

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Кафедра іноземних мов

WE ARE JUST BEGINNERS

ПРАКТИКУМ
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ І КУРСУ
МЕДИЧНИХ ФАКУЛЬТЕТІВ (БАЗОВИЙ РІВЕНЬ НАВЧАННЯ)
спеціальностей: «Медицина», «Педіатрія», «Лабораторна діагностика»



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W37 **We Are Just Beginners:** практикум з англійської мови для студентів медичних факультетів (базовий рівень навчання) / уклад. : А. В. Неруш, О. Л. Соляненко. – Запоріжжя : [ЗДМУ], 2018. - 111 с.

Практикум з англійської мови для студентів медичних факультетів (базовий рівень навчання) призначений для студентів, які не вивчали англійську мову в середній школі. На цьому рівні студенти вивчають алфавіт, правила читання, опановують поширені лексичні одиниці, вчать будувати прості речення, розвивають навички сприйняття англійської мови на слух. Таким чином, протягом I курсу студенти виходять на рівень Beginner A1. На II курсі студенти виходять на рівень володіння мовою нарівні з іншими студентами. Запропонований в практикумі матеріал містить оригінальні вправи, тестові та контрольні завдання, розроблені спеціально для базового рівня. Практикум також дає змогу студентам визначити якість засвоєння матеріалу, що забезпечує мотиваційну та розвиваючу функції.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Підготовка сучасних навчальних матеріалів з іноземної мови для майбутніх спеціалістів-медиків має велике значення. Практикум «We Are Just Beginners» (базовий рівень навчання) складено на підставі вимог вищої школи до викладання іноземної мови у немовних ВНЗ України і відповідає цілям, зазначеним у програмах з навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова» для вищих медичних закладів освіти України III-IV рівнів акредитації для медичних спеціальностей напрямку підготовки спеціалістів відповідно до освітньо-кваліфікаційних характеристик (ОКХ) та освітньо-професійних програм (ОПП) підготовки фахівців, затверджених МОН України.

Практикум доповнює основний підручник і призначений для тих студентів, хто не вивчав англійську мову в середній школі. На цьому рівні студенти вивчають алфавіт, правила читання, опановують більш ніж 900 поширених лексичних одиниць (слів, фраз, виразів, кліше), вчать будувати прості речення і питання, розвивають навички сприйняття англійської мови на слух, долають психологічний бар'єр. лексичний матеріал охоплює тематику робочої програми: “About My Family and Myself”, “Where We Live”, “Weather and Seasons”, “Everything About Time”, “I am a Medical Student”, “My Working Day”, “Days Off and Holidays”, “Sport and Hobbies”, “Medical Education in Ukraine”, “Medical Education in the Great Britain and the USA”. Таким чином, протягом першого курсу студенти виходять на рівень Beginner A1. На другому курсі студенти освоюють достатньо складні граматичні конструкції, вчать надавати інформацію особистого і неособистого характеру, описувати ситуації, місце і людину (хворого, клінічну картину хвороби, історію хвороби), тобто виходять на рівень володіння мовою нарівні з іншими студентами. Запропонований в практикумі матеріал містить різноманітні види завдань, оригінальні вправи, тестові та контрольні завдання, розроблені спеціально для базового рівня. Він також дає змогу студентам визначити якість засвоєння матеріалу, що забезпечує мотиваційну та розвиваючу функції.

На сьогоднішній день існують дві найпопулярніші методики викладання англійської мови: класична та комунікативна. Саме назва класичної методики багато чого пояснює. Вивчення англійської мови за допомогою цього підходу починається з «нуля»: алфавіту та фонетики. Увага рівномірно приділяється всім чотирьом аспектам вивчення мови: аудіюванню, граматиці, читанню і говорінню. У результаті цей підхід дає стабільні фундаментальні знання, які

допомагають як розуміти, так і формувати та висловлювати свої власні думки англійською мовою.

Які основні відмінності у викладанні іноземної мови як другої в порівнянні з першою? Коли студент починає вивчати другу іноземну мову, у нього вже є досвід, уявлення про цю систему. Якщо студенти знають німецьку або французьку мови, їм не треба пояснювати, що таке артикль або перфект. Вони знають про себе якісь речі: як краще запам'ятати слова, як стати більш успішним. Таким чином збільшується свідомо складова навчання, тобто дуже багато що сприймається на свідомій основі, тому процес прискорюється.

Пристаючи до вивчення англійської мови, студенти вже знають певну кількість англійських слів. В учнів уже сформовані загальні учбові уміння, а саме:

- працювати в різних режимах (індивідуально, у парах, у групі);
- спостерігати, порівнювати, зіставляти, аналізувати, аргументувати;
- розпізнавати, диференціювати мовні явища та слова (артиклі, імена власні, дієслова-зв'язки, структуру речення);
- планувати вислів, розуміти іноземну мову, спілкуватися з одним чи кількома співбесідниками, користуватися словником, застосовувати здогадку.

Практика навчання іноземних мов показує, що труднощі оволодіння кожною новою мовою убувають приблизно вдвічі в порівнянні з зусиллями, затраченими на вивчення першої іноземної мови.

Практикум складається із 28 граматичних вправ, 200 тренувальних тестів, 22 перевірочних контрольних робіт. До матеріалів для продовження вивчення англійської мови на II курсу ввійшли перевірочні контрольні роботи з таких тем, як пасивний стан, дієприкметник і герундій, складний підмет.

Основною метою практикуму є засвоєння набутих знань, умінь та навичок за допомогою практичних завдань і вправ, а також поточних контрольних робіт, тренувальних тестів, що готують студентів до залікового контролю з дисципліни. Практикум також націлений на надання студентам можливості особисто перевірити свої знання з іноземної мови, виявити недоліки та вчасно ліквідувати їх.

БАЗОВИЙ РІВЕНЬ НАВЧАННЯ

1-Й КУРС

ІММЕННИК в англійській мові, як і в українській, означає назви предметів, живих істот, явищ, понять і речовин: a man, a student, a table, an apple.

A **noun** is a word that names...

a person



nurse

a place



zoo

a thing



table

Say the name of each **noun** below.
Is it a person, place, or thing?



lion



bedroom



teacher



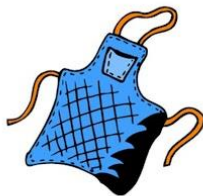
iron



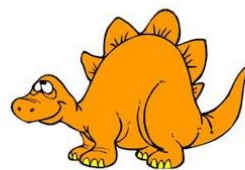
school



circus



apron



dinosaur



baby



flower



cap



dentist



bike



church



soldier


В англійській мові іменники чоловічого, жіночого та середнього роду є категорією не граматичною, а чисто смисловою: іменники, які означають живі істоти, в залежності від статі, відносяться до чоловічого або жіночого роду: a man, a woman. Іменники, які означають неживі предмети, як правило, належать до середнього роду: a book, a table, a town.

Іменники бувають власні та загальні: the Kovalenkos, Maria, Ukraine, London, freedom, the students, days, cups.

Іменники поділяються на обчислювані : a book – books, a friend – two friends і необчислювані: air, love, peace. Обчислювані іменники вживаються в однині і множині. Необчислювані іменники не мають множини.

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

PLURAL NOUNS



Regular Nouns	Ends in S, CH, SH, X or Z	Ends in F or FE
add -S	add -ES	remove F/FE add -VES
1 car 2 cars 1 dog 2 dogs 1 book 2 books 1 house 2 houses 1 apple 2 apples	1 bus 2 buses 1 match 2 matches 1 dish 2 dishes 1 box 2 boxes 1 quiz 2 quizzes	1 leaf 2 leaves 1 wolf 2 wolves 1 life 2 lives 1 knife 2 knives <i>Exceptions: roof - roofs cliff - cliffs</i>
Ends in VOWEL + Y	Ends in CONSONANT + Y	Irregular Nouns
add -S	remove Y add -IES	
1 day 2 days 1 key 2 keys 1 boy 2 boys 1 guy 2 guys 1 donkey 2 donkeys	1 city 2 cities 1 baby 2 babies 1 story 2 stories 1 party 2 parties 1 country 2 countries	1 man 2 men 1 child 2 children 1 foot 2 feet 1 tooth 2 teeth 1 mouse 2 mice 1 person 2 people
Ends in VOWEL + O	Ends in CONSONANT + O	No Change
add -S	add -ES	
1 zoo 2 zoos 1 radio 2 radios 1 stereo 2 stereos 1 video 2 videos 1 kangaroo 2 kangaroos	1 hero 2 heroes 1 echo 2 echoes 1 tomato 2 tomatoes 1 potato 2 potatoes <i>Exceptions: piano - pianos photo - photos</i>	1 sheep 2 sheep 1 deer 2 deer 1 fish 2 fish 1 series 2 series 1 species 2 species

www.grammar.cl

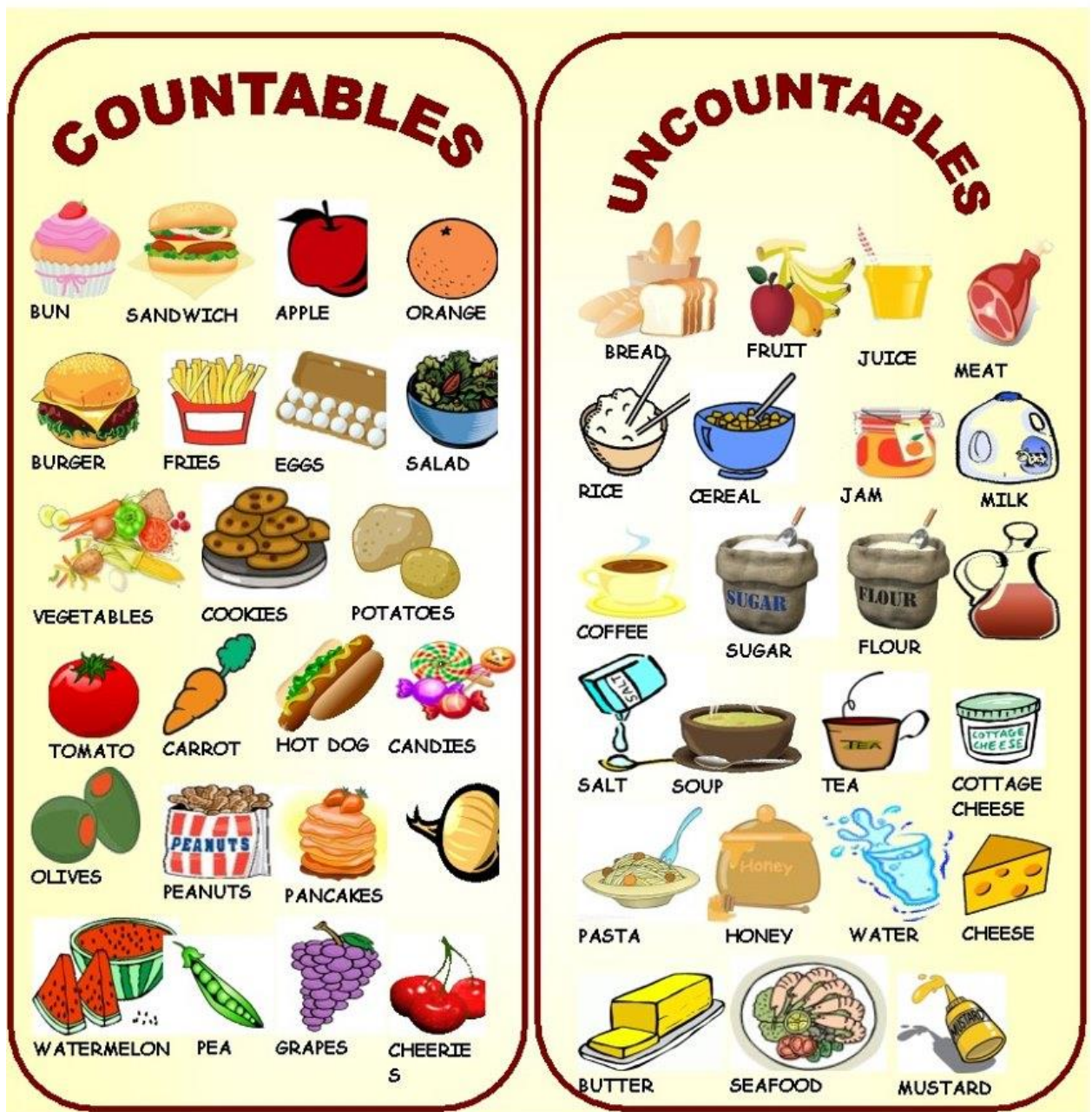
www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Іменники в англійській мові мають лише два відмінки: загальний - відповідає на питання *хто? що?* – Olga, father; присвійний або родовий - відповідає на питання *чий?кого?* - father's car, Olga's book.

ЗАГАЛЬНИЙ ВІДМІНОК	ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНОК
My friend	My friend's birthday
The city	The city's population
My friends	My friends' bicycles
The men	The men's problems

Food: Countable and Uncountable Nouns



ВПРАВА 1. Як відомо, іменники можна поділити на ті, які означають людей (people), місце (place), предмети (things). Як багато іменників ви вже знаєте?

Noun Hunt  Name _____

Look around and write down all the nouns you can find.
Make sure you write them in the correct column!

People  

Places  

Things  

The worksheet contains three columns of horizontal lines for writing.

Іменники в англійській мові поділяються на прості (слова, які складаються з одного кореня): a pen, a town, milk, noise; похідні (утворені за допомогою суфіксів та префіксів): a teacher, a mistake; складні: a textbook, an airport.

До найбільш характерних суфіксів іменників належать:

-er	Worker, writer, dieter, follower, developer, computer
-ment	Department, development, entertainment, harrassment
-ness	Business, happiness, kindness
-tion	Station, nation, connection
-dom	Wisdom, freedom, kingdom
-hood	Childhood, neighbourhood
-ship	Friendship, partnership, leadership

ВПРАВА 2. Утворіть нові іменники за допомогою суфікса *-er*:

To work - працювати	працівник
To teach - навчати	вчитель
To compute - обчислювати	комп'ютер
To kiss - цілувати	той, хто цілує
To kill - вбивати	вбивця


УВАГА! В англійській мові є два артиклі: неозначений і означений.

НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ АРТИКЛЬ

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

A - AN

The difference between A and AN



A and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles. The difference depends on the sound at the beginning of the next word.

When the next word starts with a **CONSONANT** SOUND

A

When the next word starts with a **VOWEL** SOUND

AN

a <u>b</u> ook	a <u>f</u> rog	an <u>a</u> pple	an <u>o</u> range
a <u>c</u> ar	a <u>l</u> emon	an <u>e</u> gg	an <u>u</u> mbrella
a <u>d</u> og	a <u>t</u> ruck	an <u>i</u> nsect	an <u>a</u> ctor

BE CAREFUL! The **SOUND** of the letter is important

a <u>h</u> ouse	BUT	an <u>h</u> our	The H at the beginning of hour is silent .
an <u>u</u> ncle	BUT	a <u>u</u> niversity	The U at the beginning of university sounds like YOU .

This rule applies to all words after **A** or **AN** (including adjectives, adverbs...)

a <u>c</u> old day	an <u>e</u> asy lesson
a <u>v</u> ery crazy person	an <u>i</u> nteresting class

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Неозначений артикль утворився від числівника “one” (один) і тому вживається тільки перед тими іменниками в однині, які мають форму множини і їх можна перерахувати. Цей артикль вказує на належність предмета до класу йому подібних.

ОЗНАЧЕНИЙ АРТИКЛЬ

Означений артикль має одну форму “the”, він походить від вказівного займенника “that”. Цей артикль вживається перед іменниками в однині та в множині. Означений артикль вживається у тих випадках, коли йдеться про певний, вже відомий чи згадуваний раніше предмет або поняття, а також тоді, коли предмет чи явище уточнюється контекстом чи ситуацією.

The Definite Article “The”

Use article with the name that is repeated.		I saw a man. The man was young.
No article is used with the names of studies of subjects.		I do not like science. My favorite subject is mathematics.
No article is used before such words as school, home, bed, work, etc.		I am going to school. I always go to bed early.
No article is used before such words such as day and month names.		on Monday, in June in summer (sometimes in the summer). before breakfast.



Articles

'The' is used:

- When there is only one such thing.
Example: the earth, the sun, the moon.
- Before the names of famous buildings.
Example: the Red fort, the Taj Mahal.
- Before the names of holy or important books.
Example: the Gita, the Bible.
- Before the special names of a rivers, seas, oceans, and countries.
Example: the U.S.A., the U.K, the Ganga, the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas etc.

ВПРАВА 3. Виберіть артикль a/ an/ the / zero.

1	I am ... University student.
2	Gold is ... metal.
3	Mary is ... good friend.
4	I have ... sister.
5	Put ... book on ... table.
6	It is ... interesting game.
7	... Man is mortal.
8	He can play ... football.
9	I can play ... piano.
10	I see ... weather is bad today.
11	There is ... park near our University.
12	I want to eat ... apple.
13	It will be ... hot day tomorrow .
14	We had ... really good time yesterday.
15	My boyfriend is ... doctor.
16	My brother has ... cat. His name is Garfield.
17	She goes to University in ... morning.
18	He is ... best student in ... group.
19	... camel is ... ship of ... desert.
20	I am fond of classical music.

ВПРАВА 4. Прочитайте відомий вірш про Джека, який побудував собі будинок. Які артиклі пропущено в вірші?

This is ... Jack.

This is ... house that Jack built.

This is ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

This is ... rat that ate ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

This is ... cat that killed ... rat that ate ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

This is ... dog that chased ... cat that killed ... rat that ate ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

This is ... horse that kicked ... dog that chased ... cat that killed ... rat that ate ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

This is ... man who rode ... horse that kicked ... dog that chased ... cat that killed ... rat that ate ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

This is ... lady who married ... man who rode ... horse that kicked ... dog that chased ... cat that killed ... rat that ate ... corn that lay in ... house that Jack built.

ВПРАВА 5. Розподіліть іменники на дві групи:

а) обчислювані та б) необчислювані.

Doctor, manager, management, time, paper, face, hand, head, shoulder, baby, hour, minute, bread, university, seminar, work, worker, hospital, blood, water, sea, cheese, happiness, event, glass (скло), glass (стакан), hero, sand, music, piano, friend, friendship, cinema, tobacco, cigarette, silver, coffee, ship, coin, money, theatre, meat, iron, watch, home, tree, idea, club, cow, gadget, operation, milk, butter, horse, student, umbrella.

ВПРАВА 6. Доберіть іменник у необхідній формі числа та відмінка.

1. We are

a) student's b) students' c) students d) student e) a students

2. The are on the table.

a) text-books' b) text-books c) text-book d) text-book's e) text-bookes

3. My name is Mary.

a) sister b) sisters c) sisters' d) sister's e) a sister

4. These two boys are my.....

a) brother's b) brothers' c) brothers d) brother e) brotheres

5. What kind of is this ?

a) classroom's b) classrooms' c) classroom
d) classrooms e) the classrooms

6. The in my room are yellow.

a) wall b) walls c) wall's d) walls' e) walles

7. What are your names ?

a) friend b) friends c) friends' d) friend's e) friendes

8. They have two , a boy and a girl.

a) childs b) children's c) children d) child e) childrens

9. That bag is very small.

a) women b) women's c) woman's d) woman e) womans

10. Please cut this apple into two

a) half b) halves c) halves d) half's e) halvs

11. Many nurses in hospitals are

a) woman b) woman's c) women d) women's e) womans

12. That is a very good specialist.

a) doctor b) doctors's; c) doctors d) doctors' e) doctor's

13. The shoes are very dirty.

a) children b) children's c) childrens d) childrens' e) childs

14. Don't forget about your birthday.

- a) friends' b) friend c) friend's d) friends e) friend'
15. The has eaten the cheese.
a) mices b) mouse's c) mice d) mouse e) mouses
16. There are several big in London.
a) hospitals' b) hospital's c) hospitals d) hospital e) hospital'
17. Look! The baby is eating the food.
a) dogs b) dog's c) dog d) dogs' e) dogs's
18. What is this doing in the surgery department?
a) man's b) mans c) men d) man e) men's
19. The doctor ordered the father to bring a glass of water.
a) girl's b) girls' c) girl d) girls e) girls's
20. health is much better now.
a) Anns b) Anns' c) Ann's d) Ann e) Anns's
21. My friend is a doctor now.
a) children b) childrens c) child's d) children's e) childrens'
22. My office is near her house.
a) dentist b) dentists c) dentist's d) dentist' e) dentists'
23. His health is still poor.
a) patients b) patient c) patient's d) patients' e) patients's
24. My friend wants to become a vet.
a) son b) sons c) son's d) sons' e) sons's
25. His daughter wanted to be a doctor at the age of 5.
a) sisters b) sisters' c) sister's d) sister e) sisters's

ВПРАВА 7. Виберіть артикль для наступних речень: **a, an, the, zero.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. I have ... lot of English books. | 12. Those women are ... teachers. |
| 2. His father is ... old. | 13. I like ... classical music. |
| 3. His father is not ... old man. | 14. Dogs are clever ... animals. |
| 4. She is ... architect. | 15. They study from ...September till ... July. |
| 5. My brothers are ... doctors. | 16. My father reads newspapers in ... evening. |
| 6. I am ... artist. | 17. Read ...this text, please. |
| 7. These are ... nice ties. | 18. There are ...books on the table. |
| 8. That is ... good plan. | 19. Do you live in ... Zaporizhzhia? |
| 9. The books are on ... table. | 20. Are you ... medical student? |
| 10. ... my plates are good. | |
| 11. We have ... our English lesson on ... Monday. | |

ДІЄСЛОВО “TO BE”



Дієслово “to be” в англійській мові є неправильним. На відміну від інших англійських дієслів, дієслово “to be” відмінюється, тобто змінюється за особами та числами.

Verb to be			
I	am	a	student
You	are	a	student
He	is	a	student
She	is	a	student
It	is	a	animal
We	are	*	students
You	are	*	students
They	are	*	students

То be означає «бути». Точніше, це be означає «бути», а частка to вказує на те, що перед нами неозначена форма дієслова або, інфінітив, тобто дієслово, яке відповідає на питання «що робити?». В українській мові інфінітив закінчується на «-ти», а в англійській - починається з to: to love (любити), to live (жити), to do (робити), to read (читати).

У будь-якій мові дієслово “to be” є одним із найстаріших, одних з перших, і багато його форм в різних мовах перегукуються – у тому числі, в англійській та українській. Дуже часто, особливо у розмовній мові, am, is, are повністю не пишуться і не вимовляються, а скорочуються з допомогою знаку «'»: I am = I'm, he is = he's, they are = they're

В теперішньому часі дієслово to be приймає форми am (для «я»), is (для «він, вона, воно»), are (для «ви, ми, вони»). Але чому це дієслово таке важливе для англійської мови? Справа в тому, що в англійській мові немає речень без дієслів. Там, де ми українською говоримо «вони друзі» чи «вона красива» чи «мені 20», англійською треба говорити «вони є друзі» (they are friends) чи «вона є красива» (she is beautiful) чи «я є 20» (I am 20). Таким чином, маємо, що якщо в українському реченні дієслова немає, то в англійській мові обов'язково з'явиться дієслово «to be».

Особа	Однина	Переклад	Множина	Переклад
1	I am (I'm)	Я є (знаходжусь)	We are (we're)	Ми є (знаходимось)
2	You are (you're)		Ви є (знаходитеся)	
3	He / She / It is (he's, she's, it's)	Він / Вона / Воно є (знаходиться)	They are (they're)	Вони є (знаходяться)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status

I am Frank

I am not single

I am not happy

I am from London.
I am English

I am an architect

My favorite sport are tennis and golf

My brother is a dentist and my sister is a secretary

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

FULL FORM

I am
He is
She is
It is
You are
We are

SHORT FORM

I'm
He's
She's
It's
You're

Examples:

- I am Sarah and he is Jake.
- John is tired. He is in the bedroom.
- She is very young. She's only 12.
- It's two in the morning. It's very cold.
- You're from Italy. You're Italian.
- The cars are in the garage.
- Jim and I are classmates.

Тому за допомогою цього дієслова можна сказати дуже багато:

I am Oleg. Я Олег (Я є Олег)

I am a student. Я – студент (Я є студент)

I am from Ukraine. Я з України (Я є з України)

Чи ось так, в третій особі однини:

He is Viktor. Його звали Віктор. (Він є Віктор)

He's 28. Йому 28. (Він є 28 річним)

ВПРАВА 8. Виберіть форму дієслова “to be”. Запишіть речення.

1. I very happy.
2. Dana a tall girl.
3. The dogs brown.
4. Tom and Mike friends.
5. My mother a teacher.
6. The houses old.
7. The girls not hungry.
8. Lions big animals.
9. The doctor in the hospital.
10. I sad today.
11. The teachers in the school now.
12. Tamara and Rita singing a song.
13. The cat red.
14. Maria my little sister.
15. The boys in the classroom.
16. The books in the bag.
17. The girls in the mall.
18. My pencil long.
19. My father a policeman.

А тепер про запитання та заперечення. Згадаємо, як ми задаємо запитання українською:

Він лікар. (+твердження)

Він лікар? (?запитання)

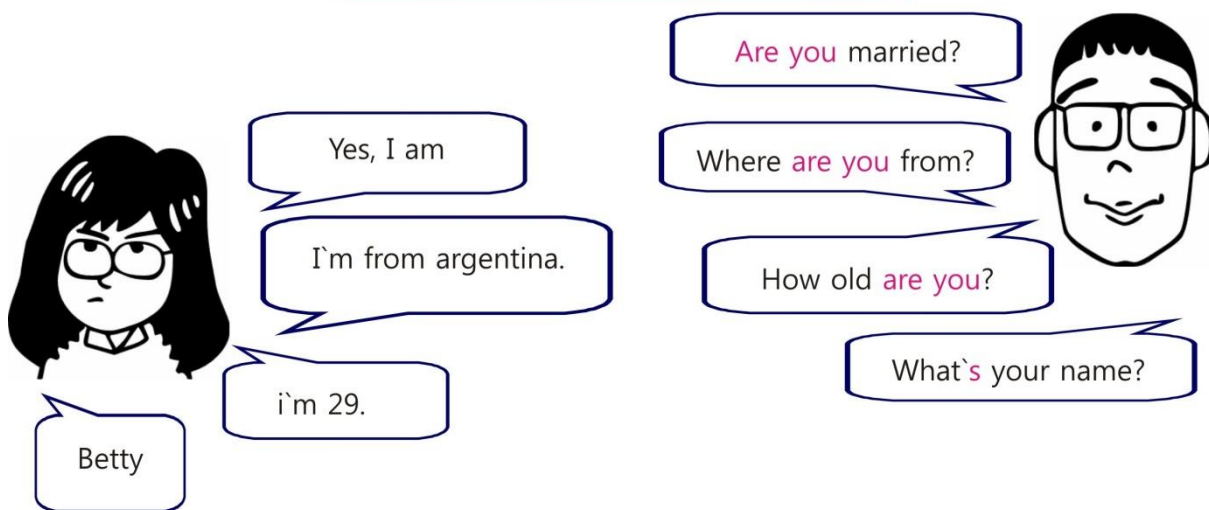
Як видно, в українському реченні нічого не змінилося – просто в кінці з’явився знак запитання. А як ми можемо дізнатися, що нам задають запитання, якщо співрозмовник звертається до нас усно і ми знака запитання

не бачимо? За допомогою інтонації. В українській мові є спеціальна інтонація.

А в англійській мові все по-іншому: задати запитання і висказати твердження не можна однією інтонацією. Як бути в такому випадку?

GRAMMAR

TO BE- QUESTIONS



QUESTIONS

Am I?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are you?
Are we?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, you are	No, you aren't .	OR	No, you're not .
Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .	OR	No, he's not .
Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .	OR	No, she's not .
Yes, it is .	No, it isn't .	OR	No, it's not .
Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .		
Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .	OR	No, You're not .

В англійській мові з такого положення можна вийти змінюючи порядок слів у реченні:

	HE	IS	A DOCTOR.
IS	HE	-	A DOCTOR?

Ви бачите, що в питальному реченні *is* поставили на перше місце, перед підметом *he*.

	I	am	beautiful
Am	I	-	beautiful?
	We	are	happy
Are	we	-	happy?

Для заперечення в українській мові використовується частка «не», а в англійській мові – частка **not**.

HE	IS	-	AT HOME.
HE	IS	NOT	AT HOME.

He is not at home. - Він не дома.

She is not here. - Її тут немає (Вона не тут).

They are not students. - Вони не студенти.

We're not from Poland. - Ми не з Польщі.

Прочитайте розповідь Роберта та напишіть про себе.

Hello! I am Robert. I am 20. I am young. I am from Poland. I am Polish. I am a student. I am a medical student. I am a first-year student.

A doctor, a nurse, a patient, a teacher, a policeman; Ukraine (Ukrainian), Spain (Spanish), the USA (American), Italy (Italian)

ВПРАВА 9. Утворить якомога більше речень за моделями:

Модель 1. This is Nick. Це (є) Нік.

Peter, Ann, Ivan, Nina, Kate, Ben, Billy, Alex, Jack, Alan, Carol, Jim, Tom, Liz.

Модель 2. Nick is 20. Ніку 20 років.

Is Nick 20? Ніку 20 років?

Is Nick 20 or 18? Ніку 20 чи 18?

Peter (17), Ann (18), Ivan (16), Nina (15), Kate (19), Ben (12), Billy (11), Alex (21), Jack (14), Alan, Carol (17), Jim (16), Tom (20), Liz (13).

Модель 3. + This is a park. Це (є) парк.

? Is this a park? Чи це (є) парк?

- This isn't a park. Це не парк.

A family, a friend, a university, a student, a doctor, a town, a teacher, a lesson.

Модель 4. + This is a nice park. Це (є) чудовий парк.

? Is this a nice park? Чи це (є) чудовий парк?

- This isn't a nice park. Це не чудовий парк.

A large family, a good friend, a medical university, a first-year student, an old doctor, a small town, a Latin teacher, an interesting lesson.

ВПРАВА 10. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. Betty ... at home.

a) is b) 're c) am d) be e) are

2. Tom and Ann students.

a) is b) 's c) am d) 'm e) are

3. I 18 years old.

a) is b) 's c) am d) 're e) are

4. It a blackboard.

a) is b) 'm c) am d) 're e) are

5. I from Paris.

a) is b) 'm c) 's d) 're e) are

6. Bill and Mary doctors.

a) is b) 'm c) be d) am e) 're

7. She a clever student.

a) am b) 'm c) 's d) are e) 're

8. We not doctors.

a) am b) 'm c) 's d) is e) 're

9. His sister ... 17 years old.

a) is b) 'm c) am d) 're e) are

10. It ... October now.

a) is b) be c) am d) 're e) are

11. Ann is from the USA. She ... not Spanish.

a) is b) 'm c) am d) 're e) are

12. This ... our teacher.

a) is b) be c) am d) 're e) are

13. ... you from Ukraine?

a) is b) 'm c) am d) be e) are

14. They ... not nurses.

a) is b) be c) am d) 'm e) are

15. ... you 18 or 20?

a) is b) 's c) am d) 'm e) are

16. My friends ... not medical students.

a) is b) 'm c) am d) are e) be

17. ... this girl a first-year student?

a) Am b) Are c) Be d) Is e) Are
not

18. We ... in the classroom now.

a) is b) 'm c) am d) are e) be

19. They ... from Lviv.

a) is b) be c) am d) 'm e) are

20. This ... a medical university.

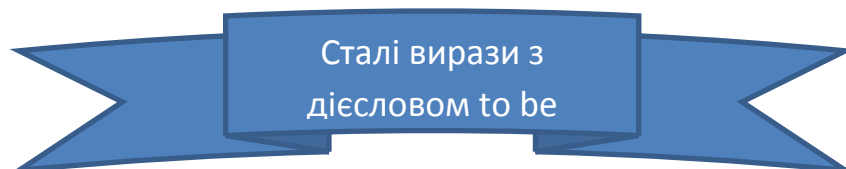
a) is b) 'm c) am d) are e) be

В англійській мові не існує форми однини для другої особи. Ми користуємось тільки формою множини:

YOU ARE ... / YOU AREN'T... / ARE YOU ... ?

ВПРАВА 11. Використайте наступні сталі вирази з другою особою за моделями:

Модель 1. You are happy.
Модель 2. You are not happy.
Модель 3. Are you happy?



to be glad бути радим, задоволеним
to be angry (with) бути сердитим (на...)
to be busy (with) бути зайнятим
to be happy бути щасливим
to be sad бути сумним
to be ill бути хворим
to be healthy бути здоровим
to be late (for...) запізнюватись
to be in time приходити вчасно
to be sorry жалкувати, співчувати
to be sure (of...) бути впевненим
to be right бути правим
to be mistaken помилятися
to be hungry бути голодним

to be thirsty хотіти пити (відчувати спрагу)
to be ready (for...) бути готовим (до...)
to be (un) comfortable почувати себе (не) зручно
to be surprised (at...) дивуватися
to be for (against) бути за (проти)
to be at home бути вдома
to be at University бути в університеті
to be at work бути на роботі
to be in the open air – знаходитися на свіжому повітрі

Як утворюються форми минулого часу дієслова "to be"? Як сказати: «Вчора я був дуже зайнятий» або «Нас не було вдома»?

WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense

Woodward
ENGLISH ENGLISH

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
I	was	I	wasn't
He	was	He	wasn't
She	was	She	wasn't
It	was	It	wasn't
happy.		sad.	
hungry.		thirsty.	
a nurse.		a teacher.	
big.		small.	
		wasn't = was not	
We	were	We	weren't
You	were	You	weren't
They	were	They	weren't
early.		late.	
at school.		at home.	
quiet.		noisy.	
		weren't = were not	

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative	They were happy.	She was rich.
? Question	Were they happy?	Was she rich?
Short Answer	Yes, they were / No, they weren't	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

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WH- Word	Verb	Subject	Complement
Where	was	I / he / she / it	sick ... ?
Why	were	we / you / they	tired ... ?
When			ready ... ?

- Why **was** he angry? - When **was** she nervous?
 - Where **were** you yesterday? - Who **were** those people?

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ВПРАВА 12. Перетворіть речення в теперішньому часі на минулий час:

1. My parents are students of the Medical University.
2. It is Sunday.
3. We are at the seaside in summer.
4. Where are you? – We are at the lecture.
5. Are you at home? – No, I am not.
6. It is not August, it is January.
7. They are not from Ukraine, they are from Canada.
8. “To be, or not to be” that is Hamlet’s question in Shakespeare’s tragedy.

ВПРАВА 13. Заповніть пропуски формою дієслова «to be» в минулому часі:

1. How old _____ Tom last year? _____ he ten or eleven?
2. When _____ Shirley's baby born?
3. In what season _____ they born?
4. They _____ (not) born in spring . I'm sure.
5. Uncle Richard _____ (not) at home yesterday evening.
6. Sam _____ at the beach with his friends. They _____ all very happy.
7. Where _____ you at 11 o'clock?

ВПРАВА 14. Заповніть пропуски “was” або “were”:

1. Where _____ Mary last Saturday?
2. She _____ at the stadium.
3. _____ you there, too?
4. No, I _____ at home. And you?
5. My brothers, my sisters and I _____ at the exhibition.
6. By the way, where _____ your mother that day?
7. I don't know where my brother Jim _____. He _____ (not) at home with me but the others _____ .

ВПРАВА 15. Задайте питання:

1. _____ ?
Alice was at the bank yesterday.
2. _____ ?
We were at the movies yesterday.
3. _____ ?
They were at the hotel five days ago.
4. _____ ?
I was at work on Saturday.
5. _____ ?
My aunt Lucy was in the country at weekend.

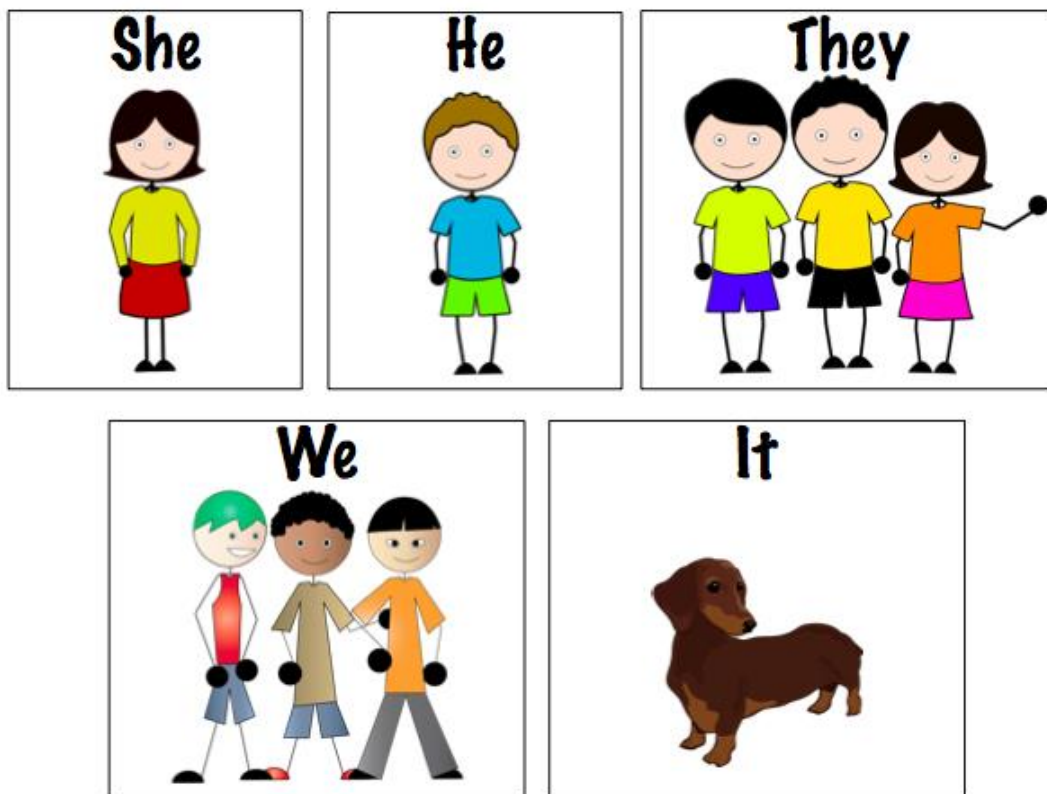
ВПРАВА 16. Складіть речення:

Модель: I was at University yesterday, *but you weren't*.

1. He was at the church yesterday, but we _____ .
2. She was at the supermarket, but I _____ .
3. I was at the hospital yesterday, but you _____ .
4. They were at the post-office, but they _____ .

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Особисті займенники)

Subjective Pronouns



POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Присвійні прикметники)

Присвійний займенник завжди стоїть перед іменником, до якого він відноситься. Будучи визначником іменника, він виключає вживання артикля перед цим іменником і відповідає на запитання чий? чия? чие? чії?

I	Я	my	мій, моя, моє, мої
You	ти, ви	your	твій, твоя, твоє, твої; ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші
He	він	his	його
She	вона	her	її
It	Він, вона, воно (про неживу істоту)	its	його, її
We	ми	our	наш, наша, наше, наші
They	вони	their	їх

УВАГА! Після будь-якого присвійного займенника обов'язково вживається іменник!

Зверніть увагу на переклад слова "свій":

I like my job Я люблю свою роботу. You like your job Ти любиш свою роботу. He likes his job Він любить свою роботу.	She likes her job Вона любить свою роботу. We like our job Ми любимо свою роботу. They like their job Вони люблять свою роботу.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ВПРАВА 17. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

- This is our new student. ... name is John.
a) His b) Her c) Its d) He e) Our
- I'm French. ... family are from Paris.
a) Our b) My c) Her d) I e) Me
- Betty and Ann are ... friends.
a) they b) he c) we d) my e) you
- Kate and John have a big house. ... house is most beautiful.
a) His b) Her c) Our d) Their e) Its
- I live here. This is ... house.
a) her b) they c) we d) our e) me
- What is name? - My name is Natasha.
a) her b) his c) my d) you e) your
- I am a student. This is bag.
a) they b) he c) we d) my e) you
- He has got a computer. It is ... computer.
a) their b) his c) our d) my e) your
- This is my mum. ... name's Jess.
a) His b) Her c) Its d) She e) Our
- What is ... hobby? I like swimming.
a) their b) his c) our d) my e) your
- I spend a lot of time with ... friends.
a) their b) his c) our d) my e) your
- They are busy with ... lessons.
a) her b) their c) our d) my e) your
- This is my cousin. ... name's Helen.
a) His b) Her c) Its d) She e) He
- Ann has a ball. ... is green.
a) Our b) Her c) Its d) She e) He

PRONOUN

A noun in disguise!



	near	far
singular	this	that
plural	these	those

Наприклад: This is a desk. - Це парти

That is our house. - То наш будинок.

Множина: these (ці)

those (ті)

Наприклад: These are desks.- Це парти.

Those are our houses.- То наші будинки.

15. She loves ... family.

a) their b) his c) our d) her e) your

16. David lives in London but ... parents don't.

a) their b) her c) our d) his e) your

17. They live with ... grandparents.

a) his b) their c) our d) my e) your

18. Jim is a doctor but ... sister is a nurse.

a) they b) he c) we d) his e) you

19. They have got a car. ... is black.

a) His b) Her c) Our d) Their e) Its

20. Thank you for ... letter.

a) his b) their c) our d) my e) your

Demonstrative Pronouns (Вказівні займенники) завжди вказують на предмет або особу. В таблиці наведені займенники та їхні форми.

NB! Near (поруч) Far (далеко)

Одина: this (це, ця, цей)

that (те, та, той)

Займенники **this** та **these**

Як видно з таблиці, займенники **this** та **these** ми використовуємо з прив'язкою до іменника в однині/множині до речей або людей, які знаходяться поблизу нас. Наприклад:

This is a nice cup of coffee. – Це чудова чашка кави.

Whose coats are these? – Чиї це пальта?

Також ці займенники використовуються щоб представити людину, наприклад:

This is David. – Це Девід.

These are my friends, Mary and Mike. – Це мої друзі, Мері та Майк.
Зверніть увагу! Ми не говоримо: These are Irma and Mike.

Ми говоримо: This is Irma and this is Mike.

Вказівні займенники використовуються й тоді, коли ми розпочинаємо телефонну розмову, наприклад:

Hello, this is Julia, Can I speak to Anna? – Привіт, це Джулія, чи можу я поговорити з Анною?

Займенники **that** та **those**

Вказівні займенники **that** та **those** використовуються, коли ми говоримо про речі, які на даний момент знаходяться не поруч з нами, наприклад:

What is that? – Що то?

Those are very beautiful dresses. – То дуже гарні сукні.

This => object / thing / person near you.



This is my book.



This is my dog.



This computer is a stupid machine.

These => objects / things / people near by you.



These books are mine.



I can't read these words.



These members are listening to my speech.

That => object / thing / person far from you.



That car is my father's.



That star is very far from the Earth.



I'd like to go to that country!

Those => objects / things / people far from you.



Those two men seem to be late.



Those towers are so far!



Look at those stars.

ВПРАВА 18. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.... is his pen. | a) That | b) Those |
| 2.This ... is easy. | a) questions | b) homework |
| 3.These ... are my neighbors. | a) women | b) man |
| 4.What are you doing ... afternoon? | a) that | b) those |
| 5. Who's ... speaking? | a) this | b) it |
| 6. ... man over there is a famous artist. | a) These | b) That |
| 7. ... book is very expensive. | a) This | b) These |
| 8. ... dog is small. | a) That | b) Those |
| 9. ... pencils are blue. | a) This | b) These |
| 10. ... film is funny. | a) That | b) Those |
| 11. ...cars are very big. | a) That | b) Those |
| 12. ... morning is perfect for running. | a) This | b) These |
| 13. ... bicycle is not expensive. | a) That | b) Those |
| 14. ... chocolate is delicious. | a) This | b) These |
| 15. ... children are cold. | a) That | b) Those |
| 16. ... food is not healthy. | a) This | b) These |
| 17. ... pictures are beautiful | a) That | b) Those |
| 18. Who are ... people over there? | a) These | b) Those |
| 19. We are sorry but Dr. White is out at ... moment. | a) This | b) Those |
| 20. Hello! ... is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please? | a) This | b) These |

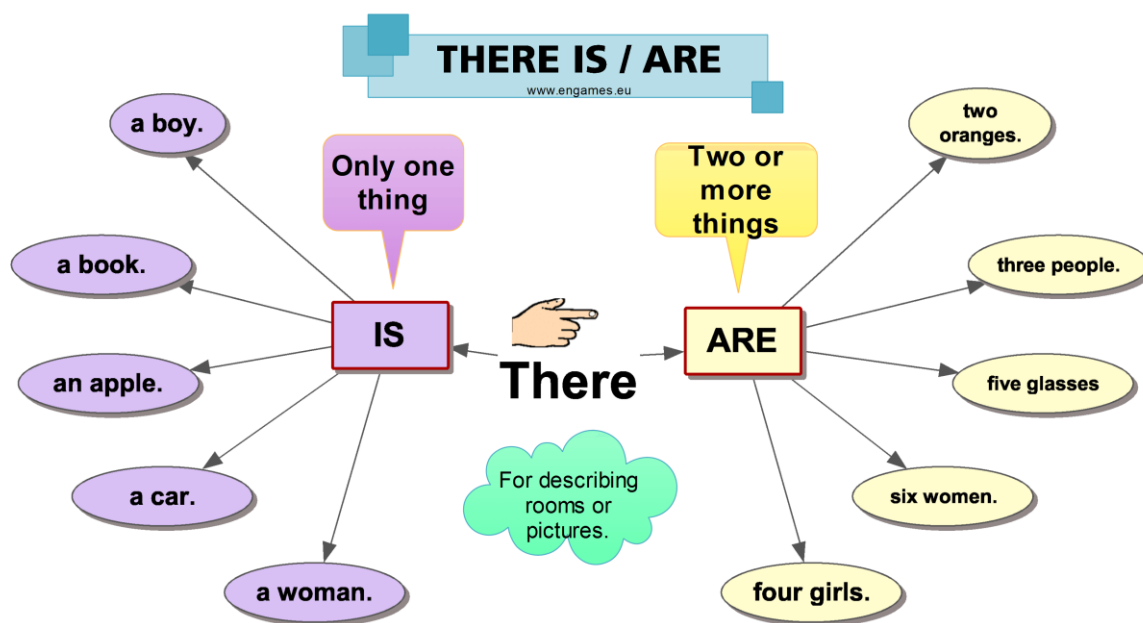
Зворот THERE + to be

There is/are		
Positive		
There	is	a table.
	are	two desks.
Negative		
There	isn't	a table.
	aren't	any desks.
Yes/No Questions		
Is	there	a table?
Are		any desks?
Short Answers		
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.		
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.		

ВПРАВА 19. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді (*is* або *are*):

1. There ... a green pencil on the table.
2. There ... no mistakes in your work.
3. ... there a new map on the wall?
4. ... there twelve months in a year?
5. There ... a picture in the wall.
6. ... there fifteen students in your group?
7. There ... a book on the table.
8. ... there two books on their desk?
9. There ... no bookcases in our classroom.
10. There ... many old trees in the park.
11. Excuse me, ... there a hospital near here?

12. There ... twenty four hours in a day.
13. There ... CDs in the box.
14. There ... a computer on the desk.
15. - What ... there on the table? – There ... a cup of tea.
16. How many students ... there in your group?
17. There ... no computers in this classroom.
18. Poltava is a very old town. There ... many old buildings.
19. ... there seven days in a week?
20. There ... three windows in our classroom.



ВПРАВА 20. Складіть якомога більше речень з наступних слів:

There is There are	a an some	car cup pen bike ducks apples parks milk meat tea	in the cup. in the bag. on the plate. on the table. in the city. in the lake. in the box. at the door.
-----------------------	-----------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ВПРАВА 21. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Зверніть увагу на фрази, які допомагають описати кімнату:

When you come into	In front of it	Next to	On the left	On the right
Under the window	In the centre	behind	At the other end of the room	On each side
opposite	By the table			



ВПРАВА 22. Складіть якомога більше стверджувальних та питальних речень до картинки “In the Classroom”, використовуючи зворот “there is/there are”:

In the classroom



Look. Write the questions and answers. Use the words in the box.

books whiteboard computer globe bookshelf chairs pupils calculator clips map

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| 1. Is there a map? | _____ | 6. _____ ? | Yes |
| 2. Are there any Chairs? | _____ | 7. _____ ? | No |
| 3. Is there a whiteboard? | _____ | 8. _____ ? | Yes |
| 4. Are there any pupils? | _____ | 9. _____ ? | Yes |
| 5. Is there a Computer? | _____ | 10. _____ ? | No |



Count and write. Use *There is* or *There are* and the words in the box.

- Chair
- Calendar
- pupil
- fish on the wall
- book
- coloured pencil
- chalk
- poster
- paintbrush

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____



«В мене є друг».

«У нього є певні проблеми».

«У неї складний характер».

«Вони мають чудовий будинок за містом».

«У медичних студентів не так багато вільного часу».

Як перекласти ці речення англійською?

Зустрічайте нове ДІЄСЛОВО "TO HAVE" – «мати, володіти» і основні його форми.


TO HAVE

<u>Simple Present</u>	<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Simple Future</u>
I have	I had	I will have
You have	You had	You will have
He has	He had	He will have
She has	She had	She will have
It has	It had	It will have
We have	We had	We will have
You have	You had	You will have
They have	They had	They will have



ВПРАВА 23. Перекладіть речення:

1. I have a dog. His name is Spot.
2. They have a nice house in the country.
3. She has a big family.
4. You have true friends.
5. We have a lecture on Anatomy today.
6. I have a new computer.
7. I know, you have money.

ВПРАВА 24. Складіть якомога більше речень з наступними словосполученнями.



Your Skype School
Learn everywhere, any time!

a drink/food

- a breakfast/dinner/etc
- a cup of tea / coffee
- something to eat
- some sugar/milk
- an ice-cream
- a sandwich
- a salad

a shower

- a shower/bath
- a swim
- a sauna

a look

- Can I have a look?
- Sure, give it a look!
- have a look at my new bicycle.

wishes!

- Have a good/nice/etc day!
- have a great weekend!
- have a good journey!
- have a good time!

a good mood!

a moment

- Can I have a moment with you? (to talk face to face)
- We had a moment (romantic)
- She has her moments.
- Maybe this weekend I'm going to have a moment of free time!

a GO!

- to have a permission to do smth

have

a bad fall

- to fall down & feel awkward

a nap

- to have a brief period of sleep

a limp

- to walk with uneven step

a lisp


- to speak with defect

a problem

- a cold
- a headache
- a fever
- a temperature
- a depression/etc

a fit

- to become very angry



Your Skype School

ПИТАЛЬНІ РЕЧЕННЯ З ДІЄСЛОВОМ “TO HAVE”

Існують два способи задати питання з дієсловом “to have”.

1 спосіб:

	We	have	a problem
Have	we	-	a problem?

2 спосіб:

	We	have	a problem
Do	we	have	a problem?

ЗАПЕРЕЧНІ РЕЧЕННЯ З ДІЄСЛОВОМ “TO HAVE”

1 спосіб:

We	have not	any	problems
----	----------	-----	----------

2 спосіб:

We	have	no	problems
----	------	----	----------

ВПРАВА 25. Виберіть правильну форму дієслова «to be» або «to have» для наступних речень:

has	have	is	are	am
-----	------	----	-----	----

1. My brother ... English magazines.
2. ... you a flat in Kyiv?
3. I ... very busy today.
4. ... the blackboard clean?
5. ... you well?
6. How many students ... present?
7. Who ... black pencil?
8. ... you like to wear jeans?
9. The weather ... nice!
10. Ann and Tom ... happy.
11. ... it little or big?
12. The books ... on the table.
13. I ... at the lesson now.
14. This table ... not small.
15. You ... not right!
16. Her sister ... not a student.
17. ...our students at the Latin lesson now?
18. ... you a medical student?
19. These boys ... students.
20. How old ...you?

ВПРАВА 26. Прочитайте наступний діалог та переладіть його.

A STREET IN LONDON

“Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?”

“Certainly, go down Regent Street into Piccadilly Circus, then go down the Haymarket.”

“Thank you very much. Is it very far?”

“Oh, no. It will take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.”

“Is there a bus?”

“I expect so. There’s a policeman over there, go and ask him. He will give you all the information you want.”

ВПРАВА 27. Вивчіть сталі вирази з дієсловами **to be** і **to have**. Складіть якомога більше стверджувальних, заперечних та питальних речень з цими висловами.

to be glad бути радим, задоволеним
to be angry (with) бути сердитим (на...)
to be busy (with) бути зайнятим
to be happy бути щасливим
to be sad бути сумним
to be ill бути хворим
to be healthy бути здоровим
to be late (for...) запізнюватись
to be in time приходити вчасно
to be sorry жалкувати, співчувати
to be sure (of...) бути впевненим
to be right бути правим
to be mistaken помилятися
to be hungry бути голодним
to be thirsty хотіти пити (відчувати спрагу)
to be ready (for...) бути готовим (до...)
to be (un) comfortable почувати себе (не) зручно
to be surprised (at...) дивуватися
to be for (against) бути за (проти)
to have breakfast (dinner, supper) снідати (обідати, вечеряти)
to have a talk розмовляти, поговорити
to have a rest відпочити
to have a walk погуляти (піти на прогулянку)
to have a class займатися (бути на занятті)
to have a look поглянути
to have a bath приймати ванну
to have a shower приймати душ
to have a try спробувати
to have a good time добре проводити час

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ НА ДІЄСЛОВА “TO BE” І “TO HAVE”

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. It ... not Sunday today.
a) be b) are c) is d) am e) to be
2. They work at school. ...they work at school?
a) Have b) Does c) --- d) Is e) Do
3. He works in a hospital. ... he work in a plant?
a) Have b) Does c) --- d) Is e) Do
4. ... you like to play computer games?
a) Does b) Is c) Are d) Do e) ---
5. ... she a dentist?
a) Has b) Is c) Does d) Do e) ---
6. ... he like to read?
a) Is b) Does c) --- d) Have e) Do
7. Kim and Bess ... not in America. They ... in Africa.
a) be b) are c) is d) am e) to be
8. ... your friend learn English too?
a) Be b) Does c) --- d) Is e) Do
9. English ... not difficult to learn.
a) does b) is c) are d) have e) am
10. ... you study at medical university?
a) Has b) Are c) --- d) Is e) Do
11. My sister ...got a lot of English books.
a) be b) is c) does d) have e) has
12. This is my groupmate. His name ... Peter.
a) be b) does ye c) is d) --- e) has
13. ... you twenty years old?
a) Do b) Is c) Are d) Have e) ---
14. What ___ your brothers do?
a) have b) are c) --- d) is e) do
15. We usually ... breakfast at 7 o'clock in the morning.
a) has b) does c) are d) have e) am
16. They ... always glad to see us.
a) do b) does c) are d) have e) am
17. How many desks ... there in our classroom?
a) have b) are c) --- d) is e) do
18. I am so sorry! I ... late. Excuse me, please!

- a) be b) have c) are d) am e) do
19. Frank and Mike ... their morning exercises every day. They ... sportsmen.
a) be; are b) have; do c) do; are d) do; have e) do; do
20. Mary ... got a lot of books. She ... a writer.
a) is; does b) has; do c) does; is d) has; does e) has; is
21. Where ... Sara live? She ... from Australia.
a) has; is b) does; be c) is; is d) does; is e) is; be
22. Look! There ... a man near the door.
a) have b) are c) --- d) is e) do
23. We ... always ready for our lessons.
a) be b) have c) am d) are e) do
24. She usually ... dinner at two o'clock.
a) is b) has c) --- d) have e) does
25. ... you have a new flat in New York?
a) have b) are c) do d) is e) ---

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ НА ДІЄСЛОВА “TO BE” I “TO HAVE” В Present, Past and Future Simple

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. The weather ... last Sunday.
a) is b) be c) were d) was e) will be
2. Where ... your books now?- They.. in my bag.
a) be b) am c) are d) was e) will be
3. David... in London tomorrow.
a) will b) is c) was d) will be e) be
4. My cousin ... a dentist.
a) is b) were c) am d) was e) will
5. His parents ... not doctors.
a) be b) am c) are d) was e) will be
6. My brother ... ill last month.
a) were b) will be c) is d) was e) be
7. There ... a nice lake in the forest. Let's go!
a) be b) is c) will be d) was e) am
8. « ... you English? «No, I ... not. I ... Ukrainian».
a) Are; are; am b) Is; am; am c) Are; am; am;
d) Am; am; is e) Is; am; am
9. ... those apples tasty?
a) Is b) Will c) Be d) Are e) ---

10. Where ... you yesterday? - I... at the university.
 a) was; was b) were; was c) were; am d) were; be e) is; am
11. I ... a student of a medical university. I ... a doctor when I finish it.
 a) am; am b) am; will c) am; will be d) will; will be e) was; will be
12. When ... your birthday?
 a) are b) be c) am d) were e) is
13. What time ... it now?
 a) are b) be c) will be d) is e) was
14. They ... not ready for the lesson last Monday.
 a) were b) are c) was d) will e) is
15. How many students ... there in your group?
 a) is b) was c) are d) be e) ---
16. This ... a new building. It ... modern.
 a) be; is b) are; is c) was; is d) is; are e) is; is
17. We ... at the library last Friday.
 a) are b) were c) was d) will be e) be
18. The weather ... sunny and warm next summer.
 a) is b) were c) was d) will be e) be
19. It is ... nice today but it ... cold yesterday.
 a) is; was b) are; was c) is; will be d) is; is e) is; are
20. Where...the books? - They ... in my bag.
 a) is; is b) are; is c) is; are d) are; are e) ---; ---

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА НА ДІЄСЛОВА “TO BE” І “TO HAVE”

ВАРІАНТ I

I. Перепишіть речення, розкрив дужки і поставивши дієслово в необхідній формі. Речення перекладіть.

1. Kate's mother (not to be) an economist. She (to be) a nurse.
2. James and Jane (not to have) any problems with Anatomy.
3. She (to have) a birthday party next Monday.
4. He (to have) his English lesson yesterday?
5. Your teacher (to be) kind?
6. They (to be) in Paris next week?
7. It (not to be) rainy yesterday.

II. Складіть речення із наданих слів. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1. He, to, his, is, glad, see, family.
2. There, a, at, man, door, the, is.

III. Зробіть речення заперечними.

1. Lessy will be in Lviv next year.
2. There are two dogs in the garden.

IV. Виправте помилки в реченнях. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1. Where is Fred and Lisa?
2. My cousin had ill last week.
3. Mister Dan's son had 6 years old last April.
4. There is two notebooks on the desk.

ВАРІАНТ II

I. Перепишіть речення, розкрив дужки і поставивши дієслово в необхідній формі. Речення перекладіть.

1. Bernard's parents (not to be) doctors. They (to be) artists.
2. He (not to have) a toothache.
3. They (not to be) ready for the lesson last Tuesday.
4. This man (to have) a lot of English books?
5. Helen and Kate (to be) students ?
6. Our doctor (to be) in the country next month?
7. There (to be) a nice lake in the forest. Let's go!

II. Складіть речення із наданих слів. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1. They, not, have, house, got, big, a.
2. What, yesterday, the, like, was, weather?

III. Зробіть речення заперечними.

1. These windows are clean.
2. We had a large garden near the house.

IV. Виправте помилки в реченнях. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1. When my uncle was young he has a car.
2. Are there English books in those library?
3. Sara is got a high temperature.
4. Where is your sisters now?



ДІЄСЛОВО “TO DO” може

використовуватися як:

1) Самостійне дієслово у значенні «робити, виконувати»: I do it every day.

2) Допоміжне слово для утворення питальної і заперечної форм теперішнього і минулого неозначеного часу і заперечної форми наказового стилю, у тому числі й дієслів to be і

to do:

Do you speak English? They do not know the truth. Don't be late! Don't do this work!

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I go	I don't go	Do I go ?
You go	You don't go	Do you go ?
He goes	He doesn't go	Does he go ?
She goes	She doesn't go	Does she go ?
It goes	It doesn't go	Does it go ?
We go	We don't go	Do we go ?
You go	You don't go	Do you go ?
They go	They don't go	Do they go ?

ВПРАВА 28. Що ви робите кожного ранку, дня, вечора, тижня, місяця, року?




Запам'ятайте фрази і використайте їх у реченнях, щоб розповісти про ваш робочий або вихідний день, канікули, день народження і т.і.

Every year (кожного року)	Every morning (кожного ранку)	Every evening (кожного вечора)
every day (кожного дня)	in the afternoon (вдень, після полудня)	in the evening (ввечері)
Often (часто)	always (завжди)	seldom (рідко)
never (ніколи)	in the morning(вранці)	normally (звичайно)
at night (вночі)	Sometimes (іноколи)	Usually (зазвичай)



ВПРАВА 29. Використайте фрази із вправи 21 і складіть якомога більше речень з наступними висловами.

МОДЕЛЬ 1	I <i>always</i> do my homework
МОДЕЛЬ 2	My brother does his homework <i>in the evening</i>
МОДЕЛЬ 3	They don't do their homework <i>every day</i>
МОДЕЛЬ 4	Do you do your homework <i>at night</i> ?
МОДЕЛЬ 5	Do your homework!

Verb: Do

do business
do nothing
do someone a favour
do the cooking
do the housework
do the shopping
do the washing up
do your best
do your hair
do your homework

ОСНОВНІ ФОРМИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО ДІЄСЛОВА:


Основними формами англійського дієслова є:

1. ІНФІНІТИВ
2. МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ (ПРОСТИЙ) ЧАС
3. ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ
4. ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ

ІНФІНІТИВ –це незмінювана форма дієслова, яка, називаючи дію, вказує на відносний час і відповідає на запитання *що робити? що зробити?*

Проста форма інфінітива без частки “to” вживається для утворення теперішнього часу: **to work** - працювати

My parents work at the City Hospital. – Мої батьки працюють у міській лікарні.



Do - Does - Did - Done

To Do - VERB Present Tense Past Tense Past Participle

<u>I / you / we / they</u>	<u>DO</u>	DID	DONE
he / she / it	DOES		

- I do exercises	- He does exercises
- I did my homework	- He did his homework
- I have done many things	- He has done many things

Do/Does/Did - AUXILIARY (To make questions)

PRESENT	Auxiliary	+	Subject	+	Verb
	<u>DO</u> DOES		<u>I / you / we / they</u> he / she / it		go ... ? want ... ? like ... ?
PAST	Auxiliary	+	Subject	+	Verb
	DID		<u>I / you / we / they</u> he / she / it		go ... ? want ... ?

The ONLY difference between a question in the present tense and a question in the past tense is the auxiliary (*Do/Does* or *Did*).

Do you speak English?	Does he speak English?
Did you speak English?	Did he speak English?

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ДІСПРИКМЕТНИК МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ відповідає на питання *який?*:

Done – зроблений, written - написаний, translated – перекладений.

The test *written on Monday* – тест, написаний у понеділок

The text *translated yesterday* – текст, перекладений вчора

ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ також відповідає на питання який?:

A doctor *doing his work* – лікар, виконуючий свою роботу.

Students *translating the text* – студенти, які перекладають текст.

А ЗАРАЗ ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙТЕ, ЩО
АНГЛІЙСЬКІ ДІЄСЛОВА ПОДІЛЯЮТЬСЯ
НА СТАНДАРТНІ І НЕСТАНДАРТНІ.

СТАНДАРТНІ ДІЄСЛОВА – ЦЕ ТІ ДІЄСЛОВА, ЯКІ УТВОРЮЮТЬ СВОЇ ОСНОВНІ ФОРМИ СТАНДАРТНО, ЗА ПРАВИЛАМИ.
НЕСТАНДАРТНІ ДІЄСЛОВА – ЦЕ ТІ ДІЄСЛОВА, ЯКІ УТВОРЮЮТЬ СВОЇ ОСНОВНІ ФОРМИ НЕСТАНДАРТНО, ПОЗА ПРАВИЛАМИ. ЯК ПРАВИЛО, ЇХ ВЧАТЬ НАПАМ'ЯТЬ.

ПРИКЛАДИ ОСНОВНИХ ФОРМ СТАНДАРТНОГО ДІЄСЛОВА:


















INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
ІНФІНІТИВ	ПРОСТИЙ МИНУЛИЙ ЧАС	ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ	ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ
To examine	examined	examined	examining
The doctors examine the patients	The doctors examined the patients	The patients examined by the doctor	The doctor examining the patients
Лікарі обстежують хворих	Лікарі обстежили хворих	Хворі, обстежені лікарем	Лікар, який обстежує хворих

ПРИКЛАДИ ОСНОВНИХ ФОРМ НЕСТАНДАРТНОГО ДІЄСЛОВА:

ІНФІНІТИВ	ПРОСТИЙ МИНУЛИЙ ЧАС	ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ	ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ
To take	took	taken	taking
The patients take medicines	The patient took a medicine	The medicines taken by the patient	The patients taking the medicines
Хворі приймають ліки	Хворий приймав ліки	Ліки, прийняті хворим	Хворі, які приймають ліки

ACTION VERBS

A to D

 <p>I just need to <u>add</u> some salt.</p> <p>A</p> <p>add</p>	 <p>I want to <u>answer</u> your question.</p> <p>answer</p>	 <p>Can I <u>ask</u> you some questions?</p> <p>ask</p>	 <p>To <u>begin</u> the game, press "play".</p> <p>B</p> <p>begin</p>	 <p>Did you <u>break</u> the window?</p> <p>break</p>
 <p>They are <u>building</u> a new house.</p> <p>build</p>	 <p>She is <u>buying</u> some food for dinner.</p> <p>buy</p>	 <p>He is <u>calling</u> for help.</p> <p>C</p> <p>call</p>	 <p>He is <u>carrying</u> a lot of luggage.</p> <p>carry</p>	 <p>I just hope he <u>catches</u> the ball.</p> <p>catch</p>
 <p>I must learn how to <u>change</u> the diapers.</p> <p>change</p>	 <p>Which tie should I <u>choose</u>?</p> <p>choose</p>	 <p>I hate <u>cleaning</u> the house.</p> <p>clean</p>	 <p>Have you ever <u>climbed</u> a mountain?</p> <p>climb</p>	 <p>I am trying to <u>close</u> the door.</p> <p>close</p>
 <p><u>Come</u> with me.</p> <p>come</p>	 <p>He is <u>cooking</u> chicken for dinner.</p> <p>cook</p>	 <p>Why is the baby <u>crying</u>?</p> <p>cry</p>	 <p>Do you want to <u>dance</u> with us?</p> <p>D</p> <p>dance</p>	 <p>Why are you <u>digging</u> a hole in the ground?</p> <p>dig</p>
 <p>She often <u>dives</u> in the ocean.</p> <p>dive</p>	 <p>I love <u>drawing</u>.</p> <p>draw</p>	 <p>I <u>drink</u> milk all the time.</p> <p>drink</p>	 <p>I <u>drive</u> a very fast car.</p> <p>drive</p>	 <p>You are <u>dropping</u> all your things.</p> <p>drop</p>

ВПРАВА 30. Познайомтея з дієсловами від А до В та визначте за таблицею, яке дієслово є стандартним, а яке – нестандартним.

ACTION VERBS

E to K

 <p>I <u>eat</u> a lot of fast food.</p> <p>E</p> <p>eat</p>	 <p>The referee <u>ended</u> the fight.</p> <p>end</p>	 <p>The robber <u>escaped</u> with a bag of money.</p> <p>escape</p>	 <p>Be careful or you will <u>fall</u>.</p> <p>F</p> <p>fall</p>	 <p>I <u>feed</u> the chicken every day.</p> <p>feed</p>
 <p>The boys are <u>fighting</u>.</p> <p>fight</p>	 <p><u>Find</u> your way home.</p> <p>find</p>	 <p>I have <u>finished</u> the race in 1st place.</p> <p>finish</p>	 <p>The ducklings are <u>following</u> their mother.</p> <p>follow</p>	 <p>He's <u>gained</u> weight.</p> <p>G</p> <p>gain</p>
 <p>He wants to <u>give</u> his wife some flowers.</p> <p>give</p>	 <p>She <u>goes</u> home after work.</p> <p>go</p>	 <p>They <u>greeted</u> each other with a handshake.</p> <p>greet</p>	 <p>Money doesn't <u>grow</u> on trees.</p> <p>grow</p>	 <p><u>Hang</u> your coat here.</p> <p>H</p> <p>hang</p>
 <p>Speak up, I can't <u>hear</u> you.</p> <p>hear</p>	 <p>He <u>helped</u> his sister with the sweeping.</p> <p>help</p>	 <p>You can <u>hide</u> but I will find you.</p> <p>hide</p>	 <p>I <u>hug</u> my mother all the time because I love her.</p> <p>hug</p>	 <p>The wheel was <u>invented</u> long ago.</p> <p>I</p> <p>invent</p>
 <p>They <u>invited</u> me to their Halloween party.</p> <p>invite</p>	 <p>Frogs can <u>jump</u> quite high.</p> <p>J</p> <p>jump</p>	 <p>Careful, that donkey <u>kicks</u>.</p> <p>K</p> <p>kick</p>	 <p>Would you <u>kiss</u> a frog?</p> <p>kiss</p>	 <p>Who is <u>knocking</u> at the door?</p> <p>knock</p>

ВПРАВА 31. Утворіть основні форми дієслів від Е до К.

ACTION VERBS L to Q



ВПРАВА 32. Утворіть основні форми дієслів від L до Q і складіть з ними речення.

ВПРАВА 33. Утворіть основні форми дієслів від T до Z і складіть з ними речення за моделями.

Модель 1.	Help me, please!
Модель 2.	I always help my mother.
Модель 3.	She always helps her mother.
Модель 4.	I do not help.
Модель 5.	Do you help your friend in need?
Модель 6.	Does he help his father?

ACTION VERBS T to Z

<p>T</p> <p>Ready? I'm throwing the ball now.</p> <p>throw</p>	<p>T</p> <p>I can tie my shoes now.</p> <p>tie</p>	<p>T</p> <p>Don't touch, please!</p> <p>touch</p>	<p>T</p> <p>Would you like to travel the world?</p> <p>travel</p>	<p>T</p> <p>I didn't see the dog and tripped over it.</p> <p>trip</p>
<p>T</p> <p>You can't turn left here.</p> <p>turn</p>	<p>U</p> <p>I don't understand what you mean.</p> <p>understand</p>	<p>U</p> <p>I really need to use the toilet now.</p> <p>use</p>	<p>V</p> <p>I simply hate vacuuming.</p> <p>vacuum</p>	<p>V</p> <p>I always visit my grandfather at the weekend.</p> <p>visit</p>
<p>W</p> <p>I am waiting for the game to load.</p> <p>wait</p>	<p>W</p> <p>He is walking home.</p> <p>walk</p>	<p>W</p> <p>Wash your hands before dinner.</p> <p>wash</p>	<p>W</p> <p>I like watching the birds.</p> <p>watch</p>	<p>W</p> <p>I water my flowers every day.</p> <p>water</p>
<p>W</p> <p>I am wearing my favourite cap.</p> <p>wear</p>	<p>W</p> <p>Hurray, I win again.</p> <p>win</p>	<p>W</p> <p>He's working hard.</p> <p>work</p>	<p>W</p> <p>I am wrapping my last present.</p> <p>wrap</p>	<p>W</p> <p>I write something in my diary every day.</p> <p>write</p>
<p>X</p> <p>I need to xerox this last document.</p> <p>xerox</p>	<p>X</p> <p>The doctor had to x-ray my leg.</p> <p>x-ray</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>I'm so tired. I can't stop yawning.</p> <p>yawn</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>I don't want to listen so stop yelling at me.</p> <p>yell</p>	<p>Z</p> <p>Zip your lips!</p> <p>zip</p>

PRESENT INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) - ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ (ПРОСТИЙ) ЧАС

Утворення. The Present Simple Tense збігається з формою інфінітива без частки “to” в усіх особах, крім третьої особи однини, яка приймає закінчення “-s” : I yawn, he yawns.

Вживання. The Present Simple Tense виражає дії чи процеси, які відбуваються взагалі чи постійно, або дії, притаманні якійсь особі чи предмету. В реченні зустрічаються такі обставини часу як “often, always, every day” та ін.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE: AFFIRMATIVE

	SUBJECT	VERB INFINITIVE	
S I N G U L A R - P L U R A L	I	READ	EVERY DAY.
	YOU	READ	
	HE / SHE / IT	READS	ONCE A WEEK.
	WE	READ	
	YOU	READ	AT HOME.
	THEY	READ	

RULES FOR THE 3RD PERSON SINGULAR (HE / SHE / IT)

In general + s	Verbs ending in conson. + y y + ies	Verbs ending in -o, sh, tch, x, ss + es
work → works	study → studies	go → goes
eat → eats	cry → cries	wash → washes
play → plays	try → tries	watch → watches
swim → swims	spy → spies	mix → mixes
write → writes	fly → flies	kiss → kisses

WE USE PRESENT SIMPLE TO TALK ABOUT:

facts



I **live** in Poland.

habits and routines



They **swim** every day.

feeling and emotions



They **like** pizza.

general truth



Sunday **comes** after Saturday.

				
work	go on a hike	travel	travel	rest a lot
				
hide	go on a picnic	eat a lot of ice-cream	jump all day long	catch birds
				
creep	run around	go out	study badly	meet friends

PRESENT SIMPLE										
POSITIVE		NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS						
I	} do work study	I	} don't	Do	I you we they	} do work study				
you		you					he	} Does	he she it	} do work ? study
we		we					she			
they	they	it								
he	} does works studies	he	} doesn't							
she		she								
it		it								
<i>I usually work at home. He usually works at home.</i>		<i>They don't live near here. She doesn't live near here.</i>		<i>Do you smoke? Yes, I do. Does Jim smoke? No, he doesn't.</i>						
PRESENT SIMPLE IS USED FOR										
- permanent situations	- repeated or habitual actions in the present	- general truths and laws of nature	- timetables or programmes							
<i>She works in an office.</i>	<i>He often buys her flowers.</i>	<i>The Sun sets in the west.</i>	<i>The lesson starts at 10am.</i>							

ВПРАВА 34. Поставте присудок другого речення в третій особі однини теперішнього часу.

Модель: I go to school. – My brother goes to school.

1. I eat a lot of fruits. – She
2. We swim every Monday. - My friend ...
3. I write e-mail to my friend. – Bella ...
4. They try to help us. – Pete ...
5. I watch soap-operas most evenings. – My granny ...
6. We study Anatomy. – She ...
7. Babies cry when they are hungry. - Baby ...
8. You spy me! - He ...
9. We play handball every week. – Ann ...
10. Cats like to hide . – My cat ...
11. His parents travel a lot. - My cousin ...
12. We often go on picnic. – Our group ...
13. I meet my friends on Wednesday. – Alec ...
14. You rest a lot today. - She ...
15. Usually I get up at 7. – My younger brother ...
16. We have breakfast at 8. – My family ...
17. I start study at 8.30. - My mother ... work
18. They live in the country. – His family ...

Daily Routines

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I get up



I take a shower



I get dressed



I have breakfast



I go to work



I start work at 9



I have lunch



I finish work



I arrive home



I have dinner



I watch TV



I go to bed

Describe
YOUR
typical day

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ВПРАВА 35. Ознайомтесь з таблицями, які розповідають про правила вживання **Present Simple**. Виконайте наступні завдання.


Test: Present Simple






1. Add -s or -es to the verbs:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. see _____ | 14. wake _____ |
| 2. take _____ | 15. teach _____ |
| 3. brush _____ | 16. lose _____ |
| 4. kiss _____ | 17. catch _____ |
| 5. call _____ | 18. buy _____ |
| 6. give _____ | 19. pass _____ |
| 7. play _____ | 20. come _____ |
| 8. study _____ | 21. fight _____ |
| 9. watch _____ | 22. water _____ |
| 10. help _____ | 23. choose _____ |
| 11. cut _____ | 24. fly _____ |
| 12. cry _____ | 25. match _____ |
| 13. swim _____ | 26. carry _____ |

2. Underline the correct variant:

- Tom _____ his room every Saturday.
a) tidy b) tidies
- We _____ to the music every day.
a) listen b) listens
- Mary usually _____ TV in the evening.
a) watch b) watches
- The girls often _____ with the dolls.
a) play b) plays
- I _____ in the pool on Sundays. 
a) swim b) swims
- They _____ their homework every day.
a) do b) does







3. Rewrite the sentences with the new subject:

- Kate likes to eat an ice-cream. (I) 
.....
- We go to the zoo every Sunday. (Sam)
.....
- The boys play football well. (Tom) 
.....
- My brother speaks English well. (They) 
.....
- The girls like to draw dolls. (My sister)
.....
- I play computer games every day. (Pam)
.....



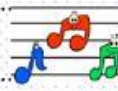

4. Fill in don't or doesn't:

- Bill _____ play tennis every Sunday.
- We _____ go to the park.
- Kate _____ like to eat fish. 
- Sue _____ wear long dresses.
- I _____ like to get up early.
- My brothers _____ like to drink milk.
- My cousin _____ know Italian well.
- I _____ like to walk with my dog. 
- Pam _____ go to the gym.
- They _____ understand this rule. 
- We _____ often go to the movies.
- Liz _____ wear shorts at all.
- Tim _____ grow flowers in the garden.

5. Write Do or Does:

- _____ Kate help her mother every day?
- _____ you listen to rock music?
- _____ Tom know all the computer games?
- _____ they go to the zoo on Sundays? 
- _____ you like to draw animals?
- _____ your brother drive his car well? 
- _____ the boys like to plant flowers? 
- _____ Ben want to find his friends? 
- _____ you often call your friends?
- _____ your sister wear nice dresses? 
- _____ they learn to dance at school? 
- _____ Mary spend much time on shops?
- _____ your dog chase the cats? 

6. Write questions to the underlined words:

- Ben sleeps eight hours every day. 
- We water the flowers in two days.
- Mona goes to the club every Saturday. 
- They feed the rabbits at 2 o'clock.
- I enjoy classical music. 
- Nick seldom plays table tennis. 

ВПРАВА 36. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.

1. I ... Medicine.
a) to study b) study c) studies d) studys e) do study
2. They ... for a walk yesterday.
a) go b) will go c) does go d) to go e) went
3. Do you often ... English in class?
a) peaks b) to speak c) speak d) to speaks e) speakes
4. He usually ... work at 6 o'clock.
a) finish b) finishes c) finishes d) to finish e) does finish
5. Our teacher ... English well.
a) spoke b) to speak c) speak d) speaks e) to speaks
6. They ... to university every day.
a) goes b) go c) will go d) to go c) went
7. What time ... you ... breakfast?
a) do; have b) does; has c) did; had d) does; had c) do; has
8. She ... in for sports two times a week.
a) to go b) goes c) went d) will go e) go
9. ... Mary ... a bicycle?
a) Do; has b) Does; has c) Do; have d) ---; has e) Does; have
10. My sister ... at 7 a.m. last Sunday.
a) to get up b) get up c) got up d) gets up e) get ups
11. ... you like ice-cream? - Yes, I
a) Do; am b) Do; does c) Does; am d) Do; do e) Does; do
12. Where ... you ... a bike tomorrow?
a) do; ride b) will; ride c) does; ride d) will; rides e) did; ride
13. What time ... your classes usually ...?
a) do; begins b) do; begin c) did; begin d) will begin e) did; began
14. Jack and Mark ... not ... to play football.
a) do; likes b) do; like c) ---; like d) does; likes e) does; like
15. ... you ... to Odessa next week?
a) Will; go b) Do; go c) Did; go d) Did; went e) Does; goes
16. What game ... he ... next Sunday?
a) does; play b) will; play c) will; plays d) does; plays e) did; play
17. Every day my friend Ann ... her dinner at the canteen.
a) have b) has c) will have d) had e) to have
18. People ... English all over the world.
a) speak b) to speak c) spoke d) speaks e) spoken
19. ... the doctor ... English last meeting?

- a) Will; speak b) Did; speak c) Did; spoke d) Do; speaks e) Does; speaks
20. We ... a dog for a walk in an hour.
a) to take b) take c) took d) will take e) takes
21. We ... an essay tomorrow.
a) to write b) wrote c) will write d) write e) writes
22. ... you really ... the opera yesterday?
a) Will; enjoy b) Do; enjoys c) Did; enjoyed d) Did; enjoy e) Does; enjoy
23. This bus usually ... near our university at 8 o'clock in the morning.
a) stopped b) stops c) stopes d) stop e) to stop
24. People ... not ... newspapers 500 years ago.
a) will; read b) do; read c) did; read d) does; read e) do; reads
25. Lions ... in Europe.
a) don't live b) doesn't lives c) don't lives d) doesn't lives e) not live

PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) - МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ (ПРОСТИЙ) ЧАС

Утворення. The Past Simple Tense правильних дієслів утворюється за допомогою закінчення –ed, яке додається до інфінітива без частки “to”. Неправильні дієслова утворюють цей час по-різному (див. список неправильних дієслів).

Питальна, заперечна, а також питально-заперечна форми утворюються аналогічно до цих форм у теперішньому часі, але з використанням допоміжного дієслова “did” замість “do”.

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative	Short answers	
Full forms	Full forms	Contractions	-----	Affirmative	Negative
I played	I did not play	I didn't play	Did I play?	Yes, I did	No, I didn't
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
He played	He did not play	He didn't play	Did he play?	Yes, he did	No, he didn't
She played	She did not play	She didn't play	Did she play?	Yes, she did	No, she didn't
It played	It did not play	It didn't play	Did it play?	Yes, it did	No, it didn't
We played	We did not play	We didn't play	Did we play?	Yes, we did	No, we didn't
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
They played	They did not play	They didn't play	Did they play?	Yes, they did	No, they didn't

Past simple form		
	regular	irregular
+	He work ed until late.	I saw him in the street.
-	He didn't work until late.	I didn't see him in the street.
?	Did he work until late?	Did you see him in the street?
short answer	Yes, he did . No, he didn't .	Yes, I did . No, I didn't .

test-english.com

ВПРАВА 37. Поставте дієслово в минулому часі. Зверніть увагу на те, чи змінюється форма дієслова в минулому часі залежно від особи?

1. I eat a lot of fruits. – She ...
2. We swim every Monday. - My friend ...
3. I write e-mail to my friend. – Bella ...
4. They try to help us. – Pete ...
5. I watch soap-operas most evenings. – My granny ...
6. We study Anatomy. – She ...
7. Babies cry when they are hungry. - Baby ...
8. You spy me! - He ...
9. We play handball every week. – Ann ...
10. Cats like to hide . – My cat ...
11. His parents travel a lot. - My cousin ...
12. We often go on picnic. – Our group ...
13. I meet my friends on Wednesday. – Alec ...
14. You rest a lot today. - She ...
15. Usually I get up at 7. – My younger brother ...
16. We have breakfast at 8. – My family ...
17. I start study at 8.30. - My mother ... work
18. They live in the country. – His family ...



PAST TENSE

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ВПРАВА 38. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.

1. We never Spanish in class.
a) speak b) speaks c) spoke d) speaked e) speaking
2. I hope the weather fine next summer.
a) is b) will be c) will d) be e) was
3. He from his trip two days ago.
a) returns b) returned c) return; d) returning e) will return
4. My brother never for us.
a) waited b) will wait c) waits d) wait e) waiting
5. His family in London 5 years ago.
a) living b) lived c) lives d) will live e) live
6. It very hot today.
a) was b) is c) be d) are e) were
7. My friend to the cinema a lot.
a) gone b) goes c) went d) will go e) go
8. I them two weeks ago.
a) seen b) sees c) saw d) see e) does not see
9. My children always at 8.
a) get up b) gets up c) got up d) will get up e) getting up
10. Tom often girls' names.
a) forgets b) forget c) forgot d) will forget e) forgetting

FUTURE INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) – МАЙБУТНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ (ПРОСТИЙ) ЧАС

Утворення. The Future Simple Tense правильних дієслів утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **will**, який ставиться перед основним дієсловом.

I will phone you. – Я тобі подзвоню.

Вживання. The Future Simple Tense вживається для вираження дії, яка відбудеться в майбутньому. Для вираження майбутньої дії вживаються такі обставини часу, як tomorrow, next week, in a week, in 2050 та ін.

Зверніть увагу, що для вираження майбутнього часу може вживатися і теперішній час:

З дієсловами руху: He goes to Poltava tomorrow.

У підрядних реченнях часу та умови: If you buy this book, show it to me.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – ТРИВАЛИЙ ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ЧАС

Утворення. The Present Continuous Tense утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be в Present Indefinite (am, is, are) і дієприкметника теперішнього часу (the Present Participle) смислового дієслова (дієслова із закінченням **-ing**):

She is smiling. Вона посміхається. We are studying Latin. Ми вивчаємо латинську мову.

Вживання. The Present Continuous Tense вживається:

- Для вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається в момент розмови. What are you doing now? Що ти зараз робиш? Про тривалість дії у теперішньому часі свідчить наявність таких слів, як now, at the moment або контекст.
Зверніть увагу: дієслова, які виражають почуття, сприймання, розумові процеси (to love, to like, to hate, to want, to wish, to see, to hear, to feel, to know, to understand, to remember, to forget, to believe, to appear та ін.), як правило, не вживаються у формах Continuous Tenses.
- Для вираження тривалої дії, яка відбувається в теперішньому часі, хоч не обов'язково в момент розмови. They are making mistakes. Вони роблять помилки. Sarah is looking for a job. Сара шукає роботу.
- Для вираження майбутньої дії, коли виражається намір здійснити її. She is going to Berlin tomorrow. Вона їде до Берліна завтра.

Present continuous

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The infographic illustrates the Present Continuous tense. It features three hexagonal boxes for subject pronouns: 'I', 'He Paul Jane She It', and 'We You They Mark and Sue Paul and I'. These are paired with auxiliary verbs: 'am 'm', 'is 's', and 'are 're'. A central blue box lists verb forms: 'playing', 'doing', 'going', 'swimming', 'running', 'listening', and 'eating'. To the right, four boxes provide specific verb examples: '1 syllable ending 1 vowel + 1 consonant' (get - getting, sit - sitting, skip - skipping, swim - swimming), 'lie and die' (lie - lying, die - dying), 'travel, regret' (travel - travelling, regret - regretting), and 'verbs ending with -e' (take - taking, make - making, shake - shaking). At the bottom, three boxes show 'all other verbs' examples: 'do - doing say - saying', 'play - playing go - going', and 'eat - eating kiss - kissing'.

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ВПРАВА 39. Поставте дієслово в the Present Continuous Tense.

Put these verbs in the Present Continuous

do, buy, cook, play, put on, read, dance, walk

1. He ... a new bag at the moment.
2. We...in the park.
3. I..."Harry Porter now.
4. I... my raincoat.
5. My friend and I... football.
6. Granny... fish.
7. We... at the party.
8. You ... English at the moment.

1. is buying
2. are walking
3. am reading
4. am putting on
5. are playing
6. is cooking
7. are dancing
8. are doing

ВПРАВА 40. The Present Continuous Tense часто плутають з формами the Present Simple Tense. Прочитайте приклади речень в таблиці. Додайте інші члени речення, створіть контекст-ситуацію, щоб було зрозуміло, чому ви користуєтесь тим чи іншим часом. Речення запишіть.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



PRESENT SIMPLE



ВПРАВА 41. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. I ... to a French song now.

a) am listen b) is listening c) am listening d) are listening e) was listening

2. This time next week Rosie ... to Tokyo.

a) will flying b) will be fly c) will be flying c) will fly d) to fly

3. ...you ... basketball at 4 o'clock yesterday?

a) Was, play b) were, playing c) were, play d) did, playing e) are playing

4. Olga ...not ... the Internet at this moment.

a) is use b) is using c) was using d) was use e) does use

5. Look! It ... still

a) are, snowing b) is, snowing c) is, snow d) does, snow e) ---, snowing

6. Let's go for a walk! It ... not ... now!

a) is, raining; b) is, rain; c) does, raining d) does, rain; e) ---, raining

7. I when you came.

a) am eating b) was eat c) was eating d) am eat e) will eating

8. John is in Manchester now. He in the best hotel!
 a) is stay b) is staying c) was stay d) were staying e) was staying
9. They their car at 10.00 yesterday morning.
 a) are washing b) were washing c) were wash d) will be washing
 e) will wash
10. What ... she at 8.00 tomorrow?
 a) is be doing b) will be doing c) will be do d) was --- doing
 e) will --- doing
11. Listen! David in the hall!
 a) is sing b) is singing; c) ---, singing; d) is, sings e) does, sing
12. She ... English when he comes.
 a) is learning b) was learning c) will learning d) 'll learning
 e)'ll be learning
13. I ... not ... on the beach yesterday at noon.
 a) will be sunbathing b) am sunbathing c) was sunbathing
 d) will sunbathing e) 'll be sunbathing
14. ... Ted ... dinner when the phone rang?
 a) Is having b) Was having c) Was have d) Will having
 e) Will be having
15. Where ... they ... at 6 o'clock last Sunday?
 a) were going b) was going c) will be going d) are going e) is going
16. What do you do while you for your flight ?
 a) are waiting b) were waiting c) are wait d) waited e) was waiting
17. Marry this text at this time.
 a) will translate; b) is translating; c) will be translating; d) be translating.
18. What..... you ... when I phoned you yesterday ?
 a) was doing; b) were doing; c) is doing; d) are doing e) will be doing
19. It was 8 o` clock. We ... not ... tea.
 a) having b) is having c) was having d) are having e) will be having
20. ...the students ... a dictation at 9 tomorrow?
 a) will be writing b) will writing c) be writing d) are writing e) Is writing

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙТЕ!

IT IS RAINING CATS AND DOGS.

В північній міфології собаку асоціювали з вітром, а кішку з грозою. Цей вираз означає, що дощить дуже сильно.



Present Perfect Simple

I **have** opened the window.

You **have** closed your book.

We **have** checked a test.

They **have** written an exercise.

He **has** done his homework.

She **has** broken her leg.

It **has** slept.

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE – ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ПЕРФЕКТНИЙ ЧАС

Утворення. The Present Perfect Tense утворюється за допомогою дієслова **to have** у **Present Indefinite (have, has)** і дієприкметника минулого часу (**the Past Participle**) смислового дієслова.

I have examined this patient. Я оглянув цього хворого.

Вживання. The Present Perfect Tense виражає дію, яка відбулася або відбувається у певний період часу, що триває, і для мовця важливий результат цієї дії: I have received a letter. Here it is. Я отримав листа. Ось він.

The Present Perfect Tense вживається з такими обставинами часу: today? this week (month, year), а також з прислівниками неозначеного часу ever, never, just, often, already, seldom, up to now, lately, recentle, since, for та ін.

They have never been to Italy.

Але прислівник **just now** вимагає Past Indefinite і ставиться в кінці:

She gave me her telephone number just now.

◆ Use the simple past for action that happened in the past and is:

over, done, finished!

◆ Use the present perfect for action that started in the past, but . . .

is still true today.

ВПРАВА 42. Перетворіть присудок із форми Present Simple у форму Present Perfect.

1. I thank you very much.
2. She helps her mother with cooking.
3. My boy-friend learns how to drive a car.
4. I forget my telephone at home.
5. She changes her surname.
6. They buy a new computer.
7. You become a giant.
8. Father comes back.
9. We shelter from the rain.
10. I make my own yogurt.
11. I find a lot on information on the Internet.
12. They arrive at the hospital.
13. My brother starts a new job.
14. I take two wonderful photos.
15. I eat a fruit salad and drink a cup of coffee.
16. They sell everything for 5 dollars.
17. I just get home from University.

ВПРАВА 43. Виконайте завдання.

PRESENT PERFECT

The Present Perfect can be used to describe recently finished actions - these put **emphasis on the action** and usually have a **result in the present**.

Complete the sentences with **has/have + past participle** and match them with the pictures. Follow the example.



1. I **have forgotten** (**forget**) to put on my trousers and now I feel so embarrassed.
2. I'm in so much pain. I myself real bad this time. (**hurt**)
3. She (**do**) all the laundry and can now watch TV.
4. I feel so agitated. I much coffee, I think. (**drink**) too
5. What? Who (**send**) me this horrible e-mail? I'm so mad right now.
6. It seems he (**lose**) his hand luggage and now he has nothing to wear.
7. I (**eat**) too much and now I don't feel so well.
8. Come on, once you (**take**) your medicine you will feel much better.
9. Jesus! She (**gain**) some weight. She really needs to go on a diet.
10. Well, I (**read**) all the news. Now, go to sleep please!
11. My wife (**spend**) a lot of money on useless things. And now I have to carry everything home.
12. I see that I (**buy**) way too much. I didn't notice this was an express lane.
13. I'm so tired now, but I the entire house. (**clean**)
14. Someone (**break**) this vase of flowers. The floor is all wet now.
15. The police officer (**catch**) the thief. He will be arrested now.
16. Someone (**steal**) my laptop. Now I need to buy a new one.
17. I (**put**) too much stuff in here and now I can't close the door.
18. Hurray, I (**win**) my first competition. I feel so excited.
19. My boyfriend (**write**) me a letter. I'm so in love with him.
20. I (**pass**) my exam with excellence. My parents will be very proud.



ВПРАВА 44. Заповніть пропуски «for» або «since» у наступних словосполученнях(«for» - протягом, на; «since» - з того часу як).

- 1) ... 9 o'clock; 2) ... 9 hours; 3) ... last November; 4) ... my childhood;
- 5) ... 1986; 6) ... 10 months; 7) ... a year; 8) ... your birthday; 9) ... ages;
- 10) ... a long time; 11) ... he was a teenager; 12) ... a couple of days;
- 13) ... the whole life; 14) ... yesterday; 15) ... the 15th of June; 16) ... 30 years;
- 17) ... I was 30 years old; 18) ... 20 minutes; 19) ... last century; 20) ... you came.

ВПРАВА 45. Заповніть пропуски «for» або «since». Перекладіть утворені речення.

1. We've had this house ... a long time.
2. ... Tim was born, he's always had green eyes.
3. My grandparents have been married ... 1945.
4. Jackson has been our doctor ... last spring.
5. ... has not done anything ... I left.
6. My parents have known her ... years.
7. They haven't seen you ... a whole year.
8. Where have you been ... last Thursday?
9. - Have you seen him lately? - No, I have not seen him ... Christmas.
10. How long have you lived here? - I have lived here ... 1970.
11. I think they've lived in Chicago ... ages.
12. Mary hasn't met her sister ... last Easter.
13. This dentist hasn't practiced ... a couple of years.
14. Nothing has happened in this hospital ... yesterday.
15. She has worked as a nurse ... 6 months.
16. I haven't smoked ... 2005.
17. We haven't seen our vet ... last Wednesday.
18. Tom and Nick are healthy. They have not gone to the polyclinic ... several years.
19. Steven has been a surgeon ... he left our medical university.
20. This patient has had a headache ... two hours.

ВПРАВА 46. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

Present perfect – use

We use present perfect:

1

PAST EVENTS
we don't say *when*

just, already, yet

recently

today, this week, etc.

2

PAST EXPERIENCES
we don't say *when*

never, ever, before

superlative + *ever*

number of times till 'now'

3

UNFINISHED situations
from past until 'now'.

how long, for, since

all + time expression

lately

Examples

She's **had** an accident.

Have you finished **yet**?

I've been promoted **recently**.

Have you seen Peter **today**?

We've **been** to Italy.

Have you **ever** eaten insects?

It's the **best** food I've **ever** tried.

I've read this book **three times**.

How long **have** you **been** here?

We've been married **for** 20 years.

She's been with me **all day**.

I've been very busy **lately**.

test-english.com

1. She ... never ... Thomas Hardy.

a) have read b) has read c) has reading d) has readed e) haves read

2. Look! This hospital is very modern. They it this year.

a) has built b) have build c) have built d) have builded e) has build

3. It's 11 o'clock. The boutique ... already Let's go shopping!

a) has opened b) have open c) have opened d) has open e) has opening

4. ... he already ... Anatomy today?

a) Has attended b) Have attending c) Has attend

d) Have attend e) Have attended

5. My sister ... the windows yet.

- a) have not clean b) has cleaned c) has not cleaned
d) has cleaning e) has clean
6. They ... your car by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
a) washed b) had washed c) have washed d) has washed
e) will have washed
7. My elder sister ... on a diet for such a long period of time.
a) has be b) has been c) been d) have be e) have been
8. Fred ... not ... washed his car himself today.
a) has washed b) --- washed c) do wash d) have wash e) have washed
9. They... just ... that bench.
a) have paint b) have painting c) have painted d) has paint e) has painted
10. Sara ... already ... us new photos.
a) has showed b) have showing c) has show d) has shown e) have shown
11. How long ... you ... Jill?
a) have know b) has knowing c) have knew d) have know e) have known
12. I ... just ... the window.
a) have open b) have opened c) have opening d) -- opened e) has opened
13. Mary ... with her Latin teacher yet.
a) has not spoken b) has spoken c) have not spoken d) speaking e) spoken
14. ...they ... their doctor today?
a) Has see b) Have seen c) Have saw d) Have see e) Has seen
15. ... you ever ... to England?
a) Have be b) Have been c) Has be d) Have be e) Have go
16. ... Dan ... his project already?
a) Has finish b) Have finished c) Has finished
d) Has finishing e) Have finish
17. My groupmates ... not ... today.
a) have arrived b) have arriving c) has arrived
d) have arrive e) has arrive
18. I ... my work , please have a look at it.
a) finish b) has finishing c) have finish d) have finished e) has finish
19. My parents ... for this company since 1993.
a) has worked b) have work c) had worked d) have worked e) has work
20. Hey! Somebody ... my coffee! My cup was full.
a) has drink b) has drank c) have drunk d) has drunk e) have drank

ВПРАВА 47. Перекладіть текст рідною мовою, звертаючи увагу на вживання часів.

Four tortoises decided to go for a picnic. It took them two hours to get to the picnic spot. When they opened their basket, they realized they had forgotten the cake. The older tortoises asked the youngest to go home to get it.

"Why should I go?" asked the young one.

"Because you're younger and faster."

They spent an hour trying to persuade him, and finally he agreed to go.

"But don't drink the lemonade before I come back!" he said.

"OK, it's a promise," they replied.

The young tortoise started walking home. After an hour, the others were so thirsty that they decided to start the lemonade. Suddenly, a little head appeared from behind a tree and said, "If you drink that lemonade, I will not go!"

ВПРАВА 48. Перекладіть текст рідною мовою, вирішивши, хто переможе в конкурсі.

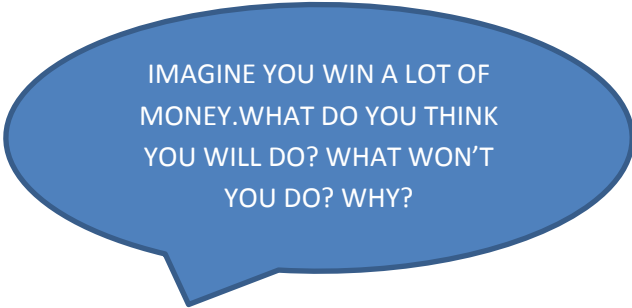
Mike, Jane and Mark have all won a lot of money in a competition. What do you think they will do to celebrate? What will they buy? What kind of holiday will they choose? The ideas below may help you.

ACTIVITIES	HOLIDAY	THINGS TO BUY
Stay at home and watch TV	An expensive hotel by the sea	books
Invite friends home	Mountain climbing	clothes
Have a party	A cruise	A car
Have an expensive meal in a restaurant	A sightseeing tour to a capital city	A new gadget
Go to the cinema	An adventure holiday	A motorbike
Do nothing	A world tour	Presents for the family

Mike is 16 years old. He is a student. He loves cars and wants to learn how to drive. He also enjoys football. He doesn't like music much but he likes going out to the cinema with his friends.

Jane is 17 years old. She finished school last year and is now working as a waitress. She likes going out with friends. She doesn't want to get married for a few years. She loves music. She wants to travel abroad. She likes foreign food and enjoys trying out different recipes.

Mark is 19 years old. He is studying computer science at university and he wants to start his own computer business. He is a very quiet person. He lives with his parents and he doesn't go out very often.



IMAGINE YOU WIN A LOT OF MONEY. WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU WILL DO? WHAT WON'T YOU DO? WHY?

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА CAN, MAY, MUST ТА ЇХ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТИ

Модальні дієслова виражають не дію, а відношення до дії. Мають деякі особливості:

1. Після модальних дієслів смислові дієслова вживаються без частки *to*.
2. Модальні дієслова не змінюються за особами і числами (тобто не мають закінчення *-s* у третій особі однини).
3. Не мають неособових форм: інфінітива, герундія, дієприкметників.
4. Питальну та заперечну форми утворюють самостійно, без допоміжного дієслова.
5. *Can* і *may* мають форми теперішнього і минулого часу, а дієслово *must* вживається лише в теперішньому часі.

ЗАПАМ'ЯТАЙТЕ ПОВНІ І КОРОТКІ ЗАПЕРЕЧНІ ФОРМИ:**Can – cannot, can not – can't****Could – could not – couldn't****May – may not – mayn't****Might – might not – mightn't****Must – must not – mustn't**

CAN (COULD) у сполученні з інфінітивом вживається для вираження можливості чи вміння виконати дію, перекладається українською мовою могли, уміти, бути спроможним і, як і в українській мові, може стосуватися теперішнього і майбутнього часу:

She can speak English. - Вона може розмовляти англійською мовою.

I can do this work tomorrow. - Я зможу виконати цю роботу завтра.

У значенні can (could) може вживатися також і словосполучення to be able to в теперішньому, минулому і майбутньому часах. We will be able to help you tomorrow. - Ми зможемо допомогти тобі завтра.

MAY (MIGHT) у сполученні з інфінітивом вживається для вираження дозволу і прохання, можливості, припущення, перекладається українською мовою могли, мати змогу, можливо, мабуть: You may take my umbrella. – Можете скористатися моєю парасолькою. May I come in? – Чи можна увійти? He may come any moment. – Він може прийти будь-якої миті.

Для вираження дозволу в значенні May (might) може вживатися словосполучення to be allowed to у минулому, теперішньому і майбутньому часах: We will be allowed to use his library. – Нам дозволять користуватися його бібліотекою.

Дієслово may може виражати побажання, надію:

May all your dreams come true. – Нехай здійсняться всі ваші мрії.

Дієслово **MUST** має лише єдину форму і виражає необхідність, обов'язок і перекладається українською мовою треба, необхідно, мушу. маю, повинен, зобов'язаний:

You must bring this dictionary. – Ви повинні принести цей словник.

У значенні must може вживатися словосполучення to have to в минулому, теперішньому і майбутньому часах:

I have to buy copy-books. - Я повинна купити зошити.

ВПРАВА 49. Студенти однієї англійської школи святкують RED NOSE DAY - день червоного носа. Спеціально для цього дня вони склали кумедні правила поведінки в школі. Прочитайте правила, які ми наводимо нижче. Яких правил ви дотримуетесь, знаходячись в університеті?

SCHOOL RULES

- 1/ You must be polite to your teachers.
- 2/ You must arrive at university on time.
- 3/ You must wear a red nose.
- 4/ You must sing in lessons.
- 5/ You must not chew chewing-gum.
- 6/ You must be quiet in the corridor.
- 7/ You must work hard in lessons.
- 8/ You must throw wet sponges at your teacher.
- 9/ You must not fight.
- 10/ You must dance in the corridor.
- 11/ You must not smoke.
- 12/ You must laugh when your teacher speaks.
- 13/ You must stand on your head in assembly.
- 14/ You must not run in the corridor.
- 15/ You must wear university uniform.
- 16/ You must do your homework.
- 17/ You must wear your clothes back-to-front.
- 18/ You must not wear make-up at university.

ВПРАВА 50. Користуючись фразами, побудуйте речення, в яких ви повідомите, що можна/потрібно робити в класі вчителю/ студенту/.

A teacher ...	A student ...
Can	may must



ВПРАВА 51. Виберіть модальне дієслово для кожного речення:

- 1.... you give me another pencil?
- 2.You look pale. I think you ... see the doctor.
- 3.You ... not make noise in the library.
- 4.You ... brush your teeth before going to bed.
- 5.... I use your mobile telephone?
- 6.We ... get an answer only from him.
7. You ... visit your sick friend today.
8. He ... not open the window as it was stuck.
9. Daddy! Can you buy me that pet dog, please?
10. Take an umbrella. It ... rain.
11. I take Pete`s bag?
12. His sister cook very well.
13. Nobody do it without your help.
14. My mother was unwell, and I go to the chemist`s.

УВАГА! За особами, числами та часами змінюється тільки перший компонент - дієслово to be; другий компонент, дієприкметник минулого часу, залишається без змін. Наприклад:

I am examined. Мене обстежують. We are examined. Нас обстежують.

You are examined. Вас обстежують.

He is examined. Його обстежують. They are examined. Їх обстежують.

Їх обстежили – They were examined.

Його буде обстежено – He will be examined.

ВПРАВА 52. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді:

1. His bag ... in the market last Friday.
a) is steal b) was stolen c) was stole d) is stolen e) will be stolen
2. French ... in many countries of the world.
a) is speak b) is spoke c) is speaked d) is spoken e) will spoken
3. Parcels with medicine ... three times a week.
a) is send b) are sent c) are sended d) is sent e) will be sent
4. ... the mail ... at weekends?
a) Are delivered b) Is deliver c) Are deliver
d) Is delivered e) -- deliver
5. Students ... English and Latin at the medical universities.
a) is teach b) are taught c) are teach d) is taught d) taught
6. ... the Sun ... at night?
a) Are seen b) Is saw c) Is seen d) Are see e) Are saw
7. These letters ... not ... to our nurse.
a) are address b) is addressed c) are addressed d) addressed e) is address
8. This medicine ... in the chemist's shop.
a) is sold b) are sell c) is selling d) are sold e) is sell
9. This hospital ... in 2010.
a) built b) was build c) was building d) was built e) is built
10. Plants ... for making medicine.
a) uses b) is used c) is using d) are used e) used
11. This book ... into English next year.
a) was translated b) are translated; c) is translate;
d) will be translated e) will translated
12. ...English ... all over the world 400 years ago?
a) Is spoken b) Was speak c) Are spoken d) Was spoken e) Will spoken

Active and Passive Voice



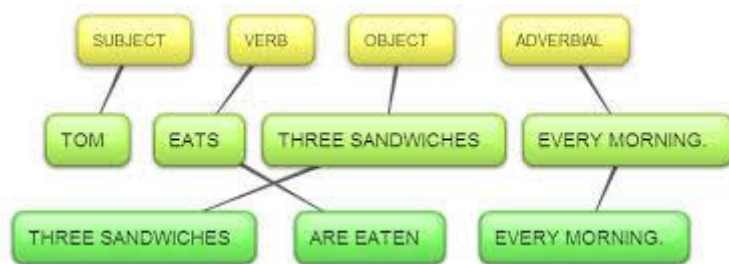
Active Form:

The professor **teaches** the students.

Passive Form:

The students **are taught** by the professor.

13. The new hospital ... next month.
a) will opened b) will be open c) will be opened d) will open e) open
14. The toothbrush ... in the 15th century.
a) invented b) was invented c) was invent
d) will be invented e) were invented
15. ...the first eyeglasses ... in the 1200s?
a) Were worn b) Are wore c) Were wear d) Was worn e) Was wore
16. Mr Elliot ... usually ... by doctor Simms.
a) is examine b) was examined c) is examined
d) examined e) was examine
17. As a rule patients ... after by nurses.
a) is looked b) are look c) were looked d) are looked e) will be looked
18. ... this patient ... to hospital last night?
a) Is taken b) Was took c) Will be taken d) Was taken e) Were taken
19. This polyclinic ... only next month.
a) was opened b) will be opened c) will opened
d) is opened e) will open
20. ...the child (take) to hospital last week?
a) Is took b) Was took c) Was taken d) Is taken e) Will be taken



ВПРАВА 53. Складіть речення із наданих частин речення.

A

1. BMW cars	is	grown in India.
2. CDs	are	sent via satellite.
3. Tea		played in England.
4. Modems		sold in music shops.
5. Cricket		made in Germany.
6. TV pictures		used to access the Internet.

B

1. The house	am	invited to the concert
2. The children	is	brought in the morning
3. We	are	cooked by my mother
4. The letter		painted by my friend
5. The newspapers		cleaned every day
6. Dinner		given text-books at school
7. The picture		built of stone
8. The classroom		written in English
9. I		not allowed to ride a motor-bike.
10. Potatoes		grown in many countries.

ВПРАВА 54. Прочитайте та перекладіть вірш “BEAUTIFUL THINGS”

BEAUTIFUL THINGS

MANY BEAUTIFUL THINGS TO HEAR, TO SEE
 BELONG TO YOU, BELONG TO ME!

THE SUN, THE TREES, THE GRASS, THE SKY,
 THE YELLOW MOON THAT'S PASSING BY.

THE BLOWING WINDS, THE BIRDS THAT SING,
 BRIGHT AUTUMN WOODS, GAY FLOWERS OF
 SPRING,

THE COLD LONG WINTER WITH SNOW SO WHITE
 THE RUNNING RIVERS, THE STARS OF NIGHT.

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ НА Simple Active:

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. My friend ... Medicine.
a) to study b) study c) studies d) studys e) do study
2. We ... for a walk tomorrow.
a) go b) will go c) does go d) to go e) went
3. Does Ann ... Spanish at the lesson?
a) speaks b) to speak c) speak d) to speaks e) speakes
4. Bruce usually ... studyng at 4 o'clock.
a) finish b) finishes c) finishs d) to finish e) does finish
5. These students ... English well.
a) spoke b) to speak c) speak d) speaks e) to speaks
6. We ... to the hospital next Friday.
a) goes b) go c) will go d) to go c) went
7. What time ... your brother usually ... dinner?
a) do; have b) does; has c) does; have d) does; had c) do; has
8. They... Anatomy two times a week.
a) to have b) has c) had d) will have e) have
9. ... he ... an interesting English book?
a) Do; has b) Does; has c) Do; have d) ---; has e) Does; have
10. I ... late on Sunday.
a) to get up b) get up c) got up d) gets up e) get ups
11. ... your dog really like fish? - Yes, he
a) Do; is b) Do; does c) Does; is d) Do; do e) Does; does
12. Where ... he ... a horse last Saturday?
a) do; ride b) will; ride c) does; ride d) will; rides e) did; ride
13. What time ... your English lesson yesterday?
a) do; begins b) do; begin c) did; begin d) will begin e) did; began
14. My cousin ... not ...to play the guitar.
a) do; likes b) do; like c) ---; like d) does; likes e) does; like
15. ... they ... to the country next month?
a) Will; go b) Do; go c) Did; go d) Did; went e) Does; goes
16. What game ... Nick usually ... basketball?
a) does; play b) will; play c) will; plays d) does; plays e) did; play
17. These students usually ... their breakfast at home.
a) have b) has c) will have d) had e) to have
18. We try ... English at our lessons.
a) speak b) to speak c) spoke d) speaks e) spoken
19. ... they ... Ukrainian next time?
a) Will; speak b) Did; speak c) Did; spoke d) Do; speaks e) Does; speaks
20. She ... her children to the circus every month.
a) to take b) take c) took d) will take e) takes

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TO BE		TO HAVE		TO DO	
I am	I am not	I have	I have not	I do	I do not
You are	You are not	You have	You have not	You do	You do not
He/She/It is	He/She/It is not	He/She/It has	He/She/It has not	He/She/It does	He/She/It does not
We are	We are not	We have	We have not	We do	We do not
You are	You are not	You have	You have not	You do	You do not
They are	They are not	They have	They have not	They do	They do not

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ SIMPLE

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 1

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишіть речення, розкрив дужки і поставивши дієслово в необхідній формі. Речення перекладіть.

1	Alex is a driver. He (to drive) a bus.
2	In Britain, most of the shops (to close) at 5.30 p.m.
3	Rice (to grow) in Britain.
4	How often you (to go) to the dentist?
5	Water (to boil) at 100° C.
6	I am happy. I (to meet) a girl/a boy of my dreams.
7	Lewis Carroll (to teach) mathematics at the University of Oxford.

II. Складіть речення із наданих слів. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1	Is, cosmetics, the, happiness, best.
2	Really, America, who, discovered?

III. Зробіть речення заперечними.

1	Tom works.
2	Carpenters make things from metal.

IV. Виправте помилки в реченнях. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1	My sister Agnes is 28 years old, and she's teacher.
2	Her husbands' name is Marcos.
3	They had two daughters: Rebecca, who's five, and Annabel, who's two years old.
4	I'm their Aunt!

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ SIMPLE

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА 1

ВАРИАНТ II

1. Перепишіть речення, розкрив дужки і поставивши дієслово в необхідній формі. Речення перекладіть.

1	I work in a bank. And Barry (to work) in a shop.
2	Would you like a cigarette? - No, I (to smoke).
3	Where you (to come) from?
4	This is the house, that Jack (to build).
5	Cats (to catch) mice.
6	Last winter the frost (to kill) all the flowers in our garden.
7	In the summer, bus windows never open; in the winter, bus windows never (to close).

II. Складіть речення із наданих слів. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1	Home, there is, like, place, no.
2	Without, camels, can, drinking, how far, walk?

III. Зробіть речення заперечними.

1	The car broke down.
2	Students use their phones in lessons.

IV. Виправте помилки в реченнях. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

1	My grandmother has got about 80 years old.
2	Its name is Lilian.
3	She has got six children – four sons and three daughters.
4	At last she has got twenty-three grandchildren!

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ CONTINUOUS

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перетворіть **Present Simple** на **Present Continuous**:

I live with my parents.	They work at this problem.
We learn the bones of the skeleton.	She learns how to drive a car.

II. Складіть питальні і заперечні речення із наданих слів. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

On, writing, the, is, blackboard, he	Bicycle, a, girls, riding, the, were?
Any, wearing, not, are, uniform, we	My, sitting, desk, students, were, at, some

III. Перетворіть загальні питання на спеціальні:

1. Is Ann drinking her evening glass of milk?
2. Are the relatives looking after the patients?
3. Is the rain beating against the window?
4. Was Tom doing his work well?

IV. Використайте зворот “**I am (not) going to do smth...**” з наступними інфінітивами:

I am (not) going	сходити до студентської полікліники
	стати вегетаріанцем
	познайомитись з батьками моєї дівчини /мого хлопця
	кинути палити

V. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1. The teacher was explaining the rules to the students when Nick appeared in class.
2. Autumn is going.
3. Her parents are having rest in Morocco.
4. I was only doing it for your good!

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ CONTINUOUS

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перетворіть Present Simple на Present Continuous:

He rubs his hands with the soap.	My friend looks for a new job.
She does her homework.	I wear a red jumper and blue jeans.

II. Складіть питальні і заперечні речення із наданих слів. Запишіть і перекладіть речення.

Were, fast, driving, you?	Teacher, not, he, the, was, at, looking
The, shining, brightly, sun, is.	My, out, the, is, window, of, friend, looking

III. Перетворіть загальні питання на спеціальні:

1. Are you looking for your telephone?
2. Were the children sitting on the grass?
3. Is mother cooking dinner now?
4. Are the girls smoking?

IV. Використайте зворот "I am (not) going to do smth..." з наступними інфінітивами:

I am (not) going	відвідати батьків мого друга
	навчитися готувати
	стати кращим студентом в групі
	провести Різдвяні канікули в Буковелі

V. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1. It is raining cats and dogs.
2. The leaves were falling down.
3. We are wearing white gowns and caps.
4. My friend is living a happy life.

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ PERFECT

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перетворіть Past Simple на Present Perfect:

1. He ate two apples.	3. The lecture did not begin.
2. She caught a cold	4. I did my homework.

II. Повідомте про виконану дію, перетворивши наказовий спосіб на Present Perfect:

1. Buy a newspaper, please.	3. Clear the table, please.
2. Open the window, please.	4. Kick off your shoes and relax your feet, please.

III. Складіть складне речення, повідомивши в другій частині речення про невиконану дію:

1. I have written an article all day. - Have you finished it?
2. She has been to London. – Has she visited the British Museum?

IV. Розкрийте дужки:

Dear Kate!

I want to tell you what has happened since you got back to England.

1. George (go) to France.
2. Mary (learn) how to drive a car.
3. Jack (write) many new poems.
4. Jim (buy) a new car.

V. Дайте відповідь на запитання:

What have you done today?	have an English class
	get unsatisfactory mark in English
	behave properly with teachers
	write 10 Latin words from dictation on the blackboard

VI. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1. How are you? I'm sorry I haven't written for so long but since I started my new job I've been very busy.
2. Sometimes you have to wait until the evening to see how glorious the day has been.
3. I've loved her ever since I first saw her.

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ PERFECT

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ II

I. Перетворіть **Past Simple** на **Present Perfect**:

1. He left for London.	3. I did not read many books by Dickens.
2. They grew lemon-tree.	4. We met through a mutual friend.

II. Повідомте про виконану дію, перетворивши наказовий спосіб на **Present Perfect**:

1. Shut the door, please.	3. Call back later, please.
2. Make some coffee, please.	4. Hand the papers round, please.

III. Складіть складне речення, повідомивши в другій частині речення про невиконану дію:

1. She has drunk a glass of water. – Has she still been thirsty?
2. They have made a cake. – Have you helped them?

IV. Розкрийте дужки:

Dear Alec!

I want to tell you what has happened since you got back to the United States.

1. My parents (go) to spend holidays in Barcelona.
2. I (take) a course in Spanish.
3. Pete (be) to Egypt.
4. We (miss) you so much.

V. Дайте відповідь на запитання:

What has your friend done today?	drink coffee in a break
	talk to other students about student's problems
	show new photos on the phone
	forget his Latin textbook somewhere

VI. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1. Don't worry about something bad that has happened if there's nothing you can do about it.
2. Noise proves nothing. Often a hen who has merely laid an egg cackles as if she laid an asteroid.
3. Chocolate has been popular for centuries.

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Виберіть модальне дієслово:

can	may	must
1. Visitors ... park their cars outside.		
2. You ... read more on the Internet.		
3. It's a long way but at the end you ... see the wonderful hill.		

II. Зробіть речення заперечним:

1. Alfonso may have 2 cats.
2. I must take a calculator.
3. You can enter a good university, and find a good job.
4. We can sit with a coffee and watch people walk past.

III. Зробіть наступні речення питальним:

1. We can go home now.
2. He may sit down.
3. They must be at work.

III. Дайте відповіді на наступні питання:

1. Can we go home now?
2. May I have some sugar, please?
3. Must the students be attentive?

V. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1. My parents wait for me. I must go.
2. I hate onion. I can't eat it in soup and salad.
3. May I phone you in the evening?
4. My journey to University may take about 30 minutes.

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Виберіть модальне дієслово:

can	may	must
1. Meg ... become a doctor.		
2. During excursion, children ... see interesting objects and learn about history .		
3. Many young Koreans ... go to the library and study to 11 or 12 o'clock.		

II. Зробіть речення заперечним:

1. They may have lunch now.
2. Martin can buy a new car.
3. You must sit and relax in a place with grass and trees.
4. We must use our phones.

III. Зробіть наступні речення питальним:

1. She may use my camera.
2. He must get ready for examination.
3. We can have a rest.

IV. Дайте відповіді на наступні питання:

1. Can I go and play now, Mother?
2. Must your teachers be strict?
3. May I sit down?

V. Перекладіть наступні речення:

1) You may eat my piece of cake – I don't eat dessert.
2) My friend Mona can dance for hours.
3) I must learn how to drive a car.
4) All my friends go to the swimming-pool. And I can not swim.

ЧАСИ ДІЄСЛОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Виберіть час для дієслова в дужках і запишіть речення.

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Ann always <i>(to come)</i> to the University in time.
2. He <i>(to graduate)</i> from Harvard.
3. Cats <i>(to see)</i> well at night.
4. She is fond of music, she <i>(to say)</i> that only music <i>(to speak)</i> directly to her emotions.
5. The rain <i>(to stop)</i> , and the sky <i>(to clear)</i> .
6. <i>(To give)</i> me a day to think the problem over.
7. There <i>(to be)</i> a little spider who <i>(to live)</i> with his mother in a library. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

II. Складіть речення із наданих слів. Запишіть та перекладіть речення:

1. Books, we, by reading, many, learn, things.	2. The first, Magellan, the world, to sail, was.
------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

III. Задайте загальне і спеціальне питання до речення. Перекладіть питання.

The students usually leave the University late.
1. Загальне питання:
2. Спеціальне питання:

IV. 14 лютого – день закоханих. Прочитайте уривок тексту і 3-5 реченнями передайте зміст рідною мовою.

... I saw a big chair before the fire and a shining tea table with a smaller chair beside it. A man sitting in the chair with a rug over his knees looked at me without a word. And then I saw – I saw you!

... It was a very sweet half hour before your doctor came and sent me away. We were so dazed, and you forgot to give me any tea. But we were both very, very happy, weren't we? I drove back to Lock Willow in the dark but oh, how the stars were shining! I am missing you dreadfully, but it's a happy kind of missing – we'll be together soon. We belong to each other now really and truly, no make-believe. It seems very, very sweet.

Yours, forever and ever,

Judy

P.S. This is the first love letter I ever wrote. Isn't it funny that I know how?

ЧАСИ ДІЄСЛОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Виберіть час для дієслова в дужках і запишіть речення.

- | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Peter (to go) to school, and Mary (to stay) at home.
2. The Earth (to turn) round the Sun.
3. I don't know when he (to come).
4. Crocodiles (to hate) cold weather.
5. The houses (to be) white, the streets (to be) filled with port's sounds, and in the sunlight the gulls (to fly).
6. We (to go) to a small café where they (to sell) coffee and sandwiches only.
7. There (to be) three bowls on the table - a big bowl, a small bowl and a medium size bowl. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

II. Складіть речення із наданих слів. Запишіть та перекладіть речення:

1. A thousand, I, to ask, and one, have, you, things.	2. Aspirin, of, well, a tablet, helps.
-------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

III. Задайте загальне і спеціальне питання до речення. Перекладіть питання.

The weather holds cold.
1. Загальне питання
2. Спеціальне питання

IV. 14 лютого – день закоханих. Прочитайте уривок тексту і 3-5 реченнями передайте зміст рідною мовою.

... I saw a big chair before the fire and a shining tea table with a smaller chair beside it. A man sitting in the chair with a rug over his knees looked at me without a word.

And then I saw – I saw you!

... It was a very sweet half hour before your doctor came and sent me away. We were so dazed, and you forgot to give me any tea. But we were both very, very happy, weren't we? I drove back to Lock Willow in the dark but oh, how the stars were shining! I am missing you dreadfully, but it's a happy kind of missing – we'll be together soon. We belong to each other now really and truly, no make-believe. It seems very, very sweet.

Yours, forever and ever,

Judy

P.S. This is the first love letter I ever wrote. Isn't it funny that I know how?

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ 1 СЕМЕСТР

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. В якому слові буква “ u ” читається [ʌ]:
a) nut b) tube c) pure d) during e) hurt
2. В якому слові буква “ w ” не вимовляється :
a) window b) wet c) weak d) wipe e) write
3. В якому слові буква “ e ” читається [ə:]:
a) chess b) new c) she d) here e) bird
4. В якому слові буква “ i ” читається [aɪ]:
a) lift b) civil c) tip d) time e) fire
5. В якому слові буква “ c ” читається [k]:
a) chart b) cap c) icy d) space e) cent
6. В якому слові буква “ e ” читається [i:]:
a) live b) sleep c) seven d) pencil e) important
7. В якому слові буква “ o ” читається [ou]:
a) top b) block c) doctor d) book e) code
8. В якому слові буква “ w ” не вимовляється :
a) answer b) window c) white d) wonder e) well
9. В якому слові “ ow ” читається [au]:
a) low b) flow c) window d) slow e) now
10. В якому слові буква “ l ” не вимовляється :
a) hospital b) little c) klaxon d) talk e) lamp
11. Where is Jane? Is she ...home or ...the institute?
a) in the...in b) at...in c) in...at d) at...at e) at the...in
12. My brother comes home from his work ... 8 o'clock ... the evening.
a) in ... in b) on ... in c) in ... at d) at ... in e) at...on
13. There is an alligator in my bag. -
a) Is there? Is there really an alligator in your bag?
b) There is? Is really an alligator in your bag?
c) Is there? Is there really an alligator in your bag?
d) Is there? Is there really an alligator in your bag?
e) There is? There is really an alligator in your bag?
14. We have more lessons of English than Anatomy lessons.
a) Perhaps b) Certainly c) Here you are d) With pleasure
e) No, that's wrong
15. Every year we ... a lot of foreign medical students at our University.
a) come b) pass c) meet d) wear e) go

16. We ... visiting England every summer.
 a) likes b) liking c) to like d) liked e) like
17. Medical students... their white gowns and hats at the lessons.
 a) wears b) wear c) wore d) wearing e) worn
18. All students ... exams every term.
 a) to take b) taking c) took d) take e) taken
19. Terry is a vegetarian. He doesn't ... meat.
 a) eat b) to eat c) eating d) ate e) eats
20. Laura ... by car to the institute. But she ... her car at weekends.
 a) go...doesn't take b) goes... doesn't take c) goes... don't take
 d) go...don't take e) goes... doesn't takes
21. Brian ... his parents at the airport.
 a) think to meet b) think met c) thinks to meet d) thinks to meet
 e) think meeting
22. People from north-European countries ... warm clothes in winter.
 a) wearing b) wore c) to wear d) worn e) wear
23. a good doctor you must train a lot.
 a) Be b) Was c) Being d) To be e) To being
24. Mrs. Williams usually ... home at 7 o'clock in the morning..
 a) left b) leaves c) to leave d) leave e) leaving
25. Can you ...me with Anatomy? – Oh! Yes, sure. It is my favourite subject!
 a) to help b) helping c) to help d) helps e) help
26. Have you ... English books at home?
 a) some b) no c) any d) a e) the
27. Phone me ... half ... ten, please.
 a) at ... to b) at ... past c) in ... to d) in ... past e) in ... at
28. There is a mountain in my room. -
 a) Is there? Is there really a mountain in your room?
 b) Is there? There is really a mountain in your room?
 c) There is? Is there really a mountain in your room?
 d) There is? There is really a mountain in your room?
 e) Is there? Is really a mountain in your room?
29. There are more cars than buses in our city. -
 a) Perhaps b) Certainly c) Here you are d) With pleasure
 e) No, that's wrong
30. English people usually ... tea at 5 o'clock.
 a) do b) have c) take d) are e) go
31. We ... reading English books in the evening.
 a) liked b) like c) likes d) liking e) to like

32. It is very difficult homework. Can you ... help me?
 a) helping b) helps c) helped d) to help e) help
33. I don't ... he is at work.
 a) to think b) thought c) think d) thinking e) thinks
34. Why don't you ... home? Are you still busy?
 a) go b) went c) goes d) gone e) going
35. "We ... no water. But I ... want to drink from this river!"
 a) has... don't b) have... doesn't c) have... don't d) has...doesn't
 e) don't have ... don't
36. Usually students ... in summer.
 a) to study b) doesn't study c) studied d) don't study e) studying
37. They ... in the lake every morning.
 a) likes swim b) like swimming c) like swims d) liking to swim e) like to swim
38. ... a funny birthday party you need good friends, pleasant music and a lot of tasty things.
 a) To have b) Have c) Had d) Has e) Having
39. Does Mrs Dale ... Ukrainian?
 a) speaks b) speaking c) speak d) to speak e) spoke
40. Donna is a taxi driver. "Are you married? – Yes, I am. I'm married ..."
 a) to my job b) to her job c) job d) to job e) on job
41. It doesn't take me long ... to the Institute.
 a) to get b) getting c) get d) gets e) got
42. David doesn't ... to iron his gown and his hat. He is always very tidy!
 a) to forget b) forgets c) forgetting d) forget e) forgot
43. Do you know who ...all medicine yesterday? – Oh no! May be my stupid pet dog did.
 a) eats b) to eat c) ate d) eating e) eaten
44. Ambulances ... patients to the hospital 24 hours a day.
 a) took b) taken c) to take d) take e) taking
45. Training of a medical student ... such subjects as Biology, Chemistry, Latin and others.
 a) contain b) containing c) contained d) to contain e) contains
46. Hello! My name ... Magnus. I am 37 and I ... single.
 a) am ... am b) am ... is c) is ... am d) is ... is e) is ... be
47. Paris ... in Great Britain, it's in France.
 a) am not b) isn't c) aren't d) is e) are
48. Philip and Elizabeth are on holiday, ... ?
 a) isn't it b) isn't they c) aren't they d) aren't we e) isn't she

49. Ireland is a wonderful country
 a) to visit b) visiting c) visits d) visited e) visit
50. William Shakespeare ... "Romeo and Jouliet".
 a) to write b) wrote c) writes d) write e) writing
51. Books are ships, they ... through the vast seas of time.
 a) pass b) passing c) passes d) passed e) to pass
52. There is a dog in the room. - Oh, no. ... - Are you sure? – Quite.
 a) There is not dog there b) There is no dog there c) There are no dog there
 d) There isn't no dog there e) Is there a dog there
53. There ... no bad weather, there ... bad clothes.
 a) is ... are b) is ... is c) are ... are d) are ... is e) is ... are not
54. When two Englishmen ... , their first talk is about weather.
 a) to meet b) met c) meets d) meeting e) meet
55. My father is ... engineer in computers and my mother is ... teacher of English at the University.
 a) a ... a b) the ... a c) a ... the d) an ... a e) the ... an

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ 2 СЕМЕСТР

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. Every year many young people ... medical universities and departments and ... medical students.
 a) come ... become b) enter ... care c) go ... enter
 d) belong ... enter e) enter ... become
2. Medical profession is one of the professions which requires a real ... for it.
 a) causing b) caring c) canceling d) calling e) counting
3. We ... that we will need deep knowledge of Anatomy in our future work.
 a) know b) draw c) follow d) blow e) flow
4. This textbook is composed for ... in Anatomy.
 a) practical steps b) practical classes c) practical questions
 d) practical measures e) practical purposes
5. The heart is an inner hollow ... organ placed within the chest.
 a) muscular b) peculiar c) lobular d) particular e) lumbar
6. The ... of the heart is against the third rib.
 a) case b) phase c) race d) pace e) base

7. The heart acts a ... discharging out the blood to peripheral and pulmonary systems.
- a) power b) printer c) probe d) pump e) puzzle
8. There is the period of ... between the heart beats.
- a) work b) contraction c) rest d) noise e) sleep
9. The total length of all the ... in one body is 96.560 kilometres.
- a) body muscles b) muscle cells c) skeleton bones d) skin cells
e) blood vessels
10. Lungs are a pair organs which are situated
- a) in the chest b) in the abdomen c) behind the breastbone
d) above the liver e) behind the stomach
11. The right lung contains three ... and the left lung has two ones.
- a) leaves b) lobes c) legs d) lesions e) limits
12. The lungs expand and retract
- a) in breathing b) in inspiration c) in expiration d) every day
e) every hour
13. During the respiration the ... passes rhythmically into and out of air passages in the lungs.
- a) nitrogen b) carbon dioxide c) oxygen d) air e) dust
14. Our lungs are
- a) discoid in shape b) long in shape c) round in shape d) rod-shaped
e) conical in shape
15. ... consists of the alimentary canal and accessory organs.
- a) The nervous system b) The respiratory system c) The digestive system
d) The muscular system e) The vascular system
16. The alimentary tract extends from ... to the anus.
- a) the cranial cavity b) the oral cavity c) the abdominal cavity
d) the thoracic cavity e) the nasal cavity
17. Our ... divide and mix the food.
- a) palates b) gums c) lips d) teeth e) cheeks
18. Your stomach can ... like a balloon.
- a) stretch b) stand c) sound d) swim e) swallow
19. This organ is the largest gland in the human body.
- a) the pancreas b) the thyroid c) the spleen d) the tonsil
e) the liver
20. When we feel very sad or happy, we cry – and ... 3 litres of tears per year.
- a) producing b) product c) produce d) productive e) productively

21. Such great men as Leonardo da Vinci, Andreas Vesalius, Servet and Harvey did much to study ... structure of the ... human body.
 a) a ... the b) the ... the c) the ... a d) a ... a e) the ... -
22. Vesalius ... the first scientist to give a proper description of the human skeleton.
 a) to be b) is c) been d) was e) will be
23. The bones of the trunk ... the spinal column or the spine and the chest.
 a) are b) is c) was d) were e) been
24. The vertebra ... a small bone which is formed by the body and the arch.
 a) to be b) are c) been d) was e) is
25. In the girls the spine grows ... to the age of fifteen.
 a) slowly b) more slowly c) most rapidly d) less rapidly
 e) rapidly
26. In the boys the spine grows to the age of 19, ... ?
 a) is it? b) doesn't it? c) isn't it? d) was it? e) hasn't it?
27. Seven cervical vertebrae ... the cervical part of the spine.
 a) compose b) composed c) composing d) are composing
 e) have composed
28. There ... 27 bones in the wrist and hand.
 a) is b) was c) been d) are e) were
29. The lower extremity ... of the thigh, leg and foot.
 a) to consist b) consist c) consisting d) consisted e) consists
30. ... the men have two lower extremities?
 a) does b) is c) do d) are e) have
31. The bones of the skull ... one large cavity and some smaller cavities.
 a) to form b) form c) formed d) forming e) have formed
32. We ... the circulatory system now.
 a) are studying b) studying c) studied d) are studied
 e) have studied
33. We ... most of the blood volume in the venous system.
 a) to find b) finds c) finding d) found e) find
34. Blood ... through the body two to three times every minute.
 a) circulate b) is circulating c) circulates d) has circulated
 e) will circulate
35. At the end of each term the medical students take examinations in ... form.
 a) write b) wrote c) writing d) written e) writes
36. The doctors ... a morning round now.
 a) make b) are making c) making d) made e) have made
37. The doctor ... already ... a new patient.

- a) have ... examined b) is ... examining c) has ... examined
d) was ... examining e) had examining
38. Now the nurses ... the injections.
a) is ... giving b) have ... given c) were ... giving
d) had ... given e) are ... giving
39. The nurse ... just ... the temperature.
a) is ... taking b) has ... taken c) was ... taking d) had ... taken
e) were ... taking
40. ... – People are in good health when they take care about it.
a) When people are in good health? b) Are when people in good health?
c) When are in good health people? d) When are in people good health?
e) When are people in good health?
41. To be a good doctor in future, we must study well at University from the day of ... till the day of
a) graduation ... occupation b) admission ... permission
c) occupation ... graduation d) admission ... graduation
e) penetration ... generation
42. Our future work will require deep ... and all our abilities.
a) to know b) knew c) known d) knowing e) knowledge
43. A new life begins – it is the life of the adult who has the ... for all his actions before the society.
a) resistance b) resolution c) reservation d) responsibility e) resource
44. The five ... senses are: sight, hearing, taste, touch and smell.
a) based b) basic c) basing d) bases e) base
45. Each of us has 206 bones; collectively they're called the
a) skeleton b) chest c) pelvis d) skull e) limb
46. The bones of the skull ... of cranial and facial parts.
a) constitute b) consist c) compose d) contribute e) connect
47. The heart pumps the blood through the ... to all the parts of the body.
a) alveolai b) arteries c) venules d) capillaries
e) corpuscles
48. The functions of the atria and the ventricles ... the cardiac rhythm.
a) compare b) connect c) come d) compose e) consist
49. At the point of ... of the aorta in the left ventricle, the semilunar valve is located.
a) origin b) original c) originally d) originate e) originality
50. There are two lungs in the human body located in the ... cavities of the chest.
a) local b) lateral c) literal d) liberal e) legal

51. The alimentary tract consists of
- the mouth, larynx, tongue, palate, stomach, and intestine
 - the mouth, teeth, lips, esophagus, stomach, intestine
 - the mouth, stomach, intestine
 - the mouth, stomach, esophagus, small and large intestine
 - the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine
52. There are two intestines in our body – the small and the large intestine but in fact they are one single, long
- tunnel
 - turn
 - tube
 - tumbler
 - tune
53. A hollow ... and distensible (or elastic) organ, the bladder sits on the pelvic floor.
- vascular
 - cellular
 - ventricular
 - muscular
 - corpuscular
54. ... , the pancreas is divided into a head, a body, and a tail; it is about 15 cm long.
- historically
 - anatomically
 - interestingly
 - biologically
 - amazingly
55. The head of the pancreas is on the right side of the abdomen and is connected to the ... through the pancreatic duct.
- duodenum
 - caecum
 - rectum
 - ileum
 - jejunum
56. A human ... normally weighs 1.44–1.66 kg and is a soft, pinkish-brown, triangular organ.
- pancreas
 - heart
 - stomach
 - thyroid
 - liver
57. The urinary bladder is a muscular sac in the pelvis, just ... the pubic bone.
- above and after
 - about and behind
 - above and behind
 - above and before
 - about and before
58. When empty, the bladder is ... the size and shape of a pear.
- about
 - always
 - almost
 - also
 - already
59. Each kidney excretes ... into a ureter that empties into the urinary bladder.
- blood
 - plasma
 - sweat
 - urine
 - feces
60. A good doctor must have not only deep knowledge of a particular field of medicine such as surgery or therapy; he must love people and ... a kind heart.
- to have
 - has
 - have
 - having
 - had
61. The heart that once truly ... never forgets.
- love
 - loving
 - loves
 - is loving
 - loved
62. These days, people are healthier and live ... , and 40 is still young.
- long
 - longer
 - the longer
 - the longest
 - longest

БАЗОВИЙ РІВЕНЬ НАВЧАННЯ

2-Й КУРС

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

КОНТРОЛНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Put the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense:

1) Bella (speak) seven foreign languages.	3) After lunch we (go) back to office.
2) My elder brother (work) at the hospital.	4) She (attend) all lectures and practical classes.

2. Make the sentences interrogative:

1) I often have breakfast at 7 a.m. (what time?)	3) My sister takes part in the conference on Biology (what conference?)
2) The students learn special subjects at University (what subjects?)	4) Twins use their own special language (why?)

3. Change the following sentences from **the Present Simple** into **the Past Simple**:

1) The students pay tuition fees every term.	3) Children play computer games all the time.
2) He gives a pleasant performance as a teacher.	4) This work damages his academic performance.

4. Put questions to the following sentences:

1) At school, you had teachers and lessons. At University, you will have lecturers and lectures. – Will ... ?
2) I will keep a journal of everything I am eating. – Will ... ?
3) We'll give him our book to work with. – What ... ?
4) The sun will be out again soon. – When ... ?

5. Translate the following:

1. If you find it difficult to concentrate, don't study at home where you will be easily distracted; go to your University library instead.
2. The University's campus has eating places, supermarket, bookshop, a Post office, two banks, a health Center, drug-store, hairdresser and Student's Union Club.
3. Languages are living things: the old words die, the new words come in.

ЧАСИ ГРУПИ INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

КОНТРОЛНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Put the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense:

1) Taka (want) to learn more about computers.	3) Students (come back) home from University at 5 p.m.
2) He that (laugh) on Friday, will weep on Saturday.	4) A sundial (tell) the time by shadows.

2. Make the sentences interrogative:

1) We want extra homework today (who?)	2) He gets up early in the morning (what time?)
3) She has English classes three times a week (how often?)	4) The most romantic story I know is the way my parents met (what?)

3. Change the following sentences from **the Present Simple** into **the Past Simple**:

1) Our studies begin on the first of September.	3) Teachers demand attention in class.
2) This hall admits three hundred persons.	4) Two students in my group always raise their hands.

4. Put questions to the following sentences:

1. I'll need to get a visa if I go to the United States. – Will ... ?
2. Some students will go home during vacations. - Will ... ?
3. We'll open it at home. - Where ... ?
4. It will take me some time to calm down. - How much time ... ?

5. Translate the following:

1. If you ask fifty people to name any colour, about thirty of them will say "red".
2. I was seventeen and my job was to try to keep eight fairly active eleven- and twelve-year-olds from killing one another or myself.
3. We have a set of guidelines for every student: hard work, enjoying learning, really believing that you will be successful, really wanting to learn (motivation), getting praise from your teachers, being realistic about the progress you can make.

ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Складіть речення з **Passive Voice** за зразком:

Model: They sent for a doctor. – A doctor was sent for.
1. The students spoke about the test in History of Ukraine.
2. We divided the text into two parts.

II. Перетворіть речення з присудком в активному стані в речення з присудком в пасивному стані.

1. The vertebrae compose the spinal column.	3. The ribs form the basic part of the chest.
2. The pelvis connects the lower limb with the trunk.	4. Medical students wear a University uniform.

III. Складіть загальні і спеціальні питання за зразком:

Стверджувальне речення	Загальне питання	Спеціальне питання
This test was taken a week ago	Was the test taken?	When was the test taken?
1. The main University building was built in 1960.		
2. Students use the Internet a lot to get prepared for classes.		

IV. Перекладіть речення:

1. Is it written with your hand?
2. The man is known by the company he keeps.
3. There's a tradition in Britain that it's "not very nice" to talk about money. Ask Englishmen how much they earn, and they'll be shocked into silence.

ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Складіть речення з **Passive Voice** за зразком:

Model: They sent for a doctor. – A doctor was sent for.
1. The teacher spoke to my parents.
2. The senior students looked after the patients at hospice.

II. Перетворіть речення з присудком в активному стані в речення з присудком в пасивному стані.

1. The body and the arch form the vertebra.	3. From 1 to 5 vertebrae compose the coccyx.
2. The doctor examined the chest of the patient.	4. Students usually do their home-task late in evening.

III. Складіть загальні і спеціальні питання за зразком:

Стверджувальне речення	Загальне питання	Спеціальне питання
This test was taken a week ago.	Was the test taken?	When was the test taken?
1. His last scientific article was published in Great Britain. 2. We borrow all necessary textbooks from the University library.		

IV. Перекладіть речення:

1. Oxford is called "The city of dreaming spires".
2. Children should be seen and not heard.
3. Welcome to Albion, where according to Bernard Shaw the mist is considered to be good weather, the rain is considered to be the fog, and the shower is said to be the rain!

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

1.Виберіть в реченнях місце для наступних модальних дієслів:

can	might	couldn't	must
1. You be rich one day, if you work hard.			
2.A single kiss contain 40,000 parasites, 250 types of bacteria and up to 0,45 grams of fat.			
3. That's right – you take a written test and a practical – that's when you at the table with the examiner.			
4.I tried to open the door but I . It was locked.			

II. Трансформуйте речення із теперішнього часу в минулий:

1. He may come or he may not.
2. It must be about nine o'clock .
3. The government may change the education system soon.
4.You can find something to eat and drink at the service station.

III. Замість модальних дієслів використайте еквіваленти модальних дієслів:

1. It's so cold today that a lot of people can't go to the work.
2. I must take my granny to the doctor.
3. You must tell your parents the truth.

IV.Перекладіть речення:

1.You can now connect your computer to computers all over the world using the Internet.
2.If you told the truth, you don't have to remember anything
3.One might think you know everything.
4.Kindness is the language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see.

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Виберіть в реченнях місце для наступних модальних дієслів:

must	may	might	couldn't
1. Why hasn't Ann come? – She be ill.			
2. You be a bit more polite.			
3. I come earlier, I had some problems.			
4. It be a week before I see you again.			

II. Трансформуйте речення із теперішнього часу в минулий:

1. We have quite a little time – we must hurry up .
2. Using the mouse, you can do a number of things by clicking on different icons.
3. Our friends may come to see us .
4. I can't stand boys/girls who are stupid. Also, boys/girls who don't have a broad range of interests bore me.

III. Замість модальних дієслів використайте еквіваленти модальних дієслів:

1. I have a running nose, I must put on a grippe mask.
2. The exam may not be as difficult as you think.
3. You can't drive at 120 kilometres an hour.

IV. Перекладіть речення:

1. You have to stop your car when people walk across the street.
2. In California, you will be allowed to drive when you reach the age of fifteen.
3. Wrinkles should merely indicate where smiles have been.
4. Money can't buy you love, but it could buy your way out of a tight corner if you've forgotten about your girl-friend's birthday.

PARTICIPLE.GERUND

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

1.Виберіть форму **Present** або **Past Participle** та перекладіть речення:

1)The vessels (**Carried/carrying**) blood to and from the tissues of the body compose the general system.

2)The air-filled sacs in the lungs (**Called/calling**) alveoli resemble grape clusters.

3)The valve (**located/locating**) at the point of origin of the aorta in the left ventricle is called aortic valve.

4)The stomach is a (**retained/retaining**) and (**mixed/mixing**) reservoir.

5)The soft palate is a continuation of the soft tissues (**Covered/covering**) the hard palate.

6) The small intestine (**composed/composing**) of three main portions is a thin-walled muscular tube.

7) One of the mechanisms of headache is connected with the pressure (**making/made**) by a tumour on the cranial and cervical nerves.

2.Перекладіть наступний текст, додавши відому вам інформацію.

“Take care of your body. It’s the only place you have to live”, - these words belong to Emanuel James “Jim” Rohn, an American author and motivational speaker. It was he who said: “Days are expensive. When you spend a day you have one less day to spend. So make sure you spend each one wisely”. Let’s think over Jim Rohn’s words from the medical point of view. Is looking after your body important for you? How do you look after your body? There are several things you can do to help you to stay healthy.

Eating well

Keeping clean

Smoking (alcohol, drugs)

Exercise makes you strong by making your muscles bigger and stronger. Without exercise, muscles waste away and turn to fat.

PARTICIPLE.GERUND

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

1.Виберіть форму **Present** або **Past Participle** та перекладіть речення:

1) The heart acts as a pump (**discharging/discharged**) out the blood to peripheral and pulmonary systems.

2)There are four valves (**located/locating**) at the entrance and exit of each ventricle.

3)Each lung houses a bronchial tree which gets its name from the intricate network of air passages (**supplied/supplying**) the lungs with air.

4)The valves of the heart make the noises (**known/knowing**) as heart sounds.

5)Hemoglobin (**forming/formed**) on an average about 36% of cell's mass is the most important part of the red cell.

6)Fat substances (**locating/located**) in the cell compose 1-2% of its total weight.

7) Pneumonia is caused by breathing in small droplets that get into the air when an (**infected/infecting**) person coughs or sneezes.

2.Перекладіть наступний текст, додавши відому вам інформацію.

Looking for a way to improve your health?

Adding green tea in your diet may be the answer. In recent studies, green tea proved to be beneficial to our health, confirming at least 4,000 years of medical practice in Asia. It is the second most common drink in the world and could also be the most valuable substance you can take to protect your general health. Studies have shown that:

drinking green tea

Furthermore, green tea is very filling and curbs your appetite.

Green tea also aids in breaking

and lowering

Other advantages include the prevention of viruses and tooth decay, and fighting against different cancers.

According to FouseyTUBE, “Green tea is green tea if it’s just green tea”.

COMPLEX SUBJECT

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Додайте до кожного речення необхідне за змістом слово:

some	its	will	and
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1. A friendly manner, quiet voice, and a slow and easy approach help to facilitate the examination.
2. Palpitations are common occur in most individuals with healthy hearts.
3. The sputum discharge gradually reduces in amount.
4. No drug is absolutely safe, there is always risk of an adverse reaction.

2. Перепишіть речення, підбравши потрібну форму часу і стану наданих інфінітивів дієслова:

1. The weak heart muscle (to cause) the patients to feel symptoms that result from the fact that the heart is no longer capable of providing a sufficient blood supply for the body.
2. Patients must fully (to inform) of the purpose of the procedure as well as its risks and limitations.
3. The results (to give) a compelling evidence of the preventive effectiveness of this drug.
4. Two randomized, prospective, placebo-controlled treatment trials (conduct) in patients with isolated systolic hypertension.
5. Specialists know the local and systemic inflammatory processes (to play) an important role in the genesis and development of atherosclerotic lesions.
6. The doctors consider the symptoms (to detect) in the first days of treatment in a majority of cases.
7. Cardiologists believe risk factors (to be) genetic predisposition, metabolic abnormalities, and alterations in hemodynamics.

3. Виконайте завдання на переклад:

Angina pectoris occurs when cardiac work and myocardial O ₂ demand exceed the ability of the coronary arterial system to supply oxygenated blood. The pain of angina pectoris is believed to be a direct manifestation of myocardial ischemia and the resultant accumulation of hypoxic metabolites. An increase of heart rate, systolic tension or arterial pressure may induce angina.

COMPLEX SUBJECT

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Додайте до кожного речення необхідне за змістом слово:

relating	his	after	it
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1. Pulmonary tuberculosis is potentially deadly disease, but is curable if you get medical help.
2. Recurrence is the return of a sign, symptom, or disease remission.
3. Clinical picture is all the information to a disease, disorder or patient's state.
4. On first admission to the hospital the patient complained of palpitation and discomfort in the chest.

2. Перепишіть речення, підбравши потрібну форму часу і стану наданих інфінітивів дієслова:

1. Early symptoms of cardiac insufficiency (to be) reduced physical fitness, shortness of breath during hard physical activity when climbing stairs or exercising, water retention in ankles.
2. Before angiography, patients usually fast and may (to give) a sedative.
3. The doctors (to make) diagnosis basing on the presence of systolic hypertension, and the absence of any clinical or laboratory evidence of kidney or renal tract disease.
4. Similar risk factors (to identify) in patients under study.
5. Specialists consider stress (to induce) impairment of myocardial contraction and precede electrocardiographic changes and angina.
6. The authors believe the use of this agent (to explain) the success of treatment.
7. Doctors know multiple factors (to contribute) to the initiation and progression of this condition.

3. Виконайте завдання на переклад:

Atrial fibrillation is an irregular and often rapid heart rate that commonly causes poor blood flow to the body. During atrial fibrillation, the heart's two upper chambers (the atria) beat chaotically and irregularly – out of coordination with the two lower chambers (the ventricles). Atrial fibrillation symptoms include heart palpitations, shortness of breath and weakness.

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ 2-й курс

ВИБЕРІТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНИЙ ВАРІАНТ ВІДПОВІДІ:

1. Medical profession requires great responsibility because it deals with the most ... thing that a person has — with his health.
a) numerous b) famous c) notorious d) nervous e) precious
2. Disease is a ... deviation from the normal structural or functional state of an organism.
a) painful b) harmful c) doubtful d) peaceful e) helpful
3. A diseased organism commonly exhibits signs or symptoms ... of its abnormal state.
a) active b) restorative c) operative d) indicative e) connective
4. General nosology as the science about diseases gives us the ... of any disease, its etiology, pathogenesis, etc.
a) define b) definition c) definite d) definitely e) definable
5. Malady is any disorder or disease of the body, especially one that is chronic or...
a) deep-seated b) deep-browed c) deep-brown d) deep-drawn
e) deep-cut
6. Malady is an illness, like a malady that ... you ... , sick in bed for days, or something that causes you to have trouble or to suffer, like jet lag – a malady that affects travelers.
a) keeps ... early hours b) keeps ... body and soul together
c) keeps ... in hand d) keeps ... a stiff upper lip e) keeps ... home
7. Fatigue is a symptom, rather than a sign; it is a subjective feeling of ... which is distinct from weakness, and has a gradual onset.
a) tiredness b) numbness c) coldness d) breathlessness e) sleeplessness
8. Physical fatigue is the transient ... of a muscle to maintain optimal physical performance, and is made more severe by intense physical exercise.
a) inadequacy b) inability c) inactivation d) inaccuracy e) inapproachability
9. Mental fatigue is a ... decrease in maximal cognitive performance resulting from prolonged periods of cognitive activity.
a) important b) permanent c) transient d) efficient e) evident
10. Although physical and mental fatigue are different, the two often exist together – if a person is physically ... for long enough, he will also be mentally tired.
a) exhausted b) experienced c) exercised d) explored e) expressed
11. Malaise is a general feeling of being unwell, either emotionally or physically, or a ... of the two.

- a) combinatively b) combining c) combined d) combinative e) combination
12. At first sight, the answer to “What is disease?” is straightforward – most of us feel we ... an intuitive grasp of the idea, reaching mentally to images or memories of colds, cancer or tuberculosis.
- a) have b) had c) having d) had had e) will have
13. The World Health Organization ... that health is “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.
- a) claims b) is claiming c) claimed d) had claimed e) will claim
14. ... doctor can tell you exactly how long you're going to live.
- a) no b) any c) some d) anybody e) somebody
15. Dry and moist rales are different: dry rales ... by the whirling movement of air in places where a bronchial cavity narrows owing to spasm, swelling of the mucous membrane, or accumulation of secretion.
- a) to cause b) caused c) are caused d) causing e) are causing
16. Snoring occurs due to an obstruction in the nose, sinuses or in the back of the throat; if snoring ... when you're stuffed up, it should pass after a cold or allergy season.
- a) happens b) to happen c) happen d) has happened e) will happen
17. The beginning of the 21st century ... already ... a rapid increase of heart disease in most rich industrial nations.
- a) has ... witnessed b) is ... witnessed c) had ... witnessed
d) was ... witnessed e) has ... been witnessed
18. During the attack, heart rate increases modestly, blood pressure is often elevated, heart sounds ... more distant, and the apical impulse is more diffuse.
- a) have become b) becomes c) are becoming d) become e) became
19. Any change in the symptoms-increased intensity of attacks, longer duration, or occurrence when the patient is sedentary or awakening from sleep – ... as serious.
- a) should be viewed b) shall be viewing c) must view d) to be viewed
e) will view
20. Atherosclerosis is a condition in which an artery wall ... as a result of the accumulation of fatty materials such as cholesterol.
- a) thickened b) was thickened c) thickens d) thickening e) is thickening
21. Atherosclerosis ... the entire artery tree, but mostly larger, high-pressure vessels such as the coronary, renal, femoral, cerebral, and carotid arteries.
- a) affects b) is affecting c) is affected d) affected e) affecting
22. ... cause of cardiac death is probably ... combination of the physiological consequences of depression and an unhealthy lifestyle.
- a) the ... the b) a ... a c) a the d) the ... a e) a ... -

23. Your body reads the absence of food as a signal of starvation and goes into survival mode: for the first 24 hours it will draw energy from sugar ... in the liver, after muscle and fatty tissue will start to break down.

- a) storing b) stored c) is stored d) is storing e) stores

24. The easiest way to have a healthy body is eating a rainbow of food; in other words, you ... to eat your greens, but also your oranges, purples and reds.

- a) are meant b) mean c) meant d) meaning e) is meant

25. According to the scientists of Warburton University, one of the greatest health threats comes from negative feelings such as depression or guilt, which create stress hormones ... cholesterol.

- a) produce b) produced c) producing d) are produced
e) have produced

26. On average, people who regularly watch soap-operas on television are significantly happier than those who

- a) don't b) aren't c) haven't d) weren't e) doesn't

27. Computer users ... sitting in one position for several hours or performing the same hand motions without interruption.

- a) should avoid b) will be avoided c) will avoid d) will be avoiding
e) will have avoided

28. What a miserable lot dieters are – we can always recognize them from the sour expression on their faces; they allow ... their noses up at food we enjoy!

- a) turn b) turning c) turned d) to be turned e) turns

29. Each of us has an “alarm-clock” within him and doctors recommend ... to it when we decide what should be done now and what would be delayed on another time.

- a) keeping b) kept c) to be kept d) to be keeping e) keep

30. ... you ... to see a doctor at the very beginning of your illness? – I went, but their treatment didn't help me.

- a) did ... go b) have ... gone c) are ... going d) do ... go
e) were ... going

31. Let me ... your pulse and ... your temperature. The pulse is accelerated, you have a fever.

- a) to feel...to take b) felt ...taken c) felt ...took d) feeling...taking
e) feel...take

32. Now relax, please, I ... the blood pressure cuff around your arm and measure your blood pressure.

- a) will put b) puts c) have put d) am putting e) will be putting

33. Well, as your heart is doing fine, I'm going to raise the question of your operation. ... you ... the problem with your relatives?

- a) have ... discussed b) had ... discussed c) are discussing
d) were ... discussing e)
34. The patient is easily agitated. It ... him so nervous that he can't sleep at night.
a) is made b) is making c) has made d) will make e) makes
35. There is a patient with a rather classical form of the disease. I ... doubt as to the diagnosis.
a) have no b) have to c) don't have to d) don't have no e) have any
36. Let me examine your heart. The ECG ... the changes for the best.
a) shows b) will show c) have shown d) is showing
e) is shown
37. What...wrong? - A violent headache. I haven't had a wink of sleep since Monday.
a) has gone b) had gone c) is gone d) is going e) has been gone
38. How are you, Mrs. Stew? You look better. The medicine ... you good.
a) is done b) are doing c) is doing d) have done e) will do
39. Your blood pressure is still a little high, but I don't think you should worry about it – at your advanced age it ... as in a young.
a) can't be b) is not allowed to be c) could d) didn't have to be e) should be
40. We all created equal, the saying goes, but doctors suggest ... patients for coronary heart disease differently between the sexes.
a) treated b) to be treating c) treating d) to be treated e) treat
41. Rising temperatures and falling barometric pressure, ... a new study, often portend a pounding headache for those prone to them.
a) has said b) saying c) is saying d) is said e) says
42. A great deal of study now focuses on how music actually ... our physiology and mental health.
a) affects b) affected c) affecting d) is affected e) is affecting
43. Today there is a growing field of health care ... as music therapy which uses music specifically to help with healing.
a) is known b) known c) knows d) knowing e) has known
44. Doctors who treat people suffering from migraines and other chronic headaches say 50 % of their patients ... suffering terrible episodes when the weather becomes extreme.
a) had reported b) have reported c) are reported d) are reporting
e) reporting
45. Guinea pigs are known to be experimental animals in medicine but ... that they don't come from Guinea, nor are they pigs; they're South American rodents.
a) do you know b) did you know c) had you known

- d) haven't you known e) will you know
46. Eight per cent of men and five per cent of women are ... – this means they can't tell the difference between one color and another.
- a) false blind b) out of color c) fresh color d) color of truth
e) color blind
47. The commonest colors which people have problems with are
- a) red and green b) black and white c) green and yellow
d) orange and blue e) grey and purple
48. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2017 was awarded to J.C.Hall, M.Rosbach and M.W.Young “for their discoveries of molecular mechanisms ... the circadian rhythm”.
- a) to control b) control c) controlled d) have controlled e) controlling
49. It is well known that there is a ... between the objective reality of a painful stimulus and the subjective response to it.
- a) different b) difference c) differential d) differ e) differently
50. Vital signs on admission were: respiration 24/min, heart rate 116 beats per minute and regular, cold hands and feet, the patient was ... to commands.
- a) unresponsive b) ineffective c) insufficient d) uncontrollable
e) unconscious
51. Well, tell me about your new patient, please. What's your ... ?
- a) clinical diagnosis b) final diagnosis c) correct diagnosis
d) doubtful diagnosis e) working diagnosis
52. I went to seek a medical .. to the Outpatient Department and was followed there, but the treatment didn't help me; the doctors seemed to be puzzled about my problem.
- a) attraction b) action c) affliction d) appreciation e) attention
53. Consult your doctor about medications reducing intensity and frequency of headaches and migraines, drink herbal tea ... pain and ease stress.
- a) to remove b) to remain c) to relieve d) to release e) to repeat
54. Acute cholecystitis is the inflammation of the
- a) liver b) bladder c) intestines d) stomach e) gallbladder
55. Flu symptoms are not:
- a) loss of weight, progressive anaemia and pain of varying degree
b) constant, intense headache
c) high fever and clear nose
d) heavy fatigue
e) constant cough, often very severe

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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