you for the whole hour. But I haven't told Anna yet what happened to you in South America.

21. I haven't seen you since we went to the theatre together. What have you been doing all that time?
22. The workers have been constructing the building of the new theatre for already two years but they haven't finished it yet. I wonder how many more years this construction will last.
23. What article are you translating now? – I am translating an article about the climate of England. The article is very long and I haven't translated it up to the end.
24. How long have you been you translating this article? – I have been translating it since I came back home. It is so long that I have no idea when I will finish it.
25. I have been translating this article for already an hour but have translated only half of it. Give me you dictionary when you finish translating your article, will you?
26. I haven't translated a single line since you came. You are disturbing me.
27. How many articles have you translated this year? - None. We mostly do exercises.

TASK 6.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. will pass (smth inevitable) | 5. will be keeping |
| 2. will be preparing | 6. think; will be replaced |
| 3. will come (smth inevitable) | 7. predict; is going to become; will have to leave |
| 4. will not be (smth inevitable) | 8. will not be using; we'll be learning |

TASK 7.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. will change | 5. I will also redecorate | 9. will throw |
| 2. I am meeting | 6. I will have finished | 10. will come |
| 3. I have the money | 7. I am flying | 11. I am saying |
| 4. I will buy | 8. I am going to return | 12. I will send |

TASK 8.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. has disappeared | 6. were walking | 11. have been trying |
| 2. failed | 7. saw | 12. have had |
| 3. lives | 8. has seen | 13. take |
| 4. left | 9. had not arrived | 14. believe |
| 5. had made | 10. were/was waiting | 15. want |

TASK 9.

1. The button on the left is pressed to turn the air-conditioning on.
2. The staff were informed by the human resources manager of the need for redundancies.
3. The letter was sent to the wrong address by the post office.
4. All the windows in the apartment block are going to be replaced with sealed units.
5. This solid wood furniture is made by a small company in the west of England.
6. The teachers were each given a small gift by the seminar participants at the end of the day.
7. The document has not been seen yet.

8. The matter will be looked into by a committee.
9. not possible
10. The Government is claimed to be on the brink of defeat. / It is claimed that the Government is on the brink of defeat.
11. The old man wanted to be read to.
12. They were asked to pay the receptionist in cash.
13. A new kind of fuel might be invented by his laboratory.
14. Sheila was very proud of her looks and wanted to be admired.
15. I will be working till midnight and don't want to be disturbed.
16. A cure for cancer might be discovered by these researchers.
17. The boy was very unhappy in the school and asked to be sent back.
18. If you want it to taste perfect, it should be cooked slowly.
19. Chris is absolutely trustworthy, he can be relied on.
20. either impossible or / The price of petrol is likely to be raised again this year.

TASK 10.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I explained | 10. had been raining earlier | 19. I would recognise |
| 2. I had been training | 11. I was walking | 20. catch |
| 3. insisted | 12. was rising /had risen | 21. leave |
| 4. we went/used to go | 13. smelt | 22. It takes |
| 5. I loved | 14. you feel | 23. do |
| 6. explained | 15. running | 24. I discovered |
| 7. I had | 16. I had never seen | 25. were looking |
| 8. in remembering | 17. flew | 26. I did not hesitate |
| 9. I remember | 18. rushed | 27. I got |

TASK 11.

Suggested Translation (variants are possible)

1. Our son is a real hero. When the dentist was filling his tooth yesterday, he did not cry at all.
2. We had been watching football till a concert started on another channel.
3. How (fast the) time flies! It seems only recently he went to the first form and tomorrow he is going to have a school-leaving party.
4. When we were discussing our further actions, you didn't have any objections. Why are you now against our plan?
5. As usual it was difficult to stop Professor Brown when he mounted his hobby-horse. When at last he made a pause, I at once asked him a question that interested me.
6. When we lived in the North, our children used to catch colds very often. But now they fortunately fall ill very seldom as they actively go in for sports.
7. The victim has already described the attacker's/assaulter's/mugger's appearance to the police; and the criminal is being looked for in the whole area.
8. When she went to school, she used to have a lot of friends, many of whom she hasn't seen since.

9. When the ship ran upon the sands, the passengers felt a strong jolt. Most of them got very frightened and rushed on deck in panic.
10. When the neighbours felt the smell of gas, they called the fire brigade. But it was already late as the garden shed had already burnt down to ashes.
11. We waited for the bus for a long time, and then when we understood that we could be late, we decided to take a taxi.
12. When the travelers were crossing the desert, they had to save every drop of water. They didn't know what they would do when they finished the last flask.
13. The general was furious when the soldiers refused to execute /carry out his order. It was the first time in his life when his subordinates had dared to disobey him, and he for several minutes was taken aback.
14. The sky suddenly got dark; bolts of lightning flashed one after another. A minute later it started raining cats and dogs.
15. Lately this film has been shown three times on different channels. But, I think it is so stupid that it is not worth watching even once.
16. When she heard this news, at first she was just surprised, and now she is absolutely puzzled as she doesn't know to react to what had happened.
17. There was something mysterious in that cave. I had never heard such a loud echo before.
18. She sealed the envelope, attached a stamp, wrote the address in her neat handwriting, got dressed and headed to the post office.
19. When we saw a snake in the grass, we stood paralyzed, not knowing what to do. But the snake decided not to mix / get involved with us and went on its snake business.
20. The shark always appeared only at night. It was not dangerous and very soon got used to the boy's feeding it with fish just by hand.
21. I have always suspected that you don't tell me the whole truth. Haven't I deserved to know everything?
22. Some scrappy reminiscences appeared in his memory, but he could but concentrate.
23. With horror they watched him raise the rifle, take aim and shoot at the lying horse. Of course, he was right and the horse should not be doomed to a slow death, but to look at that was awful.
24. I was surprised and worried when I realized that the door was not locked. Someone must have sneaked into the house when I was out.
25. When his flight was being announced, he was sitting in a restaurant and finishing his dinner. He was not hurrying as he knew that the plane would not leave without him.

TASK 12.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It was revealed | 11. is being done |
| 2. are employed | 12. are being made/have been made |
| 3. are being transferred/are going to be transferred | 13. are offered/were offered/have been |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 4. were we not informed | offered |
| 5. were only told | 14. has been made |
| 6. started | 15. was questioned |
| 7. are affected | 16. had not been told |
| 8. will their mortgage payment be kept up | 17. had been promised |
| 9. knew | 18. was decided |
| 10. is asked | 19. was asked |
| | 20. would be sent |

TASK 13.

Suggested Translation (variants are possible)

1. His instructions were always entirely accurate and that is why it was easy and pleasant to carry them out.
2. When we were looking at/over the pictures he had taken in the Crimea in the summer, he was telling us funny stories which had happened to him during his holiday.
3. It is (has been) four years since he changed his job but can't say that he is very pleased with the changes in his life.
4. She confirmed that I was acting in the right way but was somehow I felt worried. I decided to turn to a more competent person.
5. He was silent. His eyes were glued to the portrait of an unfamiliar woman in a blue ball dress. It was clear that there was something in the past that tied them.
6. The children had never been in the international airport before, and everything was interesting for them. But their parents were very much afraid that the kids could lose their way in that huge mega police.
7. When the plane was ascending (gaining height), my ears got blocked and no matter what I did, nothing helped. Everything stopped as soon as we landed.
8. He had been working on that theory for 8 years before he published the first article.
9. While I was thinking over the answer, the examiner asked the next question. It was unlikely that he did not understand that I knew the answer to the second question as 'well' as to the first one.
10. When the exhausted traveler saw an oasis in front of him, he thought that it was just his imagination.
11. Has it ever occurred to you that you can also be wrong? – Never! According to feminine logic if the woman is not right, she is right anyway.
12. She couldn't deny her kids sweets so the money she earned at the factory didn't last long.
13. When the air hostess was serving drinks, he was sleeping. When he woke up, the plane was already landing, and he had to endure thirst till the very airport.
14. What made you give up everything and leave abroad? Aren't you sorry for having done it? (Don't you regret having done it?)
15. I was learning this poem the whole evening and today I wasn't able to recite it. – It's one of the two: either you have a bad memory or it is a bad poem.

16. He switched on the radio, and not only his room but also his soul filled with the beautiful music of Mozart.
17. When he felt lonely, he dialed her number. But when she picked up the receiver, he just kept silence and listened to her voice. He never had enough courage to begin a conversation.
18. She tried very hard to have friendly relationships with her colleagues, but she didn't do it very well. She was not liked for her arrogance and greediness which she could not hide no matter how hard she tried. Besides, very often her words contradicted her actions.
19. I have wanted to teach him a lesson for a long time and now I have this chance. – And are you sure that it is worth doing?
20. Hardly had I fallen asleep when I had an awful dream. I dreamt that I was taking an exam in a subject that I had never studied in my life.
21. How did you lose such a wonderful chance? – I was probably too cautious.

REVISION OF THE USE OF ARTICLES

TASK 14.

A. *The* (1) football team; *the* (2) World Cup; *the* (3) most times; _ _ (4) Brazil; *the* (5) competition; *The* (6) team; *the* (7) record; *the* (8) greatest number of _ _ (9) goals; *the* (10) tournament's finals

B. *The* (1) tallest man; in *the* (2) world; *the* (3) USA; _ _ (4) Robert Wadlow; *the* (5) last time; *the* (6) wrist; *the* (7) tip; *the* (8) middle finger

C. at _ _ (1) King's Cross station; to _ _ (2) Newcastle; by _ _ (3) train; for *a* (4) job interview; *the* (5) train; on *the* (6) platform; *an* (7) hour

D. *the* (1) bus; _ _ (2) school; *the* (3) house; in *the* (4) morning; *a* (5) five-minute walk; *the* (6) bus-stop; *The* (7) journey to _ _ (8) school; *a* (9) quarter of *an* (10) hour

E. *The* (1) Queen; _ _ (2) Bridgeford _ _ (3) next week; *a/the* (4) new hospital; in *the* (5) town; *an* (6) exciting event; *the* (7) local people

F. *a* (1) cold; in _ _ (2) bed; *The/His* (3) mother; *a* (4) bowl of soup; *a* (5) box of tissues; on *the* (6) bedside table; *the* (7) day

TASK 15.

1 – d; 2 – i; 3 – a; 4 – c; 5 – f + h; 6 – c; 7 – k; 8 – e; 9 – a + i; 10 – d; 11 – k; 12 – e; 13 – f; 14 – d + a; 15 – k

TASK 16.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>a</i> leading British composer of <i>the</i> mid-20th century; <i>the</i> finest English operas; <i>the</i> 17th century; <i>an</i> outstanding pianist | 11. Professor Bellinni; <i>the</i> Townsends; <i>a</i> daughter |
| 2. <i>an</i> early Levitan | 12. <i>a</i> Forsyte. |
| 3. <i>a</i> very common playwright; <i>a</i> | 13. <i>The</i> man; <i>a</i> Rubens; <i>a</i> Rembrandt. |
| | 14. <i>a</i> new young lady; <i>A</i> Miss Ramsay |
| | 15. <i>a</i> friend to <i>a</i> party; <i>a</i> certain Mrs |

Shakespeare.

4. **a** gloomy person; **a** smiling Jane.
5. **the** curious Linda
6. 'Poor old Smith'; Colonel Brown
7. **the** Jane Eyre
8. **the** Mr. Murdstone; **the** widow
9. Little John **the** bottom step
10. **a** second Pavlova

Lambeth, **a** banker's wife

16. **an** awkward moment; **The** mother; **the** son
17. Old Jolyon; **The** dog Baltazar
18. poor Bella
19. **the** Mr. Berry; Mr. Stanly; **the** elderly woman.
20. Mrs. Moony; **the** servant Mary

TASK 17.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 - a + g; | 2 - b + a; | 3 - g + a; | 4 - a + j; | 5 - c; | 6 - a + h; |
| 7 - a + e; | 8 - f; | 9 - j; | 10 - a + j; | 11 - b; | 12 - a + j + b; |
| 13 - f + a + a + a + a + j; | 14 - j + e; | 15 - g; | 16 - a + f + f + i + e; | | |
| 17 - a + f + i + e; | 18 - c; | 19 - h + b + e + a + j | | | |

TASK 18.

1. (-) England; (-) London; (-) Birmingham; **a** big industrial city with over **a** million
2. (-) English counties (-) Yorkshire; (-) Yorkshire pudding and (-) roast beef. **The** county town of (-) Yorkshire is (-) York, **a** beautiful old city on **the** River Ouse.
3. **the** Netherlands and (-) Belgium, (-) St. Nickolas' Day; **a** children's festival on **the** eve of which **the** saint (-) Spain
4. **the** England of today
5. (-) New York; **the** USA; at **the** mouth of **the** Hudson River; **the** North River.
6. **The** Persian Gulf; **the** Arabian Gulf; **the** Gulf; **a** part of **the** Indian Ocean; Iran and **the** Arabian Peninsula
7. **The** main part of **the** USA; **The** elevated; **the** Appalachian Mountains; in **the** east and **the** Rocky Mountains or **the** Cordilleran system in **the** west.
8. **the** Arctic Circle; **an** imaginary line around **the** world at **a** particular distance; **the** most northern point; **the** North Pole; in **the** Arctic
9. **The** White Nile; in (-) Lake Victoria; **the** largest lake; in Africa; Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya.
10. (-) Central Africa; **a** narrow piece; (-) North and South America; Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.
11. **the** door; **a** photograph of **a** city; (-) young Agnes; (-) Venice; (-) Venice; (-) Stockholm; (-) Stockholm
12. (-) Antarctica is **the** continent; **the** most southern area; **the** Earth; (-) ice.
13. (-) Crantock is **a** pretty coastal village; **the** North Cornish Coast; **the** centre; **the** Norman Conquest; **The** Norman church; **the** reign; of William **the** Conqueror; (-) impressive wood carvings
14. (-) Mount McKinley; **the** highest peak in (-) Alaska; **the** largest state in **the** US; (-) Canada; (-) Russia; **the** United States.
15. (-) Cape Canaveral; (-) Cape Kennedy; **a** cape in (-) Florida; **the** Kennedy Space Center; **the** US; (-) space.

16. **The** Gobi Desert; **the** Gobi; **the** largest deserts in **the** world; (-) northern China; (-) Mongolia
17. **The** Mall is **a** straight road; (-) central London; (-) Buckingham Palace; (-) Trafalgar Square; **a** royal wedding; **the** royal family
18. (-) 'Ivanhoe'; **the** outstanding English writer; **the** England of **the** Middle Ages
19. **The** speaker; **a** different Argentina
20. **The** English Channel; **the** Channel; **the** narrow piece of water; (-) southern England and (-) northern France; (-) French people; (-)'La Manche'; **The** Channel Tunnel; **a** railway tunnel; **the** English Channel; (-) England and (-) France.

TASK 19.

Suggested Translation (variants are possible)

1. Portugal is a small country in the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, on the Atlantic coast. It borders on Spain in the north and east, and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the south and west. The capital of this state is Lisbon. The southern coast of Portugal is famous for its traditional wine-making and wonderful resorts.
2. The Sahara, the biggest and the hottest deserts in the world, is situated in the north of Africa. The Sahara Desert takes up the same area as the United States of America or the whole of Europe. It stretches from the Red Sea in the east to the Atlantic Ocean in the west; from the Atlas Mountains and the Mediterranean Sea in the north to the Niger River in the south.
3. Lake Baikal, the deepest freshwater lake in the world, is situated in a deep hollow among high mountains. The Baikal greatly impresses everyone who sees it for the first time.
4. If you have traveled in the mountains a lot, you have certainly noticed that all of them look differently: some of them are covered with forests, and others impress you with woodless rocks. The forests that cover mountains are different, too. So for example, the forests of the Caucasus Mountains do not look like those of the Far East or the Carpathians Mountains.
5. Great Britain, whose official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated on the British Isles off the north-western coast of Europe.
6. The West End and the East End of London differ very much in the number of parks. In the West End, the residents of the city and its guests can have a rest, for example, in Hyde Park or in Kensington Gardens, while in the East End, less affluent citizens relax mostly in small squares which are called 'commons'.
7. Among London's architectural monuments, Westminster Abbey, which was built in the XIII century, attracts special attention. It is situated in Parliament Square and stands side by side with the Houses of Parliament. The majority of the British monarchs were crowned there, and there you can also find the Poets' Corner, where many famous British writers and scientists are buried.
8. The Himalayas is a long range of mountains in southern Asia which includes the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, and other mountains, which surrender only to very experienced climbers.

9. The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the four world oceans. It occupies 1/3 of the Earth's surface and stretches from the continents of North and South America to Asia and Australia. The least quiet of all, it was called 'Pacific' by the Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan, probably the only sailor who crossed it without a single storm.

TASK 20.

1. in bed; a long time; in bed
2. it's time; a comfortable bed
3. the morning of the third day of rain; into town
4. the sea; the burden of violence; the future; a mild sea among mild men
5. to sea; a rich wife
6. the church
7. in hospital; months on end
8. the White House; to jail
9. For a while; the theatre, to the movies, for a few hours at a time in the fantasies
10. tennis and bridge; the latest shows
11. in the office; a car; by taxi
12. on night duty; to bed; to work
13. the office on the phone a telephone box; the corner
14. Ann's habit; a motorcycle; the road; early in the morning; the neighbours; in the end; to court
15. by air; by sea; a lovely voyage; the "Queen Elizabeth II"
16. Day after day; any news; hope
17. The youngest boy; to school; the eldest boy; at college.
18. prison; shop-lifting
19. A/The unhappy Josephina out of the question.
20. Mr. Jones; a complaint about the article in the paper; a bad temper
21. a lovely time and (-) good weather; for a holiday; on a business trip
22. has a cold; to keep the house for a couple of days
23. (-) Little Jane; in (-) furs from (-) head to (-) foot
24. the trouble; a dictionary
25. The canny Isabel in (-) jail

TASK 21.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. a robbery; the police | 9. a magnificent view; of the mountains; |
| 2. in bed; the house; in the morning | in the distance |
| 3. in the south of England; brick | 10. brown eyes and blond hair |
| 4. in hospital; an operation | 11. <i>correct</i> |
| 5. <i>correct</i> | 12. supper; the children; in bed. |
| 6. wonderful news; a/the scholarship | 13. <i>correct</i> |
| 7. much luggage; on the plane? | 14. the subject; lose heart. |
| 8. some information; (some) advice | 15. in difficulty; the violin. |

TASK 22.

Suggested Translation (variants are possible)

1. I'm sick and tired of (I'm fed up with) all the useful advice (that) my friends and acquaintances give me. They advise me to pull myself together and hope for the better. But I don't have any money at all and I don't know where to get it as for last two months I have been unable to find a decent job. Why can't anyone suggest a real way out of this situation instead of empty words?
2. I don't feel like going anywhere in this wretched weather. I'd rather lie on the sofa with a good book in my hands. Let's stay at home. What do we need this lecture for? – I don't agree with you at all. We don't often have lecture of such a scientist as Professor Scott. For goodness' sake, hurry up, otherwise we'll be late.
3. Whose clothes are these and why are they not in the wardrobe? Why don't you ever tidy your room? I can't understand how it has happened that such a slop is growing in our family. – Don't be angry, mum. Granny told me that you had the same bad habits in your childhood as I am having now, but that all passed with awkward age.
4. I (have/had) always admired Professor Stevenson's encyclopedic knowledge. He fluently spoke seven foreign languages, knew a lot about the history of European peoples, and could cite Latin and Greek poets. He was(had been) always interested in politics and he was considered to be an expert in foreign (international) relations. He recognized classical music pieces with the first notes and disputed about literature for hours. However, his special field was nuclear physics, the study of which (whose studies) he devoted all his life.
5. Who are those two pretty girls talking with old Mrs. Barlow's nephew? – They are Jill and Sam Greenbaum' daughters. I would recognize them without even knowing who they are; they are their parents' spitting image.
6. Doctor Mason, do you know Miss Leider? – Yes, I met her at your aunt's. She is the daughter of the Leiders who came to our town last year, isn't she? – No, she is their niece.
7. Did you have a good journey, Uncle Ted? – Is it possible to have a good journey on a road like this? This two hours' journey nearly killed me! But for you parents' 50th wedding anniversary, I would have never taken this trip!
8. Are you sure Steve Baker's article will be published in all tomorrow's papers? – I'm sure it will. His boss's interview was so shocking that all journalists' interest is now attracted to Steve's suggestions how to solve the problem of the 'hot-house effect'. His article is sure to be published in all major papers.
9. Do you think a five-minutes' talk can change a person's whole life? – Certainly, if it happens in the right place, at the right time and with the right person. It was like that with my father. He met my mum at the bus stop when he was hurrying to university. They spoke even less than 5 minutes but my mother's eyes impressed my dad so much that he looked for her for ten years. When they met again, they never parted.
10. On the first day, after a hearty breakfast, served by his hospitable landlady old Mrs. Parker, Jake went over to the hospital to meet his new boss, Dr. Bostwell. He

knew the old doctor only by name and by reputation and was wondering what impression he would produce on the famous heart specialist (cardiologist).

11. Nature provided practically each animal with a protective weapon. Thus, for example, the snake, the bee and the scorpion when they are in danger, sting their enemies. When the skunk is attacked or afraid, it produces a very strong unpleasant smell. A harmless ladybird, a small round beetle which is usually red with black spots, defends itself with some yellowish poisonous liquid that puts off its enemies.

12. The girl Maurice loved was called Laura, and she was the daughter of a retired colonel who had lost his health but acquired great wealth while serving the British Empire in India. For Maurice it was love at first sight. But he realized that for Laura he might not be as interesting as his rival, the son of the rich neighbour who, unlike, the poor hero of our narration, lived only 5 miles from Laura's father's estate and could visit her daily and give her expensive presents.

13. This is an exercise in logic I've read somewhere recently. The Japanese eat very little fatty food and suffer fewer heart attacks than the British or Americans. On the other hand, the French eat a lot of fat and also suffer fewer heart attacks than the British or Americans. The Japanese drink very little red wine and suffer fewer heart attacks than the British or Americans. The Italians drink more red wine than the French and the Japanese put together but also suffer fewer heart attacks than the British or Americans. So what is the conclusion? Eat and drink what you like but don't speak English and you will have fewer chances to have a heart attack.

SECTION 2. ANALYTICAL READING (V.D. Arakin, Book 4)

UNIT 1 Essential vocabulary

Study synonyms and antonyms:

1. to annoy -

to annoy: - to irritate, make rather angry - досаждати, надокучати, набридати, сердити, дратувати (*to annoy to death, annoying fear, annoyance - прикрість, How annoying! - Яка прикрість!*).

to vex: - to annoy, distress, trouble - докучати, дратувати, сердити, турбувати, дражнити (тварину), без кінця обговорювати, дебатовати, злити, мучити, засмучувати (*to vex oneself about smb., to vex with ridicule, vexation of mind/spirit, vexatious neighbours/proceedings/life/rules and regulations/taxes*).

to irk: - to trouble, annoy - докучати (*an irksome task, irksomely, irksomeness*).

to bother: - to be or cause trouble, worry - набридати, не давати спокою, турбувати; клопотати, докучати (*to bother brains, to bother head about, to bother the life out of; bother it!*).

to worry: - to trouble, to give no peace of mind, cause anxiety or discomfort - набридати, турбувати, піклуватися, непокоїтися (*to worry about, worry beads, worry along - нрощуватися, to worry smb. out till he gives consent, to worry oneself grey, to worry oneself sick, to worry over trifles, to cause worry, deep/serious worry, financial worries*).

to harass: - to trouble, worry; make repeated attacks on - турбувати, непокоїти, мучити, докучати домаганнями, стомлювати, завдавати клопоту (телефонними дзвінками), переслідувати, спустошити, здійснювати набіги, стояти над душою (*to harass life out of, harassed with debts, harassing action/ labour, sexual harassment*).

to plague: - to cause the disaster, annoy with repeated requests or questions - розм. досаждати, набридати, змушувати зробити щось (*to plague a person into doing, to plague life out, to plague relations, Plague on him!*).

to pester: - to annoy, trouble - докучати, набридати, смикати (*to pester about/for; to pester with questions/ requests, They kept pestering me to buy a car, pestersome*).

to tease: - to make fun of playfully or unkindly; worry with questions; annoy - дражнити, набридати проханнями, випрошувати, приставати, задирака, п - важке завдання, рекламне оголошення, щось привабливе (*to tease out/for/to do/about his curly hair, tease cloth, teased fabric, teaser, teaser ad/headline/poster*).

to soothe: - to make quiet or calm, less sharp and severe - заспокоювати, втішати, зм'якшувати, полегшувати, вгамовувати, тішити, потакати (*to soothe a crying baby/ anger/ opposition/ pain/ suffering/ vanity, soother, soothing cream - крем для пом'якшення шкіри / lotion/tonic/ effect*).

to comfort: - to free from suffering, anxiety, pain; to give help and kindness to smb. who is suffering - втішати, заспокоювати; втіха, підтримка, спокій, комфорт (*to comfort smb., comfort cream* - крем для ніг, що знімає втому, *comfort conditions*).

bothersome: надокучливий, набридливий, такий, що завдає клопоту.

irritating: такий, що подразнює та дратує.

troublesome: такий, що завдає турбот та клопоту, неспокійний, важкий, недисциплінований.

harassing: такий, що турбує та виснажує.

tormenting: такий, що спричиняє страждання, катує, завдає болю, досаждає.

nagging: буркотливий, причепливий, нюючий, набридливий.

vexatious: пов'язаний з неприємностями, прикрощами, незручностями, обтяжливий.

2. to emerge, emergency -

to emerge: - to come out, appear, become known - появитися, з'явитися (як щось нове в процесі еволюції), впливати, виходити, вибиратися, з'ясовуватися, вилуплюватися (*to emerge from desolation/ignorance/poverty/slavery*).

to issue: - to come, go, flow, out - видавати, випускати (газету і под.), впливати, виходити, походити, пускати в обіг; бути наслідком чогось, народитися, походити від.

emergency: - serious happening or situation needing prompt action - непередбачений випадок, крайня необхідність, критичне становище, аварійна ситуація, невідкладна допомога, термінова робота (*to cause/create/declare an emergency; a grave/serious/life-and-death/life-threatening/national emergency; a state of emergency, in case of emergency, emergency actions*).

juncture: - state of affairs - стан справ, за таких обставин (*at this juncture*).

contingency: - uncertainty of occurrence; event that happens by chance - непередбачена обставина, можливість, ймовірність, випадковість, випадок (*to provide for every contingency; a contingency arises; an unforeseen contingency*).

pinch: - if there is need and if there is no other way - крайня потреба, вирішальний момент, складне становище (*in/at a pinch*).

crisis: - turning point in illness, life, history; time of danger or anxiety about the future - переломний момент, криза, критична ситуація (*crisis care center, crisis conditions, crisis combusted*).

3. to hint -

to suggest: - to propose, put forward for consideration; bring the idea into mind, come into mind - пропонувати, радити, викликати, наводити на думку, казати про, напрошуватися (*to suggest an idea/theory/hypothesis/price, to suggest itself, I suggested to them waiting*).

to imply: - to make a suggestion; involve the truth (of smth. not definitely stated) - означати, включати в себе, припускати, натякати, виражати непрямо, дати розуміти (*She implied to us that she knew more than she had told*).

to intimate: - to make known; show clearly - повідомляти, доводити до відома, натякнути, дати зрозуміти (*She intimated her wishes to us*).

to insinuate: - to suggest unpleasantly and indirectly; to make way for oneself gently and craftily - пробратися, втертися, поступово навіювати, змушувати сумніватися, сіяти сумніви, інсинуювати (*to insinuate into one's favour; she insinuated to us that her partner had embezzled funds*).

4. to rattle -

to embarrass: - to make to feel awkward or ashamed; cause mental discomfort or anxiety - непокоїти, бентежити, збивати з пантелику, утруднювати, обмежувати, ускладнювати, спричиняти фінансові труднощі, обтяжувати боргами (*to become embarrassed - розгубитися; embarrassing questions/situation - нескромні питання, делікатна обставина*).

to discomfit: - to baffle, confuse, embarrass - розладнувати, руйнувати, зривати (плани), викликати замішання, бентежити.

to abash: - (passive only) to cause to feel self-conscious or embarrassed - конфузити, збентежувати.

to faze: - турбувати, надокучати, засмучувати.

5. to reduce -

to decrease: - to become shorter, smaller, less - зменшувати(ся), убувати, спадати, знижуватися (*a gradual/sharp/steady decrease in demand, on the decrease, to decrease expenditures*).

to lessen: - to make or become less; to cause to appear smaller, less important, belittle - зменшувати(ся), скорочувати(ся), убавляти(ся), применшити, недооцінювати (*to lessen a risk/ fertility/ punishment/ influence on/ policy (політика невтручання), /rank (понижити в званні)/ speed/ services (применшувати заслуги)/ tensions (послабити напруженість)*).

to diminish: - to make or become less - зменшувати, убавляти, принижувати, скорочувати, слабшати (*to diminish influence/pressure/suspensions/danger/importance/achievements*).

to abate: - (of winds, storms, floods, pain, etc.) to make or become smaller; to bring to an end, abolish - послабляти, зменшувати, вгамовувати, робити знижку, стихати (буря, вітер, епідемія, біль) (*to abate a tax/costs/from (of) the price/noise/pride*).

to dwindle: - to become less or smaller by degrees - зменшувати(ся), скорочувати(ся), виснажувати(ся), занепадати, погіршуватися, вироджуватися (*to dwindle away/to nothing/to specks/ in unbelief; dwindling supplies/resources/money/reserves/interest/attendance*).

Study the vocabulary with the synonyms and antonyms and do the exercises.

a/. Fill in the gaps using the active vocabulary.

1. 1. I felt _ when he refused to help. 2. It's _ to miss a train. 3. All these little _ didn't spoil her sweet temper. 4. He will _ himself to death. 5. You have no cause to _ . The child is getting better. 6. Tell the children to stop _ their father. 7. It's not important. Stop _ your head about it. 8. She was a woman _ by the cares of a large family. 9. In olden days the coasts of England were _ by the Vikings. 10. His silly chatter would _ a saint. 11. We suffered constant _ from our neighbours. 12. Your nephew is always _ you for money. 13. She _ her father about his bald head. 14. You must never _ a child because he stutters. 15. Molly was _ her cat by pulling its tail. 16. She has a talent to _ those who are in trouble. 17. The pain had been _ (at) me for weeks. 18. _ lotion for the skin against the sunburn will help a lot making the pain less sharp. 19. He told the photographers to stop _ him. 20. They keep _ me to read to them. 21. Anxiety was _ . 22. He was _ at his failure.

2. 1. New ideas _ during the talk. 2. This fire extinguisher is to be used only in (an) _ . 3. The blood _ from my nose. 4. Smoke, _ from the chimney, was seen from behind the wood. 5. At this _ , when affairs are at this state, we'd better consult the specialists. 6. _ arrangements are already made. 7. We can get six people round the table at a _ . 8. Things are coming to reaching a _ . 9. In times of _ it's good to have a friend to turn to. 10. The fever has passed its _ . 11. What results _ from your conversation?

3. 1. He _ at my extravagance. 2. Silence sometimes _ consent. 3. Are you _ that I am not telling the truth? 4. Your wheezing breathing _ asthma. 5. An idea _ itself to me. 6. He speaks English with a _ of a French accent. 7. He _ to me his intention to leave early. 8. Nobody is surprised, that he has _ into Mom's favour so easily. 9. They go round, _, that I am a thief. 10. Rights _ obligations.

4. 1. It _ him to be caught cheating. 2. The poor man stood _ at the display of wealth. 3. She is so calm, nothing seems to _ her. 4. The dog's barking _ the burglars. 5. The plans _ , we were upset to stay at home.

5. 1. Nothing could _ her enthusiasm for the project. 2. The war seriously _ the country wealth. 3. The ship sailed when the storm _ . 4. Never try to _ a person's importance. 5. The hunger _ as you eat. 6. To be healthy it's necessary to _ the impact of negative emotions. 7. The currency has _ in value. 8. People's interest to politics is _ nowadays.

b/. Translate the following using the active vocabulary, word combinations, phrases and patterns of unit 1.

1. Не журись! Прикро, що ти не зазубрив головні питання, щоб здати цей іспит. Тепер, коли роботи перевірені та оголошені результати, мені треба заспокоювати тебе. Але я не хочу вселяти думку, що ти впав в моїх очах. Я просто хочу натякнути тобі, що треба готуватися краще. Якщо з'ясується, що

комісія надасть інший шанс написати роботу, зосередься, щоб відстояти свої знання. Я буду уболювати за тебе. Не думай опускатися до того, щоб списувати - екзаменатори займають позицію суворості до своїх студентів та стежать за ганебним списуванням. Вони не залишать жоден випадок непоміченим, не будуть підвищувати голос на невдах, а вкажуть їм на двері. Іспит - це не що інше, ніж дослідження знань людини.

2. При аварійній ситуації, коли ви чуєте гучний скрегіт та гуркіт в моторі, не втрачайте самовладання, натисніть на стоп-кран та просувайтесь до запасного виходу. Це знижить ваш ризик залишитися у невідгідному становищі у пригніченому натовпі. Хтось буде казати, що вам загрожує неминуха смерть. Треба змусити базік замовкнути. Один натяк на критичне становище доведе до сліз багатьох з нас. У деякого зуби навіть почнуть клацати від жаху. Підбадьорюйте слабонервних. Але будьте стерпними до них. Сум'яття породжує сум'яття. Паніка зведе нанівець ваші старання вийти з небезпеки. Ваші кмітливі дії сподобаються всім, та потім на вашу витримку чекає троєкратне "Ура".

3. Товари в цьому магазині продаються за зниженими цінами. Наприклад, книга "Поради домогосподаркам" впала у ціні до 6 гр., що означає знижку на 10 %. Це наводить на думку, що підприємство переживає вирішальний момент та бореться за своє існування серед конкурентів. Дратівливі закони ринку іноді змушують суперників кидатися один на одного. Треба знати не тільки, як підступитися до бізнесу, а й ще як розвиватися, зменшувати витрати та бути не гіршими за інших. Підприємства, які зменшують зарплатню до мінімуму та банкрутують, не задовольняють вимог суспільства, хоча це є спірною заявою. 4. Прикро, що він не вчиться. Вчора було оголошено результати письмового іспиту. З'ясувалося, що він провалив іспит. Коли всі зазубрювали матеріал, він уболював за свою улюблену команду на стадіоні. Наші прозорі натяки, що списати не вдасться, не були сприйняті. Тепер, коли він зрозумів, що він у складному становищі, він буде надокучати викладачам обіцянками зібратися з думками та скласти іспит. Він всім скаржиться, що невдачі переслідують його. В будь-якому разі, йому нададуть інший шанс, але не залишать "двійку" непоміченою.

5. Ці безглузді балачки можуть вивести з себе навіть святого. Якби він тільки міг змусити відділ працювати. Спочатку треба примусити базік замовкнути, не підвищуючи голосу на людей, тому що ніхто не любить, коли принижують його гідність: "Прибутки зменшуються. Ми на порозі фінансової кризи. За таких обставин, мабуть, прийдеться знизити до мінімуму зарплатню". Вираз обличчя керівника свідчить про його роздратованість. Хтось з робітників, побачивши це, вже почав перевіряти фінансові звіти. Інша група вже ламає голову над тим, як знизити витрати на 5 %. Дехто розробляє план на випадок непередбачених обставин. Інші підраховують резервний фонд. Робітники борються за кожну копійку своєї зарплатні.

6. Дим піднімався з димаря у небо, з темних хмар неохоче вийшов місяць. Вітер не ущунав, та сніг, перетворившись на дощ, вже другу добу барабанив по даху.

Було сиро та безрадісно. Від холоду навіть зуби в неї почали стукати. "Нічого, скоро весна", - заспокоїла вона себе та викреслила день у календарі.

7. Хлопчик швидко проговорив віршик, не намагаючись вникнути у слова поета. Мабуть, літературний конкурс так збентежив його, що майже довів до сліз. Підбадьорюючі слова доносилися з залу, публіка аплодувала в знак того, що виступ конкурсанта сподобався їй.

8. Мати grimіла посудом на кухні, готуючи вечерю родині. День видався виснажливим: Том дратував Майкла, аж поки той не кинувся на брата, Ірен стрекотіла як сорока, розмовляючи по телефону, Сью надокучала проханнями почитати казку, Вікі не знала, як розпочати роботу над твором, зусилля допомогти їй були марними.

UNIT 2

Essential vocabulary.

Study synonyms and antonyms:

1. guilt: - condition of having done wrong, responsibility for wrong-doing - вина, провина, гріх, комплекс провини, *юр.* караність (*a guilty look/conscience, to be guilty of, guiltless of, guiltiness, a guilty act, A guilty conscience needs no accuser - На воє шанка горум, to find guilty, to pronounce guilty of, to plead (not) guilty*).

fault: - sth. that makes a person, thing, etc. imperfect; defect; blemish; flaw - недолік, дефект, вада, промах, помилка, хиба, провина, вина, проступок, провинність, порушення, *ел.* замикання, несправність, аварія (*to find fault with smb., to correct a fault, to overlook smb's faults, Whose fault is it?, Who is in fault?, through no fault of mine, a grievous/ human faults, faultless, faulty, fault-finder, A fault confessed is half redressed - Повинную голову меч не сечем*).

blame: - responsibility for sth. done (badly or wrongly) or not done; finding fault - догана, докір, відповідальність, провина; *v* - звинувачувати, уважати винним, ганити (*to blame unfairly/ unjustly, to bear/assert the blame for, to take the blame upon oneself, to lay/place/put the blame on/ at smb's door, to shift the blame on/ to smb., He is to blame for it, She blamed it on him, the blame falls on smb., blameful, blameworthy, blameless*).

merit(s): - quality or fact of deserving more; worth; excellence; - заслуга, чеснота, перевага, (pl.) властивості, якості; заслужувати, бути гідним (*intrinsic merit, to make a merit of smth. - ставити щось собі в заслугу, to judge on the merits of the question - судити за сутністю питання, merits and demerits*).

innocent: - not guilty; harmless, knowing nothing of evil and wrong; foolishly simple - невинний, простодушний, наївний, чистий, непорочний, невинуватий, нешкідливий (*innocent snow/ life/ amusements/ game, to be innocent of*).

2. to jerk: - to move with a sudden pull - різко смикати(ся), штовхати, шпурляти, рухатися різкими поштовхами, говорити уривчасто; *n* - різкий рух, ривок,

поштовх, судорожне сіпання, здригання, вибоїста (дорога), дотепна, різка репліка, *ам. розм. нікчема, дивак (physical jerks - розм. зарядка, jerky - трясський (про дорогу))*.

to shove: - to push heavily - пхати, відштовхувати, штовхати(ся), засовувати; поштовх, штовхання (*to shove off - відштовхуватися від берега у човні, to shove a book back in the shelf, to shove along - проштовхуватися, to shove down on paper, to give a shove*).

to twitch: - to move in a sudden, quick uncontrollable movement of a muscle; tic - смикати, тягти (*at - за щось*), стягати, висмикувати, щипати, зав'язувати; *n* - смикання, сіпання, судома, конвульсія, ривок, *розм. нервовий стан (His face twitched with emotion; A horse twitches its ears; to twitch smth. from; to twitch off, to twitch nervously/uncontrollably)*.

to even: - level; smooth; regular; steady; equal - вирівнювати, врівноважувати, згладжувати; *a* - рівний, гладкий (про поверхню), рівний з, рівномірний, розмірений, монотонний, урівноважений, чесний, справедливий (*even with the ground, even temper, evenly, even-minded*).

to smooth: - having a surface like of glass; free from roughness or difficulty; calm; free from shaking, bumping; free from lumps; free from harshness of sound or taste; flowing easily - пригладжувати, згладжувати(ся), розгладжувати(ся), змазувати, змащувати, заспокоювати(ся), усувати (труднощі), пом'якшувати, улещувати, (- out, - over, - down, - away); *a* - однорідний, гладкий, рівний, плавний, спокійний, безперешкодний, нетерпкий (про вино), улесливий, урівноважений (*to get to smooth water - вибуратися зі скрутного становища, smooth-tongued, smooth to the touch, as smooth as silk, to smooth a quarrel, smooth accent - приємна вимова*).

Study the vocabulary and do the tasks.

a/. Choose the right word: *guilt, fault, blame, merit(s), guilty, innocent, guiltless*.

1. She loves me in spite of all my __. 2. I have no __ to find with your work. 3. The __ of the accused man was in doubt. 4. There is a __ in the electrical system. 5. A __ conscience kept him awake. 6. Bad workmen often __ their tools. 7. Where does the __ lie for our failure? 8. Why do you always look __? 9. There isn't much __ in giving away things that you don't value or want. 10. We must decide the case on its __. 11. She is so foolishly simple, as __ as a new-born babe. 12. Do men of __ always win recognition? 13. We all considered him __ of the offence. 14. Don't make a __ of being punctual - it's only what we expect of you. 15. Don't be so __ as to believe everything the politicians say.

b/. Choose the right word: *jerk, shove, twitch, even, smooth(ly), jerky*.

1. He __ the fish out of the water. 2. I felt a __ at my sleeve. 3. On our way back home we had a __ ride in an old bus. I prefer a __ ride in a good car. 4. The horse __ its ears. 5. The man __ the boat too far into the water. 6. The sea has __ down. 7. A billiard table

must be perfectly __. 8. Give the ball a __. 9. His __ breathing showed that he had got over his excitement. 10. The train stopped with a series of __. 11. Don't __ out your words; try to recite more __. 12. His face __ with terror. 13. Things are not going __ - there are troubles, obstacles, interruptions. 14. Such an __-tempered child. 15. The wind __ the papers out of my hand. 16. His work is not very __. 17. Now our scores are __.

c/. Review the essential vocabulary, word combinations and phrases, speech patterns of units 1 and 2 and translate the following into English.

1. Друзі зазвичай пробачають один одному, незважаючи на недоліки. Вони залишають непоміченим наші помилки та необачності, коли ми іноді порушуємо обіцянки. Всі наші рішення, як правило, схвалюються ними. Ви завжди обмінюєтесь словами підтримки. Але сьогодні твоя нечиста совість досаждає тобі. Треба було визнати свою провину, а не перекладати вину на товариша. Він достатньо розумний, щоб здогадатися про цей вчинок по твоєму винуватому вигляду. В тебе навіть обличчя нервово смикнулося, коли ти ховав очі. Хто тобі довіриться, якщо ти підірвав віру та вся твоя поведінка була розрахована на публіку.

2. Як дівчинка не старалася, вона не могла стримати своєї радощі. Їй довірили важливе діло потримати на руках її маленького братика. Вона не робила різких рухів, навіть перестала щебетати. При обставинах, що склалися, та за законами, що діяли, матері треба було вже повертатися на роботу, хоча їй і не хотілося. Добре, що поруч була людина, на яку можна було б покластися та яка не гірше за дорослого могла б добре впоратися з будь-якою роботою.

3. В клубі він теревенів годинами. Але його промови не мали результату, дратували слухачів, ніхто не керувався його рекомендаціями. Будь-яке дотепне питання зводило його доводи нанівець. Він не зміг завоювати довіру у людей, та гучні оплески не лунали на його честь. Треба бути зовсім божевільним, щоб почуватися самовпевненим перед публікою.

UNIT 3

Study the essential vocabulary and do the tasks.

a/. Fill in the gaps with: *to object to, to be opposed to, objection, opposition, objectives, to object, the opposite*.

1. I __ to being treated like a child. 2. I __ that he is too young for this position. 3. He has a strong __ to getting up early. 4. I __ very much __ your going abroad. 5. All our __ were won. 6. I thought quite __. 7. Our forces met with strong __ all along the front.

b/. Fill in the gaps with: *ground(s), thing(s)* and expressions with them.

1. Our hopes were dashed to the __. That's not the __ to do. 2. The committee's report __. 3. __, never shift it in the argument. 4. Her new job is just __, she says, it __. 5. Forbidden __ is a subject that must be avoided. 6. The __ of Buckingham Palace are enclosed with hedges. 7. The mansion has extensive __. There is also a swimming pool there. Bring your swimming __ with you. 8. There are no __ for anxiety. 9. I have good __ for believing his version of events. 10. He is excused on __ of his youth. 11. The old man was rejected __ medical __. 12. __ what __ do you suspect him? 13. I'll do it first __ tomorrow morning.

c/. Paraphrase the following sentences using the essential vocabulary.

1. The first stages of an undertaking are always painful. 2. At the very beginning he was hard to please, but later we got used to working together. 3. A statesman must display capacity to see what needs to be done and enterprise enough to do it. 4. Giving thought to the wants of the customers we supply them with the best goods. 5. She has three nurses looking after her. 6. He has the honour of serving the Prince. 7. Our plans were accompanied with great difficulties. 8. May good luck be with you! 9. He shouted to make people notice him. 10. Please, give more care to your studies. 11. There were a large number of persons present at church this morning. 12. She felt relieved after the police had told her that her children were safe. 13. Her mother's comforting glance cheered her up. 14. Nothing can ensure permanent happiness. 15. A businessman, to be successful, should act with perfect confidence in himself. 16. He gave a definite promise that the repairs would be finished soon. 17. The disease gave way to treatment. 18. The dividends on his shares have decreased this year. 19. What is the amount produced per acre?

d/. Review the essential vocabulary, word combinations and phrases, speech patterns of units 2 and 3 and translate the following into English.

Є в нашій родині людина, на яку всі дивляться з повагою (1). Ім'я мого дідуся згадується (2), коли кажуть про успіхи нашого краю. Великі відстані пройшов (3) він шляхами війни. Не раз ризиковав своїм життям (4), бо ціль (5) була - не здавати позиції (6) ворогу. Але повернувся додому живим та неушкодженим (7). На тій підставі (8), що він був здоровим (9) та мав репутацію розсудливої (10) та неупередженої (11) людини, його призначили головою колгоспу. Заперечення (12), що йому бракує досвіду, було відхилено (13). У важкі часи історії країни він взявся за (14) розруху. Це забирало весь його час та всі сили (15). Він займався (16) питаннями, що виникали (17) кожен день, проявляв ініціативу (18), був уважним до потреб (19) кожної людини. Він міг втішити (20) будь-яку бідолаху (21) словом чи ділом. Стан справ (22) покращувався, країна увійшла в колію (23) розвитку. Первісні (24) злидні поступилися (25) достатку. Людям запала в душу (26) його принципівість. Характер в діда не був поступливим (27). Це було те, що треба (28). Він завжди твердо стояв на ногах (29), відстоював свою позицію (30) та робив по-своєму (31). Були такі, хто

недолюблював (32) його, бо він відчував роздратування (33) до людей при владі, які не знали нічого (34) про сільське господарство, та не звертав уваги (35) на їхні рекомендації. "Це наша власна справа (36), як давати великі результати (37)". Колись він припинив спілкування (38) зі старим другом у правлінні, що сприяв (39) будівництву траси через поле, яке давало великі врожаї (40). Він категорично протестував (41). Дивна річ (42), але він повністю улаштовував (43) керівництво, не тому що не заперечував (44), а тому що шукав ідеї (45) для просування вперед (46), тверезо (47) оцінював ситуацію (48). Інколи він обирав (49) сміливі рішення, які мали успіх (50). Інші керівники були його повною протилежністю (51), їм не вистачало підприємливості (52), вони нічого не робили з власної ініціативи (53), тільки запевняли (54) всіх, що справи йдуть добре (55). Не дивний збіг обставин (56), що зібрання, які він проводив, відвідували всі (57). У коротких промовах він чіпляв безліч питань (58), потім сідав навпроти (59) людей та слухав, погоджувався з порадами (60) старих: "Знати мало - небезпечна річ (61), запевняю вас (62)". Щоб подивитися на героя наочно (63), його запросили до Кремля. Він вже зібрався (64), а потім передумав (65). Їхати кудись у серпні - заборонена тема (66). Не можна залишати господарство без нагляду (67). Я часто розмірковую над (68) життям мого діда, як над наочним прикладом (69) того, що успіх супроводжує (70) важкий труд.

e/. Review the essential vocabulary, word combinations and phrases, speech patterns of units 1, 2 and 3 and translate the following into English.

Як так виходить, що (1) люди приділяють мало уваги (2) здоров'ю. Ви не будете заперечувати (3), що питання здоров'я постає (4), тільки коли починається (5) хвороба. Тепер, коли (6) ми маємо ефективні ліки (7), на своїй ранній стадії (8) вона майже завжди піддається лікуванню (9). Але правильно (10), коли людина займається (11) своїм фізичним станом з власної ініціативи (12). Обирайте (13) здоровий спосіб життя. Розбирайтеся з (14) будь-якою проблемою, не доводячи справ до критичного стану (15). Для деяких людей це питання - заборонена тема (16). Вони ризикують своїм здоров'ям (17) заради бізнесу чи кар'єри, коли головна мета (18) - заробити гроші, здобути підвищення (19), втілити в життя (20) свої амбіційні плани, провести вдалу (21) справу. Життя для них - змагання (22). Робота забирає весь їх час та сили (23), а нечиста совість (24) не дає спати. Нема коли оглянутися навколо (25), послухати щебетання (26) пташок, витягти (27) рибку з води, заглянути до (28) старих друзів, відвідати (29) спортивний майданчик (30) чи просто зробити зарядку (31). Погуляйте швидким (32) чи повільним шагом увечері, бо міцний сон (33) - це те, що треба (34). Повірте мені (35), старому досвідченому (36) докторові, що ваші справи (37) підуть в гору (38) та ваше підприємство принесе більше доходу (39), якщо ви буде почувати себе здоровим (40). Кажуть, в здоровому тілі - здоровий дух (41). Ще одна річ (42), та хай ця порада залишиться у вашій пам'яті (43), - будьте життєрадісною (44) людиною, проганяйте від себе безпричинні страхи (45) та

безрадісні думки (46), не чиніть опір (47) прогресивним змінам, зменшуйте (48) вплив негативу. Збирайте біля себе людей, яким можна довіряти (49), з якими можна було б обмінятися думками (50), щоб оцінити ситуацію (51) правильно (52). Не доручайте (53) нічого важливого некваліфікованим (54) робітникам. Відмовтесь від роздратованого тону (55) та не робіть зауважень на людях (56), краще говоріть з нахабами (57) наодинці (58), навіть якщо вам не хочеться (59) бачити їх особисто (60). Недоліки (61) є в кожного. Ставтесь поблажливо до (62) людей, не робіть нікого об'єктом насмішок (63), не дивіться звисока (64), не прискіпуйте (65), не тримайте зла (66). В будь-якому разі (67), не намагайтесь все робити по-своєму (68). Послухайте моєї поради (69), і в вас не буде підстав (70) для турбот про здоров'я.

KEY TO SECTION 2. ANALYTICAL READING

UNIT 1

a/.

1. 1. annoyed; 2. annoying; 3. annoyances; 4. worry; 5. worry; 6. bothering/pestering; 7. bothering; 8. harassed; 9. harassed; 10. vex; 11. vexations; 12. pestering; 13. teased; 14. tease; 15. teasing; 16. comfort; 17. nagging; 18. soothing; 19. plaguing; 20. pestering; 21. tormenting; 22. vexed/ annoyed.

2. 1. emerged; 2. emergency; 3. issued; 4. issuing; 5. juncture; 6. contingency; 7. pinch; 8. crisis/ pinch; 9. crisis/ pinch; 10. crisis; 11. emerged.

3. 1. hinted; 2. implies; 3. implying; 4. suggests; 5. suggested; 6. suggestion; 7. intimidated; 8. insinuated; 9. insinuating; 10. imply.

4. 1. embarrassed; 2. abashed/embarrassed; 3. faze; 4. rattled; 5. discomfited.

5. 1. diminish; 2. diminished; 3. abated; 4. lessen/diminish; 5. decreases; 6. reduce/lessen; 7. diminished; 8. dwindling.

b/.

1. Cheer up!; It's annoying/ vexing; to cram/ to swot up; to get through; Now that; the papers have been marked and graded; the results have come out; to comfort; to insinuate/ to imply; to go down in my opinion; to give you a hint; it emerges that; the Committee; rally your thoughts; to contest your knowledge; cheer for/ on you; Don't go so far as to; cheat; the examiners; to adopt an attitude of sternness towards; to keep an eye open for; flagrant cheating; let go by; to raise their voice to; nothing more than.

2. In case of emergency/ in an emergency; some rattle; the emergency-brake / cord; the emergency exit; to reduce/ lessen the risk; reduce to silence; the chatterboxes ; a hint at; critical juncture; reduce to tears; chatter with horror; to cheer; go easy on/ with them; reduce to nothing / dwindle; emerge from the danger; go down well with the people; to give three cheers for you.

3. are sold at a great reduction in price; "Hints for Housewives"; has been reduced; to 6 gr.; by 10 %; to suggest/ imply an idea; a pinch/ crisis; contests its existence; contenders; vexatious; have the contestants go at; go about the business; go along; reduce the expenditures; reduce to minimum; go down the drain; contestable.

4. How vexing/ it's annoying; to come out; to fail the exam; to swot up/ to cram; to cheer for/on; broad hints; to cheat; to be lost upon smb.; now that; at/in a pinch; to plague; anyway; to let smth. go by.

5. chatter; to vex a saint; have the people work; to reduce the chatterboxes to silence; ; to raise voice to; to be diminished; to dwindle; financial crisis; at this juncture; to

reduce to minimum; suggests/ to be suggestive of; irritation; to go over; to bother brains; to reduce; by 5 %; contingency plan; emergency fund; to contest every cent.

6. to issue from the chimney; to emerge from; to abate; to rattle on; cheerless; to chatter; to comfort/soothe; to tick off.

7. to rattle off; to go behind; contest; to embarrass; to reduce to tears; words of comfort/cheer; to cheer; to suggest/ to imply; contestant; to go down well with the audience.

8. to rattle pots; harassing/ irksome; to irritate/plague/rattle; to go at; to chatter like a magpie; to pester with requests; to go about; to go down the drain.

UNIT 2

a/.

1. faults; 2. fault; 3. guilt; 4. fault; 5. guilty; 6. blame; 7. blame; 8. guilty; 9. merit; 10. merits; 11. innocent; 12. merit; 13. guiltless; 14. merit; 15. innocent.

b/.

1. jerked; 2. twitch; 3. jerky; smooth; 4. twitches; 5. shoved; 6. smoothed; 7. even; 8. shove 9. even 10. jerks; 11. jerk; smoothly; 12. twitched; 13. smoothly; 14. even-; 15. twitched; 16. even; 17. even.

c/.

1. fault; to let smth. go by; to go back on one's word; to go down well with smb.; to exchange; words of cheer; guilty conscience; to torment/annoy; to plead guilty; to shift the blame onto smb.; smart; guilty look; to twitch; to trust; to betray the trust; to be calculated for effect.

2. No matter how hard the girl tried, to be entrusted with; to jerk/ to make jerk movements; under the circumstances; the law in effect; to go back; to be reluctant; trustworthy; no worse than; to make a smart job.

3. to rattle on; to be of/no effect; to go by; smart; to reduce to nonsense; to win people's trust; cheers; stark raving mad; self-assured; in public.

UNIT 3

a/.

1. object; 2. object; 3. objection; 4. I am opposed to; 5. objectives; 6. the opposite; 7. opposition.

b/.

1. ground; the thing; 2. covers much ground; 3. stand your ground; 4. just the thing; it suits her down to the ground; 5. ground; 6. grounds; 7. grounds; things; 8. grounds; 9 grounds; 10. on the grounds of; 11. on medical grounds; 12. on what grounds; 13. thing.

c/.

1. the initial stages; 2. initially; 3. initiative; 4. attending; 5. attending (on) her; 6. attending upon; 7. attended; 8. attend; 9. attract people's attention; 10. be more

attentive to; 11. attendance; 12. reassured; 13. reassuring glance; 14. assure; 15. self-assurance; 16. assurance; 17. yielded to; 18. yields; 19. yield.

d/.

1. to look up to; 2. comes up; 3. to cover lots of ground; 4. his life was at stake; 5. object / objective 6. not to yield to; 7. safe and sound; 8. On the ground that; 9. as sound as a bell; 10. sound - thinking; 11. objective; 12. The objection; 13. was brushed aside; 14. got to grips with; 15. It took up time and energy; 16. attended to; 17. to come up; 18. took initiative; 19. was attentive to the needs; 20. reassure; 21. a poor thing; 22. The things; 23. got into a groove; 24. initial; 25. yielded to; 26. to linger in mind; 27. yielding; 28. just the thing; 29. had his feet firm on the ground; 30. stood / hold his ground; 31. had things his own way; 32. to bear a grudge against him; 33. felt stirrings or irritation; 34. not a thing; 35. to pay attention to; 36. our own look - out; 37. to yield good results; 38. to send to Coventry; 39. to promote; 40. yielded highly; 41. opposed violently; 42. an odd thing; 43. to suit down to the ground; 44. to object; 45. to look round for ideas; 46. to come along / to gain ground; 47. soundly; 48. to size up; 49. plumped for; 50. came off; 51. direct/ exact opposite; 52. to lack initiative; 53. to act on their own initiative; 54. assured; 55. the things were going on; 56. an odd coincidence; 57. were well attended; 58. covered much ground; 59. opposite; 60. yielded to the advice; 61. a dangerous thing; 62. I can tell you; 63. in the flesh; 64. was about to go; 65. then he decided not to; 66. a forbidden ground; 67. leave the farm unattended; 68. ponder over; 69. an object lesson in how; 70. success attends hard work.

e/.

1. How is it that; 2. to pay little attention to; 3. to object; 4. to come up; 5. to come on; 6. now that; 7. effective; 8. at the initial stage; 9. to yield to treatment; 10. it's a right thing to do; 11. to attend to; 12. on one's own initiative; 13. to plump for; 14. to get to grips with; 15. critical juncture/crisis; 16. a forbidden ground; 17. to put at stake; 18. the main objective; 19. promotion; 20. to bring to effect; 21. smart; 22. contest; 23. to take up time and energy; 24. guilty conscience; 25. to look about/around; 26. chatter; 27. to jerk; 28. to look up; 29. to attend; 30. sports ground; 31. to do physical jerks; 32. in a smart pace; 33. sound sleep; 34. just the thing; 35. to trust; 36. sound/efficient; 37. things; 38. to go along; 39. to yield profit; 40. as sound as a bell; 41. A sound mind in a sound body; 42. another thing; 43. to linger in the mind; 44. cheerful; 45. groundless fears; 46. cheerless thoughts; 47. to be opposed to; 48. to reduce; 49. trustworthy; 50. to exchange ideas; 51. to size up; 52. soundly; 53. to entrust; 54. inefficient; 55. irritated tone; 56. in public; 57. smart alecks; 58. in private; 59. to be reluctant; 60. in the flesh; 61. faults; 62. to go easy on/with; 63. the object of ridicule; 64. to look down on; 65. to find fault with; 66. to bear a grudge against; 67. anyway; 68. to have things one's own way; 69. to yield to advice; 70. grounds.

SECTION 3. ORAL PRACTICE

CHAPTER 1. HIGHER EDUCATION

UNIT 1. AIMS AND TYPES OF EDUCATION: A NEW VISION

Task 1. Complete the following passages with appropriate words and expressions from the box below. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

correspondence course; literacy; numeracy; graduate school; pass;
elementary; acquire; day release; discipline; kindergarten; doctorate;
physical education; qualifications; higher degree; subject; opportunity
night class; secondary; elementary school graduate; skills; mature.

You are never too old to learn. Do you agree with this statement?

Education is a long process that not only provides us with basic (1) _____ such as (2) _____ and (3) _____, but is also essential in shaping our future lives. From the moment we enter (4) _____ as 5-year-olds, and as we progress through (5) _____ and (6) _____ education, we are laying the foundations for the life ahead of us. We must (7) _____ ourselves to work hard so that we can (8) _____ exams and gain the (9) _____ we will need to secure a good job. We must also (10) _____ valuable life skills so that we can fit in and work with those around us. And of course (11) _____ helps us to develop our bodies and stay fit and healthy.

For most people, this process ends when they are in their mid-to-late teens and they (12) _____ from high school. For others, however, it is the beginning of a lifetime of learning. After they finish school, many progress to (13) _____ education where they will work towards a (14) _____ in a chosen (15) _____ at university. After that, they may work for a while before opting to study at a (16) _____ for a Master's degree, or a (17) _____. Alternatively, they may choose to attend a (18) _____ after work or, if they have a sympathetic employer, obtain (19) _____ so that they can study during the week. And if they live a long way from a college or university, they might follow a (20) _____ using mail and the Internet. In fact, it is largely due to the proliferation of computers that many people, who have not been near a school for many years, have started to study again and can proudly class themselves as (21) _____ students.

We live in a fascinating and constantly changing world, and we must continually learn and acquire new knowledge if we are to adapt and keep up with changing events. Our schooldays are just the beginning of this process, and we should make the best of every (22) _____ to develop ourselves, whether we are eighteen or eighty. You are, indeed, never too old to learn.

Task 2.a You will hear a radio debate on education. Tick the topics mentioned by the speakers in the table below.

Topics		Speaker		
		Anne	Quentin	Phil
1	the aims of education			
2	creativity and originality			
3	the curriculum			
4	discipline in schools			
5	exams and qualifications			
6	literacy			

Task 2.b. Listen again and decide which of the topics above causes most concern to each speaker. Choose only one topic per speaker.

- a) Anne.....
- b) Quentin.....
- c) Phil.....

Task 2.c. Listen again and complete sentences 1-5 with the correct answer (a-d).

1. Anne is currently
 - a) a secondary school teacher
 - b) a student
 - c) a lecturer
 - d) none of the above
2. Anne believes that the old concept of a well-educated person
 - a) encompassed personal qualities as well as knowledge
 - b) deserved to be changed because it was elitist
 - c) has been replaced by a better concept
 - d) led to people becoming over-educated
3. Quentin believes that the current education system
 - a) pleases examiners
 - b) tests intellect and knowledge
 - c) prepares young people for the challenges of the future
 - d) stunts creativity and original thinking
4. Phil believes that
 - a) literacy is more important than creativity
 - b) many creative people are unable to express themselves articulately
 - c) being well-educated encompasses creativity, originality and literacy
 - d) standards at universities are higher than they used to be
5. During the discussion
 - a) none of the speakers agree about anything
 - b) all of the speakers are in basic agreement
 - c) none of the speakers listens to the others' opinions
 - d) each speaker agrees with at least part of another speaker's argument

Task 3.a Read paragraphs 1-6 and match them with the types of education from the box.

<i>liberal education</i> <i>cooperative education</i> <i>adult education</i>	<i>vocational education</i> <i>human resource development (HRD)</i> <i>special education</i>
1. _____ provides educational opportunities for disabled or gifted people. Most countries support education programs for people who are blind, deaf or hearing impaired, emotionally disturbed, physically disabled, or mentally retarded.	
2. _____ aims primarily at preparing individuals for a job. Universities and separate professional schools prepare students for careers in such fields as architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, nursing, teaching, and theology. Community and junior colleges and specialized schools offer advanced professional and technical training.	
3. _____ is usually referred to as training and helps employees learn precisely what to do in their jobs and how to work as part of a team, develop new skills and improve the quality of products and services. Specialists involved in teaching here are generally called trainers rather than teachers.	
4. _____ aims at broad mental development. It teaches a student to investigate all sides of a question and all possible solutions to a problem before reaching a conclusion or planning a course of action. The branches of learning that aid in this development are called the liberal arts. These branches include the humanities, mathematics, and the biological, physical, and social sciences.	
5. _____ is instruction for men and women who no longer go to school full time. It is also called continuing education or recurrent education. It includes classes, correspondence courses, discussion groups, lectures, reading programs, and other organized learning activities.	
6. _____ is a method of education that combines classroom studies with practical work experience. Cooperative education programs typically involve formal written agreements between the school/college and employers. These agreements allow students to hold jobs, usually for pay, that are related to the students' fields of study or career goals.	

Task 3.b Give the definitions of the following types of education. Which of the terms below are applicable to the higher education system?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) liberal education | g) self-education | m) tertiary education |
| b) general education | h) in-service education | n) distance learning |
| c) further education | i) compulsory education | (online) education |
| d) special education | j) free education | o) e-learning education |
| e) adult education | k) business education | |
| f) cooperative education | l) continuing education | |

UNIT 2. UK UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Task 1.a. You will hear a text dwelling on problems in UK education, which are a cause of concern for British academics. After listening, complete statements 1-5 with the correct alternative (a-b).

1. Professor H. Newby urged vice-chancellors of UK universities to consider
 - a) the rise of student fees;
 - b) profound structure changes in the universities;
 - c) long-term prospects of UK universities.
2. The review produced by the vice-chancellor of Southampton's University supports the widely held assumption that universities will have
 - a) to introduce top-up fees
 - b) to offer a wider range of training
 - c) to raise student fees
3. The Newby review highlights
 - a) some ominous trends for UK universities over the next 10-15 years
 - b) the necessity for radical reforms in the higher education sector
 - c) the need to exploit the increasingly global market place through distance-learning courses;
4. Universities are criticized for being unable
 - a) to revive regional economies
 - b) to develop a true market for higher education
 - c) to restructure the higher education sector to sustain a globally competitive economy
5. The Newby report has a distinct advantage over the Dearing report as it
 - a) investigates thoroughly some of the educational issues
 - b) produces a short-term political fix
 - c) seeks to develop the long-term vision for British universities

Task 1.b. Listen to the last paragraph of the text again and jot down the essence of the four envisaged practices for UK universities. Which of them seems to you most / least feasible? How are issues raised in the text relevant to your educational establishment? Answer these questions in writing (100-150 words).

Task 2. Listen to the text on “Open University” and choose the best variant (a-d) to complete sentences 1–5 below.

1. To qualify for enrollment of the Open University you must have
 - a) been educated up to the age of eighteen
 - b) been born in the United Kingdom
 - c) an aptitude for study
 - d) a successful career
2. To gain a degree from the Open University, you have to
 - a) study for ten months from February to November
 - b) select six subjects from a choice of 125
 - c) obtain six full credits within three years

- d) choose one subject and gain six passes
- 3. If you decide to study at home
 - a) you must study an arts course
 - b) some of your materials will be audiovisual
 - c) you will have to see your tutor once a week
 - d) a part-time tutor will write materials for you
- 4. Many people have found that an Open University degree gives them
 - a) an increase in intelligence
 - b) a better understanding of people
 - c) the possibility of a better job
 - d) a greater respect for learning
- 5. If you want to study a single course,
 - a) ask for the Associate Student Programme Guide
 - b) return the reply-paid coupon
 - c) ask for the free Guide for Applicants
 - d) write to the Open University, PO Box 48

Task 3. Read the text below and fill in the blanks in the sentences given in Part 2 using suitable words and phrases from the box.

Part 1 WHAT IS A COLLEGE?

Some universities consist of a number of colleges. This is only one of the meanings of college. More often a college is not part of a university, but a separate institution. Whereas a university aims at giving an academic education, and is mainly non-vocational, a college education is in most cases less academic, more practical, and usually vocational. Most colleges are state colleges, built and maintained by the local education authorities, but there are also private colleges.

1. Further Education College (College of Technology, Technical College).

The system has strong ties with commerce and industry, and co-operation with business is encouraged by the Government and its agencies. Employers are normally involved in designing courses.

Courses are run by some 550 institutions of further education, about 60% of them classified as large (over 1000 full-time-equivalent students), many of which also offer higher education courses. state colleges, built and maintained by the local education authorities, but there are also private colleges. They go by a variety of titles, technical colleges, colleges of agriculture, colleges of art and colleges of commerce. They offer full-and part-time courses in subjects such as art and architecture, drama, languages, and English for foreign students.

Tutorial colleges, sometimes known as “crammers”, are privately run establishments offering intensive courses to prepare students for particular examinations, usually O or A levels.

2. College as Part of a University.

The university is a federation of colleges. The university arranges the courses,

the lectures, and the examinations, and awards the degrees.

The college system at Oxford and Cambridge is unlike that of any other university, whether in Britain or America. In order to enter the university, a student must first apply to a college and become a member of the university through the college. The colleges are not connected with any particular study and are governed by twenty to thirty "Fellows". Fellows of a college are "tutors" (teachers, often called dons). They teach their own subject to those students in the college who are studying it, and they are responsible for their progress. Most dons give one or two lectures a week which students from any college may attend. No lectures are compulsory and tutors usually advise their students which lectures they should go to.

Each college has its own completely separate living quarters, its own dining hall and its own chapel. Cambridge and Oxford both have two women's colleges. Today most of the colleges are co-educational.

3. Higher Education Colleges

Most of the colleges were originally established by religious foundations to train teachers for schools, but they now offer a wide variety of other courses, mainly at degree level (Bachelor and BTEC-HND Higher National Diploma).

4. Colleges of Education (Teacher-Training Colleges) resulted in the 1970s from the integration of teacher training outside universities with the rest of further education. As well as teaching qualifications, they generally provide other degree and diploma courses, and so are similar to polytechnics and universities, although usually much smaller in size.

Part 2

lectures;	tutorials;	training;	teaching aids;	teaching;	training;
teaching methods;		secondary school;		university;	theoretical;
post-graduate;		demonstration;		term;	educational.

A student at a College of Education in Britain studies (1) _____ parallel to his special subject courses. An English (2) _____ student after obtaining a first degree (usually the B.A. or B.Sc) takes a (3) _____ diploma course at a university Department of Education. This course is exclusively concerned with (4) _____ him as a teacher, usually as a (5) _____ teacher.

The first six weeks of the (6) _____ are chiefly taken up with lectures and (7) _____ on the theory of education, (8) _____ psychology, the history and sociology of English education. The students are also given a course on the use of (9) _____. They are also able to watch (10) _____ lessons in various schools. Then their first full-time (11) _____ practice begins. Next term is also divided between (12) _____ and practical work. In the summer term there are a few weeks of (13) _____ and tutorials, followed by examinations in May.

UNIT 3. ADMISSION TO UK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND TUITION FEES

Task 1. You will hear a radio report about ways to get into a British university. For questions 1-8, fill the gaps with a word or short phrase.

University applicants can choose from tens of thousands of 1.

Students may take either A-levels or 2 or a mixture of both.

Others may study full-time for 3 to obtain an HND.

Students with poor A-level results may do a 4.

The new Hospitality degree combines academic study with 5.

6 students should contact admissions staff directly.

Return-to-study courses are available at 7 education colleges.

8 is a way of obtaining funding for university study and opportunities for work experience.

Task 2. Read the article on lowering entrance requirements at British universities and fill in the blanks with the expressions from the table below.

admission policies;	HND;	completing an entire year;
unconditional offer;	course leader;	extended degree course;
foundation course;	foundation year;	half a dozen GCSEs;
mature students;	inappropriate A-levels;	underqualified entrants;
pro vice-chancellor;	progressing to a degree;	to fill degree courses;
minimum entry requirements;	engineering foundation course;	
statutory-minimum requirements;	transferring onto a degree course.	

DESPERATE UNIVERSITIES ACCEPT A-LEVEL FAILURES

by Judith O'Reilly and Dipesh Gadhur

In a desperate bid _____ (1), universities are offering places to students who have failed all their A-levels.

A *Sunday Times* investigation found that some universities were willing to ignore their own _____ (2) and take school-leavers with little more than _____ (3)."

"As part of the investigation, reporters posing as failed A-level students approached universities through the "clearing" system, which is mostly used to find vacancies.

At the University of Lincolnshire and Humberside, a reporter who said he had failed A-levels in physics, mathematics and geography was given an _____ (4) over the telephone for a place on an _____ (5) with a view to _____ (6).

The _____ (7) referred to the offer as "an

_____ (8)". He said: "Let's face it, what it is a second chance for those young people who haven't been awfully successful at A-levels or have studied the wrong A-levels."

Another reporter asked if she would be considered for a place on an extended degree course in construction at Luton University, despite failing A-levels in geography, mathematics and IT. "I wouldn't see a problem with that," said an admissions officer. "It is not a course for _____ (9)... It is for young people who have done their A-levels, but haven't done very well."

At the University of North London, a reporter was offered a place on a higher national diploma (_____ (10)) course in electronics and communication engineering with a view to _____ (11) after six months. He was told this was a better option than joining a foundation course, because that would entail _____ (12) before moving on.

The universities defended their _____ (13). At the University of Lincolnshire a reporter was told it was "fairly rare" for a school-leaver with no A-levels to be granted a place on a _____ (14).

Rob Cuthbert, _____ (15) of the University of the West of England, admitted a minimum of two A-level points would normally be required for access to a foundation course.

Institutions appear to be using foundation courses as a back door to degree courses. The _____ (16) is primarily designed for mature students without A-levels or for students who have studied _____ (17). Universities are struggling to fill science and engineering courses after being forced by the government to make more places available.

They receive extra government funds if they fill places, for which there are no _____ (18).

"Universities are accepting what, in my view, are _____ (19)," said Professor Alan Smithers, director of the Centre for Education and Employment Research at Liverpool University.

"What makes higher education 'higher' is the fact that it builds on something," he added. "Without that, it seems to me that universities are creating difficulties for themselves and also calling into question the standard of the degrees that are awarded." (From *The Sunday Times*)

Task 3. Write an essay on the following topic "Liberal Admission Policy: Can it be Justified?" (200 words).

Task 4. Visit ucas.com site, read updated information on university application, learn about choosing Route A and Route B courses, and go through a standard UCAS application form.

UNIT 4. UK UNIVERSITY STAFF AND ACADEMIC PROCESS

Task 1. Underline the correct words to complete each sentence about jobs in education.

1. As a **travelling** / **visiting** / **touring** professor in sociology, he spends much of his time abroad.
2. The **overseer** / **supervisor** / **administrator** of your thesis will advice you on what kind of content is appropriate for your introduction.
3. The **tester** / **marker** / **inspector** refuses to correct the paper, claiming it was illegible.
4. Thanks to weekly lessons with a private **lecturer** / **tutor** / **professor**, her reading ability improved steadily.
5. He looks as if he lives on the streets, but in fact he's a respected **headmaster** / **don** / **dean** at Oxford University.
6. All applicants must include the names and addresses of two academic **referees** / **arbitrators** / **evaluators**.
7. If you think your work has been graded unfairly, file a complaint with the **head** / **chief** / **leader** of the department.
8. Students performance will be judged by external **prefects** / **graders** / **assessors** to ensure objectivity.
9. Your career **director** / **analyst** / **advisor** is there to help you make the best choice for your future.

Task 2.a. Listen to the text featuring different aspects of distance learning and explain the following:

awarding university; paper-based materials; nationally supported; television courses; PBS; web-based courses; flexible facility; anywhere learning;; self-paced learning; slow connection times; real-time chat; international student class; distance learning option; forum; peer group element; virtual campus; campus-based student.

Task 2.b. Listen again and match the words in the left and right columns to restore the collocations from the text you have heard.

face-to-face	learning environment
medium	instruction
integrated	of instruction
full-time	student counterparts
direct	courses
hold down	feedback
conventional	a full-time job
campus-based	intermittently
attend lectures	student

Task 2.c. In writing express your viewpoints on any of the following statements (100 words).

1. The new tools of distance learning have the potential to engage the students in the same way as an inspiring teacher.
2. A distance learning programme is of equal value to its campus-based equivalent.
3. E-student profiles differ from those of students who choose traditional classrooms
4. Distance learning with the innovative methods will soon take the place of the conventional campus-based education.

Task 3. Using a dictionary if necessary, choose the correct word in the sentences.

- 1 The school is thought highly innovative in that it implements a system of continuous (**tests, assessment, finals**) to determine grades.
- 2 One could hear the sounds of lively (**debate, talk, argument**) coming from the room where the philosophy class was being held.
- 3 My brother, who wants to join the clergy, has just entered a (**seminary, university, college**).
- 4 It was inevitable that the (**seminar, lecture, tutorial**) would be well-attended as it was being given by the renowned professor, Kurt Reimann.
- 5 There's no way I'll be able to come. I've got to hand in a two thousand word (**assignment, project, essay**) on the Russian Revolution by Monday afternoon.
- 6 Stephen was caught (**copying, plagiarising, stealing**) from his fellow student's test paper and was expelled.
- 7 For tomorrow, please read this short original (**article, text, excerpt**) from Dicken's Hard Times and be prepared to discuss it in class.

Task 4. Look at the study methods in the list. For which of the tasks (1-10) is each method best suited?

	revising	cramming	highlighting	editing	note-taking	summarising	proof-reading
Preparing for an end-of-term exam		+	+		+	+	
Isolating information from its context							
Checking and improving on a piece of work							
Condensing information for quick access							
Recording information during a class/lecture/seminar							
Keeping new knowledge fresh in your mind							
Re-organising an essay/composition							
Organising material into manageable units							
Ensuring a piece of written work meets all formal requirements (format, word-count, etc)							
Making important information stand out							

Task 5. Tick the boxes to form phrases. In pairs, use the phrases in sentences.

Sit	Get	Have	Do	
	+	+		good marks
				an exam
				one's homework
				for one's finals
				expelled/suspended
				an Easter break
				a biology project
				extracurricular activities

UNIT 5. ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT AND DEGREES AT UK UNIVERSITIES

Task 1. Decipher the following acronyms from the text.

BA; BSc; BEd; BEng; LLB; MB; MEng; MA; MSc; MBA; LLM; MPhil; MEd; BPhil; BLitt; BSc; PhD; DPhil; DLitt; DSc.

Task 2. You will hear two educationalists talking about exams. For questions 1-6, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write *P* for Peter, *J* for Jane, or *B* for Both, where they agree.

- 1 Exams are not the best means to assess learning. 1
- 2 Education should be an ongoing process. 2
- 3 Exams are not limited to our school years. 3
- 4 Cramming is not recommended as an effective study method. 4
- 5 Exams are an integral part of the education system. 5
- 6 The education system can help those students who have problems sitting exams. 6

Task 3. a. The following things can be essential in motivating students to excel in education. Listen to the recording “How I Got My First-Class Degree” to find which of the enumerated factors are mentioned by the speaker.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desire for professional success • competitive spirit • desire for personal achievement • organisational skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pressure from family/ friends / employers • discipline • intelligence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding what is expected of you • morale • perseverance |
|---|---|---|

Task 3.b. Now listen again. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A-D).

- 1 The PhD student who spoke to the speaker

- A exaggerated the need to work hard.
 B thought the writer would get a First.
 C succeeded in scaring the writer.
 D was uncertain how to help the writer.
- 2 According to the speaker, an important factor in success at university is
 A the ability to understand the market.
 B acquaintance with lecturers and markers.
 C clever use of other people's ideas.
 D an understanding of what was required.
- 3 In the third paragraph, the speaker warns against
 A trying to second-guess lecturers.
 B expecting to be rewarded.
 C plagiarism in essays and exams.
 D offering money to academic staff.
- 4 In his relationship with his lecturers, the speaker tried to
 A show them that he would make a good salesman.
 B do his work in a style which matched their expectations.
 C always have some new ideas to impress them with.
 D never upset them by submitting ground-breaking work.
- 5 How did the speaker cope with long lists of required reading?
 A He ignored them.
 B He wrote his own.
 C He was selective.
 D He summarised them.
- 6 Why did the speaker not practise writing exam questions?
 A He was advised not to.
 B He thought the practice was rather boring
 C He wanted to answer exam questions critically
 D He thought it might prejudice staff against him.
- 7 The speaker concludes by advising students to
 A follow his recipe for success
 B make the most of being a student.
 C concentrate on passing exams.
 D aim for a First at all costs.

Task 4. Match the pairs of adjectives to the nouns to form collocations. Use one word from each set to complete the sentences below.

first class/Master's	learning
higher/first-rate	degree
correspondence/refresher	certificate
post graduate/2-year	fees
long-distance/accelerated	diploma
tuition/registration	course
school-leaving/medical	education

- 1 _____ learning has proved highly popular in remote parts of Australia and Canada
- 2 Nowadays, a _____ certificate does not necessarily guarantee someone a place in the job market.
- 3 Please forward the £100 _____ fee along with your completed application.
- 4 Stella already has a Bachelor of Arts but she is now working towards attaining a _____ degree.
- 5 My father opened a bank account for me on the day I was born to ensure that I would receive a _____ education.
- 6 Now that I've got this job abroad, I think I had better take a _____ course in Spanish.
- 7 It will take him at least a year to earn a _____ diploma in child psychology.

Task 5. You will hear two people, Martin and Wendy, talking about how useful a degree in Media Studies can be. Who expresses the following views? Write M (for Martin), W (for Wendy), or B (for both) where they agree.

1. Some media studies courses are not fulfilling their aims. _____
2. Media studies was not always considered a serious subject. _____
3. Media studies graduates have a wide range of skills. _____
4. Some media studies students have unrealistic expectations. _____
5. A media studies course is only the first step to finding a job. _____
6. Unsuitable students are sometimes accepted on media studies courses. _____

UNIT 6. HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE US

Task 1. Listen to the lecture about higher education in the USA and do the following tasks.

1. Tick off the subtopics covered in the extract you have heard:
 - a) forms of higher education
 - b) criteria of selection
 - c) public and private institutions
 - d) colleges and universities
 - e) competitive skills
 - f) personal resources for correct choice
2. Use the text to enumerate the degrees offered by a
 - a) two-year college
 - b) four-year college
 - c) university
3. Is the education provided by private institutions superior to that provided by public ones?
 - a) yes
 - b) no
 - c) not stated

4. Indicate the major financial sources in:
 - a) public institutions
 - b) private institutions
5. Indicate, who determines the educational systems of a college / university:
 - a) federal government
 - b) state government
 - c) legislature
 - d) state legislature
 - e) federal legislature
 - f) Congress
 - g) federal government and legislature
 - h) state government and state legislature
 - i) federal government, state government, and Congress
6. Give the full wording of the following acronyms:
 - a) GPA; b) TOEFL; c) B.A.; d) B.S.; e) M.A.; f) M.S.; g) Ph.D.
7. What is, according to the text, a well-rounded personality profile?
8. Enumerate all the criteria mentioned in the text to be kept in mind in choosing a college or a university.
9. Name (one word) the major condition for transference from one institution to another.

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the words from the boxes.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

funds	loans	taxes	scholarships	student fees	federal funds
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------

a. Funding. All universities and colleges receive (1) _____ from a variety of sources. Private colleges depend primarily on (2) _____ and on endowments and gifts. Public institutions also have these recourses, but depend mainly on state and local (3) _____ for operating funds. Both public and private institutions may receive (4) _____ for research activities. The federal government distributes aid among colleges and universities according to various formulas based on the number of students who receive (5) _____ and (6) _____, and on the enrolment of graduate students and veterans.

board of regents	chancellor	academic dean	president	board of trustees
-------------------------	-------------------	----------------------	------------------	--------------------------

b. Management. In most cases, a (7) _____ or (8) _____ is the chief administrator of a university or college. Other officials handle educational programs, registration, management of funds, and collection of tuition. Each college or separate school of a university generally has an

(9) _____ or director. He or she leads the faculty in preparing the course of study for the college or school, and takes part in university planning. Most universities and colleges are controlled by a (10) _____ or a (11) _____, which approve educational policies. They also appoint the chief administrative officer of the institution.

assistant professors	scientists	chairman (x2)	teachers
research fellows	departments	teaching fellows	

c. Faculty includes (12) _____ of a college or university. A college's faculty is divided into (13) _____, each of which deals with one general course of study, such as English, mathematics, or physics. Its head is a (14), who is usually a professor. Under the (15) _____ are other professors, associate professors, (16) _____, and instructors. Some departments also have (17) _____ or (18) _____. These are graduate students who teach or do research part-time. Some faculties include (19) _____ or other workers whose main activity is research, not teaching.

freshman	coeducational	graduates (x)	junior	sophomore
senior	undergraduate (x2)			

d. The student body of a university or college is divided into (20) _____ and (21) _____. (22) _____ have already received their bachelor's degree and are working more or less independently for a master's or doctor's degree. (23) _____ are studying for their bachelor's degree. The undergraduates belong to one of four classes – (24) _____, (25) _____, (26) _____, and (27) _____ – according to year of study. Most schools also admit special students. These students take a number of courses, but do not work toward a degree. Most institutions are (28) _____, with both men and women students. Others admit students of only one sex.

Task 3. Listen to the text about tuition fees and fill in the gaps with the information that is missing.

FREE TUITION FOR SMART KIDS

A visit to Harvard's campus, with its severe stone buildings and _____ (1), can be an intimidating introduction to the oldest university in the U.S. But for _____ (2), it's not the gargoyles or the geniuses that scare them away from _____ (3); it's the bill.

Next fall, Harvard _____ (4) to impart its brand of veritas and gravitas to students. _____ (5). And many of Harvard's Ivy brethren charge similar amounts.

The top schools insist they are open to all. At Harvard, families that earn less than \$40,000 a year don't have to contribute a penny to their kids' education; Yale and Stanford do the same for families making \$45,000 or less. But for middle- and upper-middle-class families, the sticker shock at an élite university can be overwhelming. And the recent interest-rate hike of almost 2% on _____ (6) only increases the distress.

Fortunately for those families, a growing number of _____ (7) and _____ (8) are waiting for them with a bushel of _____ (9) that used to be _____ (10) but now are _____ (11). The schools are simply following the times: these days even public colleges are obsessed with _____ (12), which can be done in part by _____ (13) with offers of an _____ (14). Although _____ (15) still make up the overwhelming majority of all scholarships, the giving has been tilting slowly but surely toward the best and the brightest. A decade ago, 90% of _____ (16) were need based. Today it's barely 75%.

What's wrong with giving a bright kid a _____ (17)? Well, consider what happens to the students who used to get those grants. Maybe they weren't the best students, but they still belonged in college. Now they may not be able to afford it, says Sandy Baum, an analyst with the College Board. "We need to have a national discussion of our priorities," she says. "Why do our state schools throw money at the _____ (18)? What happens to the other kids?"

There is a possibility, however, that the _____ (19) could result in a kind of virtuous mixing of the college gene pool. _____ (20) are going to lesser-known schools and public institutions in greater numbers, drawn by the generous offers. They will inevitably _____ (21) with them. And _____ (22) are finding that their gifted kids can

_____ (23) to the most expensive schools, perhaps helping pry open the austere gates of Harvard Yard a little wider in the process.
(from the Time Magazine, Sunday, Aug. 13, 2006)

Task 4. Visit a leading US university web-site and get the information about its history, structure, admission requirements, and degree opportunities. In writing compare them with the data about the university you are currently enrolled in.

UNIT 7. HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Task 1. Choose any of the following aspects to make a comparative analysis of the American / British and Ukrainian higher education systems.

1. Statistics of higher education
2. Admission procedure
3. Choosing a major
4. Obtaining a first degrees
5. Post-graduate studies
6. Financial aid

Suggested Plan

Introduction: The reasons for comparison making

The Body: 1. Similarities
2. Differences

Conclusion: Further tendencies in the development of the educational systems compared

Prompts:

surface/ apparent similarities/ differences; as compared to...; like/ unlike the US/ Ukrainian/ British educational system...; to be identical to...; there is a striking resemblance between...; to share some features in common; to have an identity with; to face the common challenges; in contrast to...

CHAPTER 2. LAW

UNIT 1. WORLD MAJOR LEGAL SYSTEMS

Task 1. Choose the correct word or word combination (Unit 1, Task 2 of the main course). Mind that only one option is possible for each word.

1. the word “reasoning” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
a) induction; b) deduction; c) argumentation; d) information.
2. the word “codified” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
a) systematized; b) indexed; c) encoded; d) enciphered.
3. the word “interpreting” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:
a) translating; b) explaining; c) understanding; d) clarifying.
4. the word “incursion” in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to:
a) invasion; b) trespass; c) interference; d) intervention.
5. the word “to adjudicate” in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to:
a) arbitrate; b) decide; c) try; d) judge.
6. the word “biased” in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to:
a) religious; b) subjective; c) objective; d) one-sided.

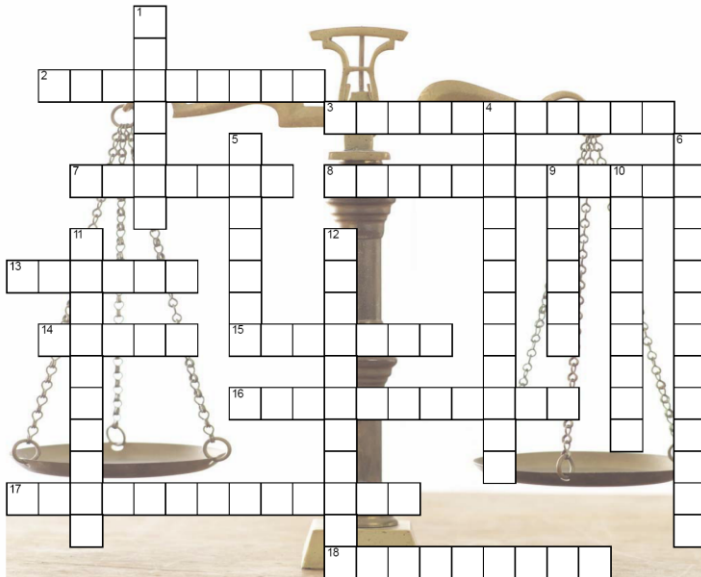
7. the word “burden” in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to:

a) load; b) duty; c) responsibility; d) commitment.

8. the word “impartial” in paragraph 9 is closest in meaning to:

a) fair; b) prejudiced; c) subjunctive; d) equal

Task 2. Solve the crossword puzzle below using the words you have learnt (Unit 1, Task 2 of the main course).



ACROSS

2. the father of the Body of the Civil Law

3. the lawyers acting for the state to put the case against the defendant

7. a person identified as having a potential role in committing a crime

8. the right and power to interpret and apply the law

13. partial or prejudiced

14. the system of law predominant on the European continent, historically influenced by the codes of ancient Rome

15. the party trying to clear the

accused of all charges against him

16. interviewing of witnesses

17. an interview of a suspect believed to have committed a crime with the goal being a confession

18. personal freedoms

DOWN

1. someone who has firsthand knowledge about a crime or dramatic event and can help certify important considerations to the crime or event

4. one of the characteristics of the civil law system

5. a person charged with or on trial for a crime

6. the civil law approach to conducting a trial

9. the system of law derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes

10. fair and unprejudiced

11. an examining judge on a civil law case

12. the common law approach to conducting a trial

Task 3. Match the fixed phrases with their meanings and use them in the correct form to complete the sentences below. Think about their equivalents in your mother tongue.

a) be a law unto oneself	1. legally
b) get on the wrong side of the law	2. to do things differently to other people and ignore the usual rules
c) the law of the jungle	3. to tell people what they should do, without caring about how they feel
d) lay down the law	4. the exact words of a law and not its more important general meaning
e) the letter of the law	5. to do something illegal in order to punish someone because you know that the law will not punish that person
f) Murphy's law	6. to resort to legal action in order to settle a matter
g) take the law into one's own hands	7. the way in which plans always fail and bad things always happen where there is any possibility of them doing so
h) in the eyes of the law	8. the way in which only the strongest and cleverest people in a society stay alive or succeed
i) an unwritten law	9. to be in trouble with the police because of having done something illegal
j) go to law	10. law based on customary behavior

1. One day, after years of violent abuse from her husband, she decided to _____.
2. Charles certainly doesn't stick to the standard company procedures, he _____.
3. _____, you are responsible for what happened.
4. I'm a great believer in _____ - what can go wrong will go wrong.
5. From last Monday, owners of fighting dogs who fail to control them in public could _____.
6. I was brought up on the streets where _____ applies, so I soon learnt how to look after myself.
7. I'm not going to let some new guy come into my office and start _____.
8. James Carpenter could certainly be sued for defamation, if Luke cared _____.
9. The problem with any _____ is that you don't know where to go to erase it.
10. There is always the danger that a judge may follow _____ rather than its spirit.

UNIT 2. CRIME

Task 1. Complete the following sentences with words denoting crimes.

1. The minister sued the newspaper for _____ after it printed a story linking him to a well-known mafia boss.
2. The man was accused of _____ after it was found that the paintings he was offering for sale were copies of the original.
3. The young boys were found guilty of _____ after they were caught thieving from a newsagent's.
4. The man, who set a number of factories on fire, was suspected of _____ until the police received a tip-off.
5. The charge of murder was reduced to _____ when it was proved that the killing had been accidental.
6. Anyone who goes onto that land without permission may be arrested for _____.
7. The woman was charged with _____ after she offered to pay the policeman a sum of money to overlook the offence.
8. In the 17th century a man called Guy Fawkes was executed for _____ after he took part in a plot to blow up the British Parliament building.
9. The bomb explosion was one of the worst acts of _____ Italy has experienced in recent years.
10. Two of Mrs. Green's employees lied to the judge to protect her. They were both convicted of _____.
11. That terrorist group was responsible for the _____ of a passenger plane earlier this year.
12. Two men who stole top secret documents were sentenced to life imprisonment for _____.

Task 2. Complete each of the words below which are more or less synonymous with word criminal. Some missing letters have been provided to help you.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 C _ _ _ V _ C _ | 2 C _ _ _ K _ |
| 3 F _ _ L _ _ | 4 _ A _ G S T _ _ |
| 5 _ U L _ R _ _ | 6 J _ _ L B _ _ D _ |
| 7 _ A W B _ _ A K _ _ | 8 M A _ F _ _ S _ _ T _ |
| 9 _ F F _ _ D _ R _ | 10 O _ T _ _ W _ |
| 11 W _ O _ G _ O E _ | 12 D _ L _ N Q _ _ _ T _ |

Task 3. Study the distinctions between the synonymous verbs included in the following chart.

	steal	small-sized things or	small amounts	usually things of little or no value	by quick snatching	never for things of great value (like famous artworks, precious stones, big quantities of gold)	often by underhanded business which appears honest
pinch	+						
swipe							
lift							
pilfer							
snitch							
rip off							

Task 4. Complete the sentences below by choosing an appropriate verb from the row of synonyms. Mind that there can be several options.

	steal (stole,	pinch(ed)	swipe(d)	lift(ed)	pilfer(ed)	snitch(ed)	rip(ped) off	
The poor woman	+							food to feed her children.
The bank robbers								a car to make their escape.
The well-known art thieves								a Leonardo da Vinci drawing from the National Gallery.
Ok! Who has								my cigarettes?
The students have								a large number of books from the library.
Someone has								all my chocolates!
Someone								my new pen from my desk.
Children								extensively in self-service shops.
People don't feel guilty if they								(from) large organisations
All the silver was								while we were on holiday.

Task 5. Explain the similarity and distinctions between the words denoting crimes.

1. Assassination / murder / manslaughter / homicide

2. Shoplifting / burglary / robbery / theft / larceny / pickpocketing / embezzlement
3. Fraud / forgery / perjury / slander
4. Taking of hostages / kidnapping / abduction

Task 6. Complete the table below. Mind that not every row consists of three components.

Crime (1)	Criminal (2)	Action (3)	Crime (1)	Criminal (2)	Action (3)
		to abduct	homicide		
arson					to kidnap
assassination			larceny		
		to assault	manslaughter		
battery; battering					to mug
		to bribe	murder		
	burglar			nonsupporter	
	child abuser		perjury		
complicity			pickpocketing		
		to counterfeit		pirate	
cybercrime					to poach
		to push (deal /traffic in) drugs		racketeer	
drug use			rape		
embezzlement			robbery		
		to extort	shoplifting		
	forfeiter				to smuggle
forgery				terrorist	
fraud				thief	
		to graft	treason		
		to hijack		vandal	

Task 7. Listen to the news reports and match each person (1-5) with the crime described (a-e), then write headlines for each news report.

1	John Pierce	a	fraud
2	Sally Smith	b	terrorism
3	Ann Daniels	c	blackmail
4	Tom Corman	d	joyriding
5	Jerry Parr	e	drug trafficking

Task 8.a. You will hear a news bulletin about a mother and son who were both criminals. Before you listen match the words and phrases (1-10 and A-I) to make common word combinations. (One item in the words and phrases (1-10) can go with two phrases (A-I).)

1 to be accused	A. on the run
2 to be alleged	B. a crime or an offence
3 to be arrested	C. of theft or of stealing a diamond ring
4 to be convicted	D. for questioning
5 to commit	E. a violent suspect
6 to go	F. for theft or for stealing
7 to have	G. to have stolen a diamond ring
8 to restrain	H. a criminal record
9 to serve	I. a sentence
10 to be sought	

Task 8.b. now listen to the news bulletin. For questions 1-7, tick (✓) a box in the table below if a crime is mentioned in connection with that person. In some cases, more than one box will need to be ticked.

crimes	alleged to have committed		convicted of	
	mother	son	mother	son
1 arson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 enslavement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 murder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How long did the spree last? What crimes were incriminated the infamous family? Describe their criminal career with as many details as you can capture from what you have heard. Under what circumstances were the criminals arrested? What was the geography of their chase by the police?

Task 9. You will hear a radio programme about the use of closed circuit televisions (CCTVs). For questions 1-5, choose the alternative (A, B, C or D) which best fits according to what you hear.

1 The reporter thinks that

A a novelist's predictions are coming true.

B her every move is being watched.

C all public places should have CCTVs.

D the authorities are watching people by means of hidden cameras.

2 Normal Clark thinks that CCTV is

- A effective in preventing crime
- C ineffective in preventing and detecting crime.
- B effective in detecting crime
- D less effective than is generally believed.

3 Research done on CCTV use shows that

- A the cameras are wrongly located.
- B the resulting tapes are inadequately monitored.
- C very few arrests are made as a result of recording people.
- D professional criminals avoid being filmed by the cameras.

4 The reporter thinks that the use of CCTV

- A saves money for the police
- C provides useful evidence for use in trials.
- B leads to blackmail.
- D should be controlled by law.

5 In general, the reporter's attitude to the way CCTV is used is

- A angry
- B neutral
- C concerned
- D paranoid

Task 10. Solve the crossword puzzle "Crimes" using the words you have learnt.

Across



- 3. the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property
- 9. an act of attacking and robbing someone in a public place
- 10. a minor wrongdoing
- 11. a very serious crime such as armed robbery
- 12. an act of breaking or failing to observe a law (..... of the law)
- 16. entry to a person's land or property without permission
- 17. the offence of wilfully making a misrepresentation under oath
- 18. the doing of a wrongful or illegal act, especially by a public official
- 19. an act of illegally seizing an aircraft, vehicle, or ship while in transit
- 20. behaviour which is intended to trouble or annoy someone, for example repeated attacks on them or attempts to cause them problems

22. the killing of a human being by another person
24. stealing from the pockets or handbags of others in public places
26. stealing or misappropriating (money placed in one's trust or belonging to the organization for which one works)
28. wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain
29. the act of attempting to obtain money by intimidation, or threats to disclose discreditable information
30. percentage of solved crimes (..... rate)

Down

1. the action of forcibly taking someone away against their will
2. the act of reproducing something for a deceitful or fraudulent purpose
4. a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment
5. a secret plan or agreement to carry out an illegal or harmful act, especially with political motivation
6. involvement with other people in an illegal activity or plan
7. the crime of betraying one's country
8. a wrongful act or an infringement of a right (other than under contract) leading to legal liability
13. the unlawful killing of one human being by another without malice aforethought
14. the practice of spying or of using spies
15. the targeted murder of a high-profile person
21. the act of offering someone money or something valuable in order to persuade them to do something for you
23. the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats
25. the act of secretly importing prohibited goods or goods on which duty is due
27. illegal entry into a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft

Task 11. Fill in the blanks with a suitable phrase from the box below. You will not need to use all the phrases.

a arrest somebody for smth.	g be convicted of smth.
b ban somebody from doing smth.	h fine somebody for smth.
c be involved in (a crime)	i impose a sentence on somebody
d be suspected of smth.	j reach/return a verdict
e be tried for smth.	k sentence somebody to (prison)
f charge somebody with smth.	l sue somebody for smth.

- 1 The thief _____ twenty years imprisonment by a very reactionary judge.
- 2 The jury _____ of 'guilty' after many hours of deliberation.
- 3 He _____ two hundred pounds _____ causing a breach of the peace.
- 4 The police were getting out of the car to _____ the man _____ trespassing on private land when he pulled out a gun.
- 5 The fact that the man had blood on his shoes showed that he _____ the crime.
- 6 The magistrate _____ the man _____ driving for one year.

7 The TV presenter threatened to _____ her employers _____ breach of promise after they refused to renew her contract.

8 The police arrested the man and took him to the police station where he was formally _____ conspiracy to murder.

Task 12. Choose an idiom to replace the expression in the brackets:

1) The police department decided to (more strictly enforce the law against) people who drive too fast near schools.

- (a) build a case against (b) crack down on
(c) take the law into their own hands with (d) turn a blind eye to

2) The lawyers gathered a large group of people together and began a (lawsuit that represents everyone).

- (a) class action lawsuit (b) community property lawsuit
(c) bona fide lawsuit (d) next-of-kin lawsuit

3) The group of men were arrested for (violent behavior) in front of the sport's stadium.

- (a) breach of promise (b) breach of the peace
(c) civil action (d) bad faith

4) The singer was charged with (disobeying the orders of the judge) when he was late for court.

- (a) disturbing the peace (b) contempt of court
(c) comparative negligence (d) vicarious liability

5) The (necessity to prove the case) was with the lawyer and her client.

- (a) burden of proof (b) due process of law
(c) invasion of privacy (d) extenuating circumstances

6) The man was arrested on (false and exaggerated) charges.

- (a) free-and-clear (b) circumstantial evidence
(c) law-abiding (d) trumped-up

UNIT 3. PUNISHMENT

Task 1. You will hear a conversation between two friends, Tom and Kate, who are discussing how murderers should be dealt with. For statements 1-8, write YES next to those views which are expressed by either of the speakers, and NO next to those which are not expressed by them.

Note that you are asked to identify opinions expressed by the speakers. Do not confuse these with other people's opinions which are reported by the speakers.

1 A life sentence should mean that a criminal spends the rest of his/her life in prison. _____ 1

2 No criminal is beyond redemption. _____ 2

3 Judges should be more open-minded. _____ 3

4 Prison sentences fail to rehabilitate criminals. _____ 4

5 Serial killers should never be released from prison. _____ 5

6 Murderers are not released if the authorities think they pose a risk to the public. _____ 6

7 Protection of the public is more important than individuals' liberty. _____7

8 The death penalty should be re-introduced. _____8

Task 2. Check your knowledge of punishment and penalty vocabulary with this quiz.

1. *Punish* is the verb and *punishment* is the noun, but what is the adjective form of the word? What are the verb and adjective forms of the noun *penalty*?

2. Choose the most appropriate word in **bold** in this sentence:

'The court ordered the defendant to pay **purgative** / **punishing** / **punitive** / **pugnacious** damages to the claimant for the emotional distress he had caused.'

3. What do we call a punishment which is considered to be strong enough to stop someone from committing a crime? Is it:

(a) a detergent (b) a deterrent (c) a detriment (d) a determinant

4. Some countries still have *corporal punishment* and some still have *capital punishment*. What happens to the people who receive these punishments?

5. In Britain, a man is stopped by the police for driving at 45 in a 30mph zone. What will (probably) happen to him?

6. Next week, the same man is stopped again, and the police discover that he has been drinking alcohol and has over twice the allowed limit of alcohol in his body. What will probably happen to him now?

7. What's the difference between a *custodial sentence*, a *suspended sentence* and *probation*?

8. A young man gets drunk and starts a fight in a bar, and as a result receives a *banning order* from a magistrate. What is he not allowed to do?

9. The same young man has a long history of harassing and intimidating his neighbours, stealing from shops and damaging property. He receives an *ASBO* and is ordered to sign an *ABC*. What do you think these abbreviations stand for?

10. What kind of person would be sent to a *remand centre*?

11. What is the maximum penalty allowed for crime in the United Kingdom?

12. *Prison* is a noun. What is the verb form of this word?

13. A judge sends someone to prison for a period of 5 years, and tells him / her that by law they cannot be released earlier. True or false: this is called a *determinate sentence*.

14. A woman is sentenced to 6 months in prison for theft, 4 months in prison for selling drugs, and 1 month in prison for refusing to pay her council tax. The judge tells her that these sentences will be *concurrent*, or *run concurrently*. What is the maximum length of time the woman will spend in prison?

15. True or false: If someone receives a *community service order*, they have to go to prison.

16. A company signs a *bond* at the same time that it signs a contract with another company. What will happen to the company if they fail to comply with the terms of the contract?

17. Choose the correct word in **bold** in this sentence:

An **injection** / **injunction** / **injury** / **injustice** is a court order telling someone to stop doing something, or not to do something.

18. What do we call money that is paid from one party to another to cover the cost of damage, loss, injury or hardship? (Clue: it begins with *c* and ends with *n*)

19. Mr Smith goes to the Bahamas to start a new life. While he is there, an English court applies a *freezing order* to Mr Smith's assets. Would Mr Smith be happy or unhappy about this?

Task 3. Match each punishment with its description.

1.	capital punishment	a)	a period of time in jail
2.	corporal punishment	b)	being made to do specially hard work while in prison
3.	eviction	c)	death
4.	a heavy fine	d)	a punishment imposed only if you commit a further crime
5.	internment	e)	a large sum of money to pay
6.	penal servitude	f)	whipping or beating
7.	a prison sentence	g)	regular meetings with a social worker
8.	probation	h)	removing (a person) from a house or land by law
9.	solitary confinement	i)	limiting the freedom of movement esp. for political reasons
10.	a suspended sentence	j)	being imprisoned completely alone

Task 4. Choose the right answer.

1. Mr. Topsy was _____ twenty pounds for drinking and driving.

a) charged b) fined c) ordered d) penalised

2. After considering the case, the judge put the young offender _____ for two years.

a) in charge b) in control c) on probation d) on trial

3. As it was her first offence, the judge gave her a _____ sentence.

a) kind b) lenient c) severe d) tolerant

4. The woman _____ for her husband's life when he was found guilty of murder.

a) bid b) debated c) disputed d) pleaded

5. The accused man was able to prove his innocence at the trial and was _____.

a) absolved b) acquitted c) forgiven d) pardoned

6. He was thrown into prison and _____ of his property.

a) confiscated b) denied c) deprived d) removed

7. The judge recommended more humane forms of punishment for juvenile _____.

a) convicts b) delinquents c) sinners d) villains

8. After considering the evidence for a few hours, the Jury came to a(n) _____ verdict.

a) unambiguous b) unanimous c) undivided d) united

9. Ms. Stickyfinger was charged with _____ the funds of the organisation.

- a) misappropriating b) mislaying c) mistaking d) misplacing

Task 5. You will hear a news item about the use of CS spray by the British police. For questions 1-7, decide which statements are true and which are false. Write *T* if you think the statement is true and *F* if you think it is false.

- 1 British police carry guns only in special circumstances. ____1
- 2 CS spray was intended for use only when violent suspects resisted arrest. ____2
- 3 The use of CS spray is on the increase. ____3
- 4 Judges are being criticised for their opinions on CS spray. ____4
- 5 A review of CS spray will look into how and when it is used. ____5
- 6 The review will be conducted by the Association of Police Officers. ____6
- 7 The police feel that the use of CS spray has prevented deaths during arrests ____7

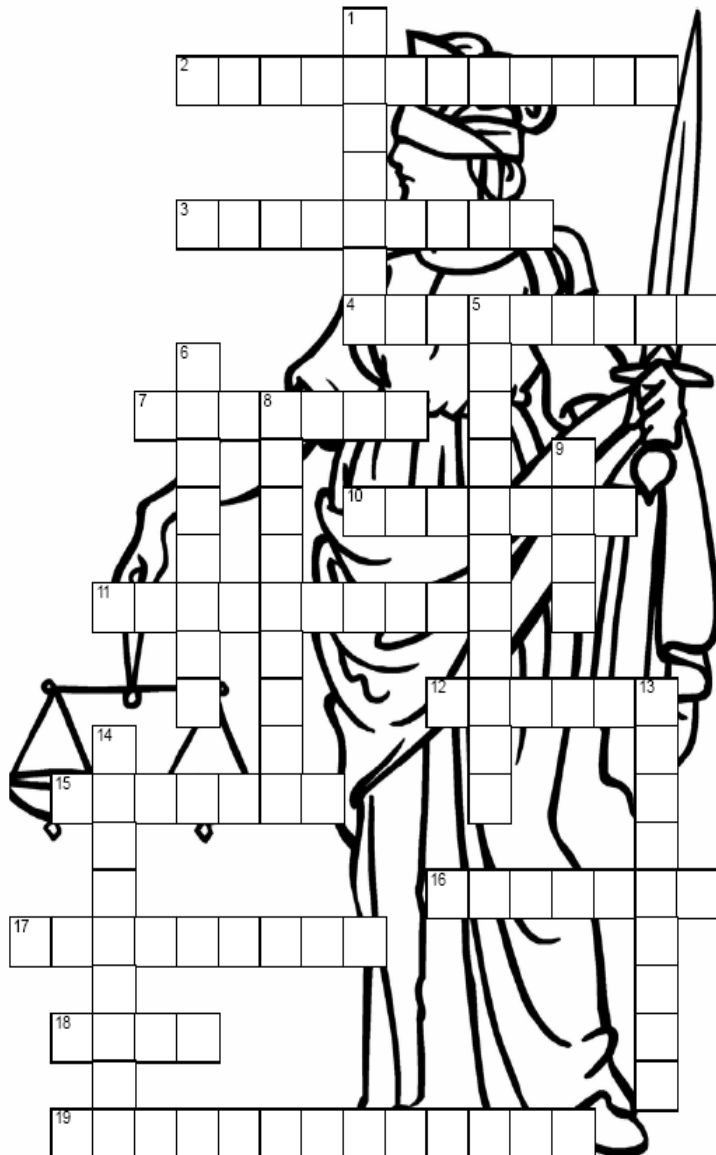
Task 6. Solve the crossword puzzle “Types of Punishment” using the words you have learnt.

Across

2. something, typically money, awarded to someone as a recompense for loss, injury, or suffering
3. unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of being sent to prison (..... service)
4. the putting into effect of a legal instrument or order
7. a custodial institution for young offenders (..... institution)
10. the punishment of death for a crime (..... punishment)
11. the act of depriving a lawbreaker of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrongdoing
12. an institution in which people accused of a crime are held in custody while awaiting trial (..... center)
15. being held by the police
16. a statement or event that warns of something or that serves as a cautionary example
17. the release of an offender from detention, subject to a period of good behaviour under supervision
18. a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority
19. execution by electricity

Down

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT



1. the action of confiscating or impounding property by warrant of legal right

5. the isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell as a punishment (solitary)

6. physical punishment, such as caning or flogging (..... punishment)

8. a sentence of imprisonment that is not served by an offender unless he commits a further offence during its currency (..... sentence)

9. the temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes on condition that a sum of money is lodged to guarantee their appearance in court

13. custody or confinement, esp. of a suspect awaiting trial

14. a judicial sentence, imposing a punishment consisting of mandatory custody of the convict, either in prison or in some other closed therapeutic and/or (re)educational institution (..... sentence)

UNIT 4. THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Task 1. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

accused	acquit	civil suits	counsel
court	cross-examinations	fault	guilty
judge	jurors	jury	legal disputes
legislature	list	money	officer
panel	sentence	swear	testimony
trial	witness's		

Trial by Jury

A jury is a selected group of laymen that hears the _____ (1) in _____ (2) and decides the facts. A courtroom trial in which a _____ (3) decides the facts is called a _____ (4) by jury.

Before each _____ (5) turn, a jury commissioner or another public _____ (6) prepares a panel, or large initial _____ (7) of qualified jurors. For each trial, _____ (8) are selected by lot from this _____ (9). Before the trial begins, the jurors _____ (10) to decide the facts fairly. They hear the _____ (11) given by witnesses for both sides, including _____ (12). Then _____ (13) for each side sum up, or summarise the case, and the _____ (14) explains the applicable law in his instructions to the jury.

In _____ (15) for financial damages, the jury must decide who is at _____ (16) and must determine the amount of _____ (17) to be paid. In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not the _____ (18) is guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt", and then either return a verdict of guilty, or _____ (19) the defendant by a verdict of not guilty. If the verdict is _____ (20) the judge imposes the _____ (21), or punishment, within limits that have been fixed by the _____ (22).

Task 2. Complete the paragraphs below with words or expressions from the box.

training; Inns of Court; exclusively; called to the bar; right of audience.

Barristers

In England and Wales, a *barrister* is a member of one of the _____ (1) (= the four law societies in London to which lawyers are members); he or she has passed examinations and spent one year in _____ (2) (= training) before being _____ (3) (= being fully accepted to practise law). Barristers have the _____ (4) in all courts in England and Wales: in other words, they have the right to speak, but they do not have that right _____ (5).

adoption; trial;	Crown Court; stipendiary;	Magistrates' Courts; commit;	affiliation; clerk;	sentence; bench.
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Magistrates

Magistrates usually work in _____ (6). These courts hear cases of petty crime, _____ (7), _____ (8), maintenance and violence in the home. The court can _____ (9) someone for _____ (10) or for _____ (11) in a _____ (12). There are two main types of *magistrates*: _____ (13) magistrates (qualified lawyers who usually sit alone); _____ (14) *magistrates*

(unqualified, who sit as a _____ (15) of three and can only sit if there is a justices' _____ (16) present to advise them).

Parliament; political;	appointed; Recorders.	practise;	misconduct;	solicitor;
---------------------------	--------------------------	-----------	-------------	------------

Judges

In England, *judges* are _____ (17) by the Lord Chancellor. The minimum requirement is that one should be a barrister or _____ (18) of ten years' standing. The majority of judges are barristers, but they cannot _____ (19) as barristers. _____ (20) are practising barristers who act as judges on a part-time basis. The appointment of judges is not a _____ (21) appointment, and judges remain in office unless they are found guilty of gross _____ (22). Judges cannot be Members of _____ (23).

biased; eligible;	verdict; inquests;	jury service; electoral register;	criminal; challenged;	on bail; accused;	libel; jurors.
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The jury

Juries are used in _____ (24) cases, and in some civil actions, notably actions for _____ (25). They are also used in some coroner's _____ (26). The role of the jury is to use common sense to decide if the _____ (27) should be for or against the _____ (28). Members of a jury (called _____ (29)) normally have no knowledge of the law and follow the explanations given to them by the judge. Anyone whose name appears on the _____ (30) and who is between the ages of 18 and 70 is _____ (31) for _____ (32).

Judges, magistrates, barristers and solicitors are not eligible for jury service, nor are priests, people who are _____ (33), and people suffering from mental illness. People who are excused jury service include members of the armed forces, Members of Parliament and doctors. Potential jurors can be _____ (34) if one of the parties to the case thinks they are or may be _____ (35).

Task 5. Complete definitions 1 – 18 with words / expressions denoting names of the courts.

_ Admiralty Court _ Commercial Court _ Coroner's court _ County Court _ courthouse	_ Court-martial _ Court of Appeal _ Court of Protection _ Crown Court _ Employment tribunal	_ European Court of Human Rights _ European Court of Justice _ High Court	_ House of Lords _ Lands Tribunal _ magistrates' court _ rent tribunal _ small claims court
--	---	---	---

1. A _____ is a court that deals with disputes over small amounts of money.
2. A _____ is a civil or criminal court to which a person may go to ask for an award or sentence to be changed.
3. A _____ is a court which tries someone serving in the armed forces for offences against military discipline.
4. A _____ is the general word for a building in which trials take place.
5. A _____ is one of the types of court in England and Wales which hears local civil cases.
6. The _____ is a court which considers the rights of citizens of states which are parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights.
7. An _____ is a body responsible for hearing work-related complaints as specified by statute.
8. A _____ is a court which hears cases of petty crime, adoption, affiliation, maintenance and violence in the home (= *domestic violence*), and which can also commit someone for trial or sentencing in a Crown Court.
9. A _____ is a court presided over by a public official (usually a doctor or lawyer) who investigates sudden, unexpected and violent deaths.
10. A _____ is a court above the level of a magistrates' court which hears criminal cases.
11. A _____ is a court which deals with compensation claims relating to land.
12. A _____ is a court in the Queen's Bench Division (= one of the main divisions of the High Court) which hears cases relating to business disputes.
13. A _____ is a court which adjudicates in disputes about money paid or services provided in return for borrowing something – usually buildings or land.
14. The _____ is the main civil court in England and Wales.
15. The _____ is the court set up to see that the principles of law as laid out in the Treaty of Rome are observed and applied correctly in the European Union.
16. A _____ is a court appointed to serve the interests of people who are not capable of dealing with their own affairs, such as patients who are mentally ill.
17. The _____ is court which is part of the Queen's Bench Division (see number 12 above), which decides in disputes involving ships.
18. The _____ is the highest court of appeal in the United Kingdom (although appellants unhappy with a decision made here can appeal to the European Court of Justice).

Task 6. Decide which of the courts above is most likely to deal with the following situations.

1. *HMS Decrepit* and *HMS Leaky* collide during exercises in the North Sea. The captains of both vessels blame each other.
2. Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson are getting divorced. Mrs. Johnson demands to have the house, the car, 75% of Mr. Johnson's life savings and their pet cat, Tigger. "No way!" says an angry Mr. Johnson.
3. One evening, Mr. Waring goes to his favourite seafood restaurant for dinner. The next morning he is found dead in bed.

4. Two separate companies, *English International Telecommunications* and *Britphone*, both bring out a new mobile phone which they call the 'Smell-O-Phone'. Both companies claim that the name was their own idea.
5. Five workers have been sacked from the computer manufacturing company 'Compucrash' for incompetence. They believe that they have been unfairly dismissed.
6. Mr. Cassington is 98 years old and going deaf and senile. The local Social Services believe he should be put in a special home. Mr. Cassington refuses to leave his own house.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh had a new window installed in their house. The window company now wants the Waughs to pay, but Mr. Waugh is refusing because he thinks the quality of workmanship is poor.
8. Jamie Yarnton pays £500 a month to live in Mrs. Witney's house. Suddenly, Mrs. Witney asks him for £1,000 a month instead. Mr. Yarnton thinks this is completely unreasonable.
9. Newspaper editor Mr Hislop publishes an article describing the Prime Minister as a 'useless, incompetent fool who can barely tie his own shoelaces, let alone run the country'. The PM decides to take immediate legal action against the paper.
10. Corporal Jones ignored Sergeant Wilson's orders, then went 'absent without leave' for two weeks.

Task 7. Listen to a lawyer telling a client about some of the documents involved in his case and answer these questions.

- 1 What claim has been filed against the client?
- 2 Will the case go to trial?

Task 8. Match these documents (1-9) with their definitions (a-i).

1 affidavit	a a document informing someone that they will be involved in a legal process and instructing them what they must do
2 answer	b a document or set of documents containing the details about a court case
3 brief	c a document providing notification of a fact, claim or proceeding
4 complaint	d a formal written statement setting forth the cause of action or the defence in a case
5 injunction	e a written statement that somebody makes after they have sworn officially to tell the truth, which might be used as proof in court
6 motion	f an official order from a court for a person to stop doing something
7 notice	g an application to a court to obtain an order, ruling or decision
8 pleading	h in civil law, the first pleading filed on behalf of a plaintiff, which initiates a lawsuit, setting forth the facts on which the claim is based
9 writ	i the principal pleading by the defendant in response to a complaint

Task 9. Listen again and tick the documents that the lawyer mentions.

- 1 answer ☐ 2 affidavit ☐ 3 brief ☐ 4 complaint ☐ 5 injunction ☐
 6 motion ☐ 7 notice ☐ 8 pleading ☐ 9 writ ☐

Task 10. Match each verb used by the lawyer (1-5) with its definition (a-e).

1. to draft a document	a to deliver a legal document to someone, demanding that they go to a court of law or that they obey an order
2. to issue a document	b to produce a piece of writing or a plan that you intend to change later
3. to file a document with an authority	c to deliver a document formally for a decision to be made by others
4. to serve a document on someone (or to serve someone with a document)	d to officially record something, especially in a court of law
5. to submit a document to an authority	e to produce something official

Task 11. Decide which of the nouns can go with each verb. The first one has been done for you.

	affidavit	answer	brief	complaint	injunction	motion	notice	pleading	writ
draft		+	+	+		+		+	
issue									
file (with)									
serve (on someone)									
submit									

Task 12. Several different words can be used to refer to a lawyer. Listen to three law students in the UK talking about the kind of work they would like to do when they have completed their law studies. Write the correct word for *lawyer* in the gaps.

Anna: So, what are you two planning to do later, when you've completed your degree?

Daniel: Well, right now, I'm planning to become a 1), because I'd really like to plead cases in court.

Anna: You've been watching too many of those American films, when the handsome young 2) wins the case against the big, bad corporation!

Daniel: Very funny. I just like the idea of arguing a case. I think it'd be exciting. What about you?

Anna: Actually, I'd like to work for a big corporation and advise them on their legal affairs, as **3)** I've heard the work can be very challenging. What are your plans, Jacob?

Jacob: I'm thinking about becoming a **4)** I'm not that interested in pleading cases in court. I'd rather do research and give legal advice - I think that'd suit me better.

Task 13. Combine the verbs with the nouns to make combinations to describe the work lawyers do. Some of the verbs go with more than one noun.

	cases	clients	contracts	corporations	decisions	defendants	disputes	law	legislation
advise		+		+		+			
draft									
litigate									
practise									
represent									
research									

UNIT 5. THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE USA. LEGAL AID AND ADVICE

Task 1. Read the text below and decide which word is best for each space.

AMERICAN LEGAL PROFESSION

The American 0) ...C... profession, like American law, has its roots in England, but with significant differences. In England, the legal profession is divided between office lawyers, known as 1), and courtroom lawyers known as 2)

In the United States, there is no division of the profession, and a lawyer frequently does both office work and courtroom work. There is, however, a great deal of variety in the types of work done by lawyers.

ATTORNEY

Depending upon the circumstances and the needs of the client, the lawyer may be a **counselor**, a **negotiator**, and/or a **litigator**. In each of these roles, the lawyer will need to 3) **in factual investigation**.

With respect to each of these roles, the lawyer will do the following:

Counselor: Attorney will help to advise the client how **to order his/her** 4)

Negotiator: Lawyer will work with the opposing counsel to try **to get a** 5) **resolution** for the client. **The** 6) **of negotiations involves** many techniques individual to particular attorneys and the circumstances. The client always 7) **the right to accept or reject** a settlement negotiated or offered by the opposing party.

Litigator: In litigating, the attorney will help pick a jury and participate in pre-trial 8)

Fact Investigator: All of the lawyer's roles require the investigation of 9) **facts**, including 10) and interviewing witnesses.

A lawyer is to be a zealous advocate of the client, in this respect the lawyer must 11) on the client's behalf and avoid conflicts of interest. The lawyer is also an officer of the court and is required to deal fairly and honestly with the court and with its other offices, including the lawyer's opponents.

JUDGE

The judge is the final arbiter of the law. The judge is 12) **with the duty** to state, as a positive matter, what the law is. In addition, the judge is **to** 13) **order** in the courtroom.

Judges in federal courts are appointed by the President with the "advice and 14)" of the Senate. Many state court judges are elected by popular vote.

JURY

The jury, a group of local citizens, is the fact-finder in most trials. The jury will receive instructions from the judge as to the law, and its members will 15) **the facts** as they **perceive** them in 16) **of the law**, as instructed, **to** 17) **a verdict**.

0	A lawful	B judicial	C legal	D juridical
1	A solicitors	B barristers	C clerks	D recorders
2	A solicitors	B plaintiffs	C clerks	D barristers
3	A conduct	B engage	C involve	D pursue
4	A issues	B affairs	C claims	D trial
5	A positive	B profitable	C favourable	D advantageous
6	A mastery	B art	C science	D ability
7	A saves	B holds	C retains	D keeps
8	A motions	B claims	C actions	D rulings
9	A appropriate	B corresponding	C closely connected	D relevant
10	A locating	B discovering	C finding	D placing
11	A support	B defend	C speak	D advocate
12	A responsible	B empowered	C charged	D authorised
13	A maintain	B put	C observe	D keep
14	A approval	B consent	C order	D agreement

15	A appraise	B evaluate	C estimate	D assess
16	A view	B light	C regard	D judgement
17	A return	B bring	C make	D issue

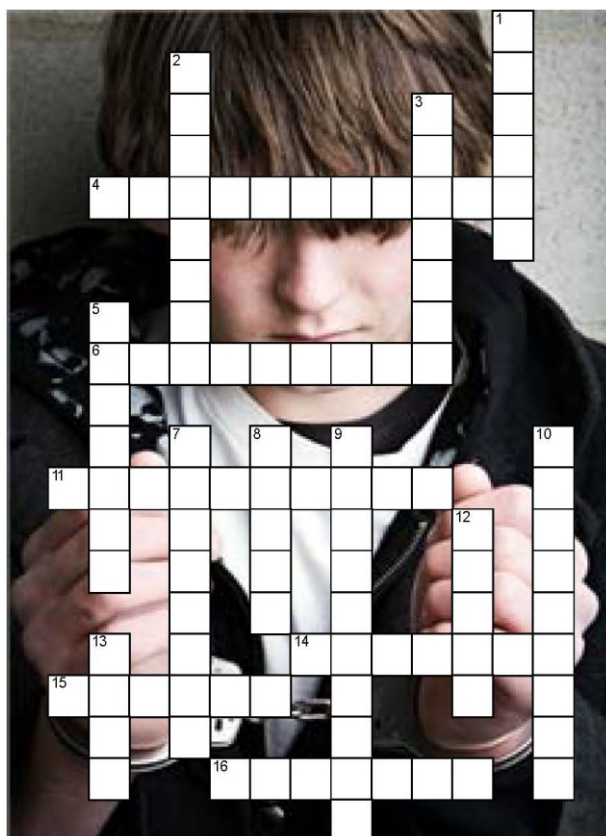
Task 2. Solve the crossword puzzle using the words you have learnt from the texts “A Legal System Run Amok” and “Too Young to Vote, Old Enough to be Executed” of Unit 5 of the main course.

Across

- 4. treat unfairly by withholding something of value
- 6. carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person
- 11. temporary prohibition of an activity
- 14. a proceeding in a court of law brought by one party against another
- 15. inflict
- 16. compel observance of or compliance with (a law or a rule)

Down

- 1. having or characterized by a fundamental weakness or imperfection
- 2. deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group
- 3. convict or sentence
- 5. utterly odious or wicked
- 7. setting or background for a scene, event, or situation
- 8. a state that conducts its policy in a dangerously unpredictable way, disregarding international law or diplomacy
- 9. the process of fighting or defending a case in a civil court of law
- 10. a person who brings a case against another in a court of law
- 12. openly disregard
- 13. behave uncontrollably and disruptively



CHAPTER 1. HIGHER EDUCATION

Task 1.	6. secondary	12. graduate	18. night class
1. skills	7. discipline	13. higher	19. day release
2/3. literacy/numeracy	8. pass	14. degree	20. correspondence
4. kindergarten / elementary school	9. qualifications	15. subject	course
	10. acquire	16. graduate school	21. mature
5. elementary	11. physical education	17. doctorate	22. opportunity

1. Anne, Quentin 2. Quentin, Phil 3. Anne 4. Anne 5. Quentin, Phil Phil

a) the aims of education b) exams and qualifications c) literacy

1. b) 2. a) 3. d) 4. c) 5. d)

1 special education 2 vocational education 3 human resource development
4 liberal education 5 adult education 6 cooperative education

Students' own answers.

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

Students' own answers.

1.c) 2.d) 3.b) 4.c) 5.d)

(1) teaching methods (2) university (3) postgraduate
(4) training (5) secondary-school (6) term

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (7) tutorials | (8) educational | (9) teaching aids |
| (10) demonstration | (11) teaching | (12) theoretical |
| (13) lectures | | |

UNIT 3.

Task 1.

- 1 course combination/courses
- 2 Advanced Vocational Qualifications
- 3 two years
- 4 1-year foundation course
- 5 work-based training
- 6 mature
- 7 further education
- 8 sponsorship

Task 2.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to fill degree courses | 2. minimum requirements |
| 3. half a dozen GCSEs | 4. unconditional offer |
| 5. engineering foundation course | 6. progressing to a degree |
| 7. course leader | 8. extended degree course |
| 9. mature students | 10. HND |
| 11. transferring onto a degree course | 12. completing an entire year |
| 13. admission policies | 14. foundation course |
| 15. pro vice-chancellor | 16. foundation year |
| 17. inappropriate A-levels | 18. statutory-minimum requirements |
| 19. underqualified entrants | |

UNIT 4.

Task 1.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| 1. visiting | 2. supervisor | 3. marker | 4. tutor | 5. Don |
| 6. referees | 7. head | 8. assessors | 9. advisor | |

Task 2.a.

Students' own answers

Task 2.b.

face-to-face instruction	hold down a full-time job
medium of instruction	conventional courses
integrated learning environment	campus-based student
full-time student counterparts	attend lectures intermittently
direct feedback	

Task 3.

1 assessment 2 debate 3 seminary 4 lecture
5 assignment 6 copying 7 excerpt

Task 4.

	revising	cramming	highlighting	editing	note-taking	summarising	proof-reading
Preparing for an end-of-term exam		+	+		+	+	
Isolating information from its context			+			+	
Checking and improving on a piece of work	+			+			+
Condensing information for quick access			+			+	
Recording during a class/lecture/seminar					+		
Keeping new knowledge fresh in your mind					+		
Re-organising an essay/composition	+			+			
Organising material into manageable units						+	
Ensuring a work meets all requirements							+
Making important information stand out			+				

Task 5.

Sit	Get	Have	Do	
	+	+		good marks
+		+	+	an exam
			+	one's homework
+				for one's finals
	+			expelled/suspended
		+		an Easter break
			+	a biology project
			+	extracurricular activities

UNIT 5.

Task 1.

BA – Bachelor of Arts ;
Bed – Bachelor of Education;
LLB – Bachelor of Laws;
MEng – Master of Engineering;

BSc – Bachelor of Science;
BEng – Bachelor of Engineering;
MB – Bachelor of Medicine;
MA – Master of Arts;

BLitt – Bachelor of Letters / Bachelor of Literature;	MBA – Master of Business Administration;
LLM – Master of Laws;	MPhil – Master of Philosophy;
Med – Master of Education;	BPhil – Bachelor of Philosophy;
MSc – Master of Science;	BSc – Bachelor of Science;
PhD – Doctor of Philosophy;	DPhil – Doctor of Philosophy;
DLitt – Doctor of Letters / Doctor of Literature;	DSc – Doctor of Science

Task 2.

1.P 2.P 3.J 4.B 5.J 6.J

Task 3.a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> desire for personal achievement | <input type="checkbox"/> discipline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> understanding what is expected of you | <input type="checkbox"/> organisational skills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> perseverance | <input type="checkbox"/> intelligence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> morale | |

Task 3.b.

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

Task 4.

first class/Master's degree	long-distance/accelerated learning
higher/first-rate education	tuition/registration fees
correspondence/refresher course	school-leaving/medical certificate
post graduate/2-year diploma	

1 long-distance	2 school-leaving	3 tuition/registration
4 Master's	5 higher/first-rate	6 refresher 7 post graduate

Task 5.

1.M 2.W 3.M 4.B 5.M 6.B

UNIT 6.

Task 1.

1. a) b) c) d)
2. a) two-year college = an Associate of Arts Degree
b) four-year college = a Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science
c) university = Master of Arts; Master of Science; Doctor of Philosophy
3. c)
4. a) taxes and tuition fees b) only tuition fees
5. h)

6. a) GPA – grade point average; b) TOEFL – Test of English as a Foreign Language; c) B.A. – Bachelor of Arts; d) B.S. – Bachelor of Science; e) M.A. – Master of Arts; f) M.S. – Master of Science; g) Ph.D – Doctor of Philosophy.

7. has been in a Band; has been an editor of a student newspaper; has done some service to the community; has studied in the library for the last 4 years

8. major; faculty; accreditation; location; size; cost

9. accreditation

Task 2.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. funds | 2. student fees | 3. taxes |
| 4. federal funds | 5. loans/ scholarships | 6. scholarships/loans |
| 7. chancellor/ president | 8. president/ chancellor | 9. academic dean |
| 10. board of regents/trustees | 11. board of trustees/regents | |
| 12. teachers | 13. Departments | 14. chairman |
| 15. chairman | 16. assistant professors | |
| 17. teaching fellows/research fellows | | |
| 18. research fellows/ teaching fellows | | |
| 19. scientists | 20. undergraduates | 21. graduates |
| 22. graduates | 23. undergraduates | 24. freshman |
| 25. sophomore | 26. junior | 27. senior |
| 28. coeducational | | |

Task 3.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (1) hushed lecture halls | (2) many prospective applicants |
| (3) applying to Harvard | (4) will charge \$30,275 a year |
| (5) Room and board are extra | (6) government-backed loans |
| (7) public colleges | (8) elite private schools |
| (9) new scholarships | (10) based on need |
| (11) based on merit | (12) improving their rankings |
| (13) attracting high-scoring students | |
| (14) all-expenses-paid education | (15) need-based grants |
| (16) state-college | (17) free ride |
| (18) highest-scoring students | (19) shifting financial-aid priorities |
| (20) High-achieving kids | (21) bring higher academic standards |
| (22) lower-income communities | (23) gain entry |

CHAPTER 2. LAW

UNIT 1.

Task 1.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.b | 2.b | 3.d | 4.a | 5.b | 6.d | 7.c | 8.a |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Task2.

ACROSS 2. Justinian 3. Prosecution 7. Suspect 8. Jurisdiction
 13. Biased 14. Civil 15. Defence 16. Questioning 17. Interrogation
 18. Liberties **DOWN** 1. Witness 4. Codification 5. Accused
 6. Inquisitorial 9. Common 10. Impartial 11. Magistrate 12. Adversarial

Task 3.

a) 2 b) 9 c) 8 d) 3 e) 4 f) 7 g) 5 h) 1 i) 10 j) 6
 1. take the law into her own hands 2. is a law unto himself 3. In the eyes of the law
 4. Murphy's law 5. get on the wrong side of the law 6. the law of the jungle
 7. laying down the law 8. to go to law 9. unwritten law 10. the letter of the law.

UNIT 2.

Task 1. 1.libel 2.forgery 3.shoplifting 4.arson
 5.manslaughter 6.trespass 7.bribery 8.conspiracy 9.terrorism
 10.perjury 11.hijacking 12.treason (treachery)

Task 2.

1.convict 2.crook 3.felon 4.gangster 5.culprit 6.jailbird
 7.lawbreaker 8.malfeasant 9.offender 10.outlaw 11.wrongdoer 12.delinquent

Task 3.

pinch	+						
swipe	+						
lift	+	+					
pilfer	+	+	+	+			
snitch	+		+	+	+		
rip off	+					+	+

Task4.

The poor woman	+						
The bank robbers	+	+					
The well-known art thieves	+		+				
Ok! Who has	+	+	+				+
The students have	+	+		+			+
Someone has	+	+	+	+		+	+
Someone	+	+	+	+		+	+
Children	+				+		
People don't feel guilty if they	+				+		+
All the silver was	+						+

Task 5.

Students' own answers

Task 6.

Crime (1)	Criminal (2)	Action (3)	Crime (1)	Criminal (2)	Action (3)
abduction	abductor	to abduct	homicide	homicidal maniac	to homicide
arson	arsonist	to commit an arson	kidnapping	kidnapper	to kidnap
assassination	assassin	to assassinate	larceny	larcerner	
assault	assaulter	to assault	manslaughter	manslayer	
battery; battering		to batter	mugging	mugger	to mug
bribery	briber, bribe-taker	to bribe	murder	murderer / murderess	to murder
burglary	burglar	to burgle	nonsupport	nonsupporter	to nonsupport
child abuse	child abuser	to abuse a child	perjury	perjurer	to perjure
complicity	accomplice, complicit		pickpocketing	pickpocket	to pickpocket
counterfeiting	counterfeiter	to counterfeit	piracy	pirate	to pirate
cybercrime	cybercriminal	to commit a cybercrime	poaching	poacher	to poach
dereliction of public duty	derelict of public duty		racketeering	racketeer	to racketeer
drug pushing / dealing / trafficking	drug pusher / dealer / trafficker	to push / deal / traffic in drugs	rape	rapist	to rape
drug use	drug addict	to take drug	robbery	robber	to rob
embezzlement	embezzler	to embezzle	shoplifting	shoplifter	to shoplift
extortion;	extortioner	to extort	smuggling	smuggler	to smuggle
forfeiture	forfeiter	to forfeit	terrorism	terrorist	to commit an act of terrorism
forgery	forgery	to forger	theft	thief	to thieve
fraud	fraudster / fraud	to defraud	treason	traitor	to betray
graft	grafter	to graft	vandalism	vandal	to vandalise
hijacking	hijacker	to hijack			

Task 7.

1 A 2 D 3 C 4 A 5 C

Task 8.a.

1.C 2.G 3.F 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.H 8.E 9.I 10.D

Task 8.b.

crimes	alleged to have committed		convicted of	
	mother	son	mother	son
1 arson	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓

3 burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 enslavement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 fraud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 murder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 theft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Script containing the answers to the questins.

You will hear a news bulletin about a mother and son who are both criminals.

Police in New York have picked up a mother and son team who are alleged to have taken part in a two-year spree of fraud, murder and arson. The pair were arrested at the New York Hilton accused of drawing a check on a frozen bank account in Los Vegas. It was only after the suspects had been detained that the police discovered that they were in possession of a passport belonging to an elderly woman who had gone missing the day before. The limousine the suspects had been driving turned out to be stolen and contained \$25, 000 in cash, a pistol and documents containing the names of people the couple are alleged to have defrauded. Four of the people mentioned in the documents are either missing or dead. It turned out that the mother and son had gone on the run earlier in the year as they were being sought by the police for questioning in connection with a suspected insurance fraud in which a house in Los Vegas was burnt to the ground. They were traced in Utah, Louisiana and Florida, but it always managed to keep one step ahead of the police until they reached New York. The mother, who calls herself the dragon lady, was once married to a wealthy property owner, but has a history of petty crime going back to 1961. In 1985, she was convicted of stealing a mink coat from a piano bar. Soon after she was arrested again for enslaving two Mexican maids, a crime for which she served a five-year sentence. Her son has a record in Florida for burglary and assaulting a policeman.

Task 9.

1.d 2.e 3.a 4.c 5.b

Task 10.

Across	18. malfeasance	30. clearance	8. tort
3. arson	19. hijacking	Down	13. manslaughter
9. mugging	20. harassment	1. abduction	14. espionage
10. misdemeanor	22. homicide	2. forgery	15. assassination
11. felony	24. pickpocketing	4. offense	21. bribery
12. breach	26. embezzlement	5. conspiracy	23. extortion
16. trespassing	28. fraud	6. complicity	25. smuggling
17. perjury	29. blackmail	7. treason	27. burglary

Task 11.

1 sentenced to 2 reached/returned the verdict 3 fined for 4 arrest for
5 was involved in 6 banned from 7 sue for 8 charged with

Task 12.

1.c 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.a 6.d

UNIT 3.

Task 1.

1.No 2.No 3.No 4.Yes 5.Yes 6.Yes 7.Yes 8.No

Task 2.

1. punishable

2. punitive

3. a deterrent

4. *Corporal punishment*: he / she is physically beaten with a stick or a whip. *Capital punishment*: he /she is judicially killed / *executed*

5. He may be given *a caution* or *a warning* by the police to slow down. Alternatively he might be *fined* (police often issue *on-the-spot fines*, which you have to pay immediately) and / or be given *points* on his licence (if you receive too many points within a certain time period, your licence will be temporarily withdrawn).

6. He will almost certainly be *banned* / *disqualified* from driving for at least a year, and will probably be fined. If he causes an accident as a result of being *drunk in charge* of a vehicle, he might also be sent to prison.

7. A custodial sentence involves sending someone to prison. A suspended sentence is a sentence of *imprisonment* which a court orders shall not take effect unless the *offender* commits another crime. *Probation* is often a feature of a suspended sentence: the individual (the *probationer*) must behave in a certain way, under the supervision of a *probation officer*.

8. He is not allowed to go in that bar again, and might also be banned from other bars / public places in the area.

9. In Britain, an ASBO (pronounced as one word) is an *Antisocial Behaviour Order*. This is an order which is applied for by the police against any individual over the age of 10 years old who is causing someone distress, harm or harassment, in order to restrict their behaviour. If an ASBO is breached, the individual can expect to be punished. An ABC is an *Acceptable Behaviour Contract*. This is a formal written agreement which an individual signs to say he will not act in an antisocial manner in the future.

10. A young person (in Britain, under 18) who has committed a crime

11. Life imprisonment

12. imprison

13. True

14. Six months: concurrent sentences take place at the same time as each other.

15. False. He / she is sentenced to do unpaid work in the local community (the abbreviation is *CSO*).

16. They will have to pay money to the other company: a bond is a document in which a company or individual promises to pay money if something happens (for example, if they breach a contract)

17. injunction

18. compensation

19. He would be unhappy: his assets have been *frozen*, which means that he cannot take them out of the country

Task 3.

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

Task 4.

1.b) 2.c) 3.b) 4.d) 5.b) 6.c) 7.b) 8.b) 9.a)

Task 5.

1 T 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 F 7 T

Task 6.

Across	10. capital	17. probation	5. confinement	14. custodial
2. compensation	11. forfeiture	18. fine	6. corporal	
3. community	12. remand	19. electrocution	8. suspended	
4. execution	15. custody	Down	9. bail	
7. Borstal	16. warning	1. seizure	13. detention	

UNIT 4.

Task 1.

1 legal disputes	2 court	3 jury	4 trial
5 witnesses'	6 officer	7 panel	8 jurors
9 list	10 swear	11 testimony	12 cross-examinations
13 counsels	14 judge	15 civil suits	16 fault
17 money	18 accused	19 acquit	20 guilty
21 sentence	22 legislature		

Task 2.

1 Inns of Court	2 training	3 called to the bar	4 right of audience
5 exclusively	6 Magistrates' Courts	7 adoption	8 affiliation
9 commit	10 trial	11 sentence	12 Crown Court
13 stipendiary	14 lay	15 bench	16 clerk
17 appointed	18 solicitor	19 practise	20 Recorders
21 political	22 misconduct	23 Parliament	24 criminal
25 libel	26 inquests	27 verdict	28 accused
29 jurors	30 electoral register	31 eligible	32 jury service
33 on bail	34 challenged	35 biased	

Task 3.

1. small claims court
2. Court of Appeal (also called an Appeal Court)
3. court-martial (Note that the plural form is *courts-martial*. It can also be a verb, usually used in the passive: *to be court-martialled*)
4. courthouse
5. County Court (there are about 270 County Courts in England and Wales. They are presided over by either district judges or circuit judges. They deal mainly with claims regarding money, but also deal with family matters, bankruptcies and claims concerning land)
6. European Court of Human Rights (its formal name is the *European Court for the Protection of Human Rights*)
7. employment tribunal (formally known as an *industrial tribunal*. The panel hearing each case consists of a legally qualified chairperson and two independent *lay* (= not legally qualified) people who have experience of employment issues. Decisions need to be *enforced* by a separate application to the court. Appeals are made to an *Employment Appeal Tribunal*)
8. magistrates' court
9. coroner's court (an investigation in a coroner's court is called a *coroner's inquest*. A coroner's inquest also decides what happens when treasure or something valuable that has been secretly hidden or lost is suddenly rediscovered)
10. Crown Court
11. Lands Tribunal
12. Commercial Court
13. rent tribunal
14. High Court
15. European Court of Justice (*ECJ* for short. It is also called the *Court of Justice of the European Communities*)
16. Court of Protection
17. Admiralty Court
18. House of Lords

Task 4.

1. Admiralty Court (HMS = *Her / His Majesty's Ship*, an abbreviation that precedes the names of ships of the *Royal Navy*)
2. (in the first instance) County Court
3. coroner's court
4. Commercial Court
5. employment tribunal
6. Court of Protection
7. small claims court (if the amount was for less than £5,000),
8. rent tribunal
9. (probably) the High Court
10. court-martial

Task 5.

Across	10. district	Down	5. police	12. state
3. probate	13. circuit	1. traffic	6. martial	
8. federal	14. family	2. magistrates	7. county	
9. crown	15. juvenile	4. municipal	11. Supreme	

Task 6.

1 breach of contract 2 The lawyer thinks it's hard to say

Task 7.

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

Task 8.

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9.

Task 9.

1b 2e 3d 4a 5c

Task 10.

To draft an answer, brief, complaint, motion, pleading;

To issue an injunction, notice, writ;

To file an affidavit, answer, brief, complaint, motion, notice, pleading;

To serve a complaint, injunction, notice, pleading, writ;

To submit an affidavit, answer, brief, complaint, motion, notice, pleading, writ.

Task 11.

1 barrister 2 attorney 3 in-house counsel 4 solicitor

Task 12.

To advise clients, corporations, defendants;

To draft contracts, decisions, law, legislation;

To litigate cases, disputes;

To practice law;

To represent clients, corporations, defendants;

To research cases, decisions, law, legislation.

UNIT 5.

Task1.	1.A	2.D	3.B	4.B	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.A
9.D	10.A	11.D	12.C	13.A	14.B	15.D	16.B	17.A

Task2.

Across	14. lawsuit	Down	5. heinous	10. plaintiff
4. shortchange	15. impose	1. flawed	7. backdrop	12. flout
6. execution	16. enforce	2. genocide	8. rogue	13. amok
11. moratorium		3. condemn	9. litigation	

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