

Unit 2. European and International Educational Environment

Lesson 1. Great Britain

1. Розмовна тема. Велика Британія

Прочитайте текст та знайдіть переклад підкреслених слів у словнику.

Great Britain, formally known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of Great Britain, Ireland and some 5,500 smaller islands. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244,027 square kilometres. It is seventy-fifth in size among the countries of the world and it is less than two percent of the world's land area. The population of Great Britain is over 58 million people. About four fifths of the population is urban. The largest island in north-west Europe – Great Britain – is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and from the Continent by the English Channel (La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (Pas de Calais).

The surface of England and Ireland is rather flat. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343 m). There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The rivers are deep and do not freeze in winter. The chief rivers are the Severn (220 miles) and the Thames (215 miles). Great Britain is known for its typically maritime climate with frequent rains, strong winds and continuous fogs.

Great Britain consists of four administrative parts: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. England is the heart of Britain. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but all the rest of the territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England, there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around. It is called Lake District. The national symbol of England is red rose.

Wales is the smallest land of the United Kingdom. The capital of Wales is Cardiff, an important industrial centre and port. Most people in Wales live in the costal plains. The national symbol of Wales is a leek or a daffodil.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys, famous lakes and no end of large and small islands off the coast. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One-third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow. The national symbol of Scotland is a thistle.

Northern Ireland was a part of Ireland as a whole before the early 20th century. The territory is small. It is a land of lakes, rivers and a varied sea coast. The capital city is Belfast. The national symbol of Ireland is shamrock.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state. In practice she reigns but does not rule. The country is governed in her name by the Government. Parliament is the supreme legislative body. It consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is usually the head of the party which is in power.

The UK's flag is often called the Union Jack.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries of Great Britain. For centuries Britain has been the leading shipbuilder in the world.

Coal is the main source for the development of British industry. The biggest centres of iron and steel industries are situated in the neighbourhood of coal basins. They are Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Sheffield. The district around Birmingham is a land of factories and mines. Coal-mining, metallurgy, textile, shipbuilding are the older branches of industry. The new industries are the chemical, electrotechnical, automobile, aviation, and electronics. The new industries have developed hand in hand with science and technology and are equipped to meet present technical demands. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports. The products of Britain's economy, e.g. automobiles, textile, machinery, electronic equipment and many others, are exported to many countries of the world.

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important activities in Great Britain. The greater part of the land here is used for sheep-, cattle-, and dairy farming. Vegetables are grown in all parts of the country. The chief grain crops are wheat and barley.

Great Britain is a country of high culture. There are many universities, colleges and scientific institutes here. Such English scientists of the past as Newton, Faraday, Darwin, Rutherford and others greatly contributed to world science. English writers Shakespeare, Byron, Dickens, B. Shaw and many others enriched world literature.

Визначте, чи правильні висловлювання. Якщо дані не відповідають наведеним у тексті, дайте правильний варіант.

+1. The total area of the United Kingdom is more than 200,000 square kilometres. 2. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the Suez Canal. 3. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Everest. 4. England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland are the parts of Great Britain. 5. The population of Great Britain is greater than that of Ukraine. 6. All the territory of England is flat. 7. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. 8. Highlands is the name of the group of lakes in Northern Ireland. 9. The national symbol of Scotland is red rose. 10. The head of the state is Queen Margaret II. 11. British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the White House. 12. The UK's flag is called the Black Jack.

19.2. Письмові завдання

Вправа 1. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях.

Great Britain ___ by the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain ___ from Europe by the North Sea and the English Channel. The British Isles are known to have ___ climate. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Wales, _____. The British Isles ___ Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Scotland ___ an area of 78,800 square kilometers and has ___ of 5.2 million. The oldest industries are ship-building and _____. The political party, which wins popular ___ to the House of Commons, forms the government. There are two main parties in the UK, they are _____. Such English scientists of the past as ___ greatly contributed to the world science.

19.3. Читання Australia

Г Active Vocabulary:

the Dutch – голандці; couple – пара; arid – дуже сухий; convict – засуджений; to hack away – “вгризатися”; barren – безплідний; gorgeous – чудовий; to deport – висилати.

Ann and Pete are students of a university in England. They are going to Australia on holidays, so Pete has been reading up some interesting facts about the country.

A.: Pete, have you any idea what the word ‘Australia’ means? It sounds Latin to me.

P.: That’s because it’s Latin. It means southern. Scholars used to call it Terra Australia Incognita (the unknown southern land). This name was used until the Dutch arrived a couple of hundred years ago. They went to lots of different places mostly along the coast and some of the islands, too.

A.: Why did they settle only there?

P.: Because in other places of the country it seemed too arid. You couldn’t grow anything – or so they thought. Immigration didn’t get going on a large scale till the end of the 18th century.

A.: It was a sort of British Siberia where they deported lots of their convicts, wasn’t it?

P.: Yes, some of those people were a pretty rough lot – like Ned Kelly. Have you heard of him? He was an armed robber, a pretty ruthless character, a real legend in his own lifetime. He gave the aborigines a hard time, to put it mildly! But they weren’t all like him. There were quite a few pretty hard working people among the European settlers. It’s incredible to think of them hacking away all that barren land and turning it into a land of plenty. Before long they were exporting to the old world things like wheat and wool. And then, of course, don’t forget all Australia’s mineral resources. They had everything they needed for industrial development. It was all there, waiting to be dug up.

A.: And now Australia is waiting for us! It’s supposed to be a great place for tourism, isn’t it? I can’t wait to see the desert! – and then all those eucalyptus forests with their wonderful blue leaves! – and kangaroos and those gorgeous koala bears!

P.: Australians love all of that. They’re crazy about wildlife and love picnicking in the bush. I hope we’ll manage to meet some of them and to know them. They take having a good time very seriously. That’s why they fought hard for a shorter working week and won!

+A.: They’ve obviously got their priorities right! And they’re great drinkers, too, aren’t they? Was it an Australian who said, “Work is the curse of the drinking classes”?

P.: No, that was Oscar Wilde!

Визначте, чи правильні висловлювання.

1. The name “Australia” means “eastern” in Latin.
2. Australia has rich deposits of mineral resources.
3. Australians don’t take care of nature and hate wildlife.
4. Immigrants have come to Australia on a large scale since the end of the 18th century.
5. There were a lot of hard working people among the settlers.

19.4. Граматика. Модальні дієслова **can, may** та їхні еквіваленти на позначення можливості, дозволу, здатності

CAN (COULD) Можливість щось зробити (можу, вмію)
Ствердні речення
I can play the piano. Я вмію грати на піаніно. He can answer the question. Він може відповісти на запитання. He could play chess when he was five. Він вмів грати у шахи, коли йому було п’ять років.
Could you help me? Не могли б ви мені допомогти?
Питальні речення
Can you sing? Ви вмієте співати? Can you help me? Ви можете мені допомогти? Could you show me the way to the University? Не могли б ви мені показати дорогу до університету?
Заперечні речення
I cannot swim. Я не вмію плавати. He cannot understand the rule. Він не може зрозуміти правила. I could not ski when I was little. Я не вмів кататись на лижах, коли я був малим. She could not jump so high. Вона не могла стрибнути так високо.

TO BE ABLE TO (Еквівалент дієслова CAN)
He is able to do it. Він в змозі це зробити. He was able to do it yesterday. Він міг зробити це вчора. He will be able to do it tomorrow. Він зможе це зробити завтра. He has been able to swim since childhood. Він вміє плавати з дитинства.

MAY (MIGHT) Дозвіл (можна)
You may take my pen. Ви можете взяти мою ручку. You may not touch it. Не можна торкатися цього. May I come in? Можна увійти?
У непрякій мові: Mother said that I might play. Мати сказала, що я можу пограти.

Припущення (можливо)

It *may* rain soon. Можливо (мабуть), скоро піде дощ.
Take care, you *may* fall. Обережно, ви можете впасти.

TO BE ALLOWED TO (Еквівалент дієслова MAY)

We *are allowed to* stay at home. Нам дозволяють залишитись вдома.
We *were allowed to* stay at home. Нам дозволили залишитись вдома.
We *will be allowed to* stay at home. Нам дозволять залишитись вдома.

Г Запам'ятайте прислів'я з модальними дієсловами!

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
What is done cannot be undone.
Little bodies may have great souls.

Вправа 2. Вставте модальні дієслова *may (might)* або *can (could)*.

1. ___ I use your pen? 2. ___ I take the pen from that table! 3. You ___ read this book: you know the language well enough. 4. You ___ take this book: I don't need it. 5. ___ I help you? 6. ___ I ask you to help me? 7. ___ you help me to move this suitcase? 8. I ___ not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy. 9. Something was wrong with the car: he ___ not start it. 10. A fool ___ ask more questions than a wise man ___ answer. 11. She asked me if she ___ use my telephone. 12. The school was silent: nothing ___ be heard in the long dark corridors. 13. Waiting ___ be endless, you know. 14. ___ you tell me the nearest way to the city museum?

Вправа 3. Перекладіть англійською, використовуючи модальні діє-слова.

+1. Я вмію розмовляти англійською мовою. 2. Ти вмієш розмовляти французькою? 3. Моя сестра не вміє кататися на ковзанах. 4. Ти вмів плавати минулого року? 5. Місяць тому я не вмів кататися на лижах, а зараз вмію. 6. Ви не могли б мені сказати, де метро? 7. Ти зможеш зробити цю роботу завтра? 8. Я думаю, вона не зможе вирішити цю задачу без допомоги. 9. Завтра я вільний і зможу допомогти тобі. 10. Вчора я не зміг побачити директора, оскільки він був на конференції, але сьогодні після роботи я зможу це зробити. 11. Можна, я ввімкну телевизор? 12. Якщо твоя робота готова, можеш іти додому. 13. Лікар каже, що я вже можу не приймати ліки. 14. Якщо ви натиснете цю кнопку, програма може закінчитись. 15. Будь обережним: ти можеш впасти. 16. Розмовляти по мобільному телефону на борту літака не дозволяється. 17. Вчора студентам дозволили самостійно провести експеримент. 18. Коли йому дозволять водити автомобіль?

19.5. Домашнє завдання

Вправа 4. Доповніть слова і знайдіть їхні визначення у правому стовп-чику.

a	I _ke	1	to be made up of
b	capit _l	2	well known
c	to d _vide	3	inhabitants
d	to cons _st of	4	a city where the government seats
e	mount _n	5	mass of very high land rising to a peak

f	c__st	6	surface measurements
j	gover_ment	7	to separate
h	ar_a	8	a large area of water surrounded by land
i	pop_lation	9	a land adjacent to the sea
j	fam__s	10	an executive body

Вправа 5. Вставте модальні дієслова *may (might), can (could), to be allowed to*.

1. Elephants ____ live for up to 70 years. 2. When I was 18, I ____ take my parents' car whenever I wanted. 3. Jane's children ____ to watch the film on TV last night. 4. Temperature near South Pole ____ reach minus 43 degrees Centigrade. 5. ____ I ask you a personal question? – Sure, you _____. 6. A hundred years ago ships ____ cross the Atlantic in 10 days. 7. There is somebody knocking at the door. – It ____ be a postman. 8. Anyone ____ make mistakes. 9. Look at these terrible clouds! It ____ start raining any moment. 10. Dinosaurs ____ grow up to 5 metres long. 11. Camels ____ survive for up to 17 weeks in the desert without water. 12. Why hasn't she come to the party? – She ____ be busy with her diploma project.

Вправа 6. Складіть розповідь про Велику Британію з використанням активних слів та виразів.

Lesson 2. London

.1. Розмовна тема. Лондон

Г Active Vocabulary:

observation – спостереження; proximity – близькість; medieval – середньо-вічний; landmark – архітектурна пам'ятка; renowned – відомий; wealth – багатство; celebrated – славетний; pageantry – урочиста церемонія; fasci-nating – чарівний.

London is one of the world's greatest capital cities, with so much to see and do that Samuel Johnson's observation that "When a man is tired of London he is tired of life" is just as true today as it was 200 years ago.

London was founded in AD 60 by Romans soon after they invaded Britain and was called Londinium. Remains of the wall Romans built around the city can still be seen today. Ever since its foundation nearly 2,000 years ago, London has been the capital of Britain and, because of its location on the Thames and its close proximity to the continent, it has been an important trading centre. Today it is still a great financial centre, attracting important businesses from all over the world.

London's historic past can still be seen in its busy streets, from Roman walls, medieval churches and Tudor palaces to Georgian squares, Victorian railway stations and modern

hi-tech office blocks. Landmarks such as Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London and the Houses of Parliament are high on every visitor's list of places to see, but there is so much more to do.

London is renowned as a world-class cultural centre, with some of the finest museums and art galleries to be found anywhere in the world, including the British Museum and the National Gallery. Londoners and visitors alike enjoy all that the West End has to offer, with its many fine shops, restaurants and clubs, as well as the wealth of plays and musicals offered by its many celebrated theatres.

+Another huge draw is the traditional and colourful pageantry London is so good at, including the Changing the Guard ceremony and the Lord Mayor's Show, two of London's best free shows. But London is also a modern, forward-looking city, and many major new landmarks, such as the London Eye (a 137 meter observation wheel) and the Tate Modern (an exhibition centre of modern arts housed in a converted 1960s power station) take the capital well and truly into the twenty-first century. It is this mix of the traditional and modern which makes London such a fascinating and exciting place to visit.

Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How old is London? 2. Who founded London? 3. On what river does London stand? 4. What are the main historical landmarks to see in London? 5. In what part of London are most shops situated? 6. What is the London Eye? 7. In what building is the Tate Modern housed?

2. Письмові завдання

Вправа 1. Вставте артиклі, де потрібно. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

London, ____ capital of Great Britain, is one of ____ largest cities in Europe and the world. ____ population of London is about nine million. London is also one of ____ oldest cities in Europe. London lies in ____ valley of ____ Thames. Most of ____ streets are narrow. Oxford and Regent Streets are ____ busiest streets: there are ____ lots of shops, department stores and offices there. There are many beautiful old buildings in ____ centre of London. There are also ____ modern buildings there. Most of ____ buildings house ____ offices and hotels.

Londoners are fond of ____ beautiful parks of their city. They spend their week-ends in ____ parks. They come there with ____ children and take ____ lunch baskets with them.

.3. Читання London Museums and Art Galleries

Г Active Vocabulary:

a fortress – фортеця; a manuscript – рукопис; contemporary – сучасний; armour – лати; twofold – подвійний; garrison – гарнізон; custody – зберігання.

The best London museums and art galleries are in the West End.

The British Museum in Russel Square comprises the National Museum of Archeology and Ethnography, the richest collection of prints and drawings and the National Library. It was founded in 1753 and opened to the public on the 15th of January, 1759. The Library of the British Museum is one of the largest collections of books and manuscripts in the world.

The National History Museum in Cromwell Road is the home of the national collections of animals and plants, and of minerals and rocks from which the Earth is built up. It has a twofold function: to increase man's knowledge of the animal, plant and mineral Kingdom as an institution for scientific research, and to spread knowledge of natural history as widely as possible.

The Tower of London was once a fortress. Kings of England, when the battle turned against them, often found safety in the Tower. From Norman days the Tower had been a

state prison; it had been a place of torture and execution. Continuously from the 11th century the Tower has held a military garrison. Arms and armour have always been stored there and today it contains the National Collection of them. Nowadays the Tower is a museum visited by tourists. As it was the strongest fortress in the land, the safe custody of the Crown jewels has been entrusted to it since the time of Henry III.

The National Gallery offers a wonderful variety of pictures. Everyone can find some kind of picture to enjoy. It was opened to the public in 1824 and in 1836 after series of troubles the collection of pictures of the National Gallery was established at Trafalgar Square.

The Tate Gallery from the very beginning was intended as a collection of contemporary British painting only. It became the national collection of British painting of all periods, and in addition – the national collection of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture, both British and foreign.

The Science Museum exhibits machinery, scientific instruments and devices for research and educational purposes.

Вправа 2. Згадайте, в якому музеї знаходяться такі об'єкти:

+1) the collection of the Crown jewels; 2) the collection of prints and drawings; 3) the collection of pictures; 4) the collection of books and manuscripts; 5) the collection of contemporary British painting; 6) the collection of animals, plants and minerals; 7) the collection of arms and armour; 8) the collection of machinery and scientific instruments.

20.4. Граматика. Модальні дієслова *must*, *should*, *ought to*, *need* та їхні еквіваленти на позначення необхідності, обов'язку, поради тощо

MUST Обов'язок	
You <i>must</i> respect your parents. Ви повинні поважати своїх батьків. You <i>must not</i> go there. Не можна ходити туди. <i>Must</i> I learn it by heart? Чи повинен я вивчити це напам'ять?	
Припущення (мабуть, напевно)	
It <i>must</i> be cold outside. Напевно, на вулиці холодно.	

TO HAVE TO (Еквівалент дієслова MUST)	
I <i>have to</i> go there. Мені треба туди йти.	I <i>don't have to</i> go there. Мені не треба йти туди.
I <i>had to</i> go there. Мені довелось піти туди.	I <i>didn't have to</i> go there. Мені не довелось йти туди.
I <i>will have to</i> go there. Мені доведеться піти туди.	I <i>won't have to</i> go there. Мені не доведеться йти туди.
<i>Do you have to</i> go there? Вам треба йти туди? <i>Did you have to</i> go there? Вам довелось йти туди? <i>Will you have to</i> go there? Вам доведеться йти туди?	

SHOULD, OUGHT TO
Порада, рекомендація (слід, краще)

You ought to be more attentive. Вам слід бути більш уважними.
You should go to bed early. Вам слід йти спати рано.

NEED? Needn't

Питання про необхідність, відсутність необхідності (чи треба? не треба)

Need I learn this poem by heart? Мені треба вчити цей вірш напам'ять?
You needn't come so early. Вам не обов'язково приходити так рано.

Г Запам'ятайте прислів'я з модальними дієсловами!

Everything must have a beginning.
If two men ride on a horse, one must ride behind.
Books and friends should be few but good.
Those (people) who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
Love is like the measles; we all have to go through it. (K. Jerome)

Вправа 3. Перекладіть рідною мовою.

1. You must work hard at your English. 2. You must learn the words. 3. Must we learn the poem by heart for the next lesson? 4. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 5. You must not talk at the lessons. 6. Everybody must come to work in time. 7. Don't ring him up: he must be very busy. 8. You must not make notes in the books. 9. I must help my mother today.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть рідною мовою.

+1. According to the law of conservation of energy, the energy spent in starting the body must be equal to that derived from the body when it is stopped. 2. The wire used should have as large a cross-section as possible when it is desirable to keep resistance as low as possible. 3. We will have to work out an experiment in which we will be able to keep the particles in the plasma, that is deprive them of the possibility of transmitting the heat to the walls of the container. 4. You ought to stay longer: the most interesting things are still to come. 5. You needn't shout, I can hear quite well. 6. One shouldn't swap horses in midstream. 7. With his voice he ought to try out for radio. 8. You must check in at the airport an hour before your plane leaves.

Вправа 5. Вставте модальні дієслова *must, have to, should, need*.

1. He was sleeping heavily and didn't hear the alarm clock. So to be in time for the train he ___ call a taxi. 2. If you want to drive a car you ___ get a driving license. 3. You ___ not be in a hurry. The train starts in an hour. 4. You ___ listen to the advice of your parents. 5. On Sundays I ___ not get up early. 6. The performance is great. You ___ go and see it. 7. My sister has got a job in Kiev, so she will ___ leave Kharkov soon.

.5. Домашнє завдання

Вправа 6. Заповніть пропуски модальними дієсловами *can, may, must*.

1. What ___ we see on this map? 2. ___ you speak Spanish? – No, unfortunately I ___. 3. At what time ___ you come to school? 4. Dear aunt, ___ we stay at your place for another week? We would like to see more sites of your beautiful city. 5. You ___ not smoke here. 6. ___ take your book? – I am afraid not: I need it. 7. He ___ not speak English yet. 8. I

have very little time: I ____ go. 9. They ____ not go to the park today because they are busy. 10. You ____ read this text: it is easy enough.

Вправа 7. Перекладіть англійською, використовуючи модальні діє-слова.

1. Усі повинні виконувати закони. 2. Вам не потрібно перекладати цей текст. 3. Він, напевно, все ще в бібліотеці. 4. Вам не слід їсти так багато цукерок. 5. Вам необхідно відправити лист негайно. 6. Вам не слід говорити йому про це. 7. Вам доведеться переписати контрольну. 8. Я поспішав, і мені довелось взяти таксі. 9. Потяг повинен прийти через п'ять хвилин. 10. Мені потрібні кольорові олівці.

+Вправа 8. Заповніть пропуски у реченнях словами: *is situated, commercial, places of interest, educational, a seaport*.

1. There are very many famous ____ in London. 2. The capital of Great Britain is not only a large city but also _____. 3. One of the districts in London, the City, is a business and ____ centre of the country. 4. London ____ on the Thames. 5. London is also a large ____ and scientific centre of the country.

Вправа 9. Складіть розповідь про Лондон з використанням активних слів та виразів.

Lesson 3. Education in Great Britain

1. Розмовна тема. Освіта у Великобританії

Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.

School Life for a British Boy (Written by Erik)

My School is a mixed 11–18 school. There are about 1,150 students in my school, including 200 in the sixth form. It is called a Technology College and specializes in Computers and Maths. My school has over 1200 computers (including over 400 tablet PC's)

I am in Year 8. I am presently having to decide what GCSEs I would like to start working towards. I am sitting for my GCSE exams next year instead of the year after when most other people of my age will be doing them.

Some subjects are compulsory like Maths, English, Science and a foreign language. I am not sure what other GCSEs I will be taking. I will have to decide soon.

My School Day

I leave home at 6:45 and walk 20 minutes to catch a bus to school. The bus is a special one just for kids going to my school. The journey on the bus takes an hour because it has to keep stopping to pick up other students along the way.

When I arrive at school, I collect my Tablet PC from the Flexi (Flexiable Learning Centre). Then I go to my Tutor Room for Registration at 8:30.

What is Registration?

The attendance of every child attending school each morning and afternoon is recorded in a special book. The teacher reads out each child's name in turn. On hearing his/her name, the child replies 'yes Mrs. (teacher's name)' and the teacher notes down in the book whether the child is in school or not.

We listen to announcements to see what special things are happening at school today or this week.

At about 8:50 we leave Tutor Room to go to our First Period. Every day I have a different Lesson the first period. Normally it is Humanities but I also have Maths, Drama and Music, and French on the other days. Each period lasts an hour.

All my lessons are in different rooms and places around the school. Each Room either has a three digit number or a name. The numbers are very hard to remember! I have different teachers for each lesson. I have a locker where I can store some of my stuff but otherwise I have to carry it all around with me in my bags.

Swipe Cards

Every Student carries a swipe card. We swipe into every lesson to let the school know that we have attended that certain lesson and where we are in case of emergencies.

There are two stripes, a black and a brown, on the Swipe Card. The brown is to swipe into lessons and the black is to get into the toilets and buildings.

We can put money on our Swipe cards instead of carrying cash around. When we want to pay for snacks at the shop or the canteen we just hand over our cards and they deduct the money.

Subjects

Maths, English, Science, ICT, Drama, Music, Art, PE.

Humanities (History, Geography, and Religion), French or Spanish.

Time Table

9:00 1st Period

10:00 2nd Period

11:00 – 11:20 Break

During the break, I have a snack and play and chat with my friends. Usually we play a chasing game. Snow ball fight when it snows is dead fun.

11:20 3rd Period

12:30 4th Period

1:30 – 2:10 Lunch

I bring a packed lunch to school but occasionally I have school dinners in the School Canteen. School lunches are priced at £1.60.

2:10 5th Period

3:10 End of School

Sometimes I stay after school for clubs.

Canteen

The Canteen is open at Lunch Time and Break Time. Most hot food is served only at lunch time. Chips are only available on Mondays and Fridays.

Tablet PC

We don't use our Tablet PCs in all lessons because some rooms do not have enough power sockets. We use the Tablets to do our work on and to search the Internet. Our Tablet PCs are connected to a Network so we can send our work straight to our teachers, and they can send them back with their comments.

Дайте відповіді на запитання.

+1. How old is Eric? 2. What subjects are compulsory for GCSE? 3. What do pupils do in Tutor room before lessons? 4. What is a Swipe Card used for at school? 5. How many lessons a day do British pupils have? 6. Where do the pupils take a Tablet PC? 7. How do they use the computer at school? 8. How do British pupils address their teacher?

2. Письмові завдання

Вправа 1. Знайдіть закінчення речень.

1.	Children's education in England is normally divided into	a	Christmas – 2 weeks, Spring – 2 weeks, Summer – 6 weeks.
2.	Most schools in England require children	b	by the local authority or the governing body of a school, or by the school itself for independent schools.
3.	Full-time education is compulsory	c	General Certificate of Secondary Education exams.
4.	6 per cent of pupils attend	d	to wear a school uniform.
5.	All government-run schools, state schools, follow	e	for all children aged between 5 and 16.
6.	The school year runs	f	the same National Curriculum.
7.	The dates for school terms and holidays are decided	g	leave school, others go onto technical college, whilst others continue at high school for two more years.
8.	The main school holidays are:	h	in English and mathematics at the ages of 7, 11 and 14.
9.	At the age of 16, students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland take	i	primary education (age 5 – 11) and secondary education (age 11 – 16).
10.	After completing the GCSE, some students	j	which determine whether a student is eligible for university.
11.	At 18, a student takes A-level exams in three or four subjects,	k	from September to July and is 39 weeks long.
12.	All children in state schools are tested	l	independent fee paying schools or homeschooling.

3. Читання

Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.

Universities in Great Britain

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Birmingham. Oxford & Cambridge Universities date back from the 12th and 13th centuries. They are known all over the world and are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge, but both of them are completely independent.

Good A-level results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews.

After three or four years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

There are about 30 Polytechnics in Great Britain. The Polytechnics, like the universities, offer first and higher degrees. Some of them offer full-time and sandwich courses (for working students).

Some school leavers at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking, or hairdressing, full-time or part-time. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.

+There's an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It has a correspondence system and is particularly designed for adults who missed the opportunity to study earlier or who are interested in some particular subjects. The Open University is free of charge.

Вправа 2. Заповніть пропуски словами з тексту.

1. There are ____ universities in Britain. 2. Oxford University was founded in the ____ century. 3. Oxford & Cambridge Universities are often called collectively _____. 4. To enter a university it is necessary to have good results of ____ exams in at least ____ subjects. 5. You can receive the Degree of Bachelor after ____ years of study. 6. Some of higher educational institutions offer full-time and ____ courses (for working students). 7. The Open University has a ____ system and is particularly designed for adults who missed the opportunity to study earlier.

4. Граматика. Вживання модальних дієслів з Perfect Infinitive

must (певно, можливо)	+ Perfect Infinitive (have + Participle II) + Perfect Infinitive (have + Participle II)	Our engineer must have repaired this device. Певно, наш інженер вже відремонтував цей прилад.
may, might (можливо)		He may have returned home already. Можливо, він вже повернувся додому.
could, might (міг би)		They could have done it themselves. Вони могли б зробити це й самі.
should (слід було)		You should have helped him. Вам слід було допомогти йому.
needn't (не треба було, можна було й не ____)		They needn't have got up so early. Їм не треба було вставати так рано. (Їм можна було й не вставати так рано.)
can't (не може бути, що)		They can't have finished this experiment.

		Не може бути, щоб вони закінчили цей експеримент.
can (?) (невже)		Can he have done it himself? Невже він зробив це сам?

Вправа 3. Перекладіть рідною мовою.

1. He must have translated that article yesterday. 2. They must have forgotten all about it. 3. The discussion must have been very interesting. It's a pity I could not stay. 4. The students may have translated these articles last month. 5. They may have returned home already. 6. My friend may have left two days ago. 7. They could have taken their exam in English yesterday. 8. She could have arrived some days ago. 9. He might have left his book in some other place. 10. She might have come if you had asked her. 11. I should have done it before. 12. You should have translated those articles long ago. 13. You could have informed me in time. 14. A specially designed computer should have been used in the equipment of the meteo probe. 15. You might have known that to stop the flow of electricity you have to use a switch. 16. The article should have been translated long ago, where is the translation?

Вправа 4. Перекладіть англійською, використовуючи модальні діє-слова з перфектним інфінітивом.

1. Не може бути, щоб він сказав це. 2. Чому ви так рано пішли? Ви могли б залишитись довше. 3. Можливо, ви залишили вашу парасольку в магазині. 4. Певно, він не чув будильника. 5. Мабуть, я забув виключити світло в лабораторії. 6. Вам не слід було пити так багато вина. 7. Вчора було дуже холодно. Вам слід було вдягнути більш тепле пальто. 8. Невже він відмовився вам допомогти? 9. Вам можна було не приїжджати так рано. Поїзд вирушає тільки через годину.

21.5. Домашнє завдання

Вправа 5. Прокоментуйте наступні дії, вживаючи модальні дієслова *should, shouldn't or needn't*. Examples:

- 1) A boy was impolite to a girl and did not apologize. – You should have apologized to the girl.
- 2) A pupil did all the exercises in writing, even those which were meant for oral practice. – You needn't have done all the exercises in writing.
- 3) Your aunt is running a temperature. – You should consult the doctor.

What will you say to the person who:

- 1) bought bread which was not necessary?
- 2) was not present at the meeting?
- 3) sent a telegram which was quite unnecessary?
- 4) went out without his coat and caught cold?
- 5) apologized for asking you a question?
- 6) didn't attend a very important lecture?
- 7) got up at six o'clock on Sunday morning, which was not at all necessary?
- read till two o'clock in the morning?
- 8) copied the whole text into his exercise-book?

- 9) watered the garden, and it is raining now?
 10) hasn't returned the books to the library?
 11) crossed the street under the red light?
 12) doesn't cross the street when the lights are green?

Вправа 6. Заповніть порівняльну таблицю систем освіти у Велико-британії та Україні.

	Ukraine	Great Britain
Age to start schooling		
School stages (names and age)		
Types of schools		
Final exams		
Types of higher educational institutions		
Entrance requirements		
Kinds of diplomas		

Вправа 7. Складіть розповідь про типовий день британського школя-ра з використанням активних слів та виразів.

Lesson 4. The United States of America

1. Розмовна тема. Сполучені Штати Америки

Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.

The United States of America popularly called "The States", "the USA", "The Land of Liberty" is one of the most powerful countries in the world. Since 1492, when Columbus discovered America, people from every country of the world have come to make their homes in America. Besides, the USA is often called "a nation of immigrants" because the country was settled, built, and developed by generations of immigrants and their children.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about 9.5 (nine and a half) million square

kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia. The population of the country is more than 270 million.

The geography and the climate of the US is so varied that you can find there any landscape and weather. You can see enormous forests, snow-topped mountain peaks, gently rolling meadows with many streams, sea cliffs, wide grass savannas and even deserts there. The country can be nominally divided into three areas: Eastern area is a highland, central area is a plain and Western area is mountains including the Rocky Mountains, the Cordilleras and the Sierra Nevada.

There are five Great Lakes in the northern part of the USA. They are: Huron, Michigan, Superior, Ontario and Erie. The world-famous water-fall called Niagara Fall is situated there. There are a lot of rivers in the US. The Mississippi together with its tributary the Missouri is one of the longest rivers in the world.

The USA is among the greatest industrial nations. Large deposits of oil, coal, iron and other minerals are solid base for the development of American industry. The US produces about 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods, and services. The US is the world's leader in many branches, e.g. biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research, communications, computer and information services, and similar high-tech fields. The USA is also the world's leading agricultural nation, which not only feeds her own people but exports the products abroad.

Washington, the capital of the USA, is situated in the District of Columbia (DC), named after Columbus, the discoverer of America. The city is named in honour of the first President George Washington who selected the location for the capital. Washington has been the capital of the USA since 1800.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is the capital of the US – Washington, DC. This district is a piece of land which doesn't belong to any state. According to the US Constitution the power in the country is divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The seat of the Congress is the Capitol. The US President is chosen by electors from each state and holds office for 4 years. Nowadays the President may be elected for two terms only. The President must be a U.S. citizen by birth, resident in the country for 14 years, and at least 35 years old. The presidential election is held every fourth year (leap year) on the first Tuesday in November. The official residence of the US President is the White House, where he works in the Oval Office.

The national banner of the United States of America, commonly known as "The Stars and Stripes" or "Old Glory", is a flag bearing 50 stars and 13 stripes. Each star represents a present-day state and each stripe stands for one of the 13 original colonies. The national symbol of the US is the eagle.

Виберіть правильний варіант.

+1. The discoverer of America was (Amerigo Vespucci, Christopher Columbus, Captain John Smith). 2. In the west the USA is washed by (the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean). 3. The US is the (fourth largest, smallest, largest) country in the world. 4. In the south the US borders on (Canada, Russia, Mexico). 5. The Great Lakes are situated in the (eastern, northern, western) part of the country. 6. The capital of the USA is (San Francisco, New York, Washington). 7. The American President is elected for (4, 5, 15) years. 8. The seat of the Congress is (the White House, the Capitol, the Empire State building). 9. The presidential elections are held on (the first Tuesday in November, the first Sunday in January, the first of May). 10. The American flag is called ("The Union Jack", "The Maple Leaf", "The Stars and Stripes").

2. Письмові завдання

Вправа 1. Заповніть пропуски словами: *large cities, the greatest, moun-tains, borders on, rivers, subtropical, fifty states, situated, Federal district of Columbia, the largest city, washed by, very changeable, cities, cold weather, stands, the Appalachians, capital.*

1. The United States of America is one of ____ countries in the world. 2. It is ____ on the North America continent and is ____ two oceans: the Pacific and the Atlantic. 3. The USA ____ only two countries – Canada and Mexico. 4. This great country has a lot of ____, rivers and lakes. 5. The main mountains are ____ and the Cordilleras. 6. The longest ____ are the Mississippi and its tributary, the Missouri. 7. The climate of the country is _____. 8. In the southern part the climate is ____ while the northern part has very ____ in winter. 9. America has ____ and one ____, where the capital of the USA is situated. 10. The ____ of the USA is Washington. 11. It is ____ on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. 12. The main ____ are located at the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. 13. New York, the ____ of the country, is situated on Manhattan Island. 14. Other ____ are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

3. Читання

Прочитайте текст і дайте відповіді на запитання.

What Is the Big Deal about Quantum Theory?

Quantum theory is the theory that radiant energy is given off and absorbed in units, sort of like bullets from a gun, rather than a steady stream, like a water hose. It was originated by Max Planck, a German physicist, in 1900 through studies he made on radiant energy. Before his discovery, scientists thought that energy, like all other physical processes, was emitted and absorbed continuously. In 1905, Albert Einstein took it a step further and established quantum theory by showing that the energy of light is concentrated in particle-like quanta, rather than in a continuous wave. Today, physicists generally treat light as a wave in processes that involve its transmission, and as quanta, called photons, in processes involving emission or absorption. Quantum theory completely changed the study of physics and paved the way for discoveries about photo-electricity, photochemistry, and the structure and activities of atoms.

Виберіть правильний варіант.

1. Quantum theory deals with ____.
a) radiant energy b) nuclear energy c) kinetic energy
2. The author of this theory was ____.
a) Mark Twain b) Max Planck c) Pierre Curie
3. Photons are quanta of ____.
a) energy b) sound c) light

4. Граматика. Повторення модальних дієслів з перфектним інфінітивом

Вправа 2. Заповніть пропуски дієсловами *might not* або *couldn't*.

1. – Do you think she saw you? – No, she was too far away. She **couldn't have seen** me.
2. – I wonder why she didn't say hello. Perhaps she didn't notice me. – That's possible. She ____.
3. – I wonder why Ann didn't come to the party. Perhaps she wasn't invited. – Yes, it's possible. She ____.
4. – Tom loves parties. I'm sure he would have come to the party if he'd been invited. – I agree. He ____.
5. – I wonder how the fire started. Do you

think it was an accident? – No, the police say it _____. 6. – How did the fire start? I suppose it was an accident. – Well, the police aren't sure. They say it _____.

Вправа 3. Заповніть пропуски дієсловами а) *should*; б) *shouldn't*; в) *must*; д) *mustn't*; е) *needn't*.

+1. You _____ think about the future and not about the past. 2. You _____ have a visa to travel to some countries. However, if you come from an EEC country and you want to travel to another one, you _____ worry about visas. You _____ even take your passport. 4. If you are travelling by air, you _____ carry anything in your luggage that could be used as a weapon, such as a knife or even a pair of scissors. 5. You _____ use your energy unless you have to. 6. Books _____ be returned on or before the date stamped below. 7. They look alike. They _____ be twins. 8. Do you know how it _____ be done? 9. You _____ walk alone around the town late at night. 10. We _____ have taken a wrong map. 11. I think you _____ have told her you were sorry.

5. Домашнє завдання

Вправа 4. Перекладіть англійською, вживаючи модальні дієслова (*can, can't, may, must, needn't, shouldn't*).

1. Вона, напевно, вдома зараз. 2. Вона, напевно, була на конференції вчора. 3. Можливо, ми прийдемо до вас завтра. 4. Можливо, вони приходили до нас вчора, але нас не було вдома. 5. Він, напевно, бачив цей пам'ятник, коли був в нашому місті минулого разу. 6. Вони, напевно, вже спиляли всі дерева. 7. Не може бути, що він знає номер мого телефону. 8. Не може бути, що він бачив цю картину. 9. Ти можеш піти туди ввечері, я не заперечую. 10. Ти зможеш дійти туди пішки: це зовсім близько. 11. Ти не можеш піти туди: ти не знаєш адреси. 12. Ти можеш не ходити туди: я можу їм подзвонити. 13. Ти не повинен ходити на збори: це не обов'язково. 14. Ти міг і не ходити туди вчора. 15. Тобі слід піти туди: вони тебе чекають. 16. Тобі слід було піти туди вчора. 17. Тобі не слід було ходити туди вчора.

Вправа 5. Доповніть речення відповідним прийменником.

+1. The main land mass _____ the United States _____ America lies _____ the central part _____ the North American continent. 2. The United States borders _____ Canada _____ the north. 3. The national government consists _____ executive, legislative, and judicial branches. 4. The American Constitution is based _____ the doctrine of the separation of powers. 5. Article I offers all legislative power _____ the Congress. 6. The Constitution was ratified _____ 1788. 7. The USA is rich _____ different mineral resources. 8. The temperature changes little _____ winter and summer there. 9. The US economy is based _____ the free enterprise system. 10. The American way _____ living has been reflected _____ the works _____ American writers such as J. London, M. Twain, Th. Dreiser, E. Hemingway and others.

Вправа 6. Складіть розповідь про Сполучені Штати Америки з використанням активних слів та виразів.

Lesson 5. Washington

1. Розмовна тема. Вашингтон

Г Active Vocabulary:

separate – окремий; to be named in honor – бути названим на честь; to owe – завдячувати; except – окрім; scrap paper – макулатура; representative – представник; sky-scraper – хмарочос; hollow —пустий; to enjoy – милува-тися чимось; to be surrounded – бути оточеним; cherry-trees – вишневі дерева; slave – раб; on the other bank – на іншому березі; cemetery – кладовище.

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district occupies the area of only ten square miles and does not belong to any separate state. It was named in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital owes much to the first President of the USA – George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900,000 people.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no sky-scrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time) have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storeyed white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 meters high and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in the World Wars I and II are buried there too.

Дайте відповіді на запитання.

+1. What city is the capital of the USA? 2. Where is Washington situated? 3. To which state does the city of Washington belong? 4. In whose honor is the district of Columbia named? 5. Who was the first President of the USA? 6. Who chose the place for the District? 7. Is Washington a large city? 8. What is the population of Washington? 9. Why are there no sky-scrapers in Washington? 10. Where is the President's residence? 11. When was the White House built? 12. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built? 13. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence? 14. Which document gave freedom to Negro slaves in America? 15. Who was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery?

2. Письмові завдання

Прочитайте текст, знайдіть у словнику та выпишіть підкреслені слова, виконайте завдання після тексту.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Spanish for "The Angels", is the most populous city in California and the second largest in the United States, after New York City, with a population of 3.8 million, on a land area of 498.3 square miles (1,290.6 km²). It is the focal point of the larger Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside combined statistical area, which contains nearly 17.8 million people and which is one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the world and the second largest in the United States. Los Angeles is also the seat of Los Angeles County, the most populated and one of the most multicultural counties in the United States. The city's inhabitants are referred to as "Angelenos". Los Angeles was founded on September 4, 1781 by Spanish governor Felipe de Neve. It was incorporated as a municipality on April 4, 1850, five months before California achieved statehood.

Often known by its initials, *LA*, and nicknamed the *City of Angels*, Los Angeles is a world center of business, international trade, entertainment,

culture, media, fashion, science, technology, and education. Los Angeles has been ranked the third richest city and fifth most powerful and influential city in the world, behind only New York City in the United States. As the home base of Hollywood, it is known as the “Entertainment Capital of the World”, leading the world in the creation of motion pictures, television production, video games, and recorded music. The importance of the entertainment business to the city has led many celebrities to call Los Angeles and its surrounding suburbs home. Los Angeles hosted the 1932 and 1984 Summer Olympics. Such famous universities as the University of Southern California and the University of California are situated there, too.

Los Angeles enjoys a Mediterranean climate and sunny weather. It's a modern city with something for everyone. It's noisy and crowded but fascinating.

Вправа 1. Визначте, чи правильними є такі твердження.

1. Los Angeles is Italian for “The Angels”.
2. Los Angeles is the seat of the US government.
3. It is the second largest city in the United States.
4. Los Angeles was founded on September 4, 1781 by Mexican governor Felipe de Neve.
5. The nickname of the city is the *City of Angels*.
6. Los Angeles has taken the third place as the richest city in the world.
7. Hollywood is known as the “Commercial Capital of the World”.
8. Los Angeles has a maritime climate with frequent rains and strong winds.

3. Читання

Прочитайте текст і дайте відповіді на запитання.

The Fascinating World of Crystals

Just what are crystals? A crystal is an organized grouping of atoms, or molecules. Each crystal has different properties and shapes. For example, sugar crystals are oblong and slanted at the ends; salt crystals are cubic. Some elements can make more than one crystalline form. Carbon, as graphite, will conduct electricity, act as a lubricant between moving parts, be used as a writing tool (a pencil) and strengthen of steel. As diamond, carbon is used as an industrial cutting tool and as a gemstone in jewelry.

Crystals can be used in many ways. Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds have been the showiest use of crystals for thousands of years. They were highly valued due to their beauty and relative small amounts that exist in nature. In recent years chemists have been working on methods of creating some of these crystals in the laboratory with a lot of success.

+Each different crystal vibrates at a specific frequency when an electric current is passed through it. The original radios were created using vibrating crystals to create the frequency to transmit signals. As radio technology improved, radio transmitters had several different crystals to allow transmission on different frequencies. Modern radios have large number of different frequencies used by radio stations.

Vibrating crystals can be used for time keeping. A quartz clock uses the vibration of a quartz crystal to measure time. When the crystal has an electric current passed through it, the crystal will vibrate at 60 hertz (60 times per second).

Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What shape has a salt crystal?

a) star; b) cubic; в) pyramid.

2. Some crystalline form of carbon is used as a ____.

a) lubricant between moving parts; b) rocket fuel; в) food additive.

3. In the radio, vibrating crystals are used ____.

a) to switch between channels; b) to transmit signals; в) to receive signals.

23.4. Граматика. Функції дієслів to be, to have Форми дієслова to be

Present – **am, is, are** Past – **was, were** Participle II – **been**

Значення		Приклад
1	Основне дієслово (бути)	<i>I <u>am</u> in the office now.</i>
2	Як дієслово зв'язку (в теперішньому часі не перекладається)	<i>He <u>is</u> a student.</i>
3	Допоміжне дієслово для групи Continuous	<i>I <u>am waiting</u> for Nick. He <u>is writing</u> a letter.</i>
4	Допоміжне дієслово для утворення пасивного стану	<i>He <u>was asked</u> a difficult question. He has <u>been</u> invited to the party.</i>
5	Модальне дієслово (повинен), якщо є частка to після нього	<i>We <u>are to</u> meet at the station at 7 o'clock.</i>

Форми дієслова to have

Present – **have, has** Past – **had** Participle II – **had**

Значення		Приклад
1	Основне дієслово (мати) (у цьому значенні може мати форму have got)	<i>I <u>have</u> a good watch. I <u>have got</u> a large family.</i>
2	Допоміжне дієслово для групи Perfect.	<i>He <u>has just returned</u> from a business trip.</i>
3	Стійкі словосполучення.	<i>to have dinner, to have a quarrel, to have a walk, to have a shower</i>

4	Модальне дієслово (повинен), якщо є частка to після нього.	<i>The door was closed and they <u>had to</u> wait at the stairs.</i>
---	---	---

Г Запам'ятайте прислів'я з дієсловом *to be*!

All is well that ends well.
 Friend is never known till needed.
 Little thieves are hanged, but great ones escape.
 If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.
 If things were to be done twice all would be wise.

Г Запам'ятайте прислів'я з дієсловом *to have*!

Walls have ears.
 We know not what is good until we have lost it.
 If my aunt had been a man, she'd have been my uncle.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на переклад дієслів *to be*, *to have*. Визначте функцію цих дієслів у реченнях: а) основне діє-слово; б) допоміжне дієслово; с) модальне дієслово.

1. We have just learned the structure of a diesel engine. 2. She was writing a letter when she realized that she was not alone in the room any more. 3. You have to check the calculations once more before giving them to your teacher. 4. He was asked a difficult question at the exam. 5. Sorry, I didn't come to the meeting because I had much work in the laboratory. 6. Students of our faculty were awarded a prize for their scientific experiments. 7. The conference had been finished by 5 o'clock and I had time to go to the library. 8. He is to come to me tomorrow, he promised.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад дієслів *to be*, *to have*.

+1. В мене є гарна ідея, де відзначити твій день народження. 2. Щоб вступити до університету, учні мають скласти тести. 3. Декан розповів на зустрічі, що Максим був найкращим студентом факультету. 4. Я щойно говорив із завідувачем лабораторії. Тепер ми маємо дозвіл на проведення цього експерименту. 5. Я впевнений, що вона була вдома, коли я приходив. 6. Згідно з білетами ми маємо вирушити до Німеччини завтра вранці. 7. Я забув вдома папку з документами, і мені довелося повертатися. 8. Мені нічого тобі сказати. Я сам ще не бачив результатів іспиту. 9. Після закінчення університету я буду першокласним спеціалістом в цій галузі.

5. Домашнє завдання

Вправа 4. Складіть по одному реченню з кожною формою дієслів *to be* і *to have* так, як показано у прикладах в таблицях п. 23.4.

Вправа 5. Знайдіть відповідний переклад речень.

1	There are very many large cities in the USA.	a	У Вашингтоні багато історичних місць.
2	Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River.	b	Столиця багато в чому зобов'язана першому Президенту США Джорджу Вашингтону.
3	In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome,	c	Саме Джордж Вашингтон обрав місце для столиці та в 1790 році заклав

	London, Moscow or Paris, Washington is quite young.		перший камінь будівлі Капітолію, де засідає Конгрес.
4	The capital owes much to the first President of the USA – George Washington.	d	Вашингтон, столиця США, знаходиться на річці Потомак.
5	It was George Washington who chose the place for the capital and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol where Congress sits.	e	Порівняно з такими старовинними містами, як Рим, Лондон, Москва або Париж, Вашингтон – достатньо молоде місто.
6	Washington has many historical places.	f	У Вашингтоні немає хмарочосів, тому що жодна будівля не повинна бути вищою за Капітолій.
7	The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber.	g	У США багато великих міст.
8	There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.	h	Найбільша та найвища серед будівель – це Капітолій, де містяться Сенат та Палата Представників.

Вправа 6. Складіть розповідь про Вашингтон з використанням актив-них слів та виразів.

Lesson 6. Education in the usa

24.1. Розмовна тема. Освіта у Сполучених Штатах Америки Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. The United States does not have a national system of education. Each state determines its individual standards and requirements. Though there are enough basic similarities in structure among the various schools and systems.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). The program of studies in the elementary school includes English,

Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history. At the age of fourteen or sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them, where they study up to 18. There are almost always required (compulsory) subjects and sometimes students at high school can choose some optional courses. Besides giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who want to enter colleges or universities.

After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education. There are more than 3,000 institutions of higher education in the United States with the number of students ranging from fewer than a hundred to 40,000. Young people who want to get higher education must meet some requirements. No student is admitted to a college or university without having completed a four-year course in high school. It means that a student who wants to study at a university or college must begin by doing good work in high school. If his grades in high school are satisfactory, he is admitted to a university or college. Besides, standardized examinations play a decisive role in the admission to most colleges and universities. About 53 % of pupils who complete their high school course go on to a college or university.

Institutions of higher learning include a great variety of junior and community colleges, technical and professional schools, which provide two-year programs in such fields as engineering, business, or electronics; and colleges and universities (the former often being a part of the latter), which usually offer four- or five-year programs leading to Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree, as well as advanced courses leading to a Master's or Doctor's degree. Any of these institutions, in any category, may be either public or private, depending on the source of its funding.

It is common for students to leave home to study, and only about 15 % of all university students live at home while they study. Students may live either in the university campus in one of the dormitories or in private homes in the city in which the University is located.

Вправа 1. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

+1. What is the difference between the system of education in the USA and the systems in other countries? 2. What are the stages of education in the USA? 3. How long do American pupils study at school? 4. How many institutions of higher education are there in the USA? 5. How many years do American students study to get a Bachelor's degree? 6. Where do American students usually live while studying at a university or a college?

24.2. Письмові завдання

Вправа 2. Перекладіть речення про освіту у США англійською мовою.

1. Система освіти в США відрізняється від систем освіти в інших країнах, бо не має загальнонаціональної освітньої програми. У віці 6-7 років діти вступають до першого класу початкової школи, після якої у віці 14-16 років, вони переходять до середньої школи. Програма навчання включає як обов'язкові предмети, так і предмети за вибором. Навчання в державних школах безкоштовне. За навчання в приватних школах та коледжах батьки мають платити. Жоден студент не може бути прийнятий у вищій навчальний заклад без закінчення повного курсу середньої школи. Після 4–5 років навчання в університеті студенти отримують ступінь «бакалавр». Більшість студентів протягом навчання проживають в гуртожитках, або приватних квартирах на території університету.

24.3. Читання Harvard University

Г Active Vocabulary:

prominent – видатний; distinctly – виразно; outlook – світогляд; clergy – духовенство; scope – масштаб; to diversify – урізноманітнювати; to command respect – викликати повагу; alumnus (pl. alumni) – колишній студент (випускник); campus – територія університету; to be enrolled – зараховувати; the Divinity School – факультет богослов'я; vigorous – потужний.

Harvard is more than a university – it's a tradition. No other American institution of higher learning has such a prominent place in the nation's history or imagination. Harvard, founded in 1636, is the oldest university in the United States (and the oldest corporation in the Americas). It is perhaps the only US university that is both closest to the British model of university education, yet distinctly American in identity and outlook. Harvard was founded as a small institution with the mission of educating Protestant clergy. It grew as the United States did, expanding in size and scope, and diversifying its student and teaching communities. Today a Harvard degree commands respect not only in the United States, but around the world – Harvard counts seven U.S. presidents among its alumni, and over 40 Nobel laureates among its current and former faculty.

Harvard is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a campus just across the Charles River from Boston. This is a highly urban setting that joins colonial-era buildings and landmarks with Massachusetts' hi-tech industry. Harvard is a large university, with high-profile graduate and professional programs. Almost two-thirds of its approximately 19,500 students are enrolled in its professional and graduate schools (which include the world-famous Medical School, the Business School, the Law School, the John F. Kennedy School of Government, the Divinity School, the School of Public Health, and the Graduate School of Education). Connections made at Harvard often last a lifetime, with graduates becoming part of a vigorous network of over 270,000 alumni.

Дайте відповіді на запитання.

+1. When was Harvard founded? 2. What was Harvard's initial mission? 3. How many US presidents graduated from Harvard? 4. Where is it located? 5. How many students are enrolled in its schools? 6. How long do the connections made at Harvard last?

☺ Smile !

A young man hired by a supermarket reported for his first day of work. The manager greeted him with a warm handshake and a smile, gave him a broom and said, "Your first job will be to sweep out the store."

"But I'm a Harvard graduate," the young man replied indignantly.

"Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't know that," said the manager. "Here, give me the broom and I'll show you how."

24.4. Граматика. Повторення Passive Voice, Modal Verbs

Вправа 3. Перекладіть англійською, використовуючи модальні діє-слова *can, may, might, could*.

1. Можна взяти цей журнал? 2. Можна задати вам особисте питання? 3. Ви можете зробити переклад за допомогою комп'ютера. 4. Нам сказали, що ми можемо не переписувати текст завдання. 5. Він, можливо, знає мою адресу. 6. Він, можливо, поїде поїздом. 7. Можливо, він забув про нашу сього-нішню зустріч. 8. Можливо, він загубив ключі. 9. Він вміє плавати. 10. Він вміє розмовляти японською. 11. Ви можете підняти цю коробку? 12. Я Вас не чую. 13. Він не міг знати всієї правди. 14. Не може бути, щоб вона забула вимкнути праску. 15. Не може бути, щоб ви заплатили 100

доларів за цю книгу. 16. Він зможе перекласти цю статтю французькою. 17. Він умів читати у п'ять років. 18. Чи не могли б ви виключити світло?

Вправа 4. Перекладіть англійською, використовуючи модальні діє-слова *must, have to, should, need, be to*.

1. Ви повинні запам'ятати це правило. 2. Лист необхідно відправити негайно. 3. Він, напевно, повернувся додому. 4. Вам слід відвідати лікаря. 5. Вам не слід так багато дивитись телевізор. 6. Вам не слід було їхати так швидко. 7. Йому не слід було так хвилюватись. 8. Нам прийшлося піти з вечірки. 9. Нам прийдеться йти туди пішки. 10. Вам не потрібно виключати комп'ютер. 11. Вам не потрібно запам'ятовувати ці правила. 12. Ми повинні зустрітись через годину. 13. Автобус повинен прийти через 5 хвилин.

Вправа 5. Поставте дієслова в дужках у потрібну форму в Passive voice.

1. Several newspapers ____ (to publish) in our city. 2. Shoes ____ (to make) of leather. 3. A new cinema ____ (to build) on our street currently. 4. My flat (still) ____ (to repair). 5. My flat (already) ____ (to repair). 6. A young artist ____ (to ask) to paint the portrait of an old lady. When the portrait ____ (to finish), it ____ (to show) to all the lady's friends. Then it ____ (to send) to the lady's house. 7. The question ____ (to discuss) when I came in. 8. The streets ____ (to clean) of snow before we woke up. 9. I hope that this book ____ (to found) soon. 10. The article ____ (to translate) by tomorrow. 11. He (never) ____ (to listen to). 12. This book (much) ____ (to speak about) at the moment. 13. The children will ____ (to take care of). 14. The doctor ____ (to send for) 10 minutes ago.

24.5. Домашнє завдання

Вправа 6. Перепишіть речення так, щоб вони виражали можливість, використовуючи модальні дієслова *may, might, must, can't*.

1. They say, it will snow today. 2. He will come in the evening. 3. Tom will show me the photos tomorrow. 4. This pen is mine. 5. He doesn't own Rolls Royce. 6. They haven't met the Queen. 7. Shakespeare lived there. 8. They are visiting their parents. 9. He is working as a taxi driver. 10. They have come by train. 11. This question will be discussed later. 12. This letter has been sent by e-mail. 13. The ticket has been already found. 14. The baby is sleeping.

Вправа 7. Поставте дієслова в дужках у потрібну форму в Passive Voice.

1. Don't enter the room! A student (to examine) there. 2. After the accident he (to take) immediately home. 3. The letter (to type) by the typist when I came into the dean's office. 4. I am sure that this work (to finish) by the end of the month. 5. New magazines just (to bring). Would you like to look them through? 6. The exercises usually (to check) at the lessons. 7. Many new beautiful houses (to build) in our city lately. 8. The question which (to discuss) now is very important. 9. This bridge (to renovate) in 1970. 10. All the students (to examine) by 5 o'clock. 11. The steamer (to unload) at dock 5 at the moment. 12. My mobile phone (to charge) already. 13. The letter (to post) as soon as we arrive to the office. 14. The parcel (not to bring) yet.

Вправа 8. Підберіть визначення до понять, що стосуються освіти у США.

1.	A yearbook	a	a student teaching other students of the same or similar age or grade level
2.	A freshmen	b	a school where students go to learn how to do a particular job
3.	A sophomore	c	a school that gives advanced academic degrees, such as master's degrees and doctoral degrees

4.	A peer tutor	d	a book that students get when they graduate from school (usually at high school or college).
5.	A graduate school (grad school)	e	a type of public education institution; usually provides two-year college education at reasonable tuition fees
6.	An undergraduate	f	a student in the second year
7.	A trade school	g	a time by which some task must be completed (e.g. the time when students must turn in their homework)
8.	A preparatory school	h	a degree a person gets from a university by finishing a doctorate program
9.	A deadline	i	a student in the first year
10.	The Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D)	j	a test which measures people's English language skills to see if they are good enough to take a course at university or graduate school in English-speaking countries
11.	Community college	k	a school, especially one that is private, that prepares students for college
12.	TOEFL	l	a student completing a first degree

Вправа 9. Складіть розповідь про освіту в США з використанням активних слів та виразів.

Text 18. Robots

Active Vocabulary:

to coin	карбувати	invasion	вторгнення
drudgery	тяжка робота	longevity	довговічність
servitude	рабство	butler	дворецький
slave	раб	to roam	блукати
household	домашнє господарство	artificial intelligence	штучний інтелект
to require	вимагати	to triple	потроювати
precision	точність	lawn mover	газонокосарка
hazardous	небезпечний	bot ([ro]bot)	робот
defusing	знешкодження	chore	рутинна робота
enhancement	удосконалення	dexterity	спритність

Ever since the Czech writer Karel Chapek first coined the term “robot” in 1921, there has been an expectation that robots would some day deliver us from the drudgery of hard work. The word – from the Czech “robota”, for hard labour and servitude – described intelligent machines used as slaves in his play R.U.R. (Rossum’s Universal Robots).

Today, over one million household robots, and a further 1.1 million industrial robots, are operating worldwide. Robots are used to perform tasks that require great levels of precision or are simply repetitive and boring. Many also do jobs that are hazardous to people, such as exploring shipwrecks, helping out after disasters, studying other planets and defusing bombs or mines.

Robots are increasingly marching into our lives. In the future, robots will act as carers, medics, bionic enhancements, companions, entertainers, security guards, traffic police and even soldiers.

Domestic invasion.

Despite the longevity of the robot concept, robotic butlers that roam our homes and relieve us from housework still seemed far from reality until very recently. Instead, the vast majority of robots worked in factories performing the industrial functions of brainless machines.

However, a combination of increased computing power and advances made in the field of artificial intelligence, or AI, have now made software smart enough to make robots considerably more useful.

A recent report published by the United Nations revealed that sales of domestic robots had tripled in a single year. What's more, they **were well on their way to** outstripping their industrial cousins.

While a large portion of the household robots were made up of robotic vacuum cleaners, mops, lawn mowers, pool cleaners, security bots and even robotic baby-rockers – the real boom was in entertainment robots.

Suddenly people were happy to pay for robots that had no specific functional value. Instead these bots, such as Sony's Aibo robotic dog and its robo-pups served as robo-pets and companions, rather than slaves.

This is partly because many domestic chores still pose a real challenge for robots, in terms of dexterity and intelligence, even with seemingly simple chores such as ironing.

Speech patterns

He is well on his way to	mastering English.	Він далеко просунувся у вивченні англійської.
	recovery.	Він скоро одужає.

I. Decide which of these statements are true and which are false.

+1. Karel Chapek was a Czech engineer. 2. Robots are used to perform boring repetitive work. 3. Robots can be found only at the enterprises. 4. Robots can easily do ironing.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the word "robot" first appear? 2. How many industrial robots are used today? 3. What household jobs can robots perform? 4. What robots are being used now to entertain their masters?