

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1 КУРСУ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ
«ПАРАМЕДИК »**

ENGLISH FOR 1st YEAR PARAMEDIC STUDENTS

Ужгород – 2021

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ
НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1 КУРСУ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ
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Англійська мова для студентів 1 курсу спеціальності «Парамедик» (English for 1st year paramedic students): методичні рекомендації до курсу / [Стойка О.Я., Кравець О.В.]. – Ужгород: УжНУ, 2021. – 53 с.

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Мета методичних рекомендацій – забезпечити практичне оволодіння студентами лексичними та мовленнєвими моделями, необхідними для вільного спілкування англійською мовою за фахом. Матеріали методичних рекомендацій сприятимуть оволодінню навичками та вмінням читання, мовлення (діалогічного і монологічного) та письма на фахову тематику. Методичні рекомендації призначені для широкого кола читачів: слухачів курсів іноземних мов, студентів та аспірантів, викладачів вищих навчальних закладів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

З прискоренням глобалізації і поширенням міжнародних ділових зв'язків України з іншими державами на політичному та економічному рівнях зростає потреба у висококваліфікованих фахівцях, які здатні вільно володіти основами професійного іншомовного спілкування. У таких умовах важливим є усвідомлення майбутніми фахівцями різних галузей необхідності їх майбутніх зв'язків із міжнародним середовищем, а одним з першочергових завдань освіти стає якісна підготовка фахівців, здатних до успішної професійної діяльності в межах світової спільноти. В цьому контексті істотно змінюються вимоги до володіння іноземною мовою фахівцями всіх рівнів, першорядного значення набувають практичні навички, що передбачають знання ділової іноземної мови в усному та писемному мовленні, вміння використовувати іноземну мову у своїй професійній діяльності.

Пропоновані методичні рекомендації мають на меті ознайомити з основами іншомовного професійного спілкування, розширити словниковий запас за рахунок спеціальної лексики, виробити комунікативні навички мовлення, навички письма.

Методичні рекомендації складаються з тематичних розділів, кожен з яких містить 1) тексти інформативного характеру, які допоможуть орієнтуватися в певних ситуаціях професійної сфери, 2) лексичний матеріал з найчастіше вживаними мовленнєвими конструкціями відповідної тематики, які допоможуть у побудові діалогів та монологічних повідомлень та 3) систему вправ для успішного засвоєння та вдосконалення комунікативних навичок професійно орієнтованого спілкування.

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UNIT 1. AT UNIVERSITY

UZHGOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

What I learned in university was how little I know

Malcolm Watts

Studying without desire spoils the memory, and it retains nothing that it takes in
Leonardo da Vinci

Active vocabulary

<p>higher Education - вища освіта</p> <p>positions - посади</p> <p>Rector (President) – ректор</p> <p>Vice-Rector – проректор</p> <p>dean – декан</p> <p>assistant Dean – заступник декана</p> <p>professor – професор</p> <p>associate Professor – доцент</p> <p>assistant Professor – старший викладач</p> <p>instructor – викладач</p> <p>department Secretary – старший лаборант кафедри (секретар)</p> <p>levels of Study - рівні навчання</p> <p>undergraduate level (course) – рівень бакалавра</p> <p>graduate level (course) – рівень магістра</p> <p>postgraduate level (course) – аспірантура</p> <p>senior doctorate level (course) – докторантура</p> <p>a second year project – курсова робота (на другому курсі)</p> <p>Bachelor's Thesis – кваліфікаційна робота бакалавра</p> <p>Master's Thesis – кваліфікаційна робота магістра</p> <p>a PhD dissertation – кандидатська дисертація</p> <p>a senior doctoral dissertation – докторська дисертація</p>	<p>university Structure - структура університету</p> <p>senate – Вчена рада університету</p> <p>faculty – факультет</p> <p>department – кафедра</p> <p>head of (the) department – завідувач кафедри</p> <p>department meeting – засідання кафедри</p> <p>full-time department – денне відділення (стаціонар)</p> <p>part-time department – заочне відділення</p> <p>staff – співробітники</p> <p>research Institute – науково-дослідний інститут</p> <p>researcher – дослідник</p> <p>student's accommodation - студентське помешкання</p> <p>hall of residence/student hostel – гуртожиток</p> <p>rented room/flat – наймана кімната/квартира</p> <p>shared flat – наймана (разом з іншими студентами) квартира</p> <p>to attend lectures/practicals – to go to lectures/practicals</p> <p>to fall behind your studies – to progress less quickly than others</p> <p>to learn something by heart – to memorize it</p> <p>to meet a deadline – to finish a task in the time</p>
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<p>academic year structure - структура навчального року</p> <p>academic year – навчальний рік</p> <p>semester (AmE term) – семестр</p> <p>end-of- semester examinations/exams – екзаменаційна (семестрова) сесія</p> <p>pass-or-fail exam – залік, яким закінчується курс</p> <p>preliminary exam – залік в середині курсу</p> <p>examination/exam – іспит</p> <p>degree examination/exam – державний іспит</p> <p>viva – захист кваліфікаційної роботи (бакалавра або магістра)</p> <p>leave of absence – академічна відпустка</p> <p>to apply to university – вступати до університету</p> <p>to take exams – здавати іспити</p> <p>to pass exams – здати іспити</p> <p>to fail exams – провалити іспити</p> <p>to make up exams – перездавати іспити</p> <p>to graduate from university – закінчувати університет</p> <p>grade point average (GPA) – середній бал успішності</p>	<p>allowed or agreed</p> <p>to play truant – to stay away from classes without permission</p> <p>to take a year out – to spend a year working or travelling before starting university</p> <p>to work your way through university – to have a paid job whilst studying to support yourself financially</p> <p>a graduation ceremony – an event where a successful student receives his/her academic degree</p> <p>tuition fees – the money paid for a course of study</p>
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I. Read and translate the text

Let me introduce myself: I am ... , a student at Uzhhorod National University. Now I am a freshman (fresher), as they put it in America, and I am doing dentistry.

Uzhhorod National University is a classic university. With almost 13, 000 students from all corners of Ukraine and also abroad, 1160 staff, 19 faculties, 110 departments, a college and 2 scientific and research institutes. It is one of the biggest and best universities of the Carpathian region, situated in Uzhhorod – a wonderful student town in the western part of Ukraine.

The university was founded in 1945. The studies at university began in February 1946. 167 boys and girls were enrolled to the university at that time. There were 4 faculties at that time: the faculty of Biology, History, Medicine and Philology.

The university staff consists of doctors of science, professors, candidates of science (Doctors of Philosophy), Corresponding Members of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, academicians of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, inventors, masters of sport.

The university offers undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate courses. The university has 12 scientific periodicals that are published annually.

The university collaborates with many top universities abroad. Currently the university has 86 partners from 17 countries. The students of the university participate in different

international academic mobility programs: ‘one-term study’, ‘double diploma’ and different kinds of practices.

The university has a huge scientific library (that contains 1.5 million printed, electronic and other documents); a Museum of Zoology (consists of 5 thousand exhibits from different continents; and its depository has more than 150 thousand specimens of fauna); Botanic Garden with more than 500 species of trees and bushes, and about 450 subtropical and tropical crops; observatory; cryogenic station, well-equipped laboratories, computer centres, etc.

Housing for the students is offered by 6 residence halls with thousands places available. There are also kitchens, bathrooms with showers, laundries and gyms with fitness equipment.

II. Answer the questions

1. What difficulties did you have passing external testing?
2. Did anyone help you to choose the university to enter or it was your own decision?
3. What are your first impressions as a “freshman”?
4. What are your expectations of studying at the university?
5. Who is the monitor of your group?
6. What for do you need student membership cards, student record books and library cards?

III. Read and translate the text

Faculty of Medicine

Medical faculty of Uzhhorod National University (UzhNU) – one of the largest faculties at the university – is crucial in development of the university as well as in health care in Zakarpatska oblast. Throughout its existence the faculty has graduated students 60 times and has trained over 7600 doctors who have been working not only in Ukraine but also in the countries near and far abroad.

The faculty has made solid gains in the professional training of its students in recent years. It has been caused by the opening of two new specialities. The specialty “Bachelor – General duty nurse” was opened in 2002 and the specialty “Pharmacy” – in 2004. The faculty graduated first bachelors in 2004. Period of study: for the specialty “Medical care” – 6 years, the admission license is for 200 students; for the specialty “Pharmacy” – 5 years, the admission license is for 50 students; for the specialty “Bachelor – General duty nurse” – 2 years, the admission license is for 50 students.

More than 1000 students are studying at the faculty as for today. Highly qualified scholars and medical practitioners support the academic activities. There are 36 Doctors of Sciences, Professors; 85 Candidates of Sciences, Assistant Professors; 2 laureates of the state prize of Ukraine, 4 Academicians of the civic academies of sciences; 7 Honoured Doctors of Ukraine; 1 Honoured worker of education, science and technology of Ukraine; 1 Honoured educator of Ukraine; 2 Honoured research workers of Ukraine; 7 members of the Training Councils for PhD and Doctorate defence. The students from the different regions of Ukraine as well as from foreign countries, such as Russia, Belorussia, Trans-Dniester, Turkmenistan and Hungary study at the faculty. Among the graduates of the faculty were the citizens of Romania, Moldova, Hungary, Lebanon, Syria and Guinea-Bissau.

The university facilities – are the main building, a numerous departments of the regional and city clinical hospitals, four policlinics and six dispensaries. All the district hospitals in Zakarpattia region which are multifaceted medical establishments are used for practical training.

IV. Match the words with the definitions

dean	Degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	PhD
exam	campus	roommate	GPA	certificate
fresher/freshman	sophomore	postgraduate	research	course
assignment	department	Grant	professor	undergraduate

- _____ a homework given to university students.
- _____ the building and the surrounding land of a college or university.
- _____ a section of a college or university that deals with a particular area of study.
- _____ a formal test of a student's knowledge or skill in a particular subject.
- _____ an amount of money given by the government to allow a student to follow a course.
- _____ the first degree for people studying at a university.
- _____ a series of lessons on a particular subject, usually ended with an exam.
- _____ the qualification given to students who have completed their studies at a college or university.
- _____ an official document that proves you have passed an exam or completed a course.
- _____ a high-rank official in a university who is in charge of a department or group of departments.
- _____ a first-year student at college or university.
- _____ a university teacher of the highest rank.
- _____ a careful and detailed study of a subject in order to discover new facts or test new ideas.
- _____ someone who you share a room with for a period of time during your study at university.
- _____ an abbreviation for Doctor of Philosophy, the highest university degree, which is obtained by doing advanced research.
- _____ a university degree that you get after studying for one or two years after your first degree.
- _____ a student who is in the second year of a university study.
- _____ the average of a student's grades during his or her studies at university.
- _____ a university student who has completed a first degree and is studying for a more advanced level.
- _____ a college or university student who is studying for a first degree.

UNIT 2. MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Active Vocabulary

to appreciate – цінувати
to evaluate – оцінювати
traffic jams – затори (на дорозі)
professional judgement – професійне судження
unpredictable situations – непередбачувані ситуації
decision – рішення
responsibility – відповідальність
equipment – обладнання
spinal splint – шина хребта
traction splint – тягова шина
intravenous drip – внутрішньовенне крапельне введення
condition – стан
ambulance – карета швидкої допомоги

I. Read the text

If you want to make a real difference to people's lives, a paramedic could be the profession for you. Being a paramedic is not for the faint-hearted. You will be dealing with life-and-death situations – helping people who may or may not appreciate your service – while frequently navigating traffic jams when every second counts. Evaluating a patient's condition, deciding whether they should be treated at the scene or transferred to hospital, is a crucial part of a paramedic's job. In non-threatening situations, you'll use your professional judgement to make key clinical decisions.

Here are a few of a paramedic's responsibilities:

- 1) In an emergency, you'll use high-tech equipment such as defibrillators (which restore the heart's rhythm), spinal and traction splints and intravenous drips, as well as administering oxygen and drugs.
- 2) You will be trained to drive what is in effect a mobile emergency clinic and to resuscitate and/or stabilize patients using sophisticated techniques, equipment and drugs for a range of conditions.
- 3) For example, you might be called out to someone who has fallen from scaffolding or an elderly person with a suspected stroke.
- 4) As well as having contact with your patients, you will also deal with their relatives and friends and members of the public, some of whom might be highly distressed or aggressive.
- 5) You will also often work alongside the police and fire and rescue services.
- 6) Based at a local ambulance station. You will work shifts, including evenings and weekends, going out in all weathers at all hours of the night or day.
- 7) You will work closely with other healthcare teams in the community, such as GPs, occupational therapists, mental health teams, diabetes specialists, doctors and nurses in hospital emergency departments.

Paramedics normally work in a team of two: a lead person who then has an ambulance technician, emergency medical technician or emergency care assistant supporting them. Sometimes, you may not be working in a pair, or even working out of an ambulance. You could

be working on your own, while travelling by motorcycle, emergency response car, bike or even air ambulance helicopter to reach the patient.

Also, there is an increasing emphasis for paramedics to treat the patient at home, so they don't have to go to hospital unless it's absolutely necessary (in order to reduce demand on resources).

There are a number of personal characteristics that will stand you in good stead for becoming an effective paramedic:

- process key information quickly in an emergency, even in a chaotic environment
- maintain your calm when the situation may be chaotic
- be confident in yourself and able to reassure the patient and others
- carry on with your work when others around you may be emotional or even aggressive
- follow procedures and work quickly and carefully
- work by yourself or as part of a team
- prepare to go into unknown or unpredictable situations.

You will also need to possess skills that will help you deal with people, drive and an ambulance and get to the location as quickly as possible:

- communication skills
- listening skills
- driving skills
- organizational skills
- competency in using equipment and machinery

II. Answer the following questions

1. What are paramedic's responsibilities?
2. Where do paramedics work?
3. What are paramedic's personal characteristics?
4. What skills do you need to be a paramedic?

III. Where you can find these patients? Match the patients with the correct wards or departments

1. Intensive Care Unit
2. Casualty and Emergency Department
3. Paediatric Ward
4. Maternity Unit
5. Orthopaedic Ward
6. Surgical Ward
7. Geriatric Ward
8. Ophthalmic Ward
9. Gynaecological Ward

- a) Mary who has just had a baby
- b) John who has broken his leg
- c) My grandmother who is suffering from pneumonia complications

- d) Peter who will have his appendix removed
- e) Betty's mother who is suffering from women's disease
- f) My mother who will be operated on for an eye cataract
- g) Samuel who is unconscious
- h) Paul who has just been in a car crash
- i) Your son who has measles

IV. Give the name of the persons defined below

1. a family doctor g _ _ _ _ _ p _ _ _ _ _ er
2. someone who looks after a sick person in hospital _ _ _ s _
3. sick person who has to stay in hospital i _ - _ _ _ _ _
4. sick person who has to visit hospital regularly for treatment o _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
5. someone who operates on sick people _ _ _ _ _ o _
6. person badly injured in an accident, fire, war _ a _ _ _ _ _
7. person who helps at the birth of a baby m _ _ _ _ _
8. person who specializes in one area of medicine p _ _ _ _ _

UNIT 3. NOUNS

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Іменником називається самостійна частина мови, що називає предмет і відповідає на питання **хто? (who?) що? (what?)**.

За значенням іменники поділяються на загальні назви (common nouns) і власні назви (proper nouns). Загальні іменники в свою чергу поділяються на злічувані (countable nouns) і незлічувані (uncountable nouns).

ЗЛІЧУВАНІ ІМЕННИКИ (COUNTABLE NOUNS)

До злічуваних іменників належать:

- 1) назви осіб, тварин, рослин тощо: *friend, cat, bird, rose*;
- 2) конкретні предмети, що мають певну форму: *ball, car, hat, hand, house*;
- 3) назви різних мір, грошові одиниці: *metre, hour, dollar, hryvnia*;
- 4) назви соціальних груп: *family, party, community*;
- 5) окремі деталі, елементи, частини: *part, element, atom, piece, drop*;
- 6) деякі абстрактні поняття, що сприймаються як одне ціле: *idea, opinion, answer*.

Усі злічувані іменники в англійській мові мають два числа: **однину** (singular) і **множину** (plural). Множина більшості іменників утворюється додаванням до форми однини закінчення **-s**, яке після дзвінких приголосних і голосних передається звуком **/z/**, а після глухих приголосних – звуком **/s/**:

/z/	/s/
dog – dogs	cap – caps
bed – beds	book – books
band – bands	desk – desks

Іменники, що закінчуються на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z**, у множині мають закінчення **-es**, яке вимовляється як **/ɪz/**:

bus (автобус) – buses
glass (склянка) – glasses
brush (щітка) – brushes
bench (лавка) – benches
box (коробка) – boxes
quiz (опитування) – quizzes

Іменники, що закінчуються в однині на **-f (-fe)** змінюються у множині **v** на перед – **es**:

leaf (листок)– **leaves**
wife (дружина)– **wives**
shelf (полиця) – **shelves**
calf (теля)– **calves**
knife (ніж) – **knives**
life (життя) – **lives**
wolf (вовк)– **wolves**
thief (зłodий) – **thieves**
half (половина) – **halves**

!!!!!! Деякі іменники у множині не змінюють кінцеву -f (-fe), а отримують

закінчення –s:

belief (віра)– **beliefs**
chef (шеф-кухар)– **chefs**
proof (доказ) – **proofs**
cliff (скеля)– **cliffs**
cuff (манжета) – **cuffs**
fife (дудка)– **fifes**
safe (сейф)– **safes**
dwarf (карлик) – **dwarfs**

Незначна кількість таких іменників мають паралельні форми множини з кінцевими

-fs або **-ves**:

scarf (шарф) – **scarfs\scarves**
hoof (копито) – **hoofs\hooves**
wharf (причал) – **wharfs\wharves**

До іменників, що закінчуються на букву **y** з попередньою приголосною, у множині додається **-es**. При цьому **y** змінюється на **i** перед **-es**:

family (сім'я) – **families**
lady (леді, пані)– **ladies**
fly (муха) – **flies**
city (місто) – **cities**

Якщо букві **y** в кінці іменника передує голосна, то у множині додається закінчення

-s:

key (ключ) – **keys**
boy (хлопчик) – **boys**
day (день) – **days**

Іменники, що закінчуються в однині на букву **o**, утворюють множину додаванням закінчення **-s** або **-es**.

Закінчення **-s** додається, якщо:

- 1) букві **o** передує голосна, і вимовляється як **/z/**:

zoo (зоопарк) – **zoos**

shampoo (шампунь) – **shampoos**

radio (радіо) – **radios**

kangaroo (кенгуру) – **kangaroos**

- 2) музичний термін італійського походження:

concerto (концерт) – **concertos**

piano (фортепіано) – **pianos**

solo (соло) – **solos**

soprano (сопрано) – **sopranos**

- 3) назва народу:

Eskimo – **Eskimos**, Filipino – **Filipinos**

- 4) скорочену назву від іншого іменника:

kilo (kilogram) – **kilos**

memo (memorandum) – **memos**

photo (photograph) – **photos**

Закінчення **-es** додається до більшості іменників, у яких кінцева буква **o** стоїть після приголосної:

hero (герой) – **heroes**

tomato (помідор) – **tomatoes**

potato (картоплина) – **potatoes**

motto (девіз) – **motatoes**

veto (вето) – **vetoos**

Деякі іменники утворюють форму множини із зміною кореневої голосної:

oo — ee

goose (гуска) – **geese**

tooth (зуб) – **teeth**

foot (стопа) – **feet**

ou — i

mouse (миша) – **mice**

louse (воша) – **lice**

a — e

man (чоловік) – **men**

woman (жінка) – **women**

Два іменники утворюють множину додаванням **-en/-ren** і певними змінами правопису і вимови:

Ox (віл) – **oxen**

Child (дитина) – **children**

Іменники, що мають однакову форму в однині та множині:

- 1) назви деяких тварин, птахів і риб:
deer – олень, лань, олені, лані
grouse – куріпка
mackerel – макрель, скумбрія
plaice – камбала
salmon – лосось
sheep – вівця
trout – форель
swine – свиня
- 2) іменники **craft** і значення **boat** *судно* і **aircraft** *літак*:
an aircraft – **ten aircraft**
a craft – *five craft*
- 3) іменники, що означають назву національності однієї людини або багатьох людей і закінчуються на **-ese** чи **-ss**, які вимовляються відповідно як **/i:z/** або **/s/**:
a Chinese – many Chinese
a Japanese – *many Japanese*
a Portuguese – *many Portuguese*
a Swiss – *many Swiss*

НЕЗЛІЧУВАНІ ІМЕННИКИ (UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS)

До незлічуваних іменників належать:

- 1) назви речовин та матеріалів: sand, chalk, bread, cotton;
- 2) назви рідин і газів: water, oil, air, tea, oxygen, steam, smoke;
- 3) назви мов: English, Ukrainian, Polish
- 4) абстрактні поняття: peace, friendship, love, passion;
- 5) віддієслівні іменники: cooking, parking, camping
- 6) а такої інші іменники:
accommodation – приміщення, житло
advice – порада
behaviour – поведінка, манери
equipment – обладнання
fun – жарт, розвага
china – порцеляна, порцелянові вироби
conduct – поведінка
damage – збиток, шкода
harm – зло, збиток
information – інформація
news – новини
progress – прогрес
laughter – сміх
leisure – дозвілля
luck – талан, доля
music – музика
luggage, baggage – багаж

mud – грязь, болото
permission – дозвіл, погодження
poetry – поезія
work – робота
money – гроші
pay – плата, платня
cash – готівка, розрахунок
weather – погода
time – час
furniture – меблі
rubbish – сміття
soap – мило
clothing – одяг
bread – хліб
traffic – рух транспорту, вуличний рух
thunder – грім
lightening – блискавка

Іменники **cloth, glass, paper, iron, wood** можуть означати назви матеріалів і окремих конкретних предметів або понять:

cloth – *тканина*, а cloth – *скатертина*

glass – *скло*, а glass – *склянка*

iron – *залізо*, an iron – *праска*

paper – *папір*, а paper – *контрольна робота*, а newspaper – *газета*

wood – *дерево (матеріал), деревина*;

the woods – *дерев'яні музичні інструменти*

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВЖИВАННЯ ДЕЯКИХ ІМЕННИКІВ У МНОЖИНІ, ЩО ЗАКІНЧУЮТЬСЯ НА **-S**

В англійській мові є іменники, що закінчуються **-s** на і не набувають закінчення **-es**. Ці іменники поділяються на такі групи:

I. Іменники, що мають форму множини, а вживаються у значенні однини:

news – новина

measles – кір (хвороба)

tumps – свинка (хвороба)

physics – фізика

acoustics – акустика

linguistics – лінгвістика

mathematics – математика

politics – політика

statistics – статистика

athletics – атлетика

e.g. **Politics isn't** interesting for me.

Measles is an infectious disease.

Слід зазначити, що дієслово-присудок узгоджується з цими іменниками в ОДНИНІ.

II. Іменники, що мають форму множини, а вживаються у значенні однини і множини:

barracks – барак, казарма
bellows – ковальські міхи
gallows – шибениця
gasworks – газовий завод
golf-links – майданчик для гри в гольф
headquarters – штаб (військовий)
innings – подача (в спорті)
series – ряд, серія
species – вид, рід, порода
means – засіб, спосіб

e.g. We must find **a means** of solving our problem. – Ми повинні знайти спосіб вирішення нашої проблеми.

There are several **means** of solving it. – Є декілька способів її вирішення.

III. Іменники, що мають форму множини і вживаються тільки у значенні множини. До таких іменників належать переважно назви речей, що складаються з двох частин:

binoculars – бінокль
glasses, spectacles – окуляри
breeches – бриджі
knickers – бриджі, панталони
braces – підтяжки
pants – штани
pyjamas – піжама
tights – колготи
trousers – штани
shorts – шорти
pliers – обценьки
pincers, tongs – щипці, кліщі
scissors – ножиці
tweezers – пінцет, щипчики
scales – ваги

- Ці іменники у ролі підмета узгоджуються з дієсловом-присудком у множині, але якщо вони вживаються зі сполученням **a pair of пара чогось**, тоді дієслово-присудок стоїть в однині:

e.g. These **trousers are** new. – Ці штани нові

This pair of **trousers is** new. – Ця пара штанів нова

- Якщо словосполучення **a pair of** вживається в множині, тоді відповідно і дієслово-присудок узгоджується з ним у множині

e.g. George has **ten pairs of trousers**. Джордж має десять пар штанів.

IV. Деякі іменники, які мають форму множини, вживаються тільки в значенні множини. У ролі підмета вони узгоджуються з дієсловом-присудком у множині, але не вживаються з числівниками:

the Middle Ages – Середні віки
amends – поправки (до резолюції)
annals – літописи
the antipodes – антиподи

archives – архів
arms – зброя
arrears – борги
ashes – останки
banns – оголошення у церкві імен тих, що одружуються
belongings – речі, пожитки
bounds – обмеженість
congratulations – привітання
credentials – вірчі грамоти
dregs – покидьки
earnings – заробіток
entrails – нутрощі
goods – товар
lodgings – житло, що здається в оренду
looks – вигляд
odds – залишок, решта
outskirts – передмістя
pains – страждання, зусилля
particulars – подробиці
premises – приміщення, будинки
proceeds – прибуток, виторг
provisions – провізія
regards – повага, привіт
remains – рештки, тлінні останки
resources – запаси, ресурси
riches – багатства
savings – заощадження
shortcomings – середовище, околиці
suds – мильна піна
thanks – вдячність
the tropics – тропіки
tidings – новини, повідомлення, вісті
valuables – цінності, цінні речі
whereabouts – місце перебування

МНОЖИНА ІМЕННИКІВ ІНШОМОВНОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ

Іменники іншомовного походження утворюють форму множини за правилами тієї мови, з якої вони є запозиченими.

- Певна кількість іменників із закінченням **-us** в однині змінюють його на **-i**, що вимовляється як /ai/, а деякі з цих іменників мають також паралельну форму множини із закінченням **-es**:

radius (радіус) – **radii/radiuses**
stimulus (стимул, спонука) – **stimuli**
bacillus (бацила) – **bacilli**
cactus (кактус) – **cacti**
fungus (плісень, гриб) – **fungi**

nucleus (ядро) – nuclei

terminus (кінцева станція, вокзал) – termini/terminuses

alumnus (колишній вихованець школи, коледжу) – alumni

- Деякі іменники із закінченням **-us** в однині змінюють його на **-era** або **-ora**:

genus (рід, вид) – genera

corpus (кодекс) – corpora

- Іменники із закінченням **-a** в однині змінюють його на **-ae** у множині:

amoeba (амеба) – amebae

antenna (антена, щупальце) – antennae

formula (формула) – formulae/formulas

nebula (туманність) – nebulae

Іменники із закінченням **-um** в однині змінюють його на **-a** у множині:

agendum (порядок денний) – agenda/agendas

curriculum (програма, навчальний план) – curricula

bacterium (бактерія) – bacteria

desideratum (побажання) – desiderata

erratum (список, описок) – errata

medium (посередництво, засіб, спосіб) – media

memorandum (меморандум) – memoranda

stratum (пласт, формація) – strata

symposium (симпозіум) – symposia

datum (дана величина) – data

Форма **data** вживається в сучасному мовленні, як у значення однини, так і в значенні множини:

e.g. The results of the experiment are still uncertain: there **is/are** not enough **data** yet. –

Результати експерименту ще не надійні: немає достатніх даних.

- Іменники із закінченням на **-on** в однині змінюють його на **-a** в множині:

criterion (критерій) – criteria

phenomenon (явище) – phenomena

- Іменники із закінченням **-is** в однині, змінюють його на **-es** у множині:

analysis (аналіз) – analyses

axis (вісь) – axes

basis (базис, основа) – bases

crisis (криза) – crises

diagnosis (діагноз) – diagnoses

hypothesis (гіпотеза) – hypotheses

neurosis (невроз) – neuroses

oasis (оазис) – oases

parenthesis (вставне слово або речення, дужки) – parentheses

synopsis (короткий огляд) – synopses

thesis (теза, дисертація) – theses

- Іменники із закінченнями **-ex** або **-ix** в однині змінюють їх на **-ices** у множині. В сучасному англійському мовленні ці іменники можуть також утворювати форму множини із закінченням **-es**:

appendix (додаток) – appendices / appendixes

index (індекс) – indices / indexes

matrix (форма) – **matrices/ matrixes**

- Іменники, що закінчуються в однині на **-eau**, у множині змінюють його на **-eaux**:

bureau (бюро, відділ) – **bureaux**

chateau (замок) – **chateaux**

portmanteau (валіза) – **portmanteaux**

tableau (мальовнича картина) – **tableaux**

trousseau (придане) – **trousseaux**

TESTS

1. I met two interesting at the party last night.

- A) man B) mans C) men D) mens

2. I need some to light the fire.

- A) match B) matches C) match's D) matches'

3. The farmer loaded his cart with of fresh vegetables to take to market. His cart was pulled by two

- A) box/ox B) boxes/oxes C) boxes/oxen D) boxen/ oxens

4. Alex saw some running across the floor.

- A) mouses B) mices C) mice D) mouse

5. If a houseplant is given too much water, its lower turn yellow.

- A) leaves B) leaf C) leafs D) leavs

6. Before Marie signed the contract, she talked to two

- A) attorney B) attorneyies C) attorney's D) attorneyes

7. I caught several in the lake.

- A) fish B) fishes C) fish' D) fishes'

8. The music building at the university has 27 Students need to sign up for practice classes.

- A) pianoes B) piano C) pianos D) piano's

9. New scientific are made every day in throughout the world.

- A) discovery/ laboratory B) discoverys/laboratorys
C) discoveryies/ laboratoryies D) discoveries/laboratories

10. On our trip in the mountainous countryside, we saw some,,, and wild.....

- A) wolfs/foxs/deers/sheep B) volves/foxes/ deer/sheeps
C) wolves/foxes/deer/sheep D) wolfes/foxes'/deers'/sheeps'

11. The thunder and lightning are of nature.

- A) phenomena B) phenomenon C) phenomenas D) phenomen

12. People get most of the news about the world through the mass that is, through radio, television, the Internet, newspapers, and magazines.

- A) medium B) medias C) media D) mediums

13. A tool that peels is called potato peeler.

- A) potatoes B) potatos C) potato D) potatoes'

14. People can buy special food in small jars for

- A) baby B) babies C) babys d) babes'

15. I bought some chairs, tables, and desks. In other words, I bought some
 A) furnitures B) furnitur C) furniture D) a furniture
16. I put some in my coffee.
 A) sugar B) sugars C) sugares D) sugar's
17. Ann has brown
 A) a hair B) hair C) hair's D) hairs
18. The children got scared when they heard during the storm.
 A) lightning B) sun C) fog D) thunder
19. is made from sand and lime.
 A) Glasses B) Glass C) Glassing D) Glasses'
20. I broke this morning.
 A) glass B) the glass C) a glass D) a glassing
21. Acoustics a subject I know little about.
 A) is B) will be C) are D) were
22. This species of mothrare.
 A) are B) has C) is D) were
23. Wherethe scissors? – They are in the first drawer on the left.
 A) is B) are C) will be D) was
24. The bigger houses have disappeared, to be replaced by '60s ...
 A) boxs B) boxes C) box D) boxis
25. Yes, four ... were coming we were told.
 A) babys B) babis C) babes D) babies
26. ... are also provided for those with special needs – children, the elderly and physically or mentally disabled people.
 A) Class B) Classs C) Classes D) Classis
27. She paid attention to his white ... and his attractive smile.
 A) teeths B) teethes C) toothes D) teeth
28. I had to ask Mum to lend me the ... – it was the most humiliating moment of my life.
 A) money B) moneys C) moneis D) moneyes
29. We also make curtains, upholstered ... and carpets.
 A) furnitures B) furnitureses C) furnituress D) furniture
30. ... can lead to diabetes and also to tooth decay.
 A) Sugar B) Sugars C) Sugares D) Sugare's
31. The sun was shining down outside, and the ... were all very warm and comfortable.
 A) mouses B) mouse C) mice D) mous
32. John married three times and had a total of seventeen ...
 A) children B) childrens C) childrenes D) child
33. There are over 100 shops in the Quarter, selling a wide range of beautiful jewellery, clocks and ... , often at very competitive prices.
 A) watches B) watchess C) watch D) watchs
34. We were entertained first by a pair of talented young men playing two grand ...
 A) pianos B) pianoses C) piano D) pianose
35. The children fed grey ... on the bank of the pond.
 A) geese B) geoses C) goose D) geeses
36. In ancient times people used ... to plough the fields.
 A) oxen B) oxes C) oxens D) oxs

37. Money ... always bring happiness.
A) is B) don't C) isn't D) doesn't
38. Stephen opened a drawer and took out
A) photo B) some photos C) a photos D) any photos
39. These natural ... are the sun, the rain and the snow.
A) phenomenas B) phenomenons C) phenomena D) phenomenon
40. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine ... not sharp enough.
A) is B) are C) aren't D) isn't
41. Mathematics ... an exact science.
A) is B) are C) have been D) shall be
42. He saw the ... of the houses which were bright red and his heart started beating.
A) rooves B) roofs C) roofes D) roovs
43. Universities have to provide student for first-year students.
A) accommodations B) accommodating
C) accommodation D) accommodation
44. Could you give me someabout buying the home?
A) advice B) advise C) advises D) advices
45. The year studying in the USA gives students personalof American culture.
A) knowledges B) knowledge C)know D) nolige
46. The book containsabout a wide variety of subjects.
A) to inform B) inform C) information D) informations
47. There is no legal market for African ivory, which is goodfor the elephants.
A) news B) new C) newly D) newer
48. I've got so muchon my desk. It's unbelievable.
A) rubbishes B) rubbish C) rubish D) rubbich
49. She was plucking her eyebrows with a pair of
A) tweezers B) knives C) hammer D) tweezer
50. He wrote his doctoralon contemporary British literature.
A) theme B) theses C) thesis D) themes

UNIT 4. HUMAN BODY THE SKELETON.

Active Vocabulary

margin –край skull – череп cranial – черепний neck –шия cervical – шийний jaw – щелепа cheekbone – вилична кістка temple – скроня mouth – рот tooth (pl.teeth) – зуб (зуби) tongue – язык	joint – суглоб to breathe – дихати elbow – лікоть femur – стегнова кістка coccyx – куприк shin-bone – велика гомілкорова кістка calf – литка ankle – щиколотка lower limb – нижня кінцівка knee –коліно knee-cap – колінна чашечка
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chest – грудна клітка breastbone – грудна кістка to breathe – дихати forearm – передпліччя upper arm, shoulder – плече hand – кисть руки thumb – великий палець (руки) finger – палець (руки) pinky – мізинець bone – кістка ligament – зв'язка cartilage – хрящ	foot (pl.feet) – стопа (стопи) toe – палець (ноги) heel – п'ята lumbar – поперековий abdominal cavity – черевна порожнина belly – живіт navel – пупок spine – ребет vertebra (pl.vertebrae) – хрящ (хрящі) trunk – тулуб to enclose – обмежувати, закривати to consist of – складатися з
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1.Read and translate the text.

The human body consists of three parts. They are the head, the trunk and the limbs. There are many bones of different sizes and shapes in the skeleton. In the adult the skeleton has over 200 bones. Bones are connected together by cartilages, ligaments and joints. Joints allow bones to move.

The main part of the head is called the skull. The bones of the skull are composed of cranial and facial parts. There are 26 bones in the skull. The skull encloses the brain. The forehead, the temples, the cheeks, the cheekbones, the two jaws and the mouth compose the face. The teeth and the tongue are lodged in the mouth. A person chews food with the teeth and tastes food with the tongue. The lips are the two margins of the mouth. We see with the eyes, breathe and smell with the nose and hear with ears.

The trunk consists of the spine (or the spinal column), the chest (ribs and breastbone) and the pelvic bones. In the spine there are many vertebrae. The vertebra is a small bone, which is formed by the body and the arches. There are 32 or 34 vertebrae in the spine of the adult. In the spinal column there are seven cervical vertebrae, twelve thoracic vertebrae, five lumbar, five sacral vertebrae and from one to five vertebrae which form the coccyx. The cervical part of the spine is formed by seven cervical vertebrae. Twelve thoracic vertebrae have large bodies. The lumbar vertebrae are the largest vertebrae in the spinal column. They have oval bodies.

The chest (thorax) is composed of 12 thoracic vertebrae, the breastbone and 12 pairs of ribs. The breastbone is a long bone in the middle of the chest. It is composed of three main parts. The basic part of the chest is formed by the ribs. On each side of the chest seven ribs are connected with the breastbone by cartilages. The cartilages of three other ribs are connected with each other and with the seventh rib. But the cartilages of these ribs are not connected with the breastbone. The eleventh and the twelfth ribs are not connected with the breastbone either. They are not connected with other ribs, they are free. Each rib is composed of a head, neck and body.

The trunk is divided into two large cavities by the diaphragm. The upper cavity of the trunk is called the thorax and the lower one is called the belly (or abdomen). In the middle of the thorax (the chest) there is a long bone which is called the breastbone. The ribs are connected with the breastbone by cartilages. The lungs and the heart are located above the diaphragm the upper cavity. In the lower cavity (abdominal cavity) there are such interior organs as stomach, liver, urinary bladder, gallbladder, kidneys, spleen and intestines (bowels). There are two nipples on the chest. There is the navel in the middle of the abdomen. At the lowest part of the abdomen there are genitals (the external reproductive organs).

The upper limb (extremity) is divided into the shoulder, the upper arm, the forearm and the hand. The joint between upper arm and forearm is called the elbow. The wrist is the joint between the forearm and hand. Each hand has five fingers: a thumb, index finger (fore-finger), middle finger, ring finger, and little finger (or pinky).

The lower limb consists of the thigh-bone (the femur), the shin-bone (the tibia) and the fibula. The back of the lower leg is called the calf. The joint between the femur and the lower leg is called the knee-joint. This joint is protected by the knee-cap (the patella). The joints between lower legs and feet are the ankles. The foot consists of the heel, sole and toes.

II. Match the parts of sentences on the left with the correct follow-ups on the right:

1.The bones of the skull consist of	a) a head, neck and body.
2.The bones of the skeleton form	b) the joints or by cartilages and ligaments.
3.The breastbone is	c) one large cavity and some smaller cavities.
4.Each rib is composed of	d) cranial and facial parts.
5.The bones of the skeleton are connected together by	e) in the middle of the abdomen.
6.There is the navel	f) a long bone in the middle of the chest
7.The pelvis connects	g) the lower extremities with the trunk.

III. Say in other words and translate into Ukrainian:

1. A vertebral column _____
2. Extremities _____
3. A femur _____
4. Articulation _____
5. A thorax _____
6. A cranium _____
7. An index finger _____
8. The upper jaw _____
9. The lower jaw _____
10. A little finger _____

IV. Insert prepositions: into in on of

1. The framework consists _____ many individual bones and cartilages.
2. The trunk is divided _____ two large cavities by the diaphragm.
3. The teeth and the tongue are lodged _____ the mouth.
4. There are two nipples _____ the chest.
5. The back _____ the lower leg is called the calf.

V. Name what is meant using the given words:

fibula	elbow	chest
vertebrae	sternum	shoulder blades
femur	thumb	tibia
cranium	forearm	hand

jaws	eye-socket	wrist
pelvis	ribs	spine

1. A bone framework enclosing the brain_____
2. The small circular bones that form the spine of a human being_____
3. The large bony frame near the base of the spine to which legs are attached in humans

4. Bony structures forming the framework of the mouth and containing the teeth_____
5. The short, thick and first finger of the human hand_____
6. The end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist_____
7. The joint between the forearm and the upper arm_____
8. The part of your body between your neck and your waist composed of vertebrae, the breastbone and ribs_____
9. The outer and usually smaller of the two bones between the knee and the ankle_____
10. The inner and typically larger of the two bones between the knee and the ankle_____
11. The large bone in the upper part of your leg _____
12. The two large, flat, triangular bones that you have in the upper part of your back, below your shoulders_____
13. There are the 12 pairs of them and they surround your chest_____
14. The part of your arm between your elbow and your wrist _____
15. The joint connecting the hand with the forearm_____
16. The cavity in the skull which encloses an eyeball_____
17. A series of vertebrae down your back_____
18. A thin, flat bone running down the center of the chest, to which the ribs are attached_____

VI. Match the sentence beginnings with their endings:

1. The bones of the trunk are...	a) one large cavity and some smaller cavities.
2. The bones of the skull consists of...	b) is called a cranial cavity.
3. The bones of the skeleton form...	c) the lower extremities with the trunk.
4. The large cavity...	d) a head, neck and body.
5. The breastbone is ...	e) cranial and facial parts.
6. Each rib is composed...	f) a long bone in the middle of the chest.
7. The bones of the skeleton are connected together by...	g) the joints or cartilages and ligaments.

8. The pelvis connects...

h) the spinal column and the chest.

UNIT 5. ADJECTIVES DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Прикметником називається самостійна частина мови, що називає ознаку предмета.

За значенням прикметники поділяються на: а) **якісні** (qualitative adjectives), що називають ознаки предмета, які можуть проявлятися більшою чи меншою мірою, та б) **відносні** (relative adjectives), що називають ознаки предмета за його відношенням до інших предметів, дій чи обставин.

Якісні прикметники мають три форми ступенів порівняння (degrees of comparison): **звичайний** (the positive degree); **вищий** (the comparative degree); і **найвищий** (the superlative degree). **Відносні прикметники** ступенів порівняння не мають.

Прикметник (Adjective)

Якісні прикметники (Qualitative adjectives)	Відносні прикметники (Relative Adjectives)
old <i>старий</i>	wooden <i>дерев'яний</i>
hot <i>гарячий</i>	Italian <i>італійський</i>
noisy <i>шумний</i>	weekly <i>щотижневий</i>
important <i>важливий</i>	preparatory <i>підготовчий</i>

Ступені порівняння (Degrees of Comparison)

Звичайна форма (Positive Degree)	Вищий ступінь (Comparative Degree)	Найвищий ступінь (Superlative Degree)
Old	Older	(the) oldest
Hot	Hotter	(the) hottest
Noisy	Noisier	(the) noisiest
Important	more important	(the) most important

Прикметники за морфологічним складом поділяються на прості (simple), похідні (derivative) і складні (compound).

Прості прикметники не мають а ні префіксів, а ні суфіксів: **good** *хороший*, **red** *червоний*, **hot** *гарячий*.

Похідні прикметники – це прикметники, що утворені за допомогою префіксів або суфіксів від інших частин мови або від основи інших прикметників: **beautiful** *гарний*, **hopeless** *безнадійний*, **unkind** *недоброзичливий*.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Прикметники мають три ступені порівняння: **звичайний** (positive), **вищий** (comparative) і **найвищий** (superlative).

Вищий ступінь прикметника означає, що в одному предметі є більше певної якості, ніж у іншому. Вищий ступінь прикметників утворюється додаванням закінчення **-er** до основи прикметника або за допомогою слова **more** *більше*, що ставиться перед прикметником:

Найвищий ступінь прикметника означає, що в одному предметі є найбільше певної якості. Найвищий ступінь прикметника утворюється додаванням закінчення **-est** до основи слова або за допомогою слова **most** *найбільш*, що ставиться перед прикметником:

Перед прикметниками у формі найвищого ступеня, що є означення до іменника, завжди вживається означений артикль: **the oldest oaktree** *найстаріший дуб*.

За допомогою закінчень **-er** і **-est** ступені порівняння утворюють:

- односкладові прикметники:

old *старий* – **older** – **oldest**

hot *гарячий* – **hotter** – **hottest**

new *новий* – **newer** – **newest**

- двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на **-er**, **-ow**, **-y** або **-le**:

clever *розумний* – **cleverer** – **cleverest**

tender *ніжний* – **tenderer** – **tenderest**

hollow *порожній* – **hollower** – **hollowest**

narrow *вузький* – **narrower** – **narrowest**

happy *щасливий* – **happier** – **happiest**

pretty *гарний* – **prettier** – **prettiest**

simple *простий* – **simpler** – **simplest**

noble *шляхетний* – **nobler** – **noblest**

- двоскладові прикметники з наголосом на другому складі:

polite *ввічливий* – **politer** – **politest**

complete *повний* – **completer** – **completest**

- декілька поширених у вживанні двоскладових прикметників:

common *загальний* – **commoner** – **commonest**

pleasant *приємний* – **pleasanter** – **pleasantest**

handsome *вродливий* – **handsomer** – **handsomest**

quiet *спокійний* – **quieter** – **quietest**

При додаванні **-er** і **-est** відбуваються деякі зміни у написанні прикметників:

- прикметники з кінцевою у, якій передує приголосна, змінюють у на і перед **-er** і **-est**:

noisy *шумний* **noisier** **noisiest**

heavy *важкий* **heavier** **heaviest**

Примітка. Якщо кінцевій букві у передує голосна, у перед **-er** і **-est** не змінюється:

gay *веселий* **gay** **gayest**

soy *скромний* **soy** **soyest**

- кінцева приголосна односкладового прикметника подвоюється перед **-er** і **-est**, якщо їй передує короткий голосний звук:

hot *гарячий* – **hotter** – **hottest**

big *великий* – **bigger** – **biggest**

thin *тонкий* – **thinner** – **thinnest**

Примітка. Але якщо односкладовий прикметник закінчується сполученням приголосних букв, змін не відбувається:

thick *товстий* – **thicker** – **thickest**

fresh *свіжий* – **fresh** – **fresh**

- кінцева е перед **-er** і **-est** випадає:

pale *блідий* – **paler** – **palest**

fine *гарний* – **finer** – **finest**

Слова **more** *більш*, **most** *найбільш* є відповідними формами вищого і найвищого ступенів від **much**, **many** у значенні *багато*. За допомогою **more** і **most** ступені порівняння утворюють:

- певна кількість двоскладових прикметників:
 - careful *дбайливий* – **more** careful – **most** careful
 - obscure *похмурий* – **more** obscure – **most** obscurest
 - private *особистий* – **more** private – **most** private
 - pleasant *приємний* – **more** pleasant – **most** pleasant
- багатоскладові прикметники:
 - romantic *романтичний* – **more** romantic – **most** romantic
 - beautiful *прекрасний* – **more** beautiful – **most** beautiful
 - dangerous *небезпечний* – **more** dangerous – **most** dangerous
 - important *важливий* – **more** important – **most** important
- прикметники, що закінчуються **-ing** та **-ed**:
 - interesting *цікавий* – **more** interesting – **most** interesting
 - fascinating *захоплюючий* – **more** fascinating – **most** fascinating
 - exciting *хвилюючий* – **more** exciting – **most** exciting
 - amused *задоволений* – **more** amused – **most** amused
 - tired *втомлений* – **more** tired – **most** tired
- однокладові прикметники **like** *подібний*, **real** *дійсний*:
 - like – **more** like – **most** like
 - real – **more** real – **most** real

Ступені порівняння деяких прикметників утворюються не за правилами, а зміною основи:

Звичайна форма (Positive degree)	Вищий ступінь (Comparative degree)	Найвищий ступінь (Superlative degree)
good – добрий, гарний	better – кращий	best – найкращий
bad – поганий	worse – гірший	worst – найгірший
far – далекий, віддалений (<i>вказує на відстань</i>)	farther – дальший, більш віддалений	farthest – найбільш віддалений
far – далекий, віддалений (<i>вказує на відстань і час</i>)	further – подальший, наступний	furthest – найбільш віддалений
near – близький (<i>вказує на відстань</i>)	nearer – ближчий	nearest – найближчий
near – близький (<i>вказує на послідовність і час</i>)	nearer – ближчий	next – найближчий, наступний
late – пізній (<i>вказує на час</i>)	later – пізніший	latest – найпізніший
late – пізній (<i>вказує на послідовність і час</i>)	latter – останній з двох названих, недавній	last – останній, крайній
old – старий (<i>вказує на вік</i>)	older – старіший	oldest – найстаріший
old – старий (<i>вказує на старшинство за віком</i>)	elder – старший	eldest – найстарший
little – маленький, невеличкий	less – менший	least – найменший
much, many – багато	more – більший	most – найбільший

Examples:

We live on the **father** side of the town. – Ми живемо у більш віддаленій частині міста.
Here is a **further** example. – Ось наступний приклад. (Ось ще один приклад).

Have you heard the **latest** news? – Ти чув останні новини?

Canada and the USA are in North America; the former lies north of the **latter**. – Канада і США знаходяться в Північній Америці; перша (країна) розташована на північ від другої.

This building is **much older** than you think it to be. – Цей будинок значно старіший, ніж ти думаєш.

My brother is three years **older** (than I am). – Мій брат старший за мене на три роки.

John is my **elder** brother. He is the **eldest** (child) in the family. – Джон – мій старший брат. Він найстарший серед усіх дітей у родині.

Прикметник **ill** *поганий, хворий* утворює ступені порівняння так само, як і прикметник **bad**: *ill – worse – worst*.

e.g. She is **ill** since April. Now she is getting **worse**. – Вона хворіє з квітня. Зараз їй стає гірше.

Якщо прикметник **little** у значення *малий, маленький* вживається зі злічуваними іменниками, то він має однакові форми ступенів порівняння з прикметником **small** у тому ж значенні: *little/small – smaller – smallest*.

e.g. I have a **little** sister, but she is **smaller** than yours.

Сталі словосполучення з прикметниками у найвищому ступенях:

a change for the better (for the worse) – зміна на краще (на гірше)

none the less – проте

in less than no time – вмить

so much the better (the worse) – тим краще (гірше)

be the worse for – робити щось ще гірше

no worse for – гірше не стане (не стало)

if the worse comes to the worst – коли трапиться найгірше

at (the) worst – у крайньому разі

at (the) best – у кращому разі

all the best – всього найкращого

Порівняльні конструкції з прикметниками

Порівняння предметів з однаковим ступенем якості виражається конструкцією **as ... as** *такий самий ...як*. У цій конструкції прикметники вживаються у звичайній формі:

e.g. He is **as tall as** your brother. – Він такий самий на зріст, як ваш брат.

Порівняння предметів з нерівноцінним ступенем якості виражається конструкціями **not as ... as**, **not so ... as** *не такий ...як*. У цих конструкціях прикметники вживаються у звичайній формі:

e.g. She is **not as nice as** her mother. – Вона не така приємна, як її мати.

Порівняльна конструкція **more.../...-er than** *більш ...ніж* означає, що в одному предметі є більше певної якості, ніж в іншому. У цій конструкції прикметники вживаються у формі вищого ступеня:

e.g. This dress is **more expensive** than that one. – Ця сукня дорожча, ніж та.

e.g. She looks **younger than** her friend. – Вона виглядає молодшою, ніж її подруга.

Порівняльна конструкція **most .../...-est of (in)** *найбільш ...з (у)* означає, що в одному предметі є найбільше певної якості. У цій конструкції прикметники вживаються у формі найвищого ступеня:

e.g. To my mind **the most interesting** thing in art is the personality of the artist. – На мою думку, найбільш цікавим є особистість самого художника.

e.g. My mother is **the nicest of** the women I have ever met. – Моя мама є найкращою з жінок, яких я коли-небудь зустрів.

Порівняльна конструкція **less ... than** *менше ...ніж* означає, що в одному предметі є менше певної якості, ніж в іншому. У цій конструкції прикметники вживаються у звичайній формі:

e.g. This watch is **less expensive** than that one. – Цей годинник дешевший, ніж той.

TESTS

1. The three musicians play on ... stage.

- A) a new B) a newer C) newest D) more new

2. She speaks in ... voice than the last time.

- A) a loud B) a louder C) the loudest D) the most loud

3. This was ... film he had ever seen.

- A) bad B) worse C) the worst D) badly

4. They leave ... way they can.

- A) a quick B) a quicker C) the quickest D) more quick

5. A whale is ... than a dolphin.

- A) long B) longer C) the longest D) more long

6. This coat is ... of all.

- A) an expensive B) a less expensive C) the least expensive D) the expensivest

7. ... supplies will soon be available.

- A) far B) farther C) farthest D) further

8. Happiness is ... than money.

- A) important B) more important C) the most important D) the importantest

9. Is it ... to go there by car or by train?

- A) cheap B) cheaper C) the cheapest D) more cheap

10. Do you know that the Dead Sea is ... sea.

- A) a salty B) a saltier C) a saltiest D) more salty

11. I have never drunk ... beer.

- A) gooder B) better C) the best D) the most good

12. Which instrument makes ... music in the world?

- A) a beautiful B) more beautiful C) the most beautiful D) beatifuller

13. Julian behaved very ... at the party last night.

- A) bad B) badly C) worse D) worst

14. This is ... problem she has ever had.

- A) a great B) a greater C) the greatest D) more great

15. He is ... than me.

- A) elder B) the eldest C) the oldest D) older

16. The youngest of the family was

- A) more successful B) the most successful C) successful D) successfully

17. These trousers are too small. I need ... size.

- A) a large B) a larger C) the largest D) more large

18. This is ... beer that I have ever drunk.
A) good B) better C) the best D) more good
19. China has got ... population in the world.
A) a large B) a larger C) the largest D) more large
20. Of the three girls, this one is the
A) pretty B) prettier C) prettiest D) more pretty
21. Which is ...: five, fifteen or fifty?
A) little B) less C) the least D) small
22. Susan is ... person in the whole band.
A) a wonderful B) a more wonderful C) the most wonderful D) wonderfulest
23. The weather is getting ... and colder.
A) the coldest B) colder C) cold D) more cold
24. I think dogs are ... than cats.
A) intelligent B) more intelligent C) the most intelligent D) intelligenter
25. My case isn't very
A) heavy B) heavier C) the most heavy D) hevier
26. Money is important, but isn't ... thing in life.
A) an important B) more important C) the most important D) importanter
27. This room is not so ... as that one on the first floor.
A) comfortable B) more comfortable C) the most comfortable D) comfortabler
28. I am not so ... as a horse.
A) strong B) stronger C) the strongest D) more strong
29. That painting is ... than the one in your living room.
A) impressive B) less impressive C) the least impressive D) the impressivest
30. Betty is less hard-working than Jane, but Kate is ... of all.
A) a hard-working B) less hard-working
C) the least hard-working D) hard-worker
31. I suppose you know him well – probably ... than anybody else.
A) better B) more well C) good D) the best
32. He spoke English badly – ... than expected.
A) worse B) more badly C) the worst D) bad
33. I can't understand what you are saying. Could you speak a bit ...?
A) slower B) more slowly C) slow D) the slowliest
34. My mother was feeling tired last night so she went to bed ... than usual.
A) earlier B) more early C) early D) the earliest
35. June is not so ... as July.
A) hot B) hotter C) the hottest D) more hot
36. She has ... job of all.
A) a difficult B) a more difficult C) the most difficult D) difficulter
37. You are quite ... at playing the piano, aren't you?
A) better B) the best C) good D) more good
38. Think about it ... before you make a decision.
A) careful B) carefully C) more careful D) the most careful
39. He is also ... person than Paul.
A) a polite B) a more polite C) the most polite D) the politest
40. I like my bedroom because it's so

- A) cosy B) the cosiest C) cosier D) more cosy
41. It makes me feel ... to think of you living alone.
A) sader B) sad C) more sad D) the most sad
42. Your perfume smells
A) beautiful B) more beautiful C) the most beautiful D) beautifully
43. This was ... concession he would make.
A) the farthest B) the furthest C) further D) farther
44. He is ... than I am.
A) elder B) the eldest C) older D) the oldest
45. Your coffee is so ... as the coffee my brother makes.
A) better B) the best C) more good D) good
46. The new tower blocks are much ... than the old buildings.
A) high B) higher C) the highest D) more high
47. Don't talk about them. Let's talk about something
A) an interesting B) more interesting C) the most interesting D) interestinger
48. He makes ... mistakes than you do.
A) fewer B) few C) the fewest D) more few
49. I didn't expect him to be so
A) stronger B) the strongest C) strong D) more strong
50. I'd like to change cars
A) more often B) oftener C) the oftenest D) often

UNIT 6. BONES AND MUSCULE

Active Vocabulary

<i>adjacent</i> – прилеглий <i>breakdown</i> – розчеплення <i>connective tissue</i> – сполучна тканина <i>lamellar bone</i> – лямелярна кістка <i>filament</i> – волокно <i>junction</i> – з'єднання <i>walls of blood vessels</i> – стінки кровоносних судин <i>latticework</i> – гратчаста конструкція <i>to trigger</i> – викликати	<i>to bind</i> – зв'язувати <i>smooth muscle</i> – гладкий м'яз <i>arrangement</i> – упорядкування <i>chain</i> – ланцюг <i>hollow</i> – порожнистий <i>constituent</i> – складова <i>to undergo</i> – зазнавати впливу <i>transverse</i> – поперечний <i>similarity</i> – схожість <i>flat</i> – плоский
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I. Read the text:

Bone is a unique connective tissue in that it not only has cells and ECM called osteoid, including type I collagen and GAGs, but also the matrix is calcified and rigid. Osteoblasts secrete bone extracellular matrix (osteoid). Osteoblasts are specialized to synthesize and secrete the components of osteoid, type I collagen, and GAGs. Osteoclasts are responsible for the breakdown of bone matrix, with release of calcium. All bone, regardless of formation,

undergoes remodeling throughout life. All 3 processes-bone formation, bone growth, and bone remodeling-have similarities. In intramembranous bone formation, primitive mesenchyme can give rise directly to bone. In endochondral bone formation, bone is formed on the template of preexisting hyaline cartilage. Endochondral bone formation occurs in long bones of the extremities and vertebrae and bones of the pelvis, and starts as a hyaline cartilaginous template. An osteon is a Haversian canal with its surrounding lamellae constituents and forms the basic unit of mature lamellar bone. Trabeculae of cancellous bone are similarly remodeled. The process takes place mostly at the surface of the trabeculae, carried out by osteoclasts and osteoblasts from the adjacent marrow.

Muscles are classified as skeletal, cardiac, or smooth. Skeletal muscle has 3 levels of connective tissue: endomysium, perimysium, and epimysium. Skeletal muscle is composed of long cylindrical fibers that have dark (A) bands and light (I) bands. A dark transverse line, the Z line, bisects each I band. Skeletal muscle fibers contain myofibrils, which in turn are composed of sarcomeres. Sarcomeres have thick and thin filaments. Thick filaments are centrally located in sarcomeres, where they interdigitate with thin filaments. The I band contains thin filaments only, the H band contains thick filaments only, and the A bands contain both thick and thin filaments. Thin filaments contain 3 proteins: actin, tropomyosin, and troponin. Actin forms a double helix, whereas tropomyosin forms an α -helix. Troponin includes 3 polypeptides: TnT, which binds to tropomyosin; TnC, which binds to calcium ions; and TnI, which inhibits actin-myosin interaction. Thick filaments are composed of myosin. Myosin has 2 heavy chains with globular head regions. The heads contain actin-binding sites and have ATPase activity. The transverse tubular system (T-tubule system) surrounds each myofibril and facilitates excitation-contraction coupling. Cardiac muscle has an arrangement of sarcomeres similar to that in skeletal muscles, but the fibers are coupled through gap junctions. Smooth muscle is found in the walls of blood vessels and hollow viscera. Gap junctions couple them electrically. Myofilaments of smooth muscles are not arrayed like in skeletal muscles; they are obliquely placed in order to form a latticework. Electrical or chemical signaling via hormones can trigger smooth muscles.

ECM – extracellular matrix

GAGs – glycosaminoglycans

ATP – adenosine triphosphate

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What secretes bone extracellular matrix?
2. Where are thick filaments located?
3. Are myofilaments of smooth muscles arrayed like in skeletal muscles?
4. TnT inhibits actin-myosin interaction, doesn't it?
5. How many levels of connective tissue does skeletal muscle have?
6. How are smooth muscles triggered?
7. What does ECM stand for?
8. Which muscle is composed of long cylindrical fibers?
9. Does myosin have 2 or 3 heavy chains with globular head regions?
10. All bone, regardless of formation, undergoes remodeling throughout life, doesn't it?

III. Write in the omitted verbs

contains involved contract composed consist

1. We seldom _____ an individual muscle.
2. In the performance of our movement whole groups of muscles are _____.
3. Each striated muscles _____ of a body and two attachments.
4. The body _____ the muscular tissue.
5. The attachments are _____ of white fibrous tissue.

IV. Insert prepositions: into by in for

1. Muscles never act singly but _____ groups.
2. The attachment of a muscle to a bone may be _____ means of a tendon.
3. Cardiac muscle is responsible _____ pumping blood throughout the body.
4. The cortex gets remodeled _____ lamellar bone.
5. The cortex does not have cavities _____ bone marrow and hematopoiesis.

V. Write in the nouns:

stomach layers directions cartilage appearance substances weight

1. Smooth muscle has a very uniform _____ when viewed under microscope.
2. Flat bones of the skull have 2 outer _____ of cortical bone with intervening trabecular bone.
3. Unlike _____, bone is vascularized.
4. Skeletal muscles make up about 40% of person's body _____.
5. Generally, smooth muscle bundles (fascicles) run in various _____ in the bladder and ureter.
6. Visceral muscle is found inside of organs like _____, intestines and blood vessels.
7. Visceral muscle makes organs contract to move _____ through them.

VI. Translate the sentences into English:

1. У людському тілі є понад 400 скелетних м'язів.
2. М'яз прикріплюється до кістки за допомогою сухожилля, фасції, що огортає м'яз або ж прямо до окістя.
3. Сухожилля – пучок білої волокнистої тканини, що приєднує м'яз до кістки.
4. Ми зрідка скорочуємо лише один м'яз, здебільшого ціла група м'язів виконує якийсь певний рух.
5. Місце прикріплення м'яза знаходиться біля спинної осі тіла.

UNIT 7. ADVERBS

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Прислівником називається незмінна самостійна частина мови, яка характеризує дію, стан або ознаку предмета. Прислівники вживаються з дієсловами, прикметниками та іншими прислівниками.

За формою прислівники поділяються на:

- **прості** (simple): **here** тут; **there** там, туди; **now** тепер, зараз; **soon** скоро, незабаром; **late** пізно; **very** дуже і т. ін;
- **похідні** (derivative): **slowly** повільно; **forward** вперед; **likewise** також, теж, подібно і т. ін.;
- **складні** (compound): **somewhere** де-небудь, куди-небудь; **anyhow** так або інакше, будь-яким способом; **nowhere** ніде, нікуди і т. ін.;
- **складені** (composite): **at once** відразу, негайно; **at last** нарешті і т. ін.

За значенням прислівники в англійській мові поділяються на такі групи:

- **прислівники часу** (adverbs of time): **today** сьогодні; **yesterday** вчора; **now** тепер; **soon** незабаром; **early** рано; **late** пізно; **then** тоді; **before** до того як; **afterwards** згодом, пізніше; **immediately** негайно, невідкладно та ін.;
- **прислівники місця і напрямку** (adverbs of place and direction) **here** тут; **there** там; **where** де; **near** поблизу; **backward** назад, задом наперед; **upstairs** вгору (по сходах), нагорі; **above** зверху та ін.;
- **прислівники способу дії швидко** (adverbs of manner): **well** добре; **slowly** повільно; **easily** легко та ін.;
- **прислівники повторюваності та частотності** (adverbs of repetition and frequency): **often** часто; **seldom** рідко; **ever** будь-коли; **never** ніколи; **sometimes** іноді; **always** завжди та ін.;
- **прислівники міри і ступеня** (adverbs of measure and degree): **very** дуже; **quite** зовсім; **little** мало; **too** занадто; **much** багато; **rather** краще, радше, охоче, переважно; **almost** майже, мало не; **enough** доволі, досить та ін.;
- **прислівники причини і наслідку** (adverbs of cause and consequence): **rashly** необачно, необдуманно, згарячу; **willy-nilly** хоч-не-хоч; **therefore** тому; **consequently** тому, отже, в результаті; **accordingly** згідно, відповідно, залежно та ін.

Творення прислівників

Найчастіше прислівники утворюються від прикметників за допомогою суфікса **-ly**: **quick** швидкий – **quickly** швидко, **gay** веселий – **gaily** весело.

При додаванні до прикметників **-ly** відбуваються деякі зміни у правописі прислівників:

- буква у після голосної або приголосної перед **-ly** змінюється на **i**:

heavy – heavily

happy – happily

Виняток: **sly** – **slyly** лицемірно, лукаво; **shy** – **shyly** соромливо.

- кінцева буква **i** перед **-ly** зберігається, тобто **i** + **ly** становлять подвійну **i** у прислівнику: **careful** – **carefully**, **cool** – **coolly**, **skillful** – **skillfully**
- кінцева буква **e** після приголосної випадає перед **-ly**: **able** – **ably**, **gentle** – **gently**, **simple** – **simply**.

Виняток: **sole** – **solely** самотньо, виключно, **wise** – **wisely** мудро, розсудливо.

- якщо прикметник закінчується на **-ic**, то прислівник від нього утворюється додаванням суфіксу **-ally**: **automatic** – **automatically**, **scientific** – **scientifically**.

Виняток: public – publicly.

Деякі прислівники збігаються за формою з прикметниками:

Прикметник	Прислівник
<i>daily</i> щоденний	<i>daily</i> щоденно, щодня
<i>weekly</i> тижневий, щотижневий	<i>weekly</i> щотижня, щотижнево
<i>early</i> ранній	<i>early</i> рано
<i>hard</i> важкий, твердий	<i>hard</i> наполегливо, важко
<i>fast</i> швидкий, скорий	<i>fast</i> швидко
<i>late</i> пізній	<i>late</i> пізно
<i>straight</i> прямий	<i>straight</i> прямо

e.g. An **early** riser gets up **early**. – Людина-жайворонок встає **рано**.

e.g. A **fast** train travels **fast**. – **Швидкий** потяг їде **швидко**.

e.g. This is a **hard** work. We have to work **hard**. – Це **важка** робота. Ми повинні працювати **наполегливо**.

Деякі прикметники, що закінчуються на **-ly** (**friendly** дружній; **holy** святий; **kindly** добрий, ласкавий; **lively** жвавий; **lonely** самотній та ін.) вживаються у значенні прислівника переважно у словосполученнях типу: **in a silly way, in a friendly manner** тощо:

e.g. Kate treated me **in a kindly way**. – Кейт ставилася до мене ласкаво.

e.g. Our teacher speaks to everybody **in a friendly manner**. – Наш учитель розмовляє з кожним приязно.

Ступені порівняння прислівників

Ступені порівняння мають:

- більшість прислівників способу дії: clearly, carefully, well, etc.
- деякі прислівники частотності: often, seldom, rarely, frequently, etc;
- деякі прислівники часу: early, late, recently, soon, etc;
- деякі прислівники місця і напрямку: near, far.

Односкладові прислівники і прислівник **early** утворюють ступені порівняння за допомогою **-er** для вищого ступеня і **-est** для найвищого, що додаються до основи прислівника у звичайній формі:

late – **later** – **latest**

early – **earlier** – **earliest**

soon – **sooner** – **soonest**

high – **higher** – **highest**

Прислівники, що мають два і більше складів, утворюють ступені порівняння за допомогою слів **more** – для вищого ступеня і **most** – для найвищого ступеня:

carefully – **more** carefully – **most** carefully

reasonably – **more** reasonably – **most** reasonably

Прислівники, що утворюють ступені порівняння від інших коренів:

well добре – **better** краще – **best** найкраще

badly погано – **worse** гірше – **worst** найгірше

much багато – **more** більше – **most** найбільше

little мало – **less** менше – **least** найменше

far далеко – **farther/further** далі – **farthest/furthest** якомога далі

Прислівники, що мають певні особливості творення ступенів порівняння:

loudly голосно – **louder/more loudly** – **loudest**

quickly швидко – **quicker/ more quickly** – **quickest**

Порівняльне вживання деяких прислівників

Слід розрізняти за значенням прислівники **late** і **lately**; **hard** і **hardly**; **near** і **nearly**; **most** і **mostly**:

Прислівник **late** означає *пізно*, **lately** – *нещодавно*:

e.g. Better **late** than never. – Краще пізно, ніж ніколи.

e.g. I have seen him **lately**. – Я нещодавно бачила його.

Прислівник **hard** означає *наполегливо, тяжко, важко*, **hardly** – *ледве, майже (не)*:

e.g. Tom works **hard** at his English. – Том наполегливо працює над вивченням англійської мови.

e.g. He **hardly** speaks to me. – Він майже не розмовляє зі мною.

Hardly часто вживається з модальними дієсловами **can/could**:

e.g. I **could hardly** walk, because my leg was hurting me. – Я ледве міг іти, тому що боліла нога.

Hardly часто вживається зі словами **any/anyone/anything/anywhere**:

e.g. We have got **hardly any** food. – У нас майже не залишилося їжі.

e.g. There is **hardly anywhere** to go in this town. – У цьому місті немає куди піти.

Hardly у сполученні зі словами **any/anyone/anything/anywhere** може стояти після або перед дієсловом, до якого він відноситься:

e.g. She **ate hardly anything**. Або: She **hardly ate anything**.

Hardly ever означає **almost never** *майже ніколи*:

e.g. I **hardly ever** go out. – Я майже ніколи не виходжу.

Прислівник **near** означає *близько, поруч, скоро, незабаром*, а **nearly** *майже, приблизно*:

e.g. The time is drawing **near** to our departure. – Наближається час нашого від'їзду.

e.g. I **nearly** missed everything he had told. – Я майже пропустив усе, що він сказав.

Most означає *більш за все, найбільш*; **mostly** *головним чином, здебільшого, переважно*:

e.g. Which part of the USA do you like **most**? – Яка частина США Вам подобається більш за все?

e.g. I've spent a lot of time abroad, **mostly** in the States. – Я провів багато часу за кордоном, переважно в Штатах.

Прислівник **well** вживається для творення складних прикметників або дієприкметників минулого часу: **well-dressed** добре вдягнений; **well-known** відомий, популярний; **well-educated** добре освічений; **well-behaved** добре вихований.

Слід відрізняти прислівник **well** від прикметника **well** у значенні *здоровий, при доброму здоров'ї*:

e.g. — How are you today? — Як поживаєш?

— I'm perfectly **well**, thank you. (Прикметник) — Дякую, почуваюся чудово.

— You have done it **well**. (Прислівник) — Ти зробив це добре.

TESTS

1. Emma's tooth ached ...
A) terrible B) more terrible C) terribly D) terriblest
2. Henry shouted ... for hours.
A) angrily B) angry C) most angry D) angrier
3. The machine switches itself off ...
A) automatic B) automatical C) automaticly D) automatically
4. We need to debate the problem ...
A) public B) publical C) publicly D) publically
5. Claire doesn't want to marry Henry. She thinks he's ...
A) old enough B) enough old C) too old D) old too
6. The water isn't ... It needs to be boiling.
A) enough hot B) hot enough C) too hot D) hot too
7. No wonder you're tired. You've been going to ... parties.
A) too many B) too much C) enough D) more
8. The journey took a long time because the train travelled so ...
A) slow B) slower C) slowly D) slowly
9. It was hot and the sun shone ... from a clear sky.
A) bright B) brightly C) brighty D) brightly
10. He can't wait ... for the journey to end.
A) patient B) patienty C) patiently D) patientely
11. The puzzles are ... difficult for children.
A) enough B) too C) much D) too much
12. She always arrives ... at nine.
A) punctual B) more punctual C) most punctual D) punctually
13. It was important for them to meet ...
A) secretic B) secretical C) secretly D) secretically
14. I had a terrible journey, but the pilot managed to land ...
A) safely B) more safe C) too safe D) safe
15. Her English is good, and she speaks very ...
A) fluent B) fluently C) more fluent D) too fluent
16. She plays the piano very ...
A) good B) goodly C) well D) better
17. The train went quite ...
A) fastly B) fastest C) more fast D) fast
18. I tried ... , but I didn't succeed.
A) hard B) hardly C) more hard D) most hard
19. I've been very busy ...
A) late B) lately C) later D) latest
20. I slept ... last night.
A) bad B) badly C) good D) goodly
21. I was too nervous to go ... than halfway up the tower.
A) high B) higher C) highest D) more high
22. You can find the place ... with a map.
A) more easily B) easilier C) more easy D) too easy

23. My new job is great. I like it ... than my old one.
A) more better B) much better C) most better D) very better
24. You must try and get to the lesson
A) more early B) more earlier C) too early D) earlier
25. I use the car ... often than I used to.
A) less B) the less C) least D) the least
26. She ran to the station as ... as she could.
A) quicker B) most quick C) more quick D) quickly
27. Try to get here ... you can.
A) the soon B) soon as C) as soon as D) soonest
28. The person who runs ... will win first prize.
A) the quickest B) quickly C) most quick D) quicker
29. Bill ran ... of all and came last.
A) slowly B) the slowest C) most slow D) more slowly
30. The caravan was rolling ... down the hill.
A) fast and fast B) faster and more fast C) faster and faster D) faster and the fastest

UNIT 8. ARTICLES

В англійській мові перед іменниками вживається особливе службове слово – артикль.

a/an – неозначений артикль (**the Indefinite Article**). Він походить від числівника **one** (один), тому вживається переважно із злічуваними іменниками в однині.

a вживається:

- 1) перед словами, що починаються з приголосних: a bed, a desk, a word, a year;
- 2) перед словами, що починаються з голосної букви **u** чи буквосполучення **eu**, які вимовляються як [ju:]: a university, a union, a useless lesson;

an вживається:

- 1) перед словами, що починаються з голосних букв **a, e, i, o, u**: an apple, an elephant, an idea, an officer, an umbrella;
- 2) перед словами, що починаються з німої букви **h**+ голосна буква: an hour, an honest man;

the – означений артикль (**the Definite Article**). Він походить від вказівного займенника **that** і вживається з іменниками як в однині, так і в множині.

ВЖИВАННЯ НЕОЗНАЧЕНОГО АРТИКЛЯ (THE USE OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE)

1. Вживання неозначеного артикля із загальними назвами.

Випадки вживання a/an	Приклади
1) якщо особа чи предмет згадуються вперше	I can see a car there.
2) після звороту there is	There is a book on the table.
3) якщо іменник є частиною складеного іменного присудка	His brother is an artist .

4) якщо іменник вживається у функції прикладки із значенням <i>один з ...</i>	Mr. Brown, a manager at our company, spoke at the meeting yesterday.
5) якщо a/an має значення <i>будь-який, який-небудь</i>	Give me a pencil , please.
6) якщо a/an має значення один і стоїть перед іменником, який означає час, міру або вагу	Wait a minute , please. Will you be back in an hour ?
7) в окличних реченнях після слова What	Oh, what a nice person he is!
8) після слів such такий, quite зовсім, цілком, rather досить Примітка. Слово rather може стояти перед або після неозначеного артикля	This is such a difficult sentence to translate. It is rather a strange car. It is a rather strange car.
9) якщо іменник означає назву професії однієї особи	My brother is a doctor .
10) у словосполученнях a little трохи, <i>небагато</i> , a few декілька	If I have a little time today, I'll drop in. I'd like to say a few words .
11) перед числівниками у значенні іменників, а також перед словами dozen дюжина, score рахунок очок у грі	A score of the game is Always shown on the scoreboard. A thousand of students were present at the concert.

2. a/an вживається в сталих словосполученнях:

have a look – подивитися

go for a walk – ходити на прогулянку

be in a hurry – поспішати

for a long time – тривалий час, довго

in a low voice – тихо

It's a pleasure – приємно

It's a pity – шкода

It's a shame – соромно

as a result – в результаті

be at a loss – розгубитися

at a glance – з першого погляду, відразу

ВЖИВАННЯ ОЗНАЧЕНОГО АРТИКЛЯ (THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE)

1. Означений артикль the із загальними назвами

Випадки вживання the	Приклади
1) якщо із ситуації або попереднього досвіду зрозуміло, про яку особу, явище чи речовину йдеться	The milk in the glass turned sour. The light is on in the kitchen.
2) перед іменником з обмежувальним значенням, що вказує, про який саме предмет йде мова	This is the house where I live. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine.

3) перед іменником з означенням, вираженим прикметником у найвищому ступені порівняння або порядковим числівником	Our planet is the most beautiful planet in the space.
4) перед іменниками, що позначають предмети та явища, єдині у своєму роді(the sun, the sky, the Acropolis, the moon, the world, the universe)	I like to look up at the stars in the sky . When we went out, the moon was shining.
5) перед іменниками, що стоять після слів most of, one of, some of, many of, each of, none of	Most of the stories are very interesting. Each of the boys took part in the competition.
6) перед іменниками з означеннями, вираженими словами same той самий, wrong не той, right той, very саме той, following такий, next наступний по порядку, last останній	They belong to the same family. You are the very person I need. Remember the following rules. The last month of the year was full of events.
7) перед іменниками у ролі обставини місця	It was very dark in the forest . They are still working in the field .
8) перед іменником у ролі прикладки, що підкреслює значущість особи, до якої він відноситься	Jack London, the famous American writer , travelled much.
9) перед субстантивованими прикметниками і дієприкметниками	The old don't always understand the young .
10) перед іменником people у значенні <i>народ</i>	The Ukrainian people are very tolerant.
11) перед іменником, що означає назву нації як народу(the English, the Irish, the Ukrainians і т.д.) Але: I am English. He is French. У цьому випадку артикль the не вживається.	The French are famous for their food. The Japanese are famous for their scientific inventions.
12) перед іменниками doctor, dentist, garage та ін. у значенні свій лікар, свій стоматолог, свій гараж і т. д.	He's gone to see the doctor . The garage is near the house.
13) перед іменниками, що означають титули, ранги, якщо їх вживають без власного імені	The Prime Minister will speak on TV. The President proposed to reduce taxes.
14) перед назвами сторін світу, якщо вони вживаються у значенні регіону, місцевості	The North of Great Britain is very beautiful area. I live in the South of France.
15) перед іменниками, що означають назви музичних інструментів (the piano, the guitar)	Do you play the piano ? Have you bought the guitar ?
16) перед іменниками, що позначають назви політичних партій (the Democrats, the Conservatives)	The Conservatives lost the last elections.
17) перед іменниками, що означають	The police should pay more attention to the

державні служби (the police, the army, the fire-brigade)	people who break the rules while crossing the street.
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2. Означений артикль **the** вживається у сталих словосполученнях:

the other day – нещодавно

to tell the truth – правду кажучи

by the way – між іншим

on the whole – в цілому

in the original – в оригіналі

the more the better – чим більше, тим краще

the sooner the better – чим скоріше, тим краще

3. Означений артикль **the** перед власними назвами

Випадки вживання the	Приклади
1) перед прізвищами у множині, що означають усю родину	I haven't met the Browns since they returned to London.
2) перед іменем або прізвищем в однині, яке мовець хоче з певних обставин виділити серед інших	You say Shakespeare lived there. Do you mean the Shakespeare or somebody else?
3) перед назвами готелів, ресторанів, барів, магазинів, банків, театрів, кінотеатрів, музеїв, галерей, якщо в цих назвах немає імені їх засновника	The London Hotel The Praga Restaurant The Private Bank The National theatre The Domion Cinema The British Museum The London Gallery
4) перед назвами будинків, палаців та інших споруд, якщо в цих назвах є прийменник	The tower of London is the oldest castle. The Museum of Modern Art has a nice collection of art pieces.
5) перед назвами газет	The Times The Washington Post
6) перед назвами кораблів та пароплавів	We travelled on board the Oriana .
7) перед назвами державних установ та організацій	The Kyiv City Council is in the center of the city.
8) перед назвами океанів, морів, рік, каналів, проток	The Indian Ocean The Black Sea The Dnipro The Suez Canal The English Channel
9) перед назвами гірських хребтів (ці назви завжди вживаються в множині)	The Carpathians The Alps The Himalayas
10) перед назвами груп островів (ці назви завжди вживаються в множині)	The British Isles The Bahamas The Canaries \ the Canary Islands
11) перед назвами країн і штатів, які	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and

включають слова union <i>союз</i> , republic <i>республіка</i> , kingdom <i>королівство</i> , state <i>штат</i> , emirates <i>емірати</i>	Northern Ireland The United States of America The United Arab Emirates The Republic of Ireland
12) перед назвами регіонів, територій. Але словосполучення типу northern England , southern Spain , western Canada вживається без артикля the	The Middle\the Far\the Near East The North of England The South of Spain The West of Canada
13) перед назвами пустель	The Sahara Desert The Kalahari
14) перед назвами країн, що мають форму множини Примітка. На картах означений артикль не завжди включається в географічні назви	The Netherlands

НЕВЖИВАННЯ АРТИКЛІВ a\an, the

Випадки вживання a\an, the	Приклади
1) перед іменником у множині, якщо в однині перед ним мав би стояти неозначений артикль	There are books on the table. I can see cars there. Her brothers are artists .
2) якщо перед іменником стоїть займенник	my brother/ this street his book/ some boys each child/ every student
3) якщо перед іменником стоїть інший іменник у присвійному відмінку	Mrs. Brown's house is not far from mine.
4) перед іменником-звертанням	Come on , girls!
5) перед іменником, після якого стоїть кількісний числівник	Lesson 10 Module II
6) перед назвами днів тижня, місяців, пір року	Sunday October Spring/summer/autumn/winter
7) перед назвами свят	Christmas/Easter/New Year
8) перед назвами ігор та інших видів спорту	basketball, volleyball, football, tennis
9) перед назвами, що означають їжу чи приймання їжі (breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper)	Is breakfast ready? I usually cook supper myself.
10) перед назвами шкільних предметів	History/English/Chemistry
11) перед назвами мов, що вживаються самостійно без іменника language	He is very good at English . I want to learn Italian .
12) перед назвами кольорів у значенні іменників	I love yellow . Green suits you.
13) перед іменниками mother, father , коли вони згадуються членами тієї ж родини	Mother is great cook. Has father come back yet?
14) перед іменниками, що означають звання (вчені, військові) і передують власному	Professor Johnson is a very interesting person. Can I speak to Captain Clark?

імені	
15) перед географічними назвами а) континентів	Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Australia
б) країн, штатів і провінцій	France, Japan, Ukraine, Nevada, Andalusia (Spain)
в) міст та інших населених (винятком є назва міста Гаага the Hague)	Kyiv, London, New York
г) гірських вершин та одиночних гір	Ben Nevis, Hoverla
д) окремих островів	Cuba, Corfu
е) озер	Lake Ontario, Baikal, Synevyr
є) водоспадів	Niagara, Victoria, Shypit
16) перед назвами планет:	Venus, Mars, Saturn
17) перед назвами доріг, вулиць, авеню, площ, парків	Broadway, Khreshchatyk, Piccadilly Circus, Hyde Park, Fifth avenue,
18) перед назвами аеропортів, університетів, якщо ця назва складається з двох слів, першим з яких є власне ім'я особи або міста \ місця	Kennedy Airport, Cambridge University, Uzhhorod National University
19) перед назвами магазинів, ресторанів, готелів, банків, якщо цими назвами є власні імена їх засновників	McDonald's are very popular all over the world. What is your opinion about Lloyds Bank ?
20) перед назвами журналів	I like to read Cosmopolitan .
21) перед іменниками, що означають абстрактні поняття і не мають обмежувального означення	While there is life there is hope . My work gives me satisfaction .
22) перед незлічуваними іменниками як advice, information, money, hair, fruit	Hair should be always carefully combed. Time is money .
23) перед назвами речовин у загальному значенні	A living being cannot exist without water .

Артикль не вживається в таких сталих словосполученнях a/an/the:

go by air/by plane – подорожувати (летіти) літаком

go by boat/ship/sea – подорожувати на кораблі

go by bus – їхати (подорожувати) автобусом

go by car – їхати (подорожувати) автомобілем

go by rail/train – їхати (подорожувати) потягом

go by taxi – їхати (подорожувати) на таксі

go on foot – іти пішки

go to bed – лягати спати

be at home – бути вдома

at night – вночі

on board (the ship) – на борту (корабля)

take place – мати місце, відбуватися

out of doors – надворі

by chance – випадково

at work – на роботі, за роботою

take to heart – брати близько до серця

lose heart – занепадати духом

know by heart – знати напам'ять

at heart – у глибині душі

take offence – ображатися

at first sight – з першого погляду

by mistake – помилково

for hours – годинами

for ages – цілу вічність

from head to foot – з голови до ніг

keep house – вести господарство,

1. Do you know ... Browns? – They live next to us.

A) a B) an C) the D) ø

2. There are some beautiful towns in ... north of Italy.

A) a B) the C) ø D) an

3. ... Trafalgar Square is in London.

A) The B) An C) ø D) A

4. My sister plays ... piano very well.

A) a B) an C) the D) ø

5. Carl is at ... school. He will be home soon.

A) the B) a C) ø D) an

6. Alison was ... first person to arrive at the party.

A) a B) the C) an D) ø

7. The prisoner was taken to ... court to stand trial.

A) ø B) the C) a D) an

8. ... Panama Canal divides North and South America.

A) An B) A C) The D) ø

9. Catherine was ... only woman in the family who understood him.

A) the B) a C) an D) ø

10. His father is a travel-writer. He has been all over ... world.

A) a B) the C) ø D) an

11. He published his articles in ... Times.

A) ø B) a C) an D) the

12. She is writing a book about ... homeless.

A) a B) ø C) the D) an

13. All those events took place in ... Middle Ages.

A) ø B) a C) the D) an

14. ...English language is spoken all over the world.

A) ø B) A C) An D) The

15. Last week I had ... accident in Paris.

A) an B) a C) the D) ø

16. I enjoy skiing in ...Alps.

A) an B) the C) ø D) a

17. They visited ... Grand Canyon last summer.

A) a B) ø C) the D) an

18. She lives in a castle near ... Rhine River.
A) an B) the C) ø D) a
19. ... English Language is one of the working languages in the UNO.
A) the B) ø C) a D) an
20. We agreed to meet at ... Victoria Station but he was late as usual.
A) a B) the C) a D) ø
21. There is a modern cinema in ... Bridge Street.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
22. Anna comes from ... Netherlands but she lives in Italy now.
A) ø B) a C) an D) the
23. She has been working as ... chemist since the university graduation.
A) a B) the C) ø D) an
24. ... Prince of Wales is the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip.
A) the B) ø C) a D) an
25. The Severn is ... longest river in Great Britain.
A) a B) the C) an D) ø
26. My mother can read Italian books in ... original.
A) a B) ø C) the D) an
27. Last summer I used to get up at ... sunrise and walk in the forest for hours.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
28. The teacher told us to learn this poem by ... heart.
A) the B) a C) an D) ø
29. When we went to Paris we saw ... Eiffel Tower.
A) a B) ø C) the D) an
30. He always comes home late at ... night.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
31. ... British Isles lie in the north-west of Europe.
A) ø B) The C) A D) An
32. Last winter she saw ... Himalayas for the first time in her life.
A) ø B) a C) an D) the
33. The residence of Pope is in ... Vatican City.
A) an B) the C) ø D) a
34. Look outside. ... sky is getting very dark.
A) The B) A C) An D) ø
35. Has Melanie got ... garden? No, she doesn't like gardening at all.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
36. There was a programme on television about dangers to ... environment.
A) ø B) a C) an D) the
37. They train dogs for ... blind.
A) the B) an C) ø D) a
38. David is in ... hospital. He has broken his hand.
A) a B) ø C) the D) an
39. The children in Ukraine learn ... English, French and German.
A) the B) a C) an D) ø
40. The space capsule came down in ... Pacific.
A) an B) the C) ø D) a

41. What ... clever children you have!
A) a B) the C) an D) ø
42. I think that's ... awful thing to say.
A) a B) an C) the D) ø
43. Judy goes to work by ... bus.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
44. I don't know what to do. It's quite ... difficult problem.
A) a B) an C) the D) ø
45. We can finish the rest of the bread for ... breakfast.
A) an B) the C) ø D) a
46. I will meet you outside ... National Gallery.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
47. I think Edinburgh is ... beautiful city. I love going there.
A) an B) the C) ø D) a
48. You can see a lot of cherry trees in blossom in ... spring.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
49. We had an unforgettable holiday in ... Bahamas.
A) ø B) a C) an D) the
50. He has dreamt of climbing ... Everest since his childhood.
A) the B) ø C) an D) a
51. He is ... only child in the family.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
52. We had ... fish and chips for lunch.
A) a B) the C) ø D) any
53. My brother is in the navy. He is at ... sea for months sometimes.
A) the B) ø C) a D) an
54. I usually go to ... bed early to get a good night's sleep.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
55. It was ... second experiment which we made.
A) a B) an C) the D) ø
56. It was ... early morning and the sky was bright blue.
A) ø B) a C) an D) the
57. It was ... most beautiful flower I have ever seen.
A) ø B) a C) an D) the
58. The ambulance took the injured people to ... hospital.
A) a B) an C) ø D) the
59. My boss went to ... Hague a fortnight ago.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
60. We saw the children in their classrooms as we walked past ... school.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
61. ... Browns had a very delicious dinner.
A) a B) the C) an D) ø
62. Look at ... cats! They are chasing a bird.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
63. It was ... second chance of hers and she thought it was ... best.
A) an, an B) a, a C) ø, ø D) the, the

64. There are some charity programmes for ... needy in the City Council.
A) the B) this C) a D) ø
65. ... breakfast is the most important meal of the day.
A) ø B) A C) The D) An
66. Paul was ... only person who remembered me.
A) a B) an C) the D) ø
67. In ... Stone Age people lived in caves.
A) ø B) the C) a D) an
68. We travelled to London by ... train.
A) a B) an C) the D) ø
69. He is learning to play ... violin.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
70. I think Copenhagen is ... prettiest city in Europe.
A) a B) the C) ø D) an
71. On my tour today I saw Buckingham Palace and ... Houses of Parliament.
A) an B) a C) the D) ø
72. I usually buy ... Independent and my wife reads fashion magazines.
A) An B) A C) The D) ø
73. I heard that ... Queen is going to open the new shopping centre.
A) the B) a C) ø D) an
74. Rome wasn't built in ... day.
A) an B) a C) the D) ø
75. apple a day keeps the doctor away.
A) The B) An C) ø D) A
76. When in Rome, do as ... Romans do.
A) an B) ø C) a D) the
77. During ... Renaissance a lot of inventions were made.
A) ø B) a C) the D) an
78. Home is where ... heart is.
A) a B) the C) an D) ø
79. You cannot make ... omelette without breaking eggs.
A) an B) the C) ø D) a
80. ... Lake Geneva borders on France and Switzerland.
A) The B) ø C) An D) A
81. Although people say that ... English are very reserved, I have an English girlfriend who is just the opposite!
A) an B) the C) a D) ø

UNIT 9. THE SIMPLE TENSES

“Simple tense” is a category of verb tense. It covers the simple past tense, the simple present tense, and the simple future tense.

The three simple tenses express facts or habitual activities. Simple tenses describe actions without specifically stating whether the actions are completed or ongoing.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb:

*I **work** in London.*

But with the third person singular (*she/he/it*), we add an **-s**:

*She **works** in London.*

Present simple questions

We use **do** and **does** to make questions with the present simple. We use **does** for the third person singular (*she/he/it*) and **do** for the **others** before a subject.

***Do** you **play** the piano?*

*Where **do** you **live**?*

***Does** Jack **play** football?*

*Where **does** he **come from**?*

***Do** Rita and Angela **live** in Manchester?*

*Where **do** they **work**?*

But questions with **who** don't use **do** or **does**:

***Who lives** in London?*

***Who plays** football at the weekend?*

***Who works** at Liverpool City Hospital?*

Present simple negatives

We use **doesn't** for the third person singular (*she/he/it*) and **don't** for the **others** to make negatives with the present simple.

*I like tennis but I **don't like** football. (don't = do not)*

*I **don't live** in London now.*

*I **don't play** the piano but I play the guitar.*

*They **don't work** at the weekend.*

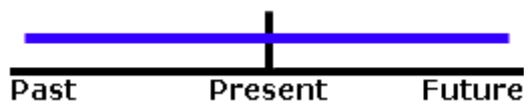
*John **doesn't live** in Manchester. (doesn't = does not)*

*Angela **doesn't drive** to work. She goes by bus.*

THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM	THE NEGATIVE FORM	THE INTERROGATIVE FORM
1. I work 2. You work 3. He (she, it) works	1. I do not (don't) work 2. You do not (don't) work 3. He does not (doesn't) work	1. Do I work? 2. Do you work? 3. Does he work?
1. We work 2. You work 3. They work	1. We don't work 2. You don't work 3. They don't work	1. Do we work? 2. Do you work? 3. Do they work?

Use:

1 Permanent situations or states



We use the Simple Present to express a fact which stays the same for a long time (a state).

Examples:

- *He **works** in a bank.*
- *I **prefer** coffee to tea.*
- ***Do** you **live** in a flat or a house?*

USE 2 Repeated (habitual) actions



We use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, or something that often happens.

Examples:

- *I **play** tennis.*
- *She **does not play** tennis.*
- ***Does** he **play** tennis?*
- *She always **forgets** her purse.*
- *He never **forgets** his wallet.*

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of Frequency answer the question "How often?" or "How frequently?" They tell us how often somebody does something. They can occupy different positions in the sentence. With most verbs, the normal position is between the subject and the verb. With the verb "to be", the adverb normally comes after the verb:

- *Pedro **occasionally** visits us on Sundays.*
- *We **usually** go shopping on Saturday.*
- *I have **often** done that.*

But:

- *She is **always** late.*
- *She is **often** ill in winter.*

Occasionally, sometimes, often, frequently and usually can also go at the beginning or end of a sentence:

- ***Sometimes** they come and stay with us.*
- *I play tennis **occasionally**.*

Rarely and seldom can also go at the end of a sentence (often with "very"):

- *We see them **rarely**.*
- *John eats meat very **seldom**.*

100% always

usually

frequently

often

50% sometimes

occasionally

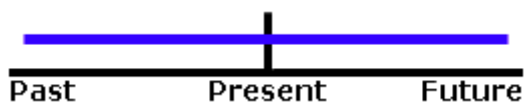
rarely

seldom

hardly ever

0% never

USE 3 Permanent truth or laws of nature.



The Simple Present is used to state laws of nature, general truth and other rules. The Simple Present also indicates the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

- *Snow **melts** at 0°C.*
- *Cats **like** milk.*
- ***Do** pigs **like** milk?*
- *California **is not** in the United Kingdom.*
- *Windows **are** made of glass.*

USE 4 Scheduled events in the near future



Simple Present is used to talk about scheduled events in the near future (e.g. public transportation, TV programs, timetables, etc.)

Examples:

- *The train **leaves** tonight at 6 PM.*
- *The bus **does not arrive** at 11 AM, it **arrives** at 11 PM.*
- *When **do** we **board** the plane?*
- *The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.*
- *When **does** class **begin** tomorrow?*

USE 4 Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)



We sometimes use the Simple Present to express the idea or an action that is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with Statal Verbs certain Mixed Verbs.

Examples:

- *I **am** here now.*
- *She **is not** here now.*
- *He **needs** help right now.*
- *He **does not need** help now.*
- *He **has** his passport in his hand.*
- ***Do** you **have** your passport with you?*

Use 5 Reviews, sports commentaries and dramatic narrative.

Simple Present is used in sport commentaries and various reviews.

Examples:

- *Meryl Streep **acts** brilliantly in this film.*
- *Ronaldo **scores** a goal.*
- *Viera passes to Henry... and Henry **scores**.*
- *Spencers **opens** the door and **sees** the murderer.*

Use 6 Future meaning after some conjunctions.

Simple Present is used in adverbial clauses of time and condition after the conjunctions: *when, if, till, until, as soon as, as long as, before, after, while, unless, in case, on condition that, provided.*

Examples:

- *When she **comes**, tell her I'm waiting for her.*
- *After we **finish** doing the homework we'll go for a walk.*
- *Do it as soon as you **are** through with the task.*

Use 7 Actions characterizing a given person

Simple Present is used to denote actions characterizing a given person.

- *She **sings** beautifully.*
- *I **like** coffee.*

1. Complete the following sentences with the form of the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets

1. _____ thirsty? (you, be)
2. Jerry (live)_____ in Boston but he (not like) that city.
3. She _____(not study) German on Mondays.
4. We sometimes _____(read) books.
6. Janet _____ (wear, never) jeans.
7. I _____ (not, can, find) for my pen. I _____(know, not) where it ____ (be).
8. It _____ (be) cold today.

2. Insert the appropriate adverbs of frequency

1. Nancy and I (30%) _____ go out for coffee together.
2. Andrea (90%) _____ has ice-cream for dessert.
3. I (20%) _____ drive my car to work.
4. My sister (50%) _____ eats vegetables.
5. It (0%) _____ rains here in the summer.
6. (50%) _____ we take the dog off his leash at the beach.
7. My boyfriend and I take vacations together quite (60%) _____ .

3. Transform the sentences into interrogative ones

1. The physician always makes a morning round.
2. He has a narcotic habit.
3. You go to the polyclinic for prophylactic examination every week.

4. They work at the local polyclinic.
5. He usually makes a correct diagnosis.

4. Transform the sentences into negative ones

1. He measures blood pressure every day.
2. She works as a therapist.
3. The students attend all lectures.
4. He goes to the lab twice a week.
5. I make the appointment with my physician beforehand.

5. Use these verbs to complete the sentences. More than one answer may be possible

*believe belong contain forget hate like
love matter need own prefer realize
remember suppose understand want*

1. This book _____ to me.
2. I _____ you are right.
3. _____ you _____ this music?
4. His father _____ a chain of hotels.
5. She says she _____ to see Fred.
6. I _____ a drink of water.
7. I _____ you don't _____ me.
8. I _____ how old is she.
9. She _____ me and I _____ her.
10. Money doesn't _____ to me.
11. Beer? I _____ water.
12. I _____ his face, but not his name.
13. That bottle _____ petrol.

6. Write down sentences in correct form

1. she / catch a cold/every winter_____
2. you / go out /often ? _____
3. how / he / travel /to work ? _____
4. they / not / like /vegetables _____

7. Use the Present Simple

1. My sister..... (read) a book.
2. Frank..... (like) dogs.
3. My parents..... (do) the shopping.
4. We sometimes..... (meet) in front of the cinema.
5. Uncle George..... (go) to the doctor's.
6. Our friends..... (play) football in the park.
7. She..... (go) to the park every Friday.
8. He..... (ride) his bike every day.
9. We..... (have) the best ideas.
10. Carol..... (say) goodbye.

11. She..... (be) the best singer in our class.
12. My sister..... (live) in a big house.
13. The children..... (eat) hamburgers.
14. Bill..... (have) got two notebooks.
15. I..... (be) at home.
16. I(like) lemonade very much.
17. The girls always..... (listen) to pop music.
18. Janet never..... (wear) jeans.
19. Mr Smith(teach) Spanish and French.
20. You..... (do) your homework after school.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

FORM

[VERB+ed] or irregular verbs

Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.

<i>THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM</i>	<i>THE NEGATIVE FORM</i>	<i>THE INTERROGATIVE FORM</i>
1. I worked (spoke) 2. You worked (spoke) 3. He (she, it) worked (spoke)	1. I did not work (speak) 2. You did not work (speak) 3. He did not (work (speak)	1. Did I work (speak)? 2. Did you work (speak)? 3. Did he work (speak)?
1. We worked (spoke) 2. You worked (spoke) 3. They worked (spoke)	1. We did not work (speak) 2. You did not work (speak) 3. They did not work (speak)	1. Did we work (speak)? 2. Did you work (speak)? 3. Did they work (speak)?

USE 1 Completed action in the past

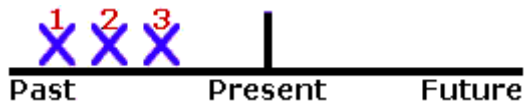


We use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.

USE 2 A series of completed actions



We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past.

Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

USE 3 Habits in the past



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as "used to." To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.
- He **didn't play** the piano.
- **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theater after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.

USE 4 Past facts or generalizations



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true.

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.

- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did** you **live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple

The First TV Soap Opera

The first TV soap opera (1) (appear) on American television just after the Second World War. Its name (2) (be) *Faraway Hill* and it (3) (begin) on the 2nd of October, 1946. A famous Broadway actress, Flora Campbell, (4) (play) Karen St. John, a rich New York woman who (5) (go) to live with her relatives in the country after her husband (6) (die). She soon (7) (meet) a handsome young farmer, and of course the two immediately (8) (fall) in love. Unfortunately, the farmer (9) (be) already engaged to Karen's cousin, who (10) (know) nothing about the relationship. When she (11) (find) out, things (12) (get) very difficult for Karen. The producers of *Faraway Hill* (13) (have) very little money – each programme (14) (cost) only \$300 – so they (15) (make) them as quickly as possible. Because there (16) (be) no time for the actors to learn their words each week, assistants (17) (write) them on blackboards. Because of this, they often (18) (look) into the distance with a strange romantic expression on their faces as they (19) (read) their words from the boards on the other side of the studio!

2. Put the sentences into simple past

1. They sell cars.
2. Does he visit his friends?
3. He doesn't do the homework.
4. They bring a sandwich.
5. We move to a new house.

3. Write sentences in simple past

1. two days ago/Janet / miss / the bus?
2. she / tidy /last week/ her room
3. Nancy / watch / not / television
4. she / read / a book/ yesterday?

4. Use Past Simple forms of the irregular verbs

1. My dog (sleep) on my bed last night.
2. Our English course (begin) three months ago.
3. The students (take) an exam yesterday.
4. Mark (pay) for the meal in the restaurant.
5. You (break) my mobile phone.
6. We (go) to Slovakia last year.
7. Marilyn (wear) her new dress at the party.
8. I (read) an interesting book last week.

5. Claire is writing a letter to her grandmother. Complete the sentences in the letter using the Present Simple, Present Continuous or Past Simple

Friday evening

Dear Granny,

How are you? I (write) to say a big “thank you” for my birthday present. I really (love)..... the CD and I (listen)..... to it every day when I walk to work.

I’m really well. I (start) my new job last week and I (like)..... it very much. At the moment I (live) with some friends in a flat in a city centre, but it’s very expensive so I (try) to find another place which (not/cost) so much. I (look) at a flat tomorrow, ten kilometers outside the city.

What other news is there? Well I (learn)to drive at the moment – I (want) to buy a car soon. Mum (tell) me on the phone last night that you’ve got a new car. What make is it?

I (see) Mum and Dad last week. I (travel) down to Brighton on Friday night and (stay) for the weekend. Mum’s fine but Dad isn’t happy. He (not/like) his job. I (think) he should try to find a new one.

Anyway, I have to stop now because Joe (call) me. We (meet)..... some friends for dinner tonight.

Take care, and thank you again.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

The simple future is a verb tense that’s used to talk about things that haven’t happened yet.

e.g. This year, Jen **will read** *Harry Potter*. It **will be** hard, but she’s determined to do it.

Use the simple future to talk about an action or condition that will begin and end in the future.

How to Form the Simple Future

The formula for the simple future is **will + [root form of verb]**.

e.g. I **will learn** a new language. Jen **will read** that book. My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **will see** what I mean.

It doesn’t matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn’t change.

There is another way to show that something will happen in the future. It follows the formula **[am/is/are] + going to + [root form verb]**.

e.g. I **am going to learn** a new language. Jen **is going to read** that book. My brothers **are going to sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **are going to see** what I mean.

The “going to” construction is common in speech and casual writing. Keep in mind though that it’s on the informal side, so it’s a good idea to stick to the **will + [root form]** construction in formal writing.

How to Make the Simple Future Negative

To make the simple future negative, the formula is **will + not (won't) + [root form]**.

e.g. Jen **will not quit** before she reaches her goal. Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus **will not wait** for you. He **will not say** anything bad about his boss. I **will not finish** my homework in time for class.

Using the “going to” construction, the formula is **[am/is/are] + not + going to + [root form]**.

e.g. Jen **is not going to quit** before she reaches her goal. Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus **is not going to wait** for you. He **is not going to say** anything bad about his boss. I **am not going to finish** my homework in time for class.

How to Ask a Question

To ask a question in the simple future, the formula is **will + [subject] + [root form]**.

e.g. **Will Jen finish** *Harry Potter* over the summer? **Will I have** the discipline to study Spanish every day? What **will you buy** with the money you found?

The formula for the “going to” construction is **[am/is/are] + [subject] + going to + [root form]**.

e.g. **Is Jen going to finish** *Harry Potter* over the summer? **Am I going to have** the discipline to study Spanish every day? What **are you going to buy** with the money you found?

1. Make Future Simple Tense

1. A: There's someone at the door.

B: I _____ (to get) it.

2. Joan thinks the Conservatives _____ (to win) the next election.

3. A: I'm moving house tomorrow.

B: I _____ (to come) and help you.

4. If she passes the exam, she _____ (to be) very happy.

5. I _____ (to be) there by four o'clock I promise.

6. A: I'm cold. B: I _____ (to turn on) the fire.

7. A: She's late. B: Don't worry. She _____ (to come).

8. The meeting _____ (to take) place at 6 p.m.

9. If you eat all of that cake, you _____ (to feel) sick.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple Tense or use be going to form:

1. Look what I've just bought at an auction! – What an extraordinary thing! Where you (to put) it?

2. Why are you peeling that bit of garlic? – I (to put) it in the stew.

3. What you (to do) when you grow up? – I (to be) an acrobat in a circus.

4. This dress is too long. What you (to do) with it? – I (to shorten) the skirt.

5. How do I get from here to London Bridge? – I don't know, but I (to ask) that policeman.

6. A: I don't understand this Geometry problem.

- B:** That's OK I (to help) you.
- 7. A:** Do you want to know what she told me?
- B:** Oh yes! I promise I (to tell, not) anyone else.
- 8.** They are making a lot of noise. They (wake) the baby.
- 9.** You've got a bad cold. I (to make) you some tea with honey.
- 10. A:** Would you like something to drink?
- B:** I (to have) a cup of coffee, please.
- 11.** We hope the dog (to find) his way back home.
- 12. A:** Look at that man on the ladder!
- B:** Oh no! He (to fall)!
- 13.** They (play) golf this afternoon.
- 14. A:**George..... (to come) to the football match?
- B:** Of course, he loves football.
- 15. A:** Why are you wearing those old clothes?
- B:** Because I (to paint) the kitchen today.
- 16. A:** Mr. Stuart left a message for you. I think it's urgent.
- B:** OK I (to ring) him right away.
- 17.** I'm bored. I think I(to do) a crossword puzzle.

UNIT 10. THE INNER ORGANS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Active vocabulary

<p><i>cavity</i> – порожнина <i>cranial cavity</i> – черепна порожнина <i>thoracic cavity</i> – грудна порожнина <i>abdominal cavity</i> – черевна порожнина <i>pelvic cavity</i> – тазова порожнина <i>larynx</i> – гортань <i>pharynx</i> – глотка <i>gullet, esophagus/oesophagus</i> – стравохід <i>thyroid</i> – щитоподібна залоза <i>pituitary</i> – гіпофіз <i>lungs</i> – легені <i>air passages</i> – дихальні шляхи <i>blood vessels</i> – кров'яні судини <i>carbon dioxide</i> – вуглекислий газ <i>heart</i> – серце <i>diaphragm</i> – діафрагма</p>	<p><i>pelvis</i> – таз <i>stomach</i> – шлунок <i>liver</i> – печінка <i>kidneys</i> – нирки <i>spleen</i> – селезінка <i>bladder</i> – сечовий міхур <i>gallbladder</i> – жовчний міхур <i>ureters</i> – сечівник <i>urethra</i> – сечоспускний канал <i>pancreas</i> – підшлункова залоза <i>intestine</i> – кишківник <i>small intestine</i> – тонкий кишечник <i>large intestine</i> – товстий кишечник <i>waste products</i> – продукти розпаду <i>sex gland</i> – статеві залози</p>
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I. Read the text

Histology is the study of cells and tissues. It deals with the structure and work of the cells, corpuscles and other very small but vitally important structures.

The cell is composed of protoplasm – a jelly-like substance that is neither a solid nor a liquid. It is usually colorless or slightly yellow. The protoplasm is made up of two parts:

cytoplasm which is surrounded by the cell wall and contains the nucleus. The nucleus usually contains one or more separate bodies called nucleoli.

All the tissues of the body are made up of cells. A tissue is defined as a group of similar cells that do similar work. In the body there are four main types of tissue: 1) epithelium, 2) connective tissue, 3) muscular tissue, 4) nervous tissue.

Cells combine to form tissues, tissues to form organs, organs to form systems and systems to form the complete body.

The organs and structures forming the various systems are found in the cavities of the body. There are three main cavities: the cranial cavity, the thoracic cavity and the abdominopelvic cavity.

The cranial cavity is situated in the head and contains the brain.

The thoracic cavity lies in the upper part of the trunk and contains air passages, the lungs, the heart, and some of the large blood vessels. There are two lungs – one in each half. They differ in size. The right lung is larger than the left one. There is a heart between the lungs behind the breastbone. The heart pumps the blood to the whole body. The thorax is separated from the abdomen by a dome-shaped sheet of muscle known as the diaphragm.

The abdominal cavity lies in the lower part of the trunk directly under the diaphragm, which forms its roof. Its walls are made mainly of muscles. The principle organs here are the stomach, the liver, two kidneys, the gallbladder, the pancreas, the spleen, the small and partly large intestines. Liver with the gallbladder is in the right upper abdominal part. The liver is the largest and heaviest organ in the body. It works over all the products of digestion. The liver destroys poisons and bacteria which get into the blood. The stomach, the pancreas and the spleen are in the left upper part of the abdominal cavity. Behind them there are the right and the left kidneys at the back. The organs found in the abdominal cavity form the alimentary or digestive system.

The pelvic cavity is the lowest part of the abdominal cavity. It lies under the abdominal cavity and is continuous with it. The organs contained in the pelvis are the bladder, the female reproductive organs and the lower part of the intestine.

Each internal organ of the body plays a specific role in the organism.

II. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box

*made up separated study found to form composed
situated occur contained*

- 1) Cells combine _____ tissues.
- 2) The organs and structures forming various systems are _____ in the body cavities.
- 3) The cranial cavity is _____ in the head and contains brain.
- 4) The thorax is _____ from the abdomen by a dome-shaped sheet of muscle known as the diaphragm.
- 5) The organs _____ in the pelvis are the bladder, female reproductive organs and the lower part of the intestine.
- 6) Histology is the _____ of cells and tissues.
- 7) The cell is _____ of protoplasm.
- 8) The protoplasm is _____ of two parts.

9) It is the protoplasm that all the functions _____ and for this reason it is physical basis of life.

III. Match the following words with their definitions

1. tissue	a) that of which things are made
2. solid	b) waste material
3. urine	c) small oval bodies
4. gland	d) tissues study
5. sweat	e) not hollow
6. substance	f) the liquid which comes out of the skin
7. histology	g) all the soft inside parts of the body

IV. Match the body cavities with the organs contained in them

<i>Cavity</i>	<i>Organs</i>
1. cranial	a) nerves of the spinal cord
2. thoracic	b) brain
3. abdominal	c) lungs, heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus gland, aorta
4. pelvic	d) stomach, large and small intestines, spleen, liver, gall bladder, pancreas
5. spinal	e) urinary bladder, urethra, ureters; uterus and vagina in the female

V. Match the sentence beginnings with their endings

1. The cell is the fundamental unit	a) of the abdominal cavity.
2. Muscles are special	b) are contracting.
3. The walls of the blood vessels	c) impulses all over the body.
4. The pelvic cavity is the lowest part	d) of every living thing.
5. Dermis contains blood vessels,	e) fibrous tissues.
6. Epithelial tissues is located in	f) sweat glands and nerves.
7. Nerve tissue conducts	g) fat, cartilage, bone or blood.
8. Connective tissue can be	h) glands, skin and digestive tract.

VI. Match the systems with their organs

<i>System</i>	<i>Organs</i>
1. digestive	a) bones and joints
2. urinary/excretory	b) mouth, pharynx (throat), esophagus, stomach, intestines (small and large), liver, gallbladder, pancreas
3. respiratory	c) muscles
4. reproductive	d) kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra

5. endocrine	e) heart, blood vessels (arteries, veins, and capillaries)
6. nervous	f) nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, lungs
7. cardiovascular	g) ovaries, vagina, mammary glands/testes, urethra, penis, prostate gland
8. muscular	h) brain, spinal cord, nerves, and collections of nerves
9. skeletal	i) thyroid gland, pituitary gland, sex glands (ovaries, and testes), adrenal glands, pancreas, parathyroid glands, pineal gland, thymus gland

VII. Match body systems with their functions

1. cardiovascular (circulatory) system	a) the ductless glands that produce internal secretions
2. digestive system	b) a system of nerve cells that handle the functions of reception and response to stimuli
3. endocrine system	c) the system that removes urea and other waste materials from the body in a liquid called urine
4. integumentary system	d) the system that brings oxygen into the body and removes carbon dioxide
5. nervous system	e) the system that enables human beings to have offspings
6. reproductive system	f) the system that protects and supports the internal organs and also helps the body move
7. respirarory system	g) the system that carries blood to various parts of the body
8. skeletal and muscular system	h) all the organs and glands involved in the ingestion and digestion of food, from the mouth to the anus
9. urinary system	i) the skin and its associated structures, including hair, nails, and sweat and sebaceous glands

**UNIT 11.PERFECT TENSES
(PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT)**

**THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
FORM**

[has/have + past participle]

Examples:

- You **have seen** that movie many times.
- **Have** you **seen** that movie many times?
- You **have not seen** that movie many times.

<i>THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM</i>	<i>THE NEGATIVE FORM</i>	<i>THE INTERROGATIVE FORM</i>
1. I have worked (spoken) 2. You have worked (spoken) 3. He (she, it) has worked (spoken)	1. I have not worked (spoken) 2. You have not worked (spoken) 3. He has not worked (spoken)	1. Have I worked (spoken)? 2. Have you worked (spoken)? 3. Has he (she, it) worked (spoken)?
1. We have worked (spoken) 2. You have worked (spoken) 3. They have worked (spoken)	1. We have not worked (spoken) 2. You have not worked (spoken) 3. They have not worked (spoken)	1. Have we worked (spoken)? 2. Have you worked (spoken)? 3. Have they worked (spoken)?

USE 1 Unspecified time before now



We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: *ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet*, etc. Examples:

- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.

How do we actually use the Present Perfect?

The concept of "unspecified time" can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.

Example:

- I **have** **been** to France.
This sentence means that you have had the experience of being in France. Maybe you have been there once, or several times.

TOPIC 2 Change over time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

- You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.
- The government **has become** more interested in arts education.

TOPIC 3 Achievements

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

- Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- Scientists **have split** the atom.

TOPIC 4 Multiple actions at different times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

Examples:

- The army **has attacked** that city five times.
- I **have had** four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.

Time Expressions with Present Perfect

When we use the Present Perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.



Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: **this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.**



Examples:

- **Have you been** to Mexico **in the last year**?
- My car **has broken** down three times **this week**.

USE 2 Duration from the past until now (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With Statal uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Present Perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect.

Examples:

- I **have had** a cold for two weeks.

- She **has been** in England for six months.
- Mary **has loved** chocolate since she was a little girl.

The Present Perfect is often used with:

for, since, ever, never, already, recently, lately, in the last decade, at last, just, so far, yet

Yet is usually placed at the end of the sentence.

1. Use the Present Perfect Tense

1. They / play / tennis
2. She / speak / English
3. I / write / a novel
4. I and my father / not / wash / the car
5. Chris/ not / meet / his friends
6. She / finish / her homework?
7. You / ever / write / a novel?

2. Put the verbs into the Present Perfect Tense

1. Physiologists _____ (to determine) that new cells are produced by cell division.
2. The scientists _____ (to discuss) the mechanisms and physiological changes occurring during cell division.
3. He _____ (to estimate) that mitosis is the division of the nucleus into two nuclei.
4. Our studies _____ (to show) that one member of each autosomal pair is derived from the person's father, and the other is derived from the mother.
5. Heart transplantation _____ (to become) a routine procedure.

3. Translate the following sentences into English using the Present Perfect Tense

1. Пацієнт відновив (to restore) своє здоров'я до кінця вересня.
2. Він погано спав цей місяць.
3. Він вже оглянув усіх пацієнтів.
4. Вчені відзначили серйозні зміни в структурі клітини.
5. Ми закінчили свої дослідження щодо (on) поділу клітини.

4. Transform the sentences into negative ones

1. He has estimated that tissues change dramatically.
2. The size of this skeletal muscle has increased.
3. Recent studies have shown that these drugs can reduce deaths from various diseases.
4. Research works have given physiologists the possibility to find out that most epithelia have basement membranes.
5. Physiologists have classified the tissue types according to the structure or function.

5. Make the following sentences interrogative

1. Muscular contractions have pumped blood through the circulatory system.

2. Physiologists have estimated that nervous tissue conducts electrical signals.
3. They have noted excessive activity of tissues.
4. The scientists have discussed physiological changes occurring during disease.
5. The physiologists have determined the structure of the bone.
6. Myoblasts have produced skeletal muscle fibers.
7. The kidneys have developed from mesoderm.
8. The cells have produced by cell division.
9. The patient has complained of dry cough and high temperature.

The PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect tense is used to show that something happened before another action in the past. It can also be used to show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

How to Form Past Perfect Tense

To form the past perfect tense you use the past tense of the verb "to have," which is had, and add it to the past participle of the main verb. For example: subject + had + past participle = past perfect tense.

Some examples of the past perfect tense can be seen in the following sentences:

- Had met: She had met him before the party.
- Had left: The plane had left by the time I got to the airport.
- Had written: I had written the email before he apologized.
- Had wanted: Kate had wanted to see the movie, but she did not have money for the ticket.

Using Past Perfect Tense

There are several situations where the past perfect tense can be used. It is appropriate to use in the following ways.

To show that an action happened before something else in the past:

- She stayed up all night because she had received bad news.
- They lost many of the games because they had not practiced enough.
- Anthony had met Ryan before you introduced him to us at the party.
- You had studied Italian before you moved to Rome.

To show that an action happened before a specific time in the past:

- She had established her company before 2008.
- He had never played football until last week.
- They had gotten engaged before last year.
- I had fallen asleep before eight o'clock.

Keep in mind that past perfect tense makes it clear that one thing happened before another in the past. The order of events does not matter since the tense makes it clear which event happened first.

Another use of past perfect tense includes reported speech. Examples of this use include:

- The teacher asked if we had studied for the exam.

- The usher asked if we had purchased our tickets.
- My neighbor asked if we had seen her dog.
- The boss had said it would be a long meeting.

Past perfect tense can also be used to show dissatisfaction with the past. Examples of this use include:

- We wished we had purchased the winning ticket.
- I wished I had told the truth.
- She wished she had seen her friend.
- The boy wished he had asked another question.

Past perfect tense can also be used with the word "just." When combined, this makes it clear that the event was only a short time prior. Some examples of this include:

- She had just left the scene when the ambulance arrived.
- He had just put the dog on the leash when we got there.
- The bus had just left when we got to the stop.
- I had just gone outside when it started to rain. *

**Note that the past participle of "to go" is "gone" and not "went" so that is used to form the past perfect form as well.*

Examples of Past Perfect Tense

The following are more examples of past perfect tense in sentences. The past perfect tense is underlined in each sentence.

- I had never seen such a beautiful sunset before I went to the island.
- We were not able to stay overnight at the hotel since we had not reserved a room in advance.
- She had never been to the symphony before last night.
- Marc knew Philadelphia so well because he had lived there for five years.
- He understood the math test because he had been tutored all week.
- I did not have any cash because I had lost my purse.
- I had been to Mexico once before.

EXERCISES

I. Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps and form sentences in Past Perfect. Use contracted forms only when there are personal pronouns

1. She _____ in Sweden before she went to Norway. (*to live*)
2. After we _____ the cornflakes, Henry came in. (*to eat*)
3. Before Ken ran to Kerry's house, he _____ him. (*to phone*)
4. After they _____ their rucksacks, they rode away on their bikes. (*to pack*)
5. Gerry helped his grandma in the house because his father _____ him so. (*to tell*)
6. The cat hid under the chair because the children _____ so loud. (*to be*)
7. Before the students started to write, the teacher _____ their mobile phones. (*to collect*)
8. After Max _____ his breakfast, he left the flat. (*to finish*)
9. Laura repaired her glasses because her brother _____ them. (*to break*)
10. By the time the show began, all friends _____. (*to arrive*)

II. Put the verbs into correct tense (Past Simple or Past Perfect)

1. When he _____ (*to wake up*), his mother _____ (*to prepare, already*) breakfast.
2. We _____ (*to go*) to London because the Queen _____ (*to invite*) us.
3. He _____ (*to hear*) the news, _____ (*to go*) to the telephone and _____ (*to call*) a friend.
4. When she _____ (*to start*) to learn English, she _____ (*to learn, already*) French.
5. Jane _____ (*to type, already*) ten pages when her computer _____ (*to crash*).
6. By the time he _____ (*to arrive*) at the pub, they _____ (*to run*) out of beer.
7. Before that day we _____ (*to think, never*) of going to Japan.
8. I _____ (*to know*) him for a long time before I _____ (*to meet*) his family.
9. They _____ (*to know, not*) where to meet because nobody _____ (*to tell*) them.
10. It _____ (*to be*) cloudy for days before it finally _____ (*to begin*) to rain.
11. When I _____ (*to arrive*) at school, the lesson _____ (*to start, already*).
12. I _____ (*to go*) to New York last month, I _____ (*to be, never*).
13. Bob _____ (*to let, not*) us into his room because he _____ (*to clean, not*) it for weeks.
14. I _____ (*to feel*) hungry because I _____ (*to eat, not*) anything yet.
15. As Vanessa _____ (*to see*) the film before, she _____ (*to want, not*) to go to the cinema with us.
16. William _____ (*to live*) in Boston for six years before he _____ (*to move*) to Los Angeles.
17. The blue car _____ (*to cross*) the street after the lights _____ (*to turn*) red.
18. When James _____ (*to try*) to ring us, we _____ (*to leave, already*) the house.
19. After Joanna _____ (*to finish*) her presentation, we _____ (*to ask*) our questions.
20. On our first day at driving school, we _____ (*to be*) very nervous because we _____ (*to drive, not*) a car before.

IV. SAD STORY. Put the verbs into correct tense (Past Simple or Past Perfect)

It _____ (*to be*) a cold and rainy Sunday, so I _____ (*to decide*) to finish the essay that I _____ (*to start*) writing a few days before. I _____ (*to switch*) on the computer and _____ (*to open*) the document. Then I _____ (*to begin*) liking for my noted that I _____ (*to handwrite*) on a sheet of paper. But the notes _____ (*to be*) not on my desk and I _____ (*can, not*) remember where I _____ (*to put*) them. I _____ (*to turn*) the whole house upside down. And where _____ I _____ (*to find*) my notes? I _____ (*to leave*) them in the sitting room, under a huge staple of papers and magazines. Now that I _____ (*to find*) my notes, I _____ (*to want*) to continue writing my essays. First I _____ (*to know, not*) what to write but then I _____ (*to have*) lots of ideas. I

_____ (to complete, almost) my essay when my computer suddenly _____ (to crash) and I _____ (to notice) that I _____ (to forget) to save the document. After I _____ (to reboot) my computer, I _____ (to see) that at least 5 pages I _____ (to type) _____ (to be) missing. So I _____ (to have) to start all over again.

UNIT 12. THE HEART AND THE VASCULAR SYSTEM

Active Vocabulary

<p><i>hollow</i> – порожнистий <i>heartbeat</i> – биття серця, пульсація <i>contraction</i> – скорочення <i>chamber</i> – камера <i>ventricle</i> – шлуночок <i>artery</i> – артерія <i>arteriole</i> – артеріола <i>vein</i> – вена <i>venule</i> – венула <i>capillary</i> – капіляр <i>blood</i> – кров</p>	<p><i>atrium (pl.atria)</i> – передсердя <i>vena cava</i> – порожниста вена <i>vessel</i> – судина <i>carbon dioxide</i> – вуглекислий газ <i>septum</i> – перегородка <i>valve</i> – клапан <i>mitral</i> – мітральний <i>tricuspid</i> – тристулковий <i>circulation</i> – циркуляція <i>to pump</i> – качати (кров) <i>aorta</i> – аорта</p>
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I. Read and translate the text

The heart is a hollow muscle located in the thoracic cavity between the lungs. The heart is responsible for the circulation of the blood. It is known that the heart is a pump. But it is an extraordinary pump. It weighs only about a pound but the heart of a healthy 70-kg person pumps about 7200 L of blood each day at rate of 5 L per minute. If the heart loses its ability to pump blood for even a few minutes, the life of the individual is in danger.

The heart actually has two pumps. Each pump consists of a pair of chambers formed by muscles. The contraction of these muscles causes the blood to be pumped. The lower chamber is called a ventricle and the upper chamber is called an atrium. The four chambers of the heart are separated by valves. Between the right atrium and the right ventricle there is a one-way valve, called the tricuspid valve. The valve that separates the left atrium from the left ventricle is called the mitral (or bicuspid) valve. The left ventricle is separated from the right ventricle by the interventricular septum. Venous blood from body flows through the superior vena cava and inferior one into the right atrium, then through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle. The right ventricle pumps blood through the pulmonary valve, via the pulmonary arteries, into the lungs. From the lungs, blood enters the left atrium via the pulmonary veins and flows through the mitral valve into the left ventricle. The left ventricle pumps oxygen-enriched blood through the aortic valve into the aorta for delivery to the body's tissues. The tissue of the heart consists of three layers. The exterior layer is the thin epicardium. The middle layer is the myocardium, the heart muscle itself (from the Greek myo for "muscle" and kardia for "heart"). The inner lining of the heart is the endocardium, a thin, smooth structure. The pericardium is a fibrous sac that

surrounds the heart. In the space between the pericardium and the epicardium there is a small amount of fluid. The heart rate varies depending on activity at any given moment. The control mechanism for the heart rate involves electrical impulses. One of the four chambers of the heart, the right atrium, contains a group of cells called the sinus node. The sinus node produces electrical impulses that signal the muscle of the heart to contract in the pumping cycle. When a person is at rest, the heart pumps more slowly and at a regular rate, about 60 to 80 beats per minute. When a person runs, climbs stairs, or otherwise exert yourself, the sinus node issues electrical “instructions” to increase the pace of the heart in order to provide the muscles and other tissues with the necessary additional blood and its supply of oxygen. The heart rate may increase up to 200 beats per minute if you exert yourself strenuously. The heart rate may be affected by various factors including tobacco use, caffeine-containing foods, alcohol, and a number of drugs. In addition, the cardiac disorders may produce heart rate problems.

The vascular system consists of blood vessels. They carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Blood vessels can be classified as capillaries, arteries and veins. Arteries normally are classified as elastic arteries, muscular arteries, and arterioles. The veins are classified as venules, small veins, and medium-sized and large veins. The vessels become smaller as they extend farther from the heart. The aorta (large elastic artery) delivers blood to the large arteries. They, in turn, branch off several times and eventually blood flows into smaller vessels called arterioles. The arterioles supply the tiny capillaries (minute blood vessels) that nourish tissue. Oxygen is given up from capillaries to the tissues, and carbon dioxide from the tissue is taken up into the capillaries. The arteries have to be strong as well as flexible. From the capillaries, the blood begins its trip back to the heart by way of the venous system. The veins increase in size closer to the heart. As part of circulation, the blood travels through the liver and kidneys, which remove waste products. The veins, under less pressure, are less muscular and less elastic than arteries. The entire circulatory system is lined with simple squamous epithelium called endothelium. Capillaries consist only of endothelium. The capillary walls consist of endothelial cells, which rest on a basement. Venules are tubes composed of endothelium resting on a delicate basement membrane. Their structure is very similar to that of capillaries. The venules collect blood from the capillaries and transport it to the small veins, which in turn transport it to the medium-sized veins. Except for capillaries and venules, blood vessels have three layers: the inner tunica intima (consisting of endothelium, basement membrane, and internal elastic lamina), the tunica media (containing circular smooth muscle and elastic fibers), and the outer tunica adventitia (which is connective tissue). The relative thickness and composition of each layer varies with the diameter of the blood vessel and its type. The transition from one artery type or from one vein type to another is gradual, as are structural changes. Vessels transporting blood through essentially all parts of the body from the left ventricle and back to the right atrium are called the systemic vessels. The pulmonary vessels transport blood from the right ventricle through the lungs and back to the left atrium.

II. Match the words and their translations

blood vessels	кровоносні судини
deliver	доставляти
ventricle	шлуночок
venules	маленькі вени
supply	постачати

heart rate	частота серцевих скорочень
valve	клапан
enriched	збагачений
lamina	тонка пластинка
flexible	гнучкий
thickness	товщина
minute	крихітний
atrium	передсердя
remove waste products	виводити відходи
cardiac disorders	розлади серця

III. Answer the following questions

1. How many beats does the heart make per minute?
2. What is the lower chamber called?
3. What is the upper chamber called?
4. What are the four chambers of the heart separated by?
5. What is there between the right atrium and the right ventricle?
6. What is there between the left atrium and the left ventricle?
7. What septum separates the left ventricle from the right ventricle?
8. What does the vascular system consist of?
9. What are the three main types of blood vessels?
10. What groups are arteries classified into?
11. What blood do vessels carry from some parts of the body toward the heart?
12. What blood do vessels carry from the heart throughout the body?
13. What types of veins can you distinguish?
14. What are the arterioles?

IV. Insert the missing prepositions (from; per; of; in; to)

1. During physical exercises the amount _____ blood pumped per minute increases several times.
2. The superior vena cava and inferior vena cava carry blood _____ the body to the right atrium.
3. The pericardium consists _____ fibrous connective tissue.
4. Seven large veins carry blood _____ the heart.
5. The heart makes from 60 to 72 beats _____ minute.
6. _____ some months the rate of your heartbeat will average about 83 beats per minute.

V. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Артерії – судини, по яких кров тече від серця до органів.
2. Стінки артерії побудовані з трьох оболонок: внутрішньої, середньої (tunica media) та зовнішньої (external tunica).
3. Вени – судини, які несуть кров до серця.
4. Вони містять венозну кров.
5. Стінка вен тонша, ніж у відповідних артеріях та відсутня зовнішня еластична мембрана.
6. Капіляри – найтонші судини, діаметром від 4,5 до 30 мкм.

7. Стінка капіляра утворена лише одним шаром ендотелію.

VI. Mark the statements as true or false ones

1. The heart is a hollow vertebra.
2. The heart is located in the upper extremity between the lungs.
3. The heart is responsible for the circulation of the blood.
4. The heart rate is 506 beats per minute.
5. Each chamber is formed by ribs.
6. The lower chamber is called a ventricle.
7. The upper chamber is called a trunk.
8. The four chambers of the heart are separated by valves.
9. The tissue of the heart consists of ten layers.
10. The inner linings of the heart are the endocardium and pericardium.

VII. Match the sentence beginnings with their endings

1. The blood is made up of two parts	a) to deliver energy and food substances to each cell.
2. The plasma is composed of	b) plasma and blood cells.
3. The corpuscles are divided into	c) water and waste substances.
4. Hemoglobin is	d) into red and white corpuscles.
5. The red corpuscles are	e) left atrium.
6. The heart consists of	f) coloured pigment in the red corpuscles.
7. From the lung the blood returns to the	g) the oxygen carriers of the body.
8. The function of the circulatory system is	i) four chambers, two atria and two ventricles.

UNIT 13. THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Active Vocabulary

alveolus – альвеола bronchiole – бронхіола bronchus – бронх diaphragm – діафрагма larynx – гортань lung – легень mediastinum – середостіння pharynx – глотка pleura – плевра	respiration, breathing – дихання trachea – трахея ventilation – вентиляція nasal cavity – носова порожнина inhalation – вдих exhalation – видих lobe – частка bronchial tree – бронхіальне дерево
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I.Read and translate the texts

LUNGS

The lungs are the center of the respiratory (breathing) system. Every cell of the body needs oxygen to stay alive and healthy. Your body also needs to get rid of carbon dioxide. This gas is a waste product that is made by the cells during their normal, everyday functions. Your lungs are specially designed to exchange these gases every time you breathe in and out.

This spongy, pinkish organ looks like two upside-down cones in your chest. The right lung is made up of three lobes. The left lung has only two lobes to make room for your heart.

The lungs are the principal organs of respiration. They occupy the major part of the cavity on both sides of the chest. The two lungs are not equal in size. The right lung is divided into three lobes and is a bit larger. The left lung is divided into two lobes. The lobes are separated by deep, prominent fissures on the surface of the lung. Each lobe is divided into lobules that are separated from each other by connective tissue. The primary bronchi divide into secondary bronchi as they enter their respective lungs. The point of entry for the bronchi, vessels, and nerves in each lung is called the hilum, or root, of the lung. The secondary bronchi, two in the left lung and three in the right lung, conduct air to each lobe. The secondary bronchi, in turn, give rise to tertiary bronchi, which extend to the lobules. The bronchial tree continues to branch several times, finally giving rise to bronchioles. The bronchioles also subdivide numerous times to become terminal bronchioles, which then divide into respiratory bronchioles. Each respiratory bronchiole divides to form alveolar ducts that end as clusters of air sacs called alveoli. An alveolar sac is composed of two or more alveoli. Each lung is surrounded by a separate pleural cavity, attached only along its medial border at the hilum. Each pleural cavity is lined with a serous membrane called the parietal pleura. At the hilum the parietal pleura becomes continuous with a serous membrane, the visceral pleura, which covers the surface of the lung. The pleural cavity is filled with pleural fluid that is produced by the pleural membranes. The pleural fluid performs two functions: it acts as a lubricant, allowing the pleural membranes to slide past each other as the lungs and thorax change shape during respiration; and it helps hold the pleural membranes together. Deoxygenated blood is transported to the lungs through the pulmonary arteries, and oxygenated blood leaves through the pulmonary veins. Oxygenated blood is mixed with a small amount of deoxygenated blood returning from the bronchi.

BRONCHIAL TREE

The lungs begin at the bottom of your ***trachea*** (windpipe). The trachea is a tube that carries the air in and out of your lungs. Each lung has a tube called a bronchus that connects to the trachea. The trachea and ***bronchi*** airways form an upside-down “Y” in your chest. This “Y” is often called the bronchial tree.

The bronchi branch off into smaller bronchi and even smaller tubes called ***bronchioles***. Like the branches of a tree, these tiny tubes stretch out into every part of your lungs. Some of them are so tiny that they have the thickness of a hair. You have almost 30,000 bronchioles in each lung.

Each bronchiole tube ends with a cluster of small air sacs called ***alveoli*** (individually referred to as alveolus). They look like tiny grape bunches or very tiny balloons. There are about 600 million alveoli in your lungs. The small bubble shapes of the alveoli give your lungs a surprising amount of surface area — equivalent to the size of a tennis court. This means there's plenty of room for vital oxygen to pass into your body.

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

The lungs are the main part of the respiratory system. This system is divided into the upper respiratory tract and the lower respiratory tract.

The ***upper respiratory tract*** includes the:

- Mouth and nose. Air enters and leaves the lungs through the mouth and nostrils of the nose.
- Nasal cavity. Air passes from the nose into the nasal cavity, and then the lungs.
- Throat (pharynx). Air from the mouth is sent to the lungs via the throat.
- Voice box (larynx). This part of the throat helps air to pass into the lungs and keeps out food and drink.

The ***lower respiratory tract*** is made up of the:

- lungs
- trachea (windpipe)
- bronchi
- bronchioles
- alveoli

Other parts of the respiratory system help your lungs to expand and contract as you breathe. These include the ribs around the lungs and the dome-shaped diaphragm muscle below them.

Respiration is made up of two phases called ***inspiration*** and ***expiration***: You inhale (breathe in) oxygen during inspiration. You exhale (breathe out) carbon dioxide during expiration.

When you breathe, air enters through your mouth and nose and travels:

- down the throat into the trachea
- into the lungs through the right and left main bronchi
- into the smaller bronchi airways
- into the even smaller bronchiole tubes
- into the alveoli

Each alveolus is covered by a net of tiny blood vessels called capillaries. Oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange happens here. Your heart sends deoxygenated blood to the lungs. This is blood that is carrying carbon dioxide rather than oxygen.

As the blood passes through the tiny, thin-walled capillaries, they get oxygen from the alveoli. They return carbon dioxide through the thin walls to the alveoli.

The oxygen-rich blood from your lungs is sent back to your heart, where it's pumped to your entire body. The carbon dioxide is breathed out of the lungs and alveoli through your mouth and nose.

The alveoli stay partly inflated like a balloon even when you exhale air. Your lungs make a fluid called surfactant to help them stay open. Surfactant also contains fatty proteins that help keep the lungs healthy.

Your lungs are self-cleaning.

They make mucus to trap germs and particles. The mucus is then swept up by cilia, small hairs that line the airways. Normally, you swallow this mucus without noticing. If you have a respiratory illness, your lungs may make too much mucus.

The alveoli also contain immune cells called macrophages. These cells “eat” germs and irritants before they can cause an infection in your lungs.

II. Answer the following questions

1. What are the lungs?
2. How many lobes do the right and left lungs have?
3. What is each lobe divided into?
4. Where do the primary bronchi divide into secondary ones?
5. What is hilum of the lung?
6. What does each respiratory bronchiole form?
7. What is the lung surrounded by?
8. What is the parietal pleura?
9. What is the visceral pleura?
10. What is the pleural cavity filled with?
11. What are the functions of the pleural fluid?
12. What are the two major routes of blood flow to and from the lungs?

III. Match the English and Ukrainian words

1.air flow	a) викликати,спричиняти
2.inhale	b) вистилати
3.cause	c) вдихати
4.inflamed	d) включати
5.line	e) запалений
6.tiny	f) скорочуватися
7.lobe	g) потік повітря
8.breathe	h) крихітний
9.contract	i) дихати
10.include	j) частка

IV. Translate the following words and word-combinations into English

розгалужуватись _____
видихати _____
складатися _____
пористий _____
прохід _____
капіляр _____
обмінювати _____
площа поверхні _____
війки _____
виробляти слиз _____
подразники _____

проходить через _____

альвеола _____

плевра _____

V. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box

lungs diaphragm hair alveoli trachea bronchi larynx carbon dioxide
nose oxygen

1. The _____ is the first work station in the respiratory system.
2. The _____ inside the nose catches the largest particles to prevent them getting into the lungs.
3. The _____ is also known as the vocal chords.
4. The “windpipe” is also known as the _____.
5. The one main function for the _____ is the exchange of gases in the air to bring oxygen into the body.
6. The lungs take in _____ and release _____.
7. Your _____ is a muscle beneath your lungs that contracts and relaxes to help move gases into and out of your lungs.
8. Air is carried into your lungs by two short tubes called _____ at the lower end of the trachea.
9. At the end of each bronchiole are clusters of tiny, thin-walled sacs called _____

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