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Back to English

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Передмова

Навчальний посібник Back to English складається з трьох розділів, що логічно пов'язані з завданнями курсу «Ділова іноземна мова (англійська)». Підібраний матеріал посібника дозволяє повторити та узагальнити вивчене не попередніх курсах, акцентуючи увагу на професійно-орієнтованій лексиці, загальноповживаних граматичних конструкціях.

Розділ перший допомагає розглянути граматичні засади видо-часових форм дієслів англійської мови, особливості функціонування наунативних та ад'єктивних лексем, наявні блоки пояснень, щодо вживання артиклів (нестандартних випадків), інфінітивних та герундіальних конструкцій.

Другий розділ присвячено роботі з професійно-орієнтованими текстами, що дотичні темам «працевлаштування», «подорожі», «емоційні стани», «вивчення мов», «етикет», «економічні тенденції», «медіа простір» тощо. Завдання спрямовані на розвиток та розширення лексичного запасу студентів, активізації комунікативних навичок.

Третій розділ сфокусовано на відтворення типових завдань тесту ЗНО (вступ до магістратури). Це необхідно аби ознайомити студентів з форматом тестування, відпрацювавши стратегії вдалого складання іспиту з урахуванням потреб тайм-менеджменту.

У Додатку А наведений перелік фразових дієслів англійської мови.

Автори висловлюють свою вдячність рецензентам Єнікєєвій С. М. та Шевчук О. В. Ваші влучні коментарі та конструктивні зауваження безперечно допомогли створити більш якісний навчальний продукт для вивчення ділової іноземної мови (англійської).

Розділ 1

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ПОЯСНЕННЯ ТА ВПРАВИ

Articles

Нестандартні випадки

Деякі прикметники можуть використовуватися з визначеним артиклем, створюючи таким чином іменникову конструкцію. В цих випадках прикметники набувають значення іменника у множині зі значенням «група людей»:

It is a school for **the blind**.

The old need help from the young.

Назви деяких національностей також створені завдяки цьому способу:

the French, the Irish, the Dutch, the Swiss, the Chinese, the Japanese.

The Irish have many old customs.

Артикль *the* використовується з прикметниками *right*, *wrong*, *left*, *right*, *only*, *same*, *last*, *next*, *following*.

You asked **the wrong** people

He is **the only** pilot I know.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на використання артиклів.

Поранені були втомлені та змучені. Багаті ніколи не зможуть зрозуміти бідних. Французи перемогли у тій битві.

Це той самий лимон. Дзвінок Майклу – це останнє, що я зроблю у критичні ситуації.

Артикли та прізвища

Визначений артикль the у цьому випадку необхідний, коли прізвище надано у множині для визначення представників сім'ї загалом:

The Bakers moved to Rome last year.

The Browns have a large house near the lake.

Артикли the, a/an можуть використовуватися з власними іменами людей в таких випадках:

The Carol that I knew ten years ago turned into a beautiful noble lady.

Та Лінда, яку я знав десять років тому...

Doctor, there is **an Brian Adams** waiting for you in the hall.

Доктор, якийсь Брайан Адамс чекає ...

She has **a Rubens** in her private collection. (a picture by Rubens)

В її колекції є Рубенс (одна з картин художника).

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на використання артиклів.

Це вже не та Мері, що гралася зі мною у схованки. В них навіть є Церетелі, там у саду стоїть біля фонтану.

Байдени не приїхали на зустріч. Тобі телефонувала якась Еліс.

Артикли та географічні назви

Назви рік завжди використовуються з визначеним артиклем, в той час як назви озер – без (**The Amazon, Victoria lake, the Missouri / the Missouri River, the Rio Grande, the Yangtze / the Yangtze River**).

Назва однієї гори (або одного острова) завжди використовуються без артикля (**Everest**). В той же час множинна форма (гірський хребет або група островів) обов'язково супроводжується визначеним артиклем (**The Maldives, The Bahamas, The Alps**).

Континенти та географічні місцевості

Без артикля

America, North America, South America, Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica;

North Africa, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Central America, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Siberia.

З артиклем the:

the Western Hemisphere, the Eastern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere, the Southern Hemisphere;

the Arctic, the Antarctic, the Far East, the Middle East;

the North Pole, the South Pole.

the Atlantic Ocean / the Atlantic, the Pacific Ocean / the Pacific, the Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean;

the Mediterranean Sea / the Mediterranean, the Caribbean Sea / the Caribbean;

the Red Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Barents Sea, the Bering Sea, the Yellow Sea; the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan;

the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Finland, the Bay of Biscay, the Persian Gulf.

Винятки: Hudson Bay, San Francisco Bay.

Перегляньте:

the Strait of Gibraltar, the Strait of Dover (Pas de Calais), the Strait of Magellan, the Bering Strait; the English Channel (La Manche), the Mozambique Channel;

the Gulf Stream, the Florida Current, the Japan Current (the Kuroshio);

the Victoria Falls / Victoria Falls, Niagara Falls / the Niagara Falls, the American Falls, the Canadian Falls, the Horseshoe Falls / Horseshoe Falls.

Без артикля:

Lake Baikal / Baikal, Lake Victoria, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Crater Lake, Utah Lake, Lake Geneva, Great Pond.

Винятки: the Great Salt Lake, the Great Lakes (5 lakes).

Остров

Greenland, Java, Cyprus, Madagascar, Hokkaido, Sakhalin, Jamaica, Ellis Island.

Виняток: the Isle of Man.

Острови

Артикль the:

the island of Greenland, the island of Java, the island of Cyprus, the island of Madagascar, the island of Jamaica.

the Falkland Islands / the Falklands, the Aleutian Islands / the Aleutians, the Kuril Islands / the Kurils, the Bahamas / the Bahama Islands, the Canary Islands / the Canaries, the Philippine Islands / the Philippines.

Мис та півострів

Артикль the:

the Indochina Peninsula / the Indochinese Peninsula, the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Alaska Peninsula, the Kola Peninsula, the Balkan Peninsula, the Iberian Peninsula.

Винятки: Indochina, Kamchatka, Alaska, Iberia.

Без артиклю:

Cape Horn, North Cape, Cape Chelyuskin, Cape Canaveral, Cape Cod.

Виняток: the Cape of Good Hope.

Гори, вулкани

Без артиклю:

Everest / Mount Everest, Fuji / Mount Fuji / Fujiyama,
Kilimanjaro / Mount Kilimanjaro, Elbrus / Mount Elbrus, Etna /
Mount Etna, Vesuvius / Mount Vesuvius;

Виняток: the Kilauea Volcano.

Артикль the:

the Himalayas / the Himalaya Mountains, the Apennines /
the Apennine Mountains, the Rocky Mountains / the Rockies, the
Ural Mountains / the Urals, the Caucasus Mountains / the
Caucasus; the Pamirs / the Pamir, the Tien Shan / the Tian Shan;
the Cordilleras, the Andes, the Pyrenees, the Alps

Плато, каньйони, рівнини

Артикль the:

the Tibetan Plateau, the Central Siberian Plateau, the
Mexican Plateau, the Colorado Plateau; the Grand Canyon;
the Great Plains, the Russian Plain (the East European
Plain), the West Siberian Plain, the Turan Plain.

Пустелі та долини

Артикль the:

the Sahara / the Sahara Desert, the Kalahari / the Kalahari
Desert, the Arabian Desert, the Gobi / the Gobi Desert, the Kara
Kum; the Ruhr Valley, the Nile Valley, the Valley of the Kings.

Виняток: Death Valley, Silicon Valley.

Практика

*Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на використання
артиклів.*

А де знаходиться Мис Доброї Надії? Вони відпочивали на Фолклендських островах. Подорож до Гімалаїв не зробить його щасливим. Цей актор живе в Австралії. Смачний чай з острова Ява. Я думав, що ріка Ніл дещо ширша. А у Карибському морі були пірати? Взагалі-то Тихий океан зовсім не тихий.

Країни та штати

Без артикля використовують назви унітарних країн:

America, Australia, Great Britain, Britain, England, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand; Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg;

Виняток: the Congo.

Артикль the вживається з назвами країн, що складаються з автономних регіонів (штатів, еміратів тощо):

the United States (the U.S.), the United Kingdom (the UK), the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, the Philippines;

the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Cuba, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Spain, the Commonwealth of Australia.

Штати та провінції

Без артикля:

Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York / New York State, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington / Washington State;

Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan.

З артиклем the: the state of California, the state of New York, the state of Texas, the state of Washington, the province of Ontario, the province of Quebec.

Міста та містечка

Без артиклю:

Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, Brussels, Cairo, Delhi, Havana, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, New York, Oslo, Paris, Philadelphia, Prague;

Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Saint Petersburg, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington / Washington, D.C.

Виняток: The Hague.

Без артиклю:

Atlantic City, Kansas City, New York City (NYC), Oklahoma City, Quebec City, Mexico City, Panama City, Cape Town / Capetown, Fort Knox.

Артикль the:

the city of Athens, the city of Moscow, the city of New York, the city of Oslo, the city of Rome, the city of Tokyo, the city of Washington, the town of Bedford.

Вулиці, проспекти, дороги

Без артиклю:

Main Street, Wall Street, 42nd Street, Oak Alley, Maple Boulevard, Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, Broadway, Lexington Road, Route 66, Highway 64.

Виняток: the Arbat, the Mall.

Артикль the:

the Avenue of the Americas, the Silk Road, the National Road, the Freedom Trail, the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Trans-Canada Highway, the Pan American Highway, the Lincoln Highway, the FDR Drive.

Школи, університети, академії

Без артиклю:

Lincoln Elementary School, Ford High School;
Amherst College, Barnard College, Boston College,
Teachers College;

Cambridge University, Chicago State University, Columbia University, Harvard University, London University, Moscow State University, Ohio State University, Oxford University, Princeton University, Rockefeller University, Stanford University, Yale University.

Виняток: the George Washington University, the John Hopkins University, the Sorbonne.

Артикль the:

the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the University of Chicago, the State University of New York, the City University of New York;

the Harvard School of Business, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, the Julliard School of Music, the Mayo School of Medicine;

the College of William and Mary, the College of the Holy Cross;

the Royal Academy of Art, the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Military Academy.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на використання артиклів.

Він вступив до університету Джорджа Вашингтона. Гарвардський університет надає багато можливостей для розвитку своїм студентам. А ти знаєш законодавство штату Каліфорнія? Її дідусь був родом з Республіки Куба. Японія – країна стрімкого розвитку технології. Це фото було зроблено на 5 Авеню три роки тому. Справжню каву ви можете спробувати лише у Відні.

Організації, урядові підрозділи, комітети, політичні партії, асоціації, клуби тощо

Артикль the:

the United Nations (the UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

the Congress of the United States (but: Congress), the Senate, the House of Representatives;

the Parliament of Great Britain (but: Parliament), the House of Commons, the House of Lords;

the European Parliament, the British Parliament, the Irish Parliament, the Swedish Parliament;

the Reagan Administration (but: Reagan's Administration), the Bush Administration (but: Bush's Administration);

the Finance Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the Department of Commerce,

the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI);

the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party;

the Canadian Library Association, the Teachers' Association, the National Basketball Association (the NBA), the American Automobile Association (the AAA);

the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Monetary Fund (the IMF), the World Wildlife Fund (the WWF);

the Kennel Club, the Cotton Club, the Rotary Club, the nuclear club.

Компанії, корпорації, бізнес структури

Без артиклю:

Ford, General Motors, International Business Machines (IBM), Microsoft, Mitsubishi, Samsung Electronics, Citibank, Time Warner Inc., British Telecom, McDonald's, Sears, Procter and Gamble, Estee Lauder Inc.

Артикль the:

the Ford Motor Company, the Mitsubishi Manufacturing Company, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the World Bank, the Bank of New York.

Музеї, галереї, монументи, собори, меморіали, палаці

Артикль the:

the Louvre Museum, the British Museum, the Vatican Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Prado Museum, the Hermitage (Museum), the Pushkin Museum, the Historical Museum;

the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Tretyakov Gallery;

the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Statue of Liberty, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;

the Pyramids, the Colosseum / the Coliseum, the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, the Kremlin, the Great Wall of China;

the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, the Cathedral of Saint Basil;

the Palace of Versailles, the Palace of Heavenly Purity, the Forbidden City.

Без артикю:

Stonehenge, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Palace;
Saint Peter's Basilica, Saint Paul's Cathedral, Canterbury Cathedral, Westminster Abbey.

**Halls, centers, buildings, houses, towers, theaters,
libraries**

Без артикю:

Carnegie Hall, City Hall, Avery Fisher Hall, Radio City Music Hall;

Rockefeller Center, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Epcot Center.

Артикль the:

the Royal Albert Hall, the John Hancock Center, the Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts, the Kennedy Space Center, the Civic Center.

the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, the Seagram Building, the Capitol (Building);

the Houses of Parliament, the Sydney Opera House, the Metropolitan Opera House;

the Sears Tower, the Eiffel Tower, the Tower of London, the Leaning Tower of Pisa;

the Bolshoi Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Apollo Theater;

the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the British Library, the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Parks, national parks, amusement parks, gardens, squares

Без артиклю:

Gorky Park, Central Park, Hyde Park, Yellowstone National Park, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Grand Canyon National Park;

Disney World, Disneyland, Europa Park;

Saint Peter's Square, Red Square, Trafalgar Square, Times Square, Union Square, Harvard Square.

Виняток: the Cathedral Square.

Артикль the: the Botanical Gardens, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the Longwood Gardens, the Montreal Botanical Garden, the Arnold Arboretum, Tivoli / the Tivoli Gardens.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на використання артиклів.

Студенти в Європі часто працюють в Старбаксі. Біля Рокфеллер центру на час різдвяних свят встановили дуже гарну інсталяцію. І звісно ж вони хотіли побачити Піраміди на власні очі. А нумо сходино сьогодні до Національної галереї? Біля Стоунхенджу завжди черга з туристів. Вашу

пропозицію розгляне Фінансовий комітет. Вони зустрілися біля Ермітажу.

Мости

Артикль the:

the Brooklyn Bridge, the George Washington Bridge, the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Albert Bridge.

Без артиклю:

London Bridge, Tower Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Westminster Bridge.

Аеропорти

Без артиклю:

Heathrow Airport, Charles de Gaulle Airport, Schiphol Airport, Frankfurt International Airport, Hong Kong International Airport, Kennedy Airport.

Артикль the:

the John F. Kennedy International Airport, the Los Angeles International Airport.

Готелі

Артикль the:

the Hilton Hotel, the Sheraton Hotel, the Plaza, the Hotel California, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the Ambassador Hotel.

Але, якщо є слово у присвійному відмінку в складі назви готелю, то назва буде використовуватися без артиклю.

Газети

Артикль the:

The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, The Boston Globe, The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, The Observer.

the Los Angeles Times, the Financial Times, the New York Post, the Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, the San Francisco Chronicle.

Виняток: USA Today.

Журнали

Без артиклю:

Newsweek, Time, Reader's Digest, National Geographic, Sports Illustrated, PC World, Classic Rock, Mad.

Good Housekeeping, Better Homes and Gardens, Harper's Bazaar, Canadian Living, Cosmopolitan, Vogue.

Виняток: The New Yorker, The Economist.

Конференції та документи

Артикль the:

the Washington Summit, the Moscow Summit, the Yalta Conference;

the Charter of the United Nations / the UN Charter, the Helsinki Accords, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States / the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights;

the Truman Doctrine (але: Truman's program).

Призи, нагороди, медалі

Артикль the:

the Nobel Prize, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, the Nobel Prize in Literature, the Nobel Prize for Peace;

the Pulitzer Prize, the Pulitzer Prize for Music;

the Academy Awards, the Academy Award for Best Actor, the Grammy Award, the Tony Awards;

the Order of Suvorov, the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of Friendship.

Свята

Без артиклю:

Christmas, Christmas Eve, New Year's Day, New Year's, New Year's Eve, Saint Patrick's Day, Easter, April Fools' Day, Mother's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Halloween, All Saints' Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving.

Винятки: the Fourth of July, the Cherry Festival, the Jazz Festival.

Languages

Без артиклю: German, Italian, Russian, Korean, English, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Polish, French, Dutch, Arabic, Greek, Chinese, Japanese, Hindi, Latin;

British English, American English, Australian English, Canadian English.

Винятки: the English language, the French language, the Russian language, the Arabic language, the Chinese language, the Greek language.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на використання артиклів.

Коли святкують День Всіх Святих? Не тільки студенти юридичного факультету вчать латину. Всі вони були лауреатами Нобелівської премії. В мене є листівка з зображенням Бруклінського мосту. Придивись до обкладинок журналу *Вог*. Пам'ятаю, про це була стаття на перших шпальтах *Вашингтон пост*. Вам треба переглянути відео про аеропорт Хітроу.

Обчислювані та не обчислювані іменники

Більшість іменників англійської мови називають об'єкти, що можна порахувати, тому їх називають обчислюваними (a book, 5 books). З обчислюваними іменниками використовуються форми **a\an, a few, some, any, many, a lot of**. Конструкції **a few, some, a lot of** зазвичай використовуються в ствердженнях.

There is a chair over there / I've bought a few apples /
Some friends visited me yesterday.

Конструкції **any, many** часто можуть вживатися в запереченнях та питаннях. How many friends do you have? / They didn't take any bags.

Any вживається і в ствердженнях, але зі значенням «будь-який», «кожен»: Any person can come to the museum.

Необчислювані іменники називають об'єкти, що не можна порахувати, вони не використовуються з числівниками (**gold, music, blood, excitement, health, knowledge, research, salt, spaghetti, water**).

Деякі іменники можуть бути необчислювані лише в англійській мові (**accommodation, advice, baggage, behavior, bread, chaos, furniture, information, luggage, news, permission, progress, scenery, traffic, travel, trouble, weather, work**).

З необчислюваними іменниками використовуються форми a little, a bit of, a piece of, some, any, much, a lot of.

Конструкції **a little, a bit of, a piece of, some, a lot of** зазвичай використовуються в ствердженнях.

I'd like some coffee / He gave me a piece of advice.

Конструкції any, much часто можуть вживатися в запереченнях та питаннях. I didn't bring any money with me.

Some може використовуватися і в питальних реченнях, якщо за змістом це речення-пропозиція,

речення-прохання: Could you borrow me some money, please?

Деякі іменники можуть бути як обчислювані, так і не обчислювані в залежності від контексту (chicken, chocolate, coffee, egg, glass, hair, iron, paper, room, space, time, tea, wine): Awful! There's a hair in my soup! \ She has great hair.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на обчислювані та не обчислювані іменники.

Вчора вони купували меблі для вітальні. В нас не залишилося молока, треба купити. Позич мені, будь ласка, трохи грошей. В фейсбуці у мене багато друзів, а от в реальному житті значно менше. Коли вона була маленькою дівчинкою, її дідусь дав їй пораду, яку вона пам'ятає все своє життя. Він поділився деякими новинами з Міста Янголів. Мені один чай та 2 кави. Ми не знайшли ніякого житла, тому були у розпачі. Після цього курсу в мене багато знань та навичок, які б я хотів попрактикувати.

Прикметники. Ступені порівняння

Прикметники мають дві ступені порівняння – порівняльну та найвищу ступінь.

Односкладові прикметники ступені порівняння завдяки суфіксам –er, –est.

Sharp – sharper – the sharpest

Cold – colder – the coldest

Deep – deeper – the deepest

За цією схемою утворюються ступені порівняння і у двоскладових прикметників, що мають закінчення -y, -er, -ow, -ble:

Busy- busier – the busiest

Dirty – dirtier – the dirtiest

Clever – cleverer – the cleverest

Noble – nobler – the noblest

Таким же чином утворюються і форми прикметників:

Polite – politer – the politest

Sincere – sincerer – the sincerest

Simple – simpler – the simplest

Common – commoner – the commonest

Якщо прикметник закінчується на німий e, то при додаванні суфіксів німий e випускається:

Large - larg- er – the larg-est

brave – brav-er – the brav-est

Якщо прикметник закінчується приголосною (закритий склад) з попередньою не подовженою голосною, то у формах ступені порівняння кінцева приголосна буде подвоюватися:

Big – bigger – the biggest

hot – hotter – the hottest

Thin – thinner – the thinnest

wet – wetter – the wettest

Якщо прикметник закінчується на **y** з попередньою приголосною, то в формах ступенів порівняння будуть зміни –**y** змінюється на **i**: easy-easier.

Більшість двоскладових прикметників, а також прикметники, що складаються з трьох та більше складів, формують ступені порівняння аналітично, завдяки формам more, the most:

Famous – more famous – the most famous

Difficult - more difficult – the most difficult

Comfortable – more comfortable – the most comfortable

Деякі прикметники створюють форми ступенів порівняння суплетивно, від іншої основи:

Good – better – the best

bad – worse – the worst

Little – less – the least

much, many – more – the most

Far – farther– the farthest або Far – further – the furthest. Після порівняльної форми використовують сполучник than: This book is more interesting than that one.

Порівняння двох об'єктів однакової якості відбувається за допомогою as ... as:

He is as young as my brother.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на прикметникові форми

Його IQ найвищий серед нас. Якщо ти закінчив спеціалізовану школу, то в тебе кращі шанси вступити до цього університету, а ніж у мене. Він такий же пихатий, як і його бос. Написати офіційного листа – це найрозумніше рішення у цьому випадку. Твоє пояснення значно простіше, ніж моє. Він такий же високий, як і його батько. Значно менший відсоток виборців підтримував цього кандидата на виборах.

Теперішній простий та Теперішній тривалий

часи

+ *I / you / we /* **drink** coffee **in the morning**
- *They* **don't drink** coffee **in the morning**
+ *He / She / it* **drinks** coffee **in the morning**
 doesn't drink coffee **in the morning**

Do *you / we / they* **drink** coffee **in the morning?**

Does *he / she / it* **drink** coffee **in the morning?**

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Yes he does. / No, he doesn't.

Теперішній простий час використовується:

1. Для вираження постійної дії;

2. Для вираження дії, що виконується в момент

мовлення, у випадку використання дієслів, наприклад:

Believe, doubt, guess, imagine, know, realize, suppose, understand, remember, forget, think (meaning: result).

Hear, smell, sound, taste, see.

Belong to, have (meaning: possess), own, possess.

Dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish.

Appear, seem.

Contain, depend on, include, involve, mean, measure, weigh, require.

Теперішній тривалий час

+ *I* **am** **working**

He / She / it **is** **working**

you / we / they **are** **working**

- I	am not	working
He / She / it	is not	working
you / we / they	are not	working

? **Am** I **speaking?**

Is He / She / it **speaking?**

Are you / we / they **speaking?**

Yes. I am. / No. I'm not.

Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't (he is not).

Теперішній тривалий час використовується у випадках:

1. вираження тривалої дії у процесі в момент мовлення;
2. вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається в певний період часу (поточні проекти, змінювані ситуації);

3. вираження майбутньої дії, коли висловлюють намір здійснити дію або впевненість в її здійсненні (**He is leaving Paris tomorrow**). Так визначається домовленість, чіткі, зазначені заздалегідь плани (час, учасники та місце) в майбутньому.

-Are you doing anything this weekend?

-Yes, I'm playing poker with friends on Saturday.

Конструкція **Going to** використовується для того, аби висловити свої наміри чи плани на майбутнє:

Be (am / is/ are) + going to+ V

I've made up my mind. I'm going to buy a BMW 730i.

-Are you going to watch this film?

-No, I'm too tired. I'm going to have an early night.

Також конструкція **Going to** використовується у випадку передбачення, якщо на час мовлення є підстави виконання дії в майбутньому.

Can you get some more paper for the printer? It's going to run out any minute.

Oh, you look terrible. I think you are going to be sick.

Майбутній простий час

Використовується для вираження дії, що буде відбуватися в майбутньому (одноразово або повторювано).

He will return to Kyiv in a few days.

+ I /you

He/ She / It will come.

We / they

- I /you

He/ She / It (will not) won't come.

We / they

? I /you

Will He/ She / It come?

We / they

Форма will + інфінітив використовується для вираження спонтанних рішень, обіцянок, фактів у майбутньому та необґрунтованих передбачень (They will win; I'll call you tomorrow; або - I have a headache \ - I'll give an aspirin).

Shall використовується для форм першої особи у питальних реченнях, що мають на меті отримання інструкцій та розпоряджень. (Shall I close the window? – Where shall we wait for you?).

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на форми дієслів

Я планую вийти заміж за Пітера, але він поки про це не знає. Завтра буде понеділок. Ми зустрічаємося з Тефі завтра о другій. Поїзд відходить о сьомій. Я обіцяю, що виконаю це завдання завтра. Я вірю, що він каже правду. Він планує купити цей будинок. Подивись на небо, буде дощ. Вони добре тебе чують зараз, не кричи. Мері шкодувала, що їй треба повертатися на роботу зараз. Ти зараз хочеш морозива? Вони завтра ввечері будуть грати у покер.

Умовні речення

Нульове умовне

Використання форм Zero Conditional передбачає вираження правдивих ситуацій. В реченні використовують сполучники if, unless, when, as soon as, before, till. В обох частинах речення використовується Present Simple, наприклад, If it rains, you get wet.

Перше умовне

Використання форм First Conditional передбачає вираження можливих ситуацій в майбутньому. В реченні використовують сполучники if, unless, when, as soon as, before, till.

If +Present Simple, will +V

I'll give Mary your message when I see her tomorrow.

В реченні замість форм Future Simple можуть використовувати модальні дієслова (may, should, can) або спонукальні форми – go, ask, be attentive.

If you want to go out tomorrow, you should book the table in the restaurant today.

When she has her own house, remind her promise.

Друге умовне

Умовні речення другого типу репрезентують малоімовірні або неможливі дії у теперішньому або

майбутньому часі. В умовних реченнях другого типу використовуються Past Indefinite та would + Infinitive:

If my brother had time now, he would help them.

If Past Indefinite, would + Vinf

If I saw my friend tomorrow, I would ask him about it.

If V2\ Ved, would + Vinf

В реченні дієслово to be виступає в формі were, але розмовний стиль дозволяє використання форми was: If I were you, I would visit them.

Найменша вирогідність дії визначена дієсловом might замість would: If had more money, I might buy a plane.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на форми дієслів.

На твоєму місці я би обрала цей факультет. Коли він влаштується на роботу, ми обов'язково відсвяткуємо. Коли бос у поганому настрої, то він йде додому раніше. Якби я мала час, я би тобі допомогла. Коли приходить день Чорної п'ятниці, тоді багато людей купують подарунки до зимових свят. Якщо завтра не буде дощу, вони влаштують пікнік.

Минулий простий час

Форми цього часу використовують для визначення дій, що сталася в минулому (чітко зазначений час), про це свідчать маркери **yesterday, last year, an hour ago, the other day, on Monday / last Monday, in 1922, during the war** тощо.

Також для визначення послідовних минулих дій та повторюваних дій в минулому.

Regular Verbs

+ The goods arrived yesterday. (V+ed)

-The goods did not (didn't) arrive yesterday

? Did the goods arrive yesterday?

Irregular Verbs

+ He came at five o'clock (V2)

- He did not (didn't) come yesterday

? Did he come at five? / When did he come?

Yes, I / we / you / he / she / it / they did.

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

Used to

Used to у сполученні з інфінітивом використовується для вираження повторюваних дій в минулому, для вираження дій та станів, що були актуальні довгий час в минулому (часто с дієсловами to be, to know, to live...). Зазначені дії та стани НЕ

актуальні зараз, вони більше не виконуються і не повторюються:

I used to know that man / He used to live in Kyiv.

+ I/ you **used to** be there

He/ she/ it **used to** be there

We / they **used to** be there

- I/ you **didn't** **use to** be there

He/ she/ it **didn't** **use to** be there

We / they **didn't** **use to** be there

? **Did** I/ you **use to** know her?

Did he/ she **use to** know her?

Did we/ they **use to** know her?

Tina used to play the violin but now she doesn't.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на форми дієслів.

Він раніше працював у цьому відділі, а потім його підвищили, і зараз він навіть не вітається з нами. Мені дуже не вистачає моря, я раніше жила на узбережжі. Раніше це коштувало значно менше, але через інфляцію ціни підскочили. Я ніколи не бувал в цьому клубі. Ти раніше був вегетаріанцем?

Герундій та інфінітив

Доповнення до присудка зазвичай виражено іменником, проте іноді бувають випадки – герундіальною або інфінітивною формою.

I enjoy music або I want a sandwich / it

I enjoy listening to music або I want to eat a sandwich.

Після певних дієслів, наприклад, *enjoy* використовується герундій. Формально герундій утворюється додаванням закінченням –ing до основи дієслова: buy +ing; study+ing; go+ing.

Перелік дієслів, після яких використовується герундій.

enjoy	give up
delay	postpone
risk	imagine
finish	go on
mind	put off
couldn't help	regret
stop	carry on
suggest	keep on
need	keep
quit	consider
fancy	think about

Involve	avoid
deny	talk about
discuss	miss
practice	admit

It was cold and rainy yesterday, so we postponed visiting the zoo.

Перелік дієслів, після яких використовується інфінітив:

want	manage
arrange	offer
would like	agree
promise	refuse
decide	forget
hope	seem
expect	appear
plan	pretend
attempt	can / can't afford
manage	intend

I'm planning to fly to Chicago next week

Після певних дієслів може використовуватися , як інфітив, так і герундій: begin, start, continue, like, hate, can't stand, intend.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на форми дієслів.

Рівень продажу цигарок стабільний адже люди не збираються кидати палити. Обіцяй мені подумати про це. Середньостатистична родина в Україні не може дозволити собі купити мерседес. Продовжуй навчання. Я вирішив подати заявку на цю посаду. Редакція затримує видання нашої книги. Я шкодую, що не подзвонив тобі раніше. Нам вдалося підвищити рівень продажів в цьому місяці. Ти пропонуєш забути про цей випадок? Я навіть не буду подіватися побачити тебе на вечірці.

Модальні дієслова

Після модальних дієслів *can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, would, need* зазвичай використовують інфінітивну форму дієслова без частки *to*: *I can speak English.*

У випадку з *have, have got, be able, be, be supposed, ought* частка *to* обов'язкова: *He will be able to come tomorrow.*

Can – виражає можливість, вміння, дозвіл, використовується в теперішньому та майбутньому часі.
Could – форма минулого часу, *will be able to, am\ is \ are*

able to синонімічні Can, проте використовуються у випадках неможливості використання

Can (Present Perfect, два модальних дієслова та інш.) Was \ were able to – форма Can в минулому, має значення «зміг\ змогла» (He couldn't play tennis very well, but he was able to win). В заперечних реченнях та питаннях значення модальних форм Could та Was \ were able to ідентичні.

May – використовується в якості ввічливої форми в проханнях як і Could (Could \ May I use your phone?). В розмовному стилі використовується can.

Також May \ might + V використовують для вираження можливості виконання дії в теперішньому та майбутньому часі: It may rain tomorrow. He might be sick today. Дієслова should, had better, ought to репрезентують пораду. Конструкція had better не має форм минулого часу, використовується лише для теперішнього та майбутнього. Заперечна форма had better – had better not, має значення попередження про небажані наслідки (You had better not late).

З адопомогою дієслів have to, have got to, must, be to виражають необхідність, обов'язок. Форма Must в минулому часі має форму had to. Have to\ will have to

позначають теж саме, що й Must, проте використовуються у випадках неможливості функціонування Must (Present Perfect, два модальних дієслова та інш.). Заперечення mustn't позначає заборону виконання дії, don't have to \ doesn't have to визначають необов'язковість виконання дій Конструкція be to репрезентує обов'язковість дій, що обґрунтовано попередньою домовленістю (I am to meet her).

1) Present Simple\ Future Simple

Might

May

Can

Could + V

Must

Should

They might not know him

2) Present Continuous

Might

May

Can

Could + be Ving

Must

Should

He must be working now

3) Past Tenses

Might

May

Can + have V3 \ Ved

Could

Should

He might have got the letter 2 days ago.

Could + have V3 \ Ved використовують аби пояснити, що щось мало відбутися, але не відбулося, або якщо й була можливість виконати дію, проте цією можливістю не скористалися.

Might + have V3 \ Ved или May+ have V3 \ Ved використовують для означення факту можливості дії у минулому.

Should + have V3 \ Ved використовують в контексті минулого часу, коли необхідно продемонструвати, що дія повинна була відбутися в минулому, проте не сталася. Зазвичай викорситовують з емоційним значенням докору.

Практика

Перекладіть речення, зверніть увагу на форми дієслів.

Він скоріш за все зараз спить. Ти повинен був подзвонити одразу ж як загубився. Ми повинні були дати об'яву, ще два місяці тому. Можна я піду додому? Можливо він не прийде. Можливо він дзвонив, але я не чула. Не могли б ви мені допомогти? Це не міг бути він, він був в Америці. На роботі вони мусять носити цю жахливу уніформу. Моя клієнтка не зобов'язана відповідати на ваші питання. Ти мабуть жартуєш.

Конструкції пасивного стану

Більшість речень в англійській мові в акти в формі активного стану. В цьому випадку підмет – це суб'єкт, що виконує дію. Наприклад, Peter listens to rock-music. В конструкції пасивного стану суб'єкт, що виконує дію невідомий або неважливий, очевидний (Cheese is made from milk).

Am

Is + Ved / V3

Are

Banks are opened at 9 o'clock

Також пасивні конструкції використовуються, якщо об'єкт дії чи сама по собі дія більш важливі, аніж виконавець. Формально суб'єкт діє вводиться до

речення завдяки **by**: Most of the Earth's surface is covered **by water**. She pays the bills every month / The bills are paid **by her** every month.

Конструкції пасивного стану вживаються у Past Simple для зазначення дій, що виконувалися у минулому

Past Simple: was \ were + Ved \ V3

It **was painted** yesterday

They **were invited** last week

Present Continuous: am \ is \ are + being Ved \ V3

(дія над кимось \ чимось виконується в момент мовлення)

Past Continuous: was \ were + being Ved \ V3 (дія над кимось \ чимось виконувалася певний час у минулому)

Present Perfect: have \ has + been Ved \ V3 (дія над кимось \ чимось виконувалася нещодавно або невідомо коли).

Future Simple: will + be Ved \ V3 (дія буде виконуватися над кимось \ чимось)

With Modal Verbs in present and future tenses:

must + be Ved \ V3; should + be Ved \ V3; have to + be Ved \ V3; need to + be Ved \ V3; can + be Ved \ V3

Практика

Утворіть самостійно по два речення на кожний з висвітлених випадків використання конструкцій пасивного стану.

Непряма мова

Висловлювання будь-якої особи, що надається буквально так, як вона була вимовлена, визначають терміном пряма мова (Direct Speech).

Мовлення, що передається не слово в слово, а лише дотримуючись загального змісту, – терміном непряма мова (Indirect speech / Reported speech).

She's said, "He will arrive at the end of the week"

She has said (that) he will arrive at the end of the week

Пряма мова – це окреме речення, в той же час конструкція непрямої мови стає лише частиною складного речення. Після слів, що передують прямій мові, зазвичай ставлять кому.

В умовах трансформування ствердження з прямої мови до прямої відбуваються такі зміни:

Кома та лапки прибирають. Непряма мова може супроводжуватися сполучником *that*, проте в розмовному дискурсі він часто випускається:

He says, “Mary will do it” або He says (that) Mary will do it.

Дієслова say / tell часто фігурують у конструкціях непрямой мови (He says (that) Mary will do it). Проте, коли використовують дієслово tell, то вказують об’єкт дії (He has told me (that) negotiations have begun).

Якщо дієслово у головному реченні виражено у формі Present Indefinite, Present Perfect , Future Indefinite, то дієслівні конструкції в непрямій мові не зазнають часових змін: He says (has said, will say), “Mary will do it” або He says (has said, will say) that Mary will do it.

Якщо дієслово у головному реченні у Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Prefect, то дієслівні конструкції в непрямій мові змінюються:

Present Indefinite - Past Indefinite

Present Continuous - Past Continuous

Present Perfect - Past Prefect

Past Indefinite - Past Prefect

Past Prefect - Past Prefect

Will \ can – would \ could

Практика

Створіть 15 речень, використовуючи форми непрямой мови.

Використання конструкцій непрямой мови замість прямої вносить зміни і для займенників та прислівників, вкажіть які.

Підрядні означальні речення

Утворюється з допомогою відносного займенника (**who / which / that** тощо), яке ставиться на початку підрядного речення після означеного слова. Відносний займенник іноді може бути опущений.

Практика

Відновіть відносний займенник у підрядних означальних реченнях.

A greengrocer's is a shop you can buy vegetables.

The day he arrived was very gloomy.

Mr Adams, is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.

We often visit our aunt in Lviv is in Western Ukraine.

This is the girl comes from Ukraine.

Do you know the reason so many people in the world learn English?

This is the church Mia and John got married.

That's Alex, the boy has just arrived at the railway station.

Thank you very much for your e-mail was very interesting.

The girl, father is a professor, forgot her umbrella.

Kyiv is the city where he was born.

25 December is the day children in Great Britain get their Christmas presents.

The children, shouting in the street, are not from my family.

The car, driver is a young man, is from Germany.

What did you do with the money your mother lent you?

This is the university Emily met James.

July and August are the months most people go on holiday.

A famine was the reason so many Irish people emigrated to the USA in the 19th century.

A quarrel was the reason I couldn't sleep last night.

Об'єднайте два речення в одне

People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.

The people _____

We first went to Paris (village). That Paris isn't the capital of France.

We first _____

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Arthur

Conan

Doyle

Then we visited a museum. It is in the Highlands.

The museum _____

I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.

The postcard _____

Додайте займенник

Yesterday I saw a car _____ was really old.
Mandy is the girl _____ I met on Friday. I haven't
seen Frank, _____ brother is five, for a long time
now. Bill Clinton, _____ was President of the
USA, has only one daughter.

Розділ 2

РОБОТА З ТЕКСТАМИ

The Importance of Mental Health Awareness

by Jean Holthaus

Mental illnesses affect 19% of the adult population, 46% of teenagers and 13% of children each year. People struggling with their mental **health** may be in your family, live next door, teach your children, work in the next cubicle or sit in the same church pew.

However, only half of those affected receive treatment, often because of the stigma attached to mental health. Untreated, mental illness can **contribute** to higher medical **expenses**, poorer performance at school and work, fewer employment opportunities and increased **risk** of suicide.

A mental **illness** is a physical illness of the brain that causes disturbances in **thinking, behavior**, energy or emotion that make it difficult to cope with the ordinary demands of life. Research is starting to uncover the **complicated** causes of these diseases which can include genetics, brain chemistry, brain structure, experiencing **trauma** and/or having another medical condition, like heart disease.

The two most common mental health conditions are:

Anxiety Disorders – More than 18% of adults each year struggle with some type of anxiety disorder, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), panic disorder (panic attacks), **generalized** anxiety disorder and specific phobias.

Mood Disorders – Mood disorders, such as **depression** and bipolar depression, affect nearly 10% of adults each year and are characterized by **difficulties** in regulating one's **mood**.

Although the general perception of mental illness has improved over the past decades, studies show that stigma against mental illness is still powerful, largely due to media **stereotypes** and lack of education, and that people tend to attach negative stigmas to mental health conditions at a far higher rate than to other diseases and **disabilities**, such as cancer, diabetes or heart disease.

Stigma affects not only the number seeking treatment, but also the number of **resources** available for proper treatment. Stigma and misinformation can feel like overwhelming obstacles for someone who is struggling with a mental health condition. Here a few powerful things you can do to help:

Showing individuals **respect** and acceptance removes a significant barrier to **successfully** coping with their illness. Having people see you as an individual and not as your illness can make the biggest difference for someone who is struggling with their mental health.

Advocating within our circles of **influence** helps ensure these individuals have the same rights and opportunities as other members of your church, school and community.

Learning more about mental health allows us to provide helpful **support** to those affected in our families and communities.

Практика

Зробіть план тексту.

Утворіть прикметники від позначених слів

Customs convention on containers, 1972

Chapter 1

General Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) the term "import duties and taxes" shall mean Customs duties and all other duties, taxes, fees and other **charges** which are collected on, or in connection with, the importation of goods, but not including fees and charges

limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered;

(b) the term "temporary admission" shall mean temporary importation, subject to re-exportation, free of import duties and taxes and free of import **prohibitions** and **restrictions**;

(c) the term "container" shall mean an article of transport **equipment** (lift-van, movable tank or other similar structure):

(i) fully or partially enclosed to constitute a compartment intended for containing goods;

(ii) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be **suitable** for repeated use;

(iii) specially designed to facilitate the **carriage** of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading;

(iv) designed for ready handling, particularly when being transferred from one mode of transport to another;

(v) designed to be easy to fill and to empty; and

(vi) having an internal **volume** of one cubic metre or more; the term "container" shall include the accessories and equipment of the container, appropriate for the type concerned, provided that such accessories and equipment

are carried with the container. The term "container" shall not include vehicles, accessories or spare parts of vehicles, or **packaging**. Demountable bodies, are to be treated as containers;

(d) the term "internal traffic" shall mean the carriage of goods loaded in the territory of a State for unloading at a place within the territory of the same State;

(d) bis. the term "Customs or Economic Union" shall mean a **Union** constituted by and composed of States as referred to in Article 18, paragraph 1, of the present Convention, which has **competence** to adopt its own legislation that is binding on its Members, in respect of **matters** governed by the present Convention, and has competence to decide, in accordance with its internal **procedures**, to accede to the present Convention;

(e) the term "person" shall mean both natural and legal persons;

(f) the term "**operator**" of a container shall mean the person who, whether or not its owner, has **effective** control of its use. Article 2 In order to benefit from the **facilities** provided for in the present Convention, containers shall be marked in the manner prescribed in Annex 1.

Практика

Створіть 5-10 питань до попереднього тексту.

Згадайте однокореннєві з зазначеними словами дієслова.

E-commerce trends

In 1995, the first item ever was ordered online on Amazon – a book. Around 20 years later, the ecommerce industry has made over 2 trillion US dollars in sales worldwide. There's no looking back now. Ecommerce has revolutionized retail. It has evolved to meet the changing needs of people, and to make online shopping easier for the modern day **customer**. When it started, ecommerce was fairly **limited** in its capabilities. But not anymore. Whether it's customization, enhanced return policies, or improved integration, all of these changes (among **countless** others) have taken the world of ecommerce by storm. And 2020 is here to further transform the world of ecommerce.

So, if you're still on the fence about the future of ecommerce, these ecommerce trends will prove to you that ecommerce isn't just **rapidly** growing, it's here to stay. And you too can include these ecommerce developments into your business to ensure steady growth of your online store. To take your ecommerce business to the next level in 2020, make sure to take **advantage** of these **emerging** trends in

the ecommerce industry. Ecommerce **sales** have been growing **constantly** and for good reason. Online shopping is one of the most popular online activities. The sales are projected to **increase** from 1.3 trillion in 2014 to 4.5 trillion in 2021 (Statista, 2019). That's a massive figure. It would mean a threefold growth over a 7-year **span**.

Even though online shopping is one of the most popular online activities, the **usage** varies by region. With the increasing popularity of ecommerce stores, a rising number of people are turning to online shopping. This increase in online shopping can be attributed to a number of factors. One of the main ones is arguably the level of comfort that is provided to online shoppers. There is also an increase in trust that online buyers have when they are purchasing online, as well as improved website **experience**. At one point, people used to be hesitant to buy things online, but that's no longer the case. Websites have been made more customer-friendly. With all the comfort that is provided, there's no surprise that online sales growth is becoming unstoppable.

Undeniably, one of the biggest impacts—if not the biggest—on ecommerce **trends** in 2020 will be COVID-19. With governments worldwide shutting stores and

implementing **lockdowns** to restrict social movement for months on end in a bid to **combat** the coronavirus, more and more people are resorting to online shopping to **purchase** items.

Already, ecommerce giant Amazon's Jeff Bezos has seen his **fortune** grow by nearly \$24 billion thanks to increased customer demand for Amazon's products and services. And experts predict that the impact of the coronavirus will not just be a short-term boost to ecommerce but one that's here to stay, even after COVID-19. This is because people will get comfortable with the comfort and **convenience** it offers and the benefits of **contactless** payments, both of which are likely to cause a permanent behavioral shift towards **digital** purchases.

In fact, market analysts say that the ecommerce industry will be the biggest **beneficiaries** of the coronavirus pandemic. Penetration rates, which are currently at 15 percent, are expected to increase to 25 percent by 2025 (MarketWatch, 2020). That marks a 67 percent increase in five years.

The positive COVID-19 impact on ecommerce, unfortunately, spells a heavy loss for brick-and-mortar stores. As many as 100,000 are **forecast** to shut over the

next five years. At an **estimated** 24,000 closures, apparel **retailers** will be the most affected, followed by 12,000 consumer electronics stores, and 11,000 home furnishings and grocery stores each.

Практика

Створіть діалоги, використовуючи зазначені у тексті слова.

Modern trends in the travel industry

Tourism is a fast-paced industry with rapid developments and trends. Read our post to learn about the most *dominant* trends.

Solo travel

A survey published on the Lonely Planet site has found that 2017 is the year of solo travel. This is becoming increasingly **popular** due to individuals **seeking** out wellness experiences, as well as the chance to fully immerse themselves in local culture. Travel information is so easily **accessible** now that it's **simple** for people to take a trip on their own! A great deal of travel agencies now also **offer** tours for the single traveller. Solo travel works out **cheaper** and can be hassle-free!

Eco-tourism

Eco-tourism is increasingly popular as more travellers become aware of how their carbon footprint affects the environment. Eco-tourism means travelling to a relatively **untouched** environment with the intention to give something back to the **society** which you visit. This type of travel gives visitors an insight into the effect humans can have on the environment and for **travellers** to appreciate the planet more. It's very different from the commercial tourism that the majority of holidaymakers go on. Eco-tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry.

Food tourism

More people are now identifying as foodies and with a larger amount of people eating out each week, eating has become an activity full of pleasure. **Rapid** globalisation means we are now able to find numerous international cuisines fast to **delight** our taste buds! For this reason, in love of their favourite dishes, keen foodies travel abroad to **sample** as much as they can! Food tourism can involve something as simple as trying something from a street vendor, to eating out at a Michelin-starred restaurant. June 10th is National Food Tour Day which celebrates food tourism.

Accommodation and travel flexibility

The rise of platform businesses has seen us become familiar with new ventures that didn't exist a couple of years ago. Uber has become one of the most **successful** start-ups in recent times, operating in over 300 cities. It's the only taxi firm that's known widely around the world. The flexibility it offers helps tourists navigate around a new city very easily, especially if they're not sure of established taxi firms in their new location. The service can also be cheaper and faster! Another key option for holidaymakers is the rise of Air B&B. Although, many travellers still prefer the **excellent** services of hotels, thanks to Air B&B, the choice is greater than ever before. Air B&B is generally also cheaper than hotels, meaning for travellers on a budget this is an ideal option, and allows for greater number of travellers than ever before.

Практика

Наведіть синоніми зазначених у тексті слів

Basic Rules of Netiquette or Internet Etiquette. Know Your Manners When Using Technology

The rules of etiquette are just as important in cyberspace as they are in the **real** world—and the evidence of poor netiquette can stick around to haunt you for much

longer. Follow these basic rules of netiquette to avoid damaging your online and offline relationships.

Tip 1. Nothing is more irritating than trying to have a conversation with someone who is engrossed in their phone or computer. If someone is in the room with you, stop what you are doing and look at them. Don't answer your cell phone unless it is to tell the person on the other end that you will call them right back. This is doubly **true** if the person you are with is your date, partner, or **child**. Constantly checking your email, voicemail, or Facebook while you are with them gives them the message that you don't care about them. And it is extremely annoying to be with someone who is having a conversation that you are not part of. This is also true of **public** places, such as restaurants, public transit, stores, elevators, and libraries. Avoid taking phone calls and having conversations in these shared spaces.

Tip 2. Name-calling, cursing, expressing **deliberately** offensive opinions — if you wouldn't do it to the face of anyone who might conceivably see what you write, don't write it. This goes for any social media site, forum, chat room, or email message; even if you think it can't be traced back to you. It can. And it's not just what you say, but how you say it. Either take the trouble to use the shift key for

capital letters, or write in all lower case, but don't use caps lock. Text in all caps is generally perceived as yelling. Please don't **forget** to say please and thank you as appropriate.

Tip 3. Don't forward information sent to you without checking with the original sender first. Use BCC (blind carbon copy) rather than CC (carbon copy) if you are sending something out to more than one person. You might think that we are all friends online, but your friends may not want their names and or email addresses publicized to people they do not even know. The same goes for uploading photos or videos that **include** other people to public space or sending them out to your own contacts. And remember, if you tag people on Facebook, others can access pictures of those people, unless they have adjusted their privacy settings. Finally, don't sign up for newsletters and other communications using someone else's email address.

Tip 4. That cure for cancer might sound pretty impressive, but it will just cause upset if it is a hoax. And **urban** myths add to the noise of the internet and **waste** people's time. If you aren't sure of the facts, email it to someone who does know or can find out. Or do a search on Google or snopes.com. Don't forget that many viruses are

circulated via chain letters and invitations to send some seemingly **pertinent** piece of information to ten of your friends, or everyone in your address book. So don't be naive. Forwarding that message will not bring you good luck, just bad karma.

Tip 5. By all means, **ignore** and delete spam, unsolicited messages, and crazy stuff. But if you have given someone your email address or if you are in a position where people could reasonably be expected to contact you by email and your email address is public, have the courtesy to reply to their message within a few days. If it is going to take longer to reply, email them and tell them that. Don't simply ignore a question because you don't want to give the answer. Write back saying that it is a **difficult** question and they might be better off seeking the information elsewhere.

Практика

Підберіть заголовки до порад у тексті. Вкажіть антоніми до визначених слів.

The employment situation – October 2020

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 638,000 in October, and the unemployment rate declined to 6.9 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. These

improvements in the labor market reflect the continued resumption of economic activity that had been curtailed due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it. In October, notable job gains occurred in leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, retail trade, and construction. Employment in government declined. This news release presents statistics from two monthly surveys. The household survey measures labor force status, including unemployment, by demographic characteristics. The establishment survey measures nonfarm employment, hours, and earnings by industry.

In October, the unemployment rate declined by 1.0 percentage point to 6.9 percent, and the number of unemployed persons fell by 1.5 million to 11.1 million. Both measures have declined for 6 consecutive months but are nearly twice their February levels (3.5 percent and 5.8 million, respectively).

Unemployment rates declined among all major worker groups in October. The rate was 6.7 percent for adult men, 6.5 percent for adult women, 13.9 percent for teenagers, 6.0 percent for Whites, 10.8 percent for Blacks, 7.6 percent for Asians, and 8.8 percent for Hispanics.

Among the unemployed, the number of persons on temporary layoff fell by 1.4 million to. This measure is down considerably from the high of 18.1 million in April but is 2.4 million higher than in February. The number of permanent job losers, at 3.7 million in October, changed little over the month but is 2.4 million higher than in February.

In October, the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) increased by 1.2 million to 3.6 million, accounting for 32.5 percent of the total unemployed. By contrast, the number of unemployed persons jobless 15 to 26 weeks decreased by 2.3 million to 2.6 million, and the number of persons jobless 5 to 14 weeks decreased by 457,000 to 2.3 million. The number of persons who were jobless less than 5 weeks was about unchanged at 2.5 million.

The labor force participation rate increased by 0.3 percentage point to 61.7 percent in October; this is 1.7 percentage points below the February level. The employment-population ratio increased by 0.8 percentage point to 57.4 percent in October but is 3.7 percentage points lower than in February.

Практика

Назвіть англійською цифри у словосполученнях:

3.2 мільйони, 10.8 відсотків, 27 тижнів, 457,00; 0.3;
638,000; 32.5; 0.8

Створіть 10 питань до тексту.

Big Advantages of Learning a Foreign Language

We live in a hyper-connected, fast-paced world, and things aren't changing anytime soon. How can you keep your head above water? You need to be hyper-awesome to survive. That means you'll have to develop some special advantages to get a boost, help yourself stand out and make you better fit for survival in this crazy, modern world. As our world becomes more and more connected through technological advances, it's becoming increasingly obvious that learning another language is beneficial for many reasons. Here we present just a few of the many positive side effects of becoming bilingual (or multilingual).

Meet new people. One of the most phenomenal benefits of learning a new language? Doors are opened to you around the world. If you're learning in a group setting, you immediately have new friends to share your new language with. If not, then once you go somewhere and are

actually able to employ what you've learned, you'll be surprised how open people are when you speak their mother tongue.

Employers love it (and they'll love you more). If your CV accolades include fluency in a second language, your chances of employment in today's economy are much greater for you than for those who speak only one language. Multilingual people are able to communicate and interact within multiple communities. Potential employers consider this a valuable asset in an employee's skill set, as they're able to connect with a broader range of people. In this new age of start-ups, companies are increasingly breaking into new markets. You up your personal and professional value if you're able to negotiate with manufacturers in another country or communicate with customers who don't speak your native language. Not to mention, your ability to speak a second language conveys that you're motivated and driven to learn new skills, and this also gives you a competitive edge over those who haven't yet become bilingual.

It's becoming essential. Many would argue that bilingualism is becoming a progressively necessary and essential skill for anyone who wants to keep up with today's rapidly increasing global economy. As more and more

people recognize the importance of learning an additional language, those who only speak one language will begin to get left behind in our shift towards a more integrated and connected global society.

It's great for traveling. Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein is credited with saying that "the limits of your language are the limits of your world," and he was right. Knowing more than one language opens up your vacation destination possibilities. Traveling through a foreign country becomes much easier if you can speak the language of that country. Fluency isn't required. Locals anywhere appreciate that you've taken the time to at least attempt to learn and communicate in their tongue. It shows a greater level of respect and is an easy way to meet new people. Also, getting to a comfortable speaking level in a foreign language is a great motivator to get you out there and practicing your new language in a new country.

So, let's try.

Практика

Створіть план тексту.

Додайте власні ідеї за темою «Чому треба вчити іноземну мову»

Life as a Journalist in 2020: «It is Probably the Best and Worst of all Worlds»

What is it like to be a journalist working today, during such extraordinarily demanding conditions? To find out, we spoke with Professor of Professional Practice Steven Miller.

In our Q&A below, Miller discusses the difference between fake and false news, how journalists and the profession are being impacted by the numerous challenges they face trying to cover the news today, and the ways the SC&I Journalism and Media Studies Program prepares journalists to be successful now and in the future.

What do you think the life is like right now for American journalists? It is probably the best and worst of all worlds right now. It's the best because this is what journalists live for. They live for the fantastic, unbelievable rush of covering events, having an impact on people's lives, and informing the public about what's going on. The worst part about it is their health suffers and they don't get sleep. Journalist's lives are also impacted by what medium they are in and what their job is. If their job is on the street in New Brunswick working as a local reporter, and they are focused on a local demonstration on Easton Avenue in support of justice for George Floyd, they are covering that.

But the question is, should they be there, or should they be in Brooklyn, Minneapolis, or Chicago? It's almost like being at a Thanksgiving table and having so much food in front of you, you don't know where to start. On the other hand, if a journalist is working in media behind the scenes, such as the person controlling the board at MSNBC and deciding where to switch to, it's insane. It's this constant rush for 12, 16, 24 hours straight and it's just amazing.

How should journalists cover the news today?

Journalists need to cover and report the truth and facts and not opinions. Multiple crises really reveal the faults in the way things are done in media. For example, I have a theory I call "The Cacophony of Noise." The theory is that there are so many outlets out there, so many things on the internet, so many tweets coming out fast and furiously, so many Instagram posts, so much of everything at once, that the only way it seems possible to be heard is by being the loudest and the most outlandish. And that's how many people get heard — they post outrageous tweets and other content.

These types of crises ferret out the real problem, which is: people are starving for fact, starving to find out what is really going on, what's of value, and what we are

really supposed to know about and do. And when journalists are throwing out everything, or as I call it ‘spaghetti on the wall’ journalism — throw it against the wall and see what sticks — that’s where everything gets undermined. It’s not just impacting the quality of the reportage; it’s impacting our having an informed society. In the end, journalists are public servants.

Практика

Прочитайте, перекладіть текст.

Чи згодні ви з автором?

Створіть 10 питань, які б ви задали Стівену Міллеру.

Розділ 3
ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЗНО (ВСТУП ДО
МАГІСТРАТУРИ)

Life in color

We live our lives in color from our earliest days – in Western cultures ‘pink for a girl’ or ‘blue for a boy’. Color _____ a big part in everything we do. We use it both as a badge of identity and a way of expressing our individuality through decoration. And we use different colors to _____ very different messages.

IDENTITY. People need a sense of group identity. Look at the schoolboy in the photo. From his colorful traditional dress, _____ people in Peru know he comes from the Quechua community. We wear uniforms at school and work, and we dress in our favorite sports team colors to say the same thing – we belong to this group.

DECORATION. The Huli villager in the photo is getting ready for a local festival. He’s applying the traditional colors of red, black and white in his own personal pattern. Face-painting is an important part of the celebrations, and these days people _____ to experiment with brightly colored synthetic paints as well as traditional hues. In fashion-conscious Europe, the ‘in’ color

changes every season. This autumn, for example, women are wearing shades of purple and lilac.

MESSAGES. Marketing experts _____ the power of color very _____. Packaging and labels in eye-catching colors stand out on the supermarket _____. And companies always select the color of their brand very _____ – a calm blue for a bank you _____ trust, dark green says quality and sophistication, or brown and green _____ eco-friendliness.

1	A plays	B play	C played	D playing
2	A sent out	B send out	C sended out	D to send out
3	A another	B the other	C other	D others
4	A having start	B start	C are starting	D starts
5	A understood	B understand	C understood	D to understand
6	A good	B goodly	C best	D well
7	A shelf	B shelves	C shelve	D shell
8	A careful	B carefull	C carefully	D carefully
9	A can	B could	C can have	D could have
10	A have meant	B meant	C means	D mean

Red is for winners

When competitors in sport are equally matched, the team dressed in red is more likely _____, according to a new study.

That is the conclusion of British anthropologists Russell Hill and Robert Barton of the University of Durham, after studying the results of one-on-one boxing, tae kwon do, Greco-Roman wrestling and freestyle wrestling matches at the Olympic Games. _____study shows that when a competitor is equally matched with _____opponent in fitness and skill, the athlete wearing red is more likely to win.

Hill and Barton report that when one contestant is _____better than the other, colour has no effect on the result. _____, when there is only a small difference between them, the effect of colour is sufficient to tip the balance. The anthropologists say that the number of times red wins is not simply by chance, but that these results are statistically significant.

Joanna Setchell, a primate researcher at the University of Cambridge, _____ similar results in nature. She studies the large African monkeys known *as* mandrills. Mandrills have bright red noses that stand out against their white faces. Setchell's work shows that the dominant males – the ones who are more successful with females – have a _____ red nose than other males.

Setchell says that the finding that red also has an advantage in human sporting events does not surprise her and she adds that ‘the idea of the study is very clever.’

Hill and Barton got the idea for their research because of the role that the colour red plays in the animal world. ‘Red seems to be the colour, across species, that signals male dominance,’ Barton says. They thought that ‘there might be a similar effect in humans.’ Setchell, the primatologist, agrees: ‘As Hill and Barton say, humans redden when we are angry and go pale when we’re_____. These are very important signals _____ other individuals.’

1	A won	B having win	C winning	D to win
2	A their	B they	C there	D there’re
3	A the	B this	C an	D a
4	A much	B too	C more	D many
5	A despite	B however	C moreover	D at last
6	A found	B have found	C has found	D has been found
7	A like	B as	C alike	D so
8	A more bright	B brightest	C bright	D brighter
9	A scared	B scare	C scaring	D scary
10	A for	B in	C to	D on

Dance across America

Before there was the _____ word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else _____ between.

Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties and just to fill the time.

‘I adore dancing,’ says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in Iowa. ‘I can’t imagine _____ anything else with my life.’ Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. ‘Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it _____ them _____ young. It’s marvellous to watch them. For many of them, it’s a way of meeting people and having a social life.’

So why do we dance? ‘I can tell you about one young couple,’ says Bridges. ‘They’re learning to do traditional dances. They arrive _____ the class in a bad mood and they leave _____ a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely.’

So, do we dance in order to make ourselves feel _____, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier, a choreographer, says, ‘Dance, like the rhythm of a beating

heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. I keep _____--even when I'm exhausted. I find it hard to stop! Dancing _____ me I'm alive.'

1	A writing	B written	C wrote	D write
2	A in	B for	C with	D at
3	A to do	B do	C doing	D did
4	A make	B makes	C to make	D making
5	A to feel	B feeling	C felt	D feel
6	A at	B in	C for	D to
7	A for	B -	C in	D with
8	A well	B better	C bet	D more better
9	A practising	B to practice	C practicing	D practise
10	A remind	B will remind	C to remind	D reminds

Return to Titanic

On 15 April 1912, the _____ passenger steamship ever built, appropriately named Titanic, sank in the North Atlantic Ocean after hitting an iceberg. Titanic _____Southampton, England, five days earlier and was on her maiden voyage.

In 1985, National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence Dr Robert Ballard located the wreck of Titanic. He went back to Titanic nineteen years later to see how it had changed.

1. It was the height of the Cold War and in fact I was on a secret mission when we found Titanic. The US Navy had agreed _____ the development of our underwater video technology. _____, we had agreed to use the technology to find two US nuclear submarines which had disappeared in _____.

2. Not at first, because many ships _____ in that area. When we realized it was Titanic, we jumped _____. Then we realized we were celebrating something where people had died. We actually stopped our work and held a memorial service at that point.

3 I saw champagne bottles, intact, with the corks still in. The box holding the bottles had disappeared long ago. Suddenly, my eye was drawn to a _____ shoe. Nearby I saw a pair of smaller shoes that had perhaps belonged to a child. I felt that the people who had died here in 1912 were speaking to me again. But I knew that a private salvage company had legally removed thousands of objects from the site. A Russian submarine had taken Hollywood filmmaker James Cameron to the wreck. A New York couple had _____ got married on Titanic's bow. It was exactly what I didn't want to happen. I'd asked people to treat Titanic's remains with dignity. _____, they'd turned her into a

freak show. The story of Titanic is not about the ship, it's about the people.

1	A most largest	B large	C larger	D largest
2	A had left	B left	C has left	D had been left
3	A finance	B financing	C to finance	D financed
4	A contrary	B in return	C despite	D in spite of
5	A 1960s	B the 1960s	C 1960th	D the 1960th
6	A was sink	B was sunk	C has sunk	D had sunk
7	A for joy	B with joy	C under joy	D about joy
8	A women	B woman's	C women's	D woman
9	A even	B more	C moreover	D a bit
10	A instead	B in spite of	C also	D Though

Walking for wildlife

National Geographic profile: Mike Fay

1 He's _____ with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). He _____ in central Africa for six years.

2 Fay has worked on several major conservation projects in _____ and America. He's counted all the elephants in the central African country of Chad – twice! He's walked _____ 3,000 kilometres across _____. He spends so much time outdoors that he hasn't slept in a bed more than 50 times in the last ten years!

3 A few years ago, he _____ a plane crash! And on one trip, he came face to face with a very angry elephant which attacked him. Amazingly, his injuries weren't life-threatening. Less dramatically, but just as seriously, he's had malaria in Africa many times and on one occasion he nearly died.

4 Fay travels light – he usually just takes a T-shirt, a pair of shorts and his favorite footwear, sandals. His _____ pair of sandals lasted 2,000 kilometers before they fell apart! The few items he never travels without include his penknife, a lighter and a sleeping mat.

5 Fay wants to show people how beautiful and precious the planet is so they will take care of it. And he succeeds. His work has drawn attention to conservation issues and made people _____. After he started work on the elephant project in Chad, the number of elephant _____ fell significantly. And in Gabon, the government has created _____ new national parks covering 26,000 square kilometres of forest.

1	A the biologist	B a biologist	C biologist	D biologists
2	A lives	B lived	C has lived	D living
3	A Africa	B the Africa	C some Africa	D an Africa

4	A nearby	B nearer	C near	D nearly
5	A the North America	B North America	C a North America	D an North America
6	A has survived	B have survived	C survived	D had survived
7	A most recent	B the most recent	C more recent	D the recent
8	A act	B acting	C acts	D acted
9	A deaths	B deathes	C death	D deathies
10	A thirteen	B thirteens	C thirteenth	D a thirteen

Reverse graffiti

When is cleaning walls a crime? When you're doing it to create art, obviously. A number of street artists around the world _____ expressing themselves through a practice known as reverse graffiti. Inspired by the 'clean me' messages that you see _____ on the back of some trucks, they find dirty surfaces and inscribe them with images or messages using cleaning brushes or pressure hoses. Either way, it's the same principle: the image is made by cleaning away the dirt.

Each artist has their own individual style but all artists share a common aim: to draw attention _____ the pollution in our cities. The UK's Paul Curtis, better known as Moose, operates around Leeds and London and _____ by a

number of companies to make reverse graffiti advertisements.

Brazilian artist, Alexandre Orion, turned one of São Paulo's transport tunnels into an amazing mural ____2006 by scraping away the dirt. Made up of a series of white skulls, the mural reminds drivers of the effect their pollution is having on the planet. 'Every motorist sits in the comfort of their car, but they don't give any consideration to the price their comfort has for the environment and _____ for _____,' says Orion.

The anti-pollution message of the reverse graffiti artists confuses city authorities since the main argument against graffiti is that it spoils the appearance of both types of property: public and private. This was what Leeds City Council said about Moose's work: 'Leeds residents want _____ in clean and attractive neighborhoods. We view this kind of advertising as environmental damage and will take strong action against any advertisers carrying out such campaigns.' It seems that no action was taken against the advertisers – no fines or any other punishment – but Moose himself was ordered to 'clean up his act'. How was he supposed to do this: by making all property he had cleaned dirty again?

As for the Brazilian artist's work, the authorities were _____ but could find nothing to charge him with. They had no other option but to clean the tunnel – but only the parts Alexandre had already cleaned. The artist merely continued his _____ on the other side. The city officials then decided to take drastic action. They not only cleaned the whole tunnel but also every tunnel in São Paulo.

1	A has started	B started	C have started	D had started
2	A having written	B written	C was written	D wrote
3	A for	B on	C with	D to
4	A has commissioned	B has been commissioned	C will be commissioned	D was commissioned
5	A in	B at	C on	D with
6	A consequently	B consequent	C consequents	D more consequently
7	A himself	B themselves	C himself	D themselves
8	A live	B lives	C living	D to live
9	A annoying	B annoyed	C annoying	D annoyed
10	A companies	B campaign	C company	D accompany

Додайте необхідні речення до текстів. Деякі речення зайві

Fast lane to the future

by Don Belt

In Bangalore, Meena Shekaran, _____.
She's about to go for her first drive on a newly finished section of the superhighway. 'Do you have a driving license?' I ask her. 'No, sir, no,' she giggles. 'Do you know how to drive?' '_____' 'Don't worry, I'll be fine!'

Near Chennai, Tamil Selvan's family are coconut farmers. Farming is hard work and badly paid._____.

Now the 29-year-old works as a senior technician at the giant Hyundai car factory. _____.

Auto industry experts predict that India will be the world's third largest car market in the next quarter of a century.

In West Bengal, there are rumors in the press that some farmers may have to give up their land for the construction of the superhighway._____.

'I'm sick with worry. What will we eat? How will we live? What is the future of our children?' asks Kashinath Manna, who currently grows food for his entire extended family on his plot of land.

1 *Today most of the cars are exported, but with luck, Selvan might soon own one of the cars he makes.*

2 *As a child, Tamil rode to school several miles away on his father's bicycle.*

3 *'No, sir, not really,' she shouts back cheerfully.*

4 *The road will certainly bring lots of jobs and help many people.*

5 *A 23-year-old accountant for a company that imports exercise equipment, has just purchased a scooter.*

6. *Their future could be very difficult.*

7 *The new superhighway is an example of this.*

8 *In Mumbai, Swede Morten Andersen is a manager at a Nokia factory which employs 9,000 people.*

A world together

Goods move. People move. Ideas move. And cultures change. By Erla Zwingle

Once I start looking for them, I realize these moments are everywhere. One day, _____, listening to the Beach Boys playing in the background. Another day, I'm eating in a restaurant in New Delhi that serves Lebanese food to the music of a Filipino band, in rooms decorated with a vintage poster for a blues concert in New Orleans.

These are ‘globalization’ moments. We are in the middle of a worldwide change in cultures – a transformation of entertainment, business and politics. According to social scientists, our world is shrinking. In Japan, people have become fanatics of flamenco and there are hundreds of dance schools around the country. In the last few years, dozens of top Spanish flamenco artists have given performances there. It’s a huge and growing market. Meanwhile, in Denmark people have discovered a new interest in Italian food, and pasta imports have grown fivefold over the last decade. And the classic American blonde Barbie doll now comes in about 30 national varieties, including new additions this year of Austrian and Moroccan.

How do people feel about globalization? _____.

However, globalization, as one report has stated, ‘is a reality, not a choice’. Humans have always developed commercial and cultural connections, but these days’ computers, the Internet, mobile phones, cable TV and cheaper air transport have accelerated and complicated these connections. Nevertheless, the basic dynamic is the same: Goods move. People move. Ideas move. And cultures change. The difference now is the speed

and extent of these changes. _____.

But now that more than one fifth of all the people in the world speak at least some English, critics of globalization say that we are one big ‘McWorld’.

But I have discovered that cultures are as resourceful, resilient and unpredictable as the people who compose them. In Los Angeles, I saw more diversity than I thought possible at Hollywood High School, where the student body represents 32 different languages. In Shanghai, I found that the television show Sesame Street has been redesigned by Chinese educators to teach Chinese values and traditions. ‘_____’ In India, where there are more than 400 languages and several very strict religions, McDonald’s serves mutton instead of beef and offers a vegetarian menu acceptable to even the most orthodox Hindu.

1 It depends to a large extent on where they live and how much money they’ve got.

2 I’m sitting in a coffee shop in London having a cup of Italian espresso served by an Algerian waiter

3 It’s the eve of the millennium and the remote Himalayan country of Bhutan has just granted its citizens

access to television – the last country on the planet to do so.

4 Popular culture has crossed borders in ways we have never seen before.

5 The outside world has suddenly appeared in shops and living rooms across the land.

6 Television had 50 million users after thirteen years; the Internet had the same number after only five years.

7 What will happen now – when an isolated and deeply conservative society is exposed to hip hop and MTV?

8 ‘We’ve taken an American box,’ one told me, ‘and put Chinese content into it.’

Love and death in the sea

The sea has almost killed me a couple of times. It wasn't her fault; it was mine, for not respecting her. _____ . Every time I think about it, my heart races and my guts jump to my throat.

The cove where I used to swim every day was hit by a storm with strong eastern winds. The turquoise, transparent waters of summer quickly transformed into a dirty soup of sand and cold grey water. Unfriendly waves were breaking

in chaotic patterns._____. In a moment of Catalan bravado, I put on my swimming suit, mask and fins, and got into the water. It was crazy, but I did it. I swallowed mouthfuls of sand and salt while I was trying to break through the surf zone. Unpleasantly fighting, I swam – I still don't know why – for twenty minutes. The storm got worse and I decided to call it a day. I turned to swim back. Then I realized I couldn't get to the beach.

Waves were breaking all around me. _____ . When I surfaced to take a breath, I turned around and a second wave hit me just as hard, taking me down again. I hit the sandy bottom. I pushed myself up, but once again, waves were coming and I couldn't rest or breathe. I was caught in the surf zone, with waves pushing me out and a current pulling me in. I wasn't getting any closer to the beach.

The sea is our mother, sister and home, and as such I love her. We get so much from the sea. _____ . She regulates the climate and she in the sea makes ours a wonderful life. We should thank the sea, the ocean, every day. Without the ocean and all the life in it, our planet would be much poorer. But on this day, I was having a hard time feeling grateful.

After a few more attempts, I decided to let myself go and give up the fight. I took a deep breath. The next wave took me down and forward. I hit the bottom with my back. I rolled over, hit my head, and after what seemed the longest minute of my life, I found myself lying in a foot of water. I scrambled out of the water and onto the beach. _____ . My whole body was sore, as if a gang of boxers had punched me viciously. I sat on the beach, breathless, watching the sea and feeling lucky to be alive. I walked back home slowly, ears down like a beaten dog.

Some days the sea wants us and some days she doesn't. Since that day, I have not been to the sea when she does not want me. _____ . And I ask for forgiveness every time I dive and see no fish.

1. I have learned my lesson. I now thank the sea every day the surface is calm, the waters are clear and diving is easy.

2. I still remember the last time, a stormy day off the Costa Brava of Spain, in early summer 2008.

3. I'd got out, but I had lost my mask, snorkel and one fin.

4. But beyond the surf zone the sea seemed swimmable.

5. She gives us life, oxygen, food.

6. I tried to bodysurf one wave to the shore, but it collapsed suddenly and took me down under the water.

A better life?

by Peter Hessler

The beginning of a Chinese factory town is always the same: in the beginning nearly everybody is a construction worker. The growing economy means that everything moves fast and new industrial districts rise in several stages. Those early laborers are men who have migrated from rural villages and immediately they are joined by small entrepreneurs. These pioneers sell meat, fruit and vegetables on informal stalls, and later, when the first real shops appear, they stock construction materials. _____ . They sell prepaid phonecards to migrants; in the south-eastern province of Zhejiang, one popular product is called the Homesick Card. When the factories start production, you start to see women. Young women have a reputation for being hard-working. _____ . An American poet once described an industrial town in the USA as ‘springing up,

like the enchanted palaces of the Arabian tales, as it were in a single night.' Today it's the factory towns of China that seem to belong to another world. The human energy is amazing: the courageous entrepreneurs, the quick-moving builders, the young migrants. A combination of past problems and present-day opportunities has created an extremely motivated population. Most people in China have seen their standard of living go up in recent years.

The size of the population is both a strength and a challenge to China._____. The movement of people from the countryside to the cities has transformed China into the world's factory floor. In 1978, there were only 172 million urban residents. Now there are 577 million. Social scientists predict that the urban population will be 60 per cent by 2030._____.

Chinese schools have been very successful. The literacy rate is over 90 per cent. The next step is to develop higher education. Many people are looking for better training. In a Chinese factory town, there are many private courses: English classes, typing classes, technical classes. In Zhejiang I met Luo Shouyun, who had spent a quarter of his wages on training._____. Another

young man had learned Arabic in order to translate for Middle Eastern buyers.

Clearly there are environmental costs from China's rapid growth. _____. Nobody in the developed world should criticize China without taking a look in the mirror. The nation has become successful by making products for overseas consumers. There's nothing foreign about the materialistic dreams of the average Chinese worker.

1. Now he is a master machinist, with a salary that makes him 'middle class'

2. Each year about ten million rural Chinese move to the cities, so the factories have a constant supply of labor.

3. After the arrival of the women, the clothes shops appear.

4. Collaboration between China and other countries will be crucial in managing environmental problems.

5. Of the 1.3 billion people, 72 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 64.

6. After that, cellphone companies arrive: China Mobile, China Unicom.

Hip-hop planet

by James McBride

I first heard rap at a party in Harlem in 1980. _____ It was a version of an old hit record called Good Times, the same four bars looped over and over. And on top of this loop, a kid chanted a rhyme about how he was the best disc jockey in the world. It was called Rapper's Delight. I thought it was the most ridiculous thing I'd ever heard.

For the next 26 years, I avoided rap music the way you step over a crack in the pavement. _____ In doing so, I missed the most important cultural event in my lifetime. No American music has exploded across the world with such force since swing jazz in the 1930s. This defiant culture of song, graffiti and dance, collectively known as hip-hop, has permeated almost every society.

Hip-hop began in the mid-1970s, in an almost bankrupt New York City. _____ This is how it worked: one guy, the DJ, played records on two turntables. Another guy – or girl – served as master of ceremonies, or MC. The DJs learnt to move the record back and forth under the needle to create a scratch, or to drop the

needle on the record and play a break over and over to keep people dancing. The MCs rapped over the music to keep the party going. One MC sought to out-chat the other. Dance styles were created.

Initially hip-hop artists produced socially-conscious songs that described life on the other side of the tracks, _____ The lyrics of Grandmaster Flash's 1982 hit *The Message* are a perfect example.

They describe a child who is born and grows up in the ghetto, hating the world for his situation and all the things that he cannot have. These days most commercial rappers in America brag about their lives of crime and the things that fame and money have brought them, among which women seem to be just another material possession. For those from poor backgrounds the life of a successful rapper has become an aspiration, for richer suburban kids it is a symbol of something cool.

In poor urban communities around the globe, rap music is a universal expression of outrage at the injustice of the distribution of wealth. _____

'We want money to help our parents,' Assane, a nineteen-year-old budding DJ from Dakar in Senegal tells me. 'We watch our mothers boil water to cook and have nothing to

put in the pot. Rap doesn't belong to American culture,' he says. 'It belongs here. _____'.

That is why, after 26 years, I have come to embrace this music I tried so hard to ignore. Much of hip-hop, particularly the commercial side, I hate. Yet I love the good of it. Even if some of it embraces violence, hip-hop is a music that exposes the empty moral cupboard that we have left for our children. They can hear it and understand it. The question is: can we?

1. Its macho pose has been borrowed from commercial hip-hop in the US, but for most the music represents an old dream: a better life.

2. The bored kids of the South Bronx and Harlem came up with a new entertainment.

3. It has always existed here, because of our pain and our hardships and our suffering.

4. where people are denied the same opportunities as the rich

5. I heard it booming out of cars and alleyways from Paris to Abidjan, but I never listened.

6. It sounded like a broken record.

Додаток А

Фразові дієслова

apply to * = be relevant to sb/sth

at odds with = be very different to sth

bolt * down = eat sth very quickly

bomb along = travel very fast

break away from * = stop being part of sth

break down = 1 (machinery) stop working;

2 lose control of one's emotions

break * down = 1 destroy/dismantle sth;

2 divide sth into small parts for

analysis/etc

break in(to *) = enter by force (usu. illegally)

break * off = 1 separate part of sth from the rest;

2 end sth (e.g. discussion) abruptly

break up = end a relationship

bear * out = support/prove a prediction/claim/etc with

evidence

bring * about = cause sth to happen

bring * along = bring sb/sth with one

bring * (a)round = 1 persuade sb to change their

opinion;

2 cause/help sb regain

consciousness;

3 bring sb/sth to sb's home/office;

4 change the direction of sth

bring * back = 1 recall sb/sth;

2 cause sth to exist again

bring sth home to sb = make sb fully aware of sth

bring in * = earn/produce money/profit

bring * on * = cause sb sth (usu. unpleasant)

bring * out = produce/release sth (e.g. new book)

bring * up = 1 raise a child;

2 introduce a subject for discussion

bring * within * = cause sth to fall within limits

bring * down = 1 cause sb/sth to fall;

2 reduce price/level of sth

bring * forward = arrange for sth to take place earlier than originally planned
bring * on = cause sth (e.g. illness) to begin

browse through * = look at a book/list/etc without reading carefully

booked up = be full (i.e. have no more vacancies)

book in = register at a hotel

bring * round = distribute sth to each person

butt in = interrupt sb

call * off = cancel/suspend sth

catch up = reach sb ahead of one, by hurrying

chalk * up = achieve sth (victory/etc), increasing one's

total

chase after * = pursue sb/sth

check out = pay the bill when leaving a hotel

clam up = refuse to say anything

clear * away = put sth away after using it

come about = happen as a result (usu. by chance)

come across (as) = give the impression of being/be
seen as sth one is not

come across * = find/encounter sth by chance

come along = hurry up

come up = 1 be mentioned in discussion/etc;

2 (usu. unexpected problem) arise/occur

come up (to *) = 1 approach sb/sth;

2 reach a level

come back (to *) = 1 be remembered again;

2 return to sth/sw

come on = hurry up/make more effort crack up = have
a nervous breakdown

cut back (on) * = reduce (amount spent on sth)

cut * down = 1 make sth fall by chopping;

2 reduce the size of sth

cut down on * = do sth (e.g. eat/drink/smoke) less

cut * off = 1 remove part of sth with a knife/etc;

2 interrupt sb/sth;

3 stop a supply/service (e.g. electricity)

cut * off (from) = separate sb/sth from sth

cut * out = remove sth from inside sth

cut out = (usu. engine/appliance) stop working

cheer * on = give sb loud encouragement

congregate around = gather round (sb/sth) in a large

group

decide on * = make up one's mind about sth

dispose of * = throw sth away

do * up = restore/redecorate sth

drink up = finish what one is drinking

do research into * = study/experiment/etc to discover
facts about sth

draw * aside = take sb away from a group for a private
conversation

draw back = move back a short distance from sb/sth

draw * from * = obtain sth from a source/supply of

draw on * = make use of sth (e.g. experience)

draw * out = lengthen

draw * (to *) = attract/interest sb strongly

draw (sb's) attention to* = make sb aware of sth

draw up = (vehicle) arrive and stop

draw * up = prepare/write sth (e.g. plan/report/etc)

eat out = have a meal in a restaurant

face up to * = accept sth (e.g. an unpleasant truth)

fail out with = quarrel with sb (e.g. a former friend)

fit * in = find time in one's schedule to see/meet sb

gain on * = get nearer to sb/sth one is chasing

get away = 1 depart, after difficulties/delay;

2 escape from danger/capture

get away with = do sth wrong and escape punishment

get by = manage/cope, despite difficulty

get by * = move past an obstacle

get down to * = start concentrating on sth

get down = move to a lower position (t get up)

get * down = make sb feel depressed

get down to * = start giving one's attention to sth

get in(to *) = 1 enter a place/vehicle (≠ get out [of]);

2 arrive at a destination (e.g. station)

get * in(to) = gain (sb's) admission to place/event

get out = leave a vehicle/room/building/etc

get out (of) = leave/escape from (a place)

get out of * = avoid punishment/unpleasant duty

get * out of = gain sth from sb/sth

get up = move to a higher position

get up to * = 1 reach as far as;

2 do sth (usu. bad or amusing)

give * away = 1 accidentally give sb an advantage;

2 give sth free of charge;

3 reveal a secret (usu. accidentally)

give off * = emit sth (e.g. smell)

give out = (e.g. power) come to an end, stop/fail

give * out = distribute/supply sth

give up = stop an unsuccessful attempt to do sth

give * up = 1 stop doing/having sth (e.g. smoking);

2 allow someone else to have sth

3 (reflexive) surrender (e.g. to police)

give * up = stop doing, trying to do sth

go along = 1 (e.g. work) progress or develop;

2 visit/attend a place/meeting/etc

go along with * = agree with/accept sth (e.g. suggestion)

go off = 1 (usu. electrical) stop, fail;

2 explode/make a sudden noise;

3 (e.g. food) start to decay;

4 run away (with sb/sth)

go off * = stop liking sth/sb

go on = 1 talk repeatedly about sth;

2 (usu. electrical) start;

3 (time, money) be spent on sth

go on * = judge according to (e.g. appearance)

grind away at * = work hard at sth difficult/unpleasant

gulp * down = drink sth very quickly in large swallows

in the interests of = for the sake of sb/sth

head for * = go towards

hold * up = delay sth

judge from * = base one's conclusion on the evidence of sth

jump to conclusions = decide quickly without knowing all the facts

line up = stand in line, one behind/next to the other

leave * alone = not touch/disturb sb/sth

leave * aside = not take sth into consideration

leave * behind = depart whilst sth remains

leave off = stop doing sth

leave * out = omit sth/not include sth

be left over = remain after the rest has been used

leave * to * = 1 allow sth to be dealt with by sb else;

2 give sth to sb after one's death

let * down = 1 lower sth/sb;

2 cause sb to be disappointed

let * in = allow/enable sb/sth to enter

let * off = 1 excuse sb from punishment/duty;

2 allow sb to leave a vehicle;

3 cause sth (e.g. firework) to explode

let * out = 1 allow sb/sth to leave a room/building;

2 make sth (usu. clothing) wider;

3 offer sth (e.g. house) for rent/hire

let up = stop, become less in intensity /force

log on = gain access to a computer system/program

look after * = be responsible for sb/sth

look ahead = consider the future (= look towards)

look back = think about the past

look beyond * = consider long-term results rather than
the immediate situation/problems

look down on * = have a poor opinion of sb/sth

look for * = hope to get sth

look forward to * = expect to enjoy sth

look on = watch sth, without doing anything

look into * = investigate a situation

look * up = search for information about sth

look up to * = admire/respect sb/sth

make out = claim/pretend

make * out = 1 understand/see sth with difficulty;

2 write/complete sth (e.g. cheque, report)

make up = become friends again after a quarrel

make * up = 1 invent sth (a story);

2 repay sth (e.g. time/money) lost/owed

make up * = complete sth, be part of a whole

make up for * = compensate for sth

nibble at * = eat sth in several small, quick bites

on the run from * = try to avoid being captured by sb

pick at * = eat small amounts in an uninterested way

polish * off = finish (a large portion of) food completely

pass * on = receive sth from sb and give/send it to sb else

pick up on * = notice/discover sth (usu a mistake)

print * off = make a printed copy of sth

pull away = move away from sb/sth

pull in = (bus/train) arrive

pull off = (vehicle) leave the road

pull * off = manage to achieve sth difficult

pull out = move away from the side of the road

pull out (of *) = withdraw from sth (e.g. competition)

pull through = survive danger/illness/etc and recover

pull up = (usu. vehicle) come to a stop

pull over = stop a vehicle at the side of the road

put * by = save sth for later use

put * down = 1 record sth in writing;

2 kill an animal which is
injured/suffering;

3 criticise sb cruelly

put * up = 1 erect/construct sth (e.g. tent);

2 supply/provide sth (e.g. money);

3 increase the level/price of sth;

4 provide sb with accommodation

put up with * = tolerate sth unpleasant/inconvenient

queue up = stand in line, waiting for sth

ring * up = telephone sb

run away = leave quickly to avoid trouble/danger

run down = (e.g. battery) lose power

run * down = criticise/belittle sb/sth

run into * = 1 meet sb by chance (= run across);

2 meet with (unexpected) difficulty;

3 (cost/etc) reach a (usu. high) total of

run low = be in short supply (= run short)

run out = 1 (e.g. annual licence) no longer be valid;

2 cease to be available/in supply

run out of * = no longer have a supply of sth necessary

run * over = collide with a pedestrian/dog/etc while

driving

sail through * = pass/go through sth easily

set * aside = 1 keep sth for a future purpose;

2 discontinue sth for a period of time

set off = begin a journey

set * off = 1 cause sth (e.g. series of events) to start;

2 cause sth (e.g. bomb) to explode

set * out = arrange or display sth

set out for = leave one place to go to another

set out on = leave at the start of a journey

set out to = intend to do sth

set * up = start sth (e.g. organisation)

settle up = pay what one owes

sit about = be idle, do nothing (= sit around)

sit back = relax and take no part in sth, offer no help

sit for * = pose for an artist/photographer

sit in for * = act as a temporary replacement for sb

sit in (on *) = attend a meeting/etc as an observer

sit on * = 1 delay dealing with sth;

2 be a member of a committee/etc

sit up = 1 pull oneself up into a sitting position;

2 suddenly begin to pay attention

sort * out = resolve confusion/a problem

stop over = stay somewhere briefly during one's
journey

take * down = make a note of sth (e.g. what sb says)

take * in = 1 fully understand sth;

2 (usu. passive) deceive sb;

3 make clothing narrower (\neq let out)

take * out = 1 arrange to get sth (e.g. from a bank);

2 remove sth from a fixed position

take * up = 1 use/occupy (time/space/attention);

2 shorten clothing (\neq let down);

3 begin a new duty/job/hobby/etc;

4 accept an offer/invitation

take off = (airplane) leave the ground

take part in * = participate in sth, be one of those
doing sth

track * down = find sth by following series of clues/references

tot * up = add figures to find the total

turn * down = 1 reduce level of (sound/heat/etc);

2 refuse an offer/invitation/request/etc

turn into * = 1 change direction to enter sth;

2 change form, becoming sth new

turn out = (unexpected result) happen/be revealed

turn * out = 1 switch off (e.g. a light);

2 make sb leave

turn to * = ask sb for help/advice/etc

turn up = arrive/occur/be found unexpectedly

turn * up = increase level of sth (\neq turn down)

type * up = make a typed copy of sth (e.g. handwritten notes)

wake up to * = become aware of sth (usu. problem/danger)

warm up = take gentle exercise to prepare for sth

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