

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**Український державний університет
науки і технологій**

Кафедра « Іноземні мови»

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Методичні рекомендації до практичних занять

Частина 1

Електронний аналог
друкованого видання

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А 64 Англійська мова : методичні рекомендації до практичних занять для студентів II курсу за програмою «Іноземна мова » (військова спеціальна мовна підготовка) першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти. Ч. 1. / уклад. А. О. Мунтян. – Дніпро : УДУНТ, 2023. – 46 с.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів II курсу денної форми навчання за першим (бакалаврським) рівнем вищої освіти з військових спеціальностей.

Методичні вказівки включають навчальні тексти з тем за програмою, завдання на закріплення лексики, тематичні проблемні ситуації та тексти для самостійного читання з оригінальних джерел.

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UNIT 1: USING A DICTIONARY

TYPES OF DICTIONARIES

Vocabulary

Translate into Ukrainian:

Current		A reference book	
A manual		To arrange	
To consult		Etymology	
A recipe book		To estimate	
Regularly		To revise	
Helpful		A volume	
A few		Unabridged	
Along with		To appear	
An abbreviation		To define	
Punctuation rules		Spelling	

Pre-reading:

- a) How many types of dictionaries are there?
- b) What are the functions of the dictionary?
- c) Which is the best dictionary in the world?
- d) Why is the dictionary important?

Read and translate the text:

Introduction

Good mechanics sometimes use a current repair manual when repairing a car, and cooks often consult a recipe book, but only a few people (both at school and at

work) regularly use a dictionary. Dictionaries are easy to use and contain much more helpful information than most people think. Now that you are at university, you need to know how to get the most out of your dictionary.

Dictionaries help with spelling, grammar and punctuation rules, as well as pronunciation, and they often include essays on the history of the English, lists of famous people and places, along with a variety of symbols and abbreviations. Some dictionaries include pictures, color photographs, national flags and maps. Dictionaries can also be used like mini-encyclopedias. Dictionaries are an important learning tool and every home should contain at least one.

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Decide whether the statements are True or False:

- a) Dictionaries are hardly easy to use and do not contain much more helpful information than most people think.
- b) Dictionaries help with spelling, grammar and punctuation rules, as well as pronunciation.
- c) Dictionaries are a useless learning tool.

What is a dictionary?

A dictionary is a reference book containing words, usually arranged in alphabetical order, and it gives information about their meaning, pronunciation, etymology, and uses. Experts estimate that there are more than a million English words today. The revised Oxford English Dictionary lists about 615,000 words, but only about 200,000 of them are in common use, more than in German (184,000) or French (100,000). To catalogue all those words, takes many large volumes. Any book, or set of books, which is complete as it was written is called unabridged because no part of the original has been left out.

The dictionaries sold in most book stores are shortened versions of a complete dictionary and are called abridged dictionaries because some of the original has been left out..

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Decide whether the statements are True or False:

- a) A dictionary is a fiction book containing words, usually arranged in alphabetical order.
- b) Experts estimate that there are more than a million English words today.
- c) Any book, or set of books, which is complete as it was written is called leveled.

Where did dictionaries come from?

The first book that we would recognize as an English dictionary appeared in England in 1721, about 280 years ago. The best known early dictionary, however, was published in 1755 by Samuel Johnson in England. He recorded and defined the words that he read and heard every day. His dictionary also standardized the spelling of many words. Until about 1900, whenever people used the word dictionary, they meant Johnson's Dictionary. His dictionary is still consulted today to find the meaning of a word as it was used in his time. Today, there are many different dictionaries available. Some are small enough to fit in a pocket or purse; some are so big they require their own stand.

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Answer the questions to the text:

1. When did the first book that we would recognize as an English dictionary appear?
2. Where did the first book that we would recognize as an English dictionary appear?
3. Who was the first to publish the best known early dictionary?
4. What did Samuel Johnson's dictionary do?
5. Is Samuel's Johnson's dictionary still consulted today to find the meaning of a word as it was used in his time?

Types of Dictionaries

General Dictionaries

Each word contained in a general dictionary could have a number of meanings. In some dictionaries, you will find each separate meaning listed according to the order of usage frequency. The dictionary may also have limited synonym for a given word. On the other hand, other dictionaries will simply list definitions of words based on their historical order, starting with the oldest usage.

Function: As the name suggests, a general dictionary is most suitable when searching for the general meaning of a word, as opposed to a specialized dictionary that focuses on a specific area or field such as medicine or law.

Specialized Dictionaries

The Manual of Specialized Lexicographies defines a specialized dictionary as one that particularly focuses on a specific subject area. This type of dictionary is also called a technical dictionary.

There are three types of a specialized dictionary:

1. **multi-field dictionary:** It extensively covers tons of subject areas or fields. A typical example is a business dictionary. Example of a multi-field dictionary is the 23-language Inter-Active Terminology for Europeans.
2. **single-field dictionary:** It covers a specific subject area (e.g. law) in a narrow manner. An example of a single-field dictionary is the American National Biography
3. **sub-field dictionary:** This one covers a more specialized area or field such as marriage law. An example of a sub-field dictionary is the African American National Biography Project.

A medical dictionary (glossary) for instance is also a typical example of a specialized dictionary.

Function: In essence, a specialized dictionary is most useful when researching specialized areas such as medicine, law, manufacturing, and other specialized fields.

Defining Dictionaries

This is perhaps the simplest type of dictionary. It simply offers the main glossary of the most basic meanings of the simplest ideas or concepts. Subsequently, the explanation of other concepts can emerge.

Function: A defining dictionary is most suitable for people who are starting to learn a language. The English defining dictionary would usually feature just a meaning or two of not more than 2000 words. From those, the definition of the rest of English words, including the 4000 popular English Idioms as well as metaphors can be derived.

Online dictionaries

Big thanks to the Internet, you can now find dictionaries online. The best part is that you can access internet-based dictionaries while on the go with your mobile devices (phone, laptops, and tablets). Online dictionaries are available in English as well as foreign languages.

Other types of dictionaries include:

- ✓ Encyclopedia Dictionary
- ✓ Bilingual Dictionary
- ✓ Phonetic Dictionary
- ✓ Electronic Dictionary
- ✓ Rhyming Dictionary
- ✓ Reverse Dictionary
- ✓ and more

Answer the questions:

1. What is the function of general dictionaries?
2. What is the function of specialized dictionaries?
3. How many types of specialized dictionaries are there? What are they?
4. What is the function of defining dictionaries?

Translate into Ukrainian:

*Encyclopedia Dictionary*_____

*Bilingual Dictionary*_____

*Phonetic Dictionary*_____

*Electronic Dictionary*_____

*Rhyming Dictionary*_____

*Reverse Dictionary*_____

Translate into Ukrainian:

Encyclopedic dictionaries can be general, containing articles on topics in many different fields; or they can specialize in a particular field, such as art,

biography, law, medicine, or philosophy. They may also be organized around a particular academic, cultural, ethnic, or national perspective.

A **bilingual dictionary** (translation dictionary) is a specialized dictionary used to translate words or phrases from one language to another.

A **phonetic dictionary** provides the system with a mapping of vocabulary words to sequences of phonemes. A dictionary can also contain alternative pronunciations. In that case you can designate them with a number in parentheses.


An **electronic dictionary** is a dictionary whose data exists in digital form and can be accessed through a number of different media. Most of the early electronic dictionaries were, in effect, print dictionaries made available in digital form: the content was identical, but the electronic editions provided users with more powerful search functions.

The way a **Reverse dictionary** works is quite simple. It just looks through tons of dictionary definitions and grabs the ones that most closely match the search query. For example, if you type something like “longing for a time in the past”, then the engine will return “nostalgia”.

A **rhyming dictionary** is a specialist dictionary designed for use in writing poetry and lyrics. In a rhyming dictionary, words are categorized into equivalence classes that consist of words that rhyme with one another. They also typically support several different kinds of rhymes and possibly also alliteration as well.

Grammar

Perfect Modal Verbs

Perfect Modal	Picture	sentence
<p>could have _____</p> <p>couldn't have _____</p> <p>past ability</p>		<p>The boy <u>could have</u> <u>done</u> the dishes himself, but his father decided to help.</p>

<p>should have ____</p> <p>shouldn't have ____</p> <p>You did or didn't do something that was a good idea.</p>		<p>The girl <u>shouldn't have spun</u> around so many times. She fell down.</p> <p>spin: turn around many times.</p> <p>spin / spun / spun</p>
<p>would have ____</p> <p>wouldn't have ____</p> <p>past condition / past situation</p>		<p>This house of cards <u>would have fallen</u> over if the person who built it hadn't been so careful.</p>
<p>may have ____</p> <p>may not have ____</p> <p>past possibility</p>		<p>My grandfather <u>may have used</u> this camera when he was a young man, but I'm not sure.</p>
<p>might have ____</p> <p>might not have ____</p> <p>past possibility</p>		<p>Her mother <u>might have put</u> mustard on her sandwich. She hopes not.</p>
<p>must have ____</p> <p>must not have ____</p> <p>past probability.</p> <p>This indicates that something probably happened in the past.</p>		<p>They <u>must have practiced</u> a lot because they're very good musicians.</p>

Could Have or Should Have or Would Have? Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verb:

- 1 I _____ (buy) bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility)
- 2 We _____ (invite) so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone. (past negative advice / regret)
- 3 I _____ (start) saving money years ago! (past advice / regret)
- 4 We _____ (join) you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness)
- 5 The weather _____ (be) any worse! (past negative possibility)
- 6 I _____ (arrive) on time, even if I'd left earlier. There were dreadful traffic jams all the way. (past negative possibility)
- 7 They _____ (win) the football match, but John hurt his ankle. (past possibility)
- 8 Amanda _____ (finish) the work, but she felt ill and had to go home. (past willingness)
- 9 Lucy _____ (left) earlier. She missed her flight. (past advice / regret)
- 10 We _____ (finish) the game, even if we'd wanted to. It was raining very hard and we had to stop. (past negative possibility)
- 11 I _____ (eat) so much chocolate! I feel sick! (past negative advice / regret)
- 12 Luke _____ (pass) the exam if he'd studied a bit more. (past possibility)

Could Have or Should Have or Would Have? Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verb:

1. John _____ (call) Amy, but he didn't have her number. (past willingness)
2. You _____ (be) rude to him. He's going to be really angry now. (past negative advice / regret)
3. She _____ (come) to the restaurant if she'd left work earlier. (past possibility)
4. You _____ (take) this job. I can see you're not enjoying it. (past negative advice / regret)
5. The race was really difficult. She _____ (win) because she's not fit enough. (past negative possibility)
6. Our neighbours _____ (cut) down the tree in their garden. It was a really beautiful tree. (past negative advice / regret)
7. The children _____ (do) their homework last night. Then they wouldn't be panicking on the way to school. (past advice / regret)
8. I'm really cold! I _____ (bring) my coat. (past advice / regret)
9. I _____ (come) to see you! I didn't know you were ill. (past willingness)
10. Andrew _____ (go) to Cambridge University, but he decided to travel instead. (past possibility)
11. They _____ (be) kinder to me. They were absolutely lovely. (past negative possibility)
12. You _____ (buy) some milk at the shops. We don't have any milk. (past advice / regret)
13. They _____ (come) to have breakfast with us, but they went to bed too late the night before. (past willingness)

Modals with perfect infinitive (MODAL + HAVE + PAST PART)

Complete the sentences using perfect modals. In some cases more than one alternative might be suitable.

1. A: I phoned you at nine this morning but got no answer.

B: I'm sorry. I _____ been in the garden.

2. A: I've opened another bottle.

B: You _____ done that. We haven't finished this one yet.

3. A: Perhaps he swam across.

B: He _____ done that. He can't swim.

4. A: I saw Ann in the library this morning.

B: Are you sure? You _____ seen someone else.

5. A: I had to get down the mountain in a very thick fog.

B: Really! It _____ been pretty difficult.

6. A: Joe returned home with a tiger cub in his hands.

B: His wife _____ been very pleased about that. She's fond of animals you know.

7. You _____ made two copies. One would also have been enough.

8. You two went to that party and didn't even tell me. You _____ called me at least.

9. You _____ informed the company's accountant much earlier. The boss will surely get crazy on learning this.

10. Look! It's raining now. You _____ watered the garden at all.

<https://www.grammarbank.com/support-files/modals-with-perfect-infinitive.pdf>

Modals with perfect infinitive (MODAL + HAVE + PAST PART)

Complete the sentences using perfect modals. In some cases more than one alternative might be suitable.

1. I heard the way you were talking to your granny last night and got upset. You _____ talked to her like that since she is a lot older than you.
2. You _____ been at the museum on Tuesday! It was closed all day.
3. Janet said she had bought a brand new car. It _____ cost her a fortune.
4. You _____ told Kate about the accident. I had already told her.
5. My father told me that he himself had taken my mother to the doctor's, so I _____ drive her there.
6. I saw the light coming out of his livingroom window last night. He _____ been reading or watching TV. I'm not sure.
7. Why did you stay at a hotel when you were in London? You _____ stayed at Philip's.
8. Shakespeare _____ written this play because the events mentioned in the play didn't occur till after Shakespeare's death.
9. You _____ brought your kite. It's just the right day for kites.
10. A: I can't think why they didn't help him. B: They _____ realized that he was drowning.

<https://www.grammarbank.com/support-files/modals-with-perfect-infinitive.pdf>

Rewrite sentences using perfect modals:

1. A: I saw a ghost last night.

B: You (not see) a ghost; there aren't any ghosts. You (dream) it.

2. It is possible that a child broke the window.

3. A: I've had a toothache for two days.

B: You (go) to the dentist when it started.

4. A: As I was standing in the hall your dog bit me.

B: It (not be) my dog; he was with me all day. It (be) my brother's dog.

5. A: I wonder why he didn't answer?

B: Possibly he didn't understand the question.

6. I gave him a tip, which was not necessary.

7. A: The plane is late; I wonder what has happened?

B: Possibly it was delayed by fog.

8. A: I waited from 8.00 to 8.30 under the clock and he says he waited from 8.00 to 8.30 under the clock, and we didn't see each other!

B: You (wait) under different clocks! There are two in the station, you know. 9. We (start) yesterday (this was the plan); but the flight was cancelled because of the fog, so we're still here, as you see.

10. A: I left my car here under the NO Parking sign; and now it's gone. It (be) stolen!

B: Not necessarily. The police (drive) it away.

11. A: We've run out of petrol!

B: I'm not surprised. I noticed that the tank was nearly empty when we left home. A: You (tell) me! WE (get) petrol at the last village. Now we've got a 10-mile walk!

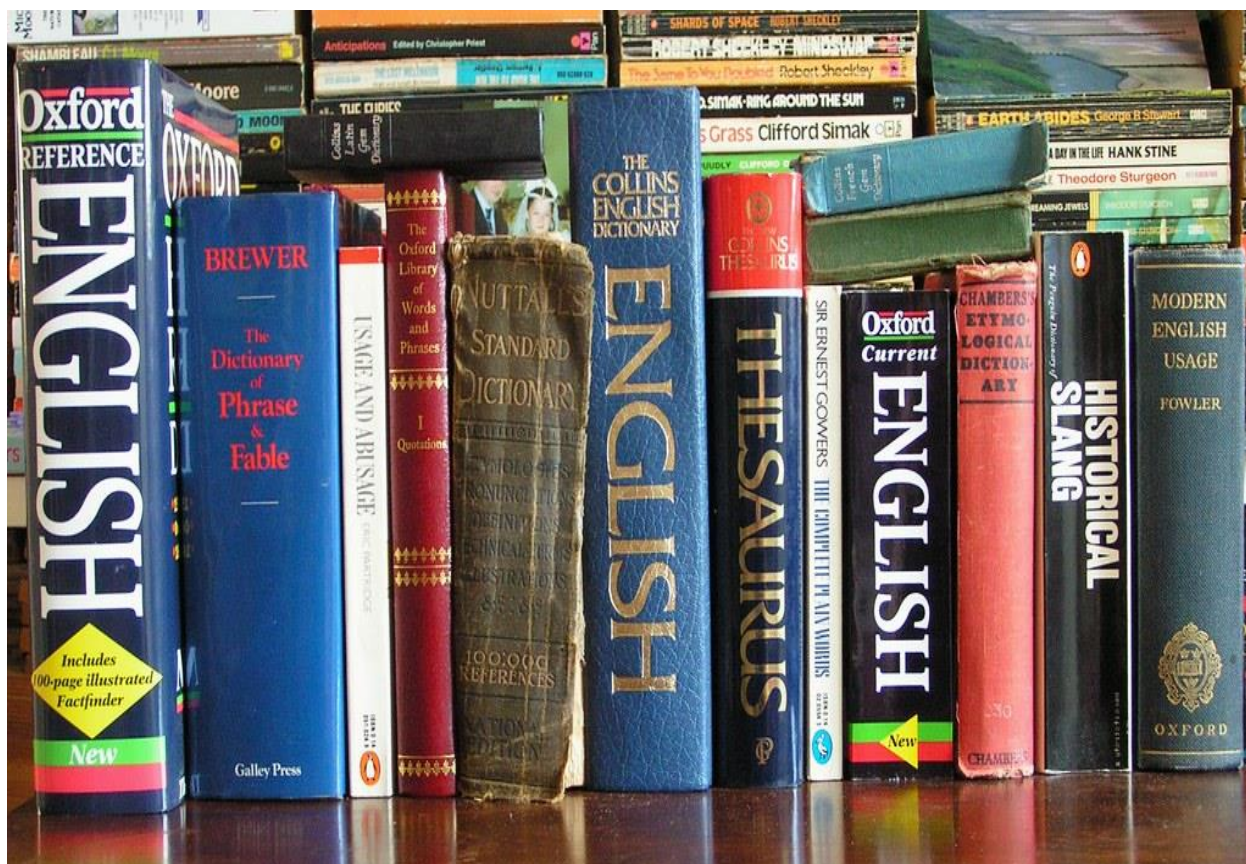
12. A: Look at this beautiful painting! Only a very great artist (paint) such a picture!

B: Nonsense! A child of five (paint) it with his eyes shut.

13. A: You don't think it (be started) deliberately?

B: Well, I suppose it (be). (It is possible.) But who would do a thing like that?

14. There is only one set of footprints, so the kidnapper (carry) his prisoner out. He not (do) it in daylight or he (be) seen. He (wait) till the dark.



UNIT 2: NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Vocabulary

Translate into Ukrainian:

DOD Intelligence Terms:

1. Intelligence _____
2. Acoustic _____
3. Advanced geospatial (AGI) _____
4. All-source _____
5. Communications (COMINT) _____
6. Counterintelligence (CI) _____
7. Domestic _____
8. Electronic (ELINT) _____
9. Foreign instrumentation signals (FISINT) _____
10. Geospatial (GEOINT) _____
11. Human Intelligence _____
12. Human resources intelligence (HUMINT) _____
13. Imagery (IMINT) _____
14. Measurement and signal (MASINT) _____
15. Medical (MEDINT) _____
16. Open-source (OSINT) _____
17. Scientific and technical (S&TI) _____
18. Signals (SIGINT) _____
19. Technical (TECHINT) _____

Match the terms (1 – 20) to the definitions (a – t)

1 Access	a) The security goal that generates the requirement for actions of an entity to be traced uniquely to that entity. This supports nonrepudiation, deterrence, fault isolation, intrusion detection and prevention, and after-action recovery and legal action.
2 Accountability	b) process and record that shows who obtained the evidence; where and when the evidence was obtained; who secured the evidence; and who had control or possession of the evidence. The “sequencing” of the chain of evidence follows this order: collection and identification; analysis; storage; preservation; presentation in court; return to owner.
1 Authority	c) The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The GIG includes owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services, and National Security Systems. Non-GIG IT includes stand-alone, self-contained, or embedded IT that is not, and will not be, connected to the enterprise network.
4 Biometric Information	d) Any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency—(i) the function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence

	activities; involves cryptologic activities related to national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions (excluding a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications, for example, payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications); or (ii) is protected at all times by procedures established for information that have been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]
5 Chain of Evidence	e) An attack against an authentication protocol where the Attacker either assumes the role of a Claimant with a genuine Verifier or actively alters the authentication channel. The goal of the attack may be to gain authenticated access or learn authentication secrets.
6 Clearance	f) Searching through object residue to acquire data
7 Electronic Credentials	g) Ability to make use of any information system (IS) resource
8 Global Information Grid (GIG)	h) Any circumstance or event with the potential to adversely impact organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation through an information system via unauthorized access, destruction, disclosure, modification of information, and/or denial of service.

9 Identification	i) Digital documents used in authentication that bind an identity or an attribute to a subscriber's token.
10 National Security System	j) Person(s) or established bodies with rights and responsibilities to exert control in an administrative sphere.
11 Online Attack	k) A form of passive attack in which an intruder observes information about calls (although not necessarily the contents of the messages) and makes inferences, e.g., from the source and destination numbers, or frequency and length of the messages
12 Phishing	l) Information that describes the presence of an information vulnerability within a specific operational setting or network
13 Risk Assessment	m) The process of verifying the identity of a user, process, or device, usually as a prerequisite for granting access to resources in an IT system.
14 Secure Communication Protocol	n) The stored electronic information pertaining to a biometric. This information can be in terms of raw or compressed pixels or in terms of some characteristic (e.g., patterns.)
15 Scavenging	o) Tricking individuals into disclosing sensitive personal information through deceptive computer-based means.
16 Threat	p) Software that automates the process of monitoring the events occurring in a computer system or network and analyzing them for signs of possible incidents and attempting to stop detected possible incidents
17 Traffic Analysis	q) An entity with authorized access that has the potential to harm an information system through

	destruction, disclosure, modification of data, and/or denial of service.
18 Operational Vulnerability Information	r) A communication protocol that provides the appropriate confidentiality, authentication, and content-integrity protection
19 Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IDPS)	s) The process of identifying risks to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation, arising through the operation of an information system. Part of risk management, incorporates threat and vulnerability analyses and considers mitigations provided by security controls planned or in place. Synonymous with risk analysis.
20 Inside Threat	t) Formal certification of authorization to have access to classified information other than that protected in a special access program (including SCI). Clearances are of three types: confidential, secret, and top secret. A top secret clearance permits access to top secret, secret, and confidential material; a secret clearance, to secret and confidential material; and a confidential clearance, to confidential material.

Pre-reading:

- a) What is National Security?
- b) What is the Strategy of National Security of Ukraine?

Read and translate the text:

Oleksandr Danylyuk: We have to create a modern Strategy of National Security of Ukraine, which really assesses what Ukraine will face

The national security strategy is not created for the first time, but for the first time it will be created on the basis of the new law "On National Security of Ukraine", which laid the foundation for structural reforms in this crucial area. This was stated by the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, Oleksandr Danylyuk during the inaugural meeting of the working group on the preparation of the draft National Security Strategy, which was held today at the NSDC Office of Ukraine.

According to him, the new Strategy "should become a qualitatively different" and despite the fact that such documents have already been adopted in Ukraine, this strategy will have a special character. "The National Security Strategy is defined in accordance with the new law as the main document on which other strategic planning documents should be based on certain areas of ensuring national security", - explained the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. He also noted that, since the law sets clear timelines for the preparation of the Strategy, namely a maximum of 6 months after the newly elected President's entry, all the members of the working group should prepare their proposals at the early stages of the Strategy. "There is not enough time for the creation, but enough to be able to create the quality document that would allow Ukraine face new challenges with dignity and prevent new ones in future," O. Danylyuk said.

"Risks change. We would like to receive a modern strategy that really assesses the challenges and threats to security and policy priorities in this area. And we should refrain from using cliches of any kind, but rather, vice versa, begin assessing everything from the beginning and re-evaluate every approach", – said the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

Reference: In accordance with the Law "On National Security of Ukraine", the Office of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine is involved in the

preparation of the Strategy. For the implementation of this norm, the President of Ukraine, in his letter, instructed the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine to organize the preparation of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and submit it for consideration by the Council of National Security and Defense of Ukraine.

The working group for the development of the new Strategy was created within the framework of the implementation of the order of the NSDC Secretary, which included Deputy Head of the Working Group - Deputy Director of the National Institute for Strategic Studies Konstantyn Kononenko, as well as representatives of the National Institute for Strategic Studies, other government bodies, civil society institutions, foreign experts.

<http://www.rnbo.gov.ua/en/news/3317.html>

Make up 10 questions to the text:

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

Using the words given below, write sentences of your own:

1. Active Level _____
2. Active Searching Testing _____
3. Anti-jam _____
4. Authentication _____
5. Cipher _____

6. Data Integrity _____

7. File Protection _____

8. High Impact _____

9. Level of Concern _____

10. Man-in-the-middle Attack _____

Work n pairs:

Student A's questions:

- 1) What comes to mind when you hear the word 'security'?
- 2) Do you have all the security you need?
- 3) What would life be like with little security?
- 4) Do you get nervous going through airport security?
- 5) What do you think of world security since the 9-11 attacks?
- 6) What do you do to make sure your Internet security is strong?
- 7) What does the UN Security Council do? How effective is it?
- 8) Does your country provide good social security if you have no job or home?
- 9) Douglas MacArthur said: "There is no security on this earth. Only opportunity." Do you agree with this?
- 10) Franklin Delano Roosevelt said: "True individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence." Do you agree?

Student B's questions:

- 1) What kinds of security are there in life?
- 2) How important is financial security to you?
- 3) What kinds of security measures are there in your home?
- 4) Do you worry about job security?
- 5) Do you always download security patches from Microsoft?
- 6) What do you think of airline security?

- 7) Do you have to have security in a relationship?
- 8) If you had to choose between security and freedom, which would you go for?
- 9) Someone once said: "Security is an illusion. Life is either a daring adventure or it is nothing at all." Do you agree?
- 10) Britain's Lord Acton said: "The most certain test by which we judge whether a country is really free is the amount of security enjoyed by minorities." Do you agree with this?

Grammar

Intentions: TO BE GOING TO

**ENGLISH
GRAMMAR**

WILL vs. GOING TO

WILL

Rapid Decision

- I'm thirsty. I think I **will** buy a drink.

Offer

- That looks heavy. I **will** help you with it.

Promise

- Don't worry, I **won't** tell anyone.

Threat

- If you don't stop, I **will** tell your mother.

Refusal

won't = will not

- She **won't** listen to anything I say.

GOING TO

Prior Plan

= The decision was made before the moment of speaking.

- I'm **going to** the beach next weekend with my friends.

Evidence / Signs

= When there are signs that something is likely to happen.

- My stomach hurts a lot and I think I **am going to** throw up.

- It's 70-0. They're **going to** win.

You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making predictions.

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow. = - I think it **is going to** rain tomorrow.

COMPARE: Are you busy this evening?

- I haven't made any plans.

I think I **will** probably watch TV.

OR I'm probably **going to** watch TV.

Will and **going to** are both possible here. We are "predicting" what will happen because nothing is planned.

- Yes, I'm **going to** the movies.

Only **Going to** is possible because this is a prior plan.

In spoken English **Going to** is often pronounced as "**gonna**"

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

Put the words in the correct order:

you / to / tell / him / going / are / ?

going / him / I'm / tell / no, / not / to

later / are / what / do / you / going / to / ?

watch / I'm / a / to / DVD / going

Steve / going / is / to / be / the / barbecue / at / ?

going / to / what / wear / you / are / ?

wear / I'm / jeans / going / a / T-shirt / to / and

late / we / are / going / be / to

Complete the conversation using the prompts:

ROSIE Hi Sara! (1) _____ (you / be at the barbecue tonight?)

SARA Yes, I am.

ROSIE What (2) _____ (you / wear?)

SARA I don't know. What about you?

ROSIE (3) _____ (I / wear my summer dress)

SARA Is Anita coming?

ROSIE I think so. (4) _____ (I / send her a message) and check.

SARA (5) _____ (Steve / be there?)

ROSIE Yes, he is.

SARA Good. I have to go now. I'll see you at the barbecue.

ROSIE Ok. What (6) _____ (you / to do now?)

SARA (7) _____ (I / get ready). I want to wash my hair.

ROSIE Ok. (8) _____ (I / do my homework). I'll see you later.

SARA Bye.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of will or going to and the verbs in brackets.

1. When we get home, we _____ (have) dinner.
2. I know they _____ (feel) very happy if they win the match.
3. They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They _____ (do) a tour of Norway.
4. She thinks that the Take That concert _____ (be) really exciting.
5. "What are your plans for this evening?" I _____ (meet) my friends and then go to a birthday party.
6. If you revise for the exam, I'm sure you _____ (get) a good result.
7. The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It _____ (be) very sunny.
8. I can't come on the march tomorrow. I _____ (look after) my cousins.
9. In the future, I think humans _____ (wipe out) many different species.
10. He is buying some butter and eggs because he _____ (make) a cake later.
11. This homework is very easy. I know we _____ (do) it very quickly.
12. In five years time, I _____ (be) at university.
13. She wants to get her mum a birthday present. But she _____ (not buy) it today.

14. Their suitcases are packed. They _____ (go) on holiday.
15. If we go to Paris, we _____ (take) lots of pictures.
16. My brother thinks it _____ (snow) tomorrow.
17. It's very late! Hurry up or we _____ (be) late for work.
18. Look at that boy at the top of that tree! He _____ (fall).
19. When we go home, we _____ (watch) TV. We don't want to miss our favourite programme.
20. I'm sure they _____ (lose) the match.
21. It's very hot in here. I _____ (open) the window.
22. It's a secret! OK I _____ (not tell) anyone.
23. My cousin _____ (work) in the UK for a year.
24. I _____ (love) you forever.
25. I'm thirsty. I _____ (get) you a glass of water.

Write questions to ask your friend:

do/tonight: *What are you going to do tonight?*

eat/tonight: _____

do/tomorrow: _____

do/next weekend: _____

be/when you grow up: _____

ask for/next birthday: _____

Circle the correct phrase in the following sentences:

1. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I (will / am going to) wash my car.
2. It has been decided that we (will / are going to) to climb Mount Everest next week.
3. Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight? -Oh that sounds fun. I

(will / am going to) come with you.

4. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit Uncle Bill in Montana.

5. Tonight seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I (will / am going to) go for a walk after dinner.

6. Have you thought about what you want to do after college? -Yes, I have decided that I (will / am going to) become an engineer.

7. I guess I (will / am going to) help you clean the kitchen if no one else will.

8. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.

9. The weather man said that it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.

10. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!

11. I think my dad said we (will / are going to) go to the beach this weekend.

12. If the bus (will not / is not going to) start, how will we get to school on time?

Infinitive and Gerund

Infinitive after an adjective – Example: The new computer is really easy to use.

After certain verbs (with to) – Example: He refused to pay the bill.

• *afford • agree • appear • arrange • beg • choose • decide • expect • fail • help (also without to) • hesitate • hope • learn • manage • mean • offer • plan • prepare • pretend • promise • refuse • want • wish • would like • would love • would prefer*

Gerund as the subject of a clause – Example: Cycling is good for your health.

After a preposition – Example: I did my homework before going out.

Verbs followed by Gerund – Example: I enjoy cooking.

• *admit • advise • allow • avoid • can't help • can't stand • deny • dislike • enjoy • fancy • finish • keep • mind • miss • permit • practice • suggest • waste time / money*

Verbs with Prepositions followed by Gerund – Example: I'm looking forward to seeing you again soon.

• *accuse of* • *agree with* • *apologize for* • *ask about* • *believe in* • *be used to* • *blame for* • *care for* • *carry on* • *complain about* • *concentrate on* • *depend on* • *dream about/of* • *feel like* • *forgive for* • *give up* • *insist on* • *keep on* • *look forward to* • *object to* • *think of* • *succeed in* • *use for*

Words followed either by Infinitive or Ing-Form Words with the same meaning – Example: I started to read. / I started reading.

• *attempt* • *begin* • *bother* • *cannot bear* • *cease* • *continue* • *hate* • *intend* • *love* • *prefer* • *start*

Gerund or Infinitive:

- 1) A lot of people are worried about _____ their jobs. (lose)
- 2) He agreed _____ a new car. (buy)
- 3) The question is easy _____ (answer)
- 4) Not everybody can afford _____ to university. (go)
- 5) I look forward to _____ you at the weekend. (see)
- 6) Are you thinking of _____ London? (visit)
- 7) He apologized for _____ so late. (arrive)
- 8) Stop _____ noise, please; I'm studying. (make)
- 9) She doesn't mind _____ the night shift. (work)
- 10) I learned _____ the bike at the age of 5. (ride)

Gerund or Infinitive:

- 1) We decided _____ a new car. (buy)
- 2) I regret _____ you we won't lend you the money. (tell)
- 3) Peter gave up _____.(smoke)
- 4) He'd like _____ an aeroplane.(fly)
- 5) I enjoy _____ picture postcards. (write)
- 6) He offered _____ help with the cleaning. (help)
- 7) Avoid _____ silly mistakes.(make)
- 8) My parents wanted me _____ home at 11 o'clock. (be)
- 9) I dream about _____ a big house. (build)
- 10) He advised me _____ so much money. (not spend)

Gerund or Infinitive. Fill the gaps with the verb in brackets in the appropriate form:

- 1 I can't stand _____ in queues. (to wait)
- 2 I wouldn't like _____ in his shoes. (to be)
- 3 Jim loves _____ in Thailand. (to work)
- 4 I hate _____ the shopping on Saturday. (to do)
- 5 Blast! I forgot _____ milk. (to buy)
- 6 In the end we decided _____ in. (to stay)
- 7 I need _____ some information about Portugal. (to find)
- 8 My parents like _____ for long walks at the weekend. (to go)
- 9 Tony gave up _____ years ago. (to smoke)
- 10 I wanted _____ and see Troy but no one else was interested. (to go)
- 11 Mrs Leith offered _____ us to the airport. (to take)
- 12 Clare refused _____ clean up after the party. (to help)
- 13 I tried _____ him to come but it was no use. (to persuade)

14 Do you mind not _____ ? (to smoke)

15 Everybody really enjoyed _____ the cha-cha-cha. (to dance)

16 Lionel admitted _____ my chocolate mousse. (to eat)

Gerund or Infinitive. Use the verbs in brackets to fill the gaps:

1 We arranged _____ under the station clock at half nine. (to meet)

2 I always try to avoid _____ him whenever I can. (to see)

3 I long _____ in Scotland again. (to be)

4 My Mum demanded _____ the manager. (to see)

5 My brother denied _____ my chocolate mousse. Maybe his hamster ate it. (to eat)

6 I tried _____ but I just couldn't. (to understand)

7 In the end I gave up _____ to persuade her. (to try)

8 Charlie was pretending _____ a chicken. (to be)

9 They chose _____ in a cheap hotel but spend more money on meals. (to stay)

10 We like Galicia so much that we keep _____ back there. (to go)

11 He deserves _____ severely punished. (to be)

12 When we visit my aunt, they expect me _____ on my best behaviour. (to be)

13 I didn't mean _____ her feelings. I'm really sorry. (to hurt)

14 I always put off _____ my homework until the last possible moment. (to do)

15 He goes on _____ me the same thing over and over again. (to tell)

16 I can't stand _____ in the queue at the baker's. (to wait)

17 The firemen managed _____ the fire pretty quickly. (to put out)

18 I never risk _____ through that part of town. (to go)

19 Clare offered _____ me to the airport, which was very kind of her. (to take)

20 Dad threatened _____ my pocket money if I didn't do my homework. (to stop)

UNIT 3: THE STATE SERVICE OF UKRAINE FOR TRANSPORT SAFETY

Vocabulary

Translate into Ukrainian:

Transport Safety		In areas of	
The central body		Safety	
Executive power		Security	
To direct		Road transport	
To coordinate		Urban electric transport	
The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine		Rail transport	
Minister of Infrastructure		Maritime transport	
Through		Inland water transport	
To implement		Navigation safety	
State policy		Fishing fleet vessels	

Pre-reading:

- a) What is the State Service of Ukraine for Transport Safety?
- b) What does Ukrderzhbezpeka do?
- c) Which body of power coordinates the State Service of Ukraine for Transport Safety (Ukrderzhbezpeka)?

Read and check your answers:**The State Service of Ukraine for Transport Safety**

The State Service of Ukraine for Transport Safety (Ukrtransbezpeka) is the central body of executive power, directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Infrastructure that implements state policy in areas of safety and security of road, urban electric, rail, maritime and inland water transport (except the areas of navigation safety of fishing fleet vessels).

<http://dsbt.gov.ua/en>

Translate into Ukrainian:

Read and translate the text:

**A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step”: The State Service of
Ukraine for Transport Safety acquainted with the rules of integration into
EUCARIS**

The transparency and availability of administrative services is a sign of a democratic society. This is one of the key points in the reforming of state institutions within the framework of the Association Agreement. Our EU neighbors have a great

experience in converting the services provided by state institutions to an electronic format, which ensures the renewal of citizens' trust in the Government and laws, and destroys the basis for corruption. The exchange of such experiences is usually done in bilateral and multilateral consultations at different levels.

A two-day TAIEX Expert Mission on the European Car and Driving Licence Information System (EUCARIS) organized in co-operation with the State Service of Ukraine for Transport Safety has finished its work. EUCARIS is a multifunctional information and communication system for the exchange of information that unites European countries in the field of exchanging data on the registration of road transport, driver licenses and related personal data. EUCARIS has a wide regulatory framework, including the EUCARIS Treaty, EU Council Decision EU Council (in particular, Council Decision 2008/616 / JHA) and several bilateral agreements.

The purpose of this event for the State Service of Ukraine for Transport Safety was to pave the way for integrating into the EUCARIS system, namely:

1. To have a clear idea about the structure of the system and procedure for connecting to EUCARIS services that will allow to modernize correctly and effectively the existing IT system of Ukraine for integrating into EUCARIS.
2. To make steps towards a project plan for EUCARIS implementation in Ukraine.
3. To create the National Electronic Register of Road Transport Undertakings and ensure its integration into the EUCARIS system.

<http://dsbt.gov.ua/en/novina/journey-thousand-miles-begins-single-step-state-service-ukraine-transport-safety-acquainted>

Make up 10 questions to the text:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Using the words and word combinations given below, write sentences of your own:

1. The transparency and availability

2. Our EU neighbors

3. The basis for corruption

4. Within the framework

5. The exchange

6. Communication system

7. Road transport

8. Data on registration

9. The purpose

10. EUCARIS system

Translate into English:

Державна служба України з безпеки на транспорті (Укртрансбезпека) є центральним органом виконавчої влади, діяльність якого спрямовується і координується Кабінетом Міністрів України через Міністра інфраструктури і який реалізує державну політику з питань безпеки на наземному транспорті.

Translate into English:

Укртрансбезпека у своїй діяльності керується Конституцією та законами України, указами Президента України та постановами Верховної Ради України, прийнятими відповідно до Конституції та законів України, актами Кабінету Міністрів України, іншими актами законодавства.

Translate into English:

Укртрансбезпека відповідно до покладених на неї завдань:

1) узагальнює практику застосування законодавства з питань, що належать до її компетенції, розробляє пропозиції щодо вдосконалення законодавчих актів, актів Президента України та Кабінету Міністрів України, нормативно-

правових актів міністерств та в установленому порядку подає їх Міністрові інфраструктури;

2) здійснює державний нагляд (контроль) за додержанням вимог законодавства на автомобільному, міському електричному, залізничному транспорті;

3) здійснює нагляд за додержанням вимог щодо запобігання забрудненню навколишнього природного середовища автомобільним, залізничним транспортом.

Grammar

FORMATION OF GERUND.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation• A gerund has four forms — two for the active voice and two for the passive:		
	ACTIVE FORM	PASSIVE FORM
Continuous Tense	LOVING	BEING LOVED
Perfect tense	HAVING LOVED	HAVING BEEN LOVED

Make Gerund forms using the verbs in brackets:

- 1.....is the next thing we have to do now (to pack).
- 2.....is not allowed here (to smoke).
- 3..... makes my brother happy (to drive).
- 4.....will last very long in this case (to recover)
- 5..... is my mother's hobby (to cook).
- 6..... helps to learn a lot of things (to read).
- 7..... for a long time seems to me rather unpleasant (to wait).
- 8..... is not always correct (to joke).
- 9 is the way to kill time (to talk).
- 10..... brings nothing (to lie).
- 11.....in a fresh air is important for children (to walk).

Using the verbs given below make up the sentences with Gerunds:

to regret, to avoid, to deny, to imagine
--

e.g. I regret.....(to have only one brother).

I regret (my) having only one brother.

1. My colleague regrets(to be away from the family).
2. My friend regrets.....(not to live abroad).
3. I don't regret.....(to be employed at this firm).
4. Our neighbours don't regret.....
(to hold a hotel at the seaside).
5. My sister tries to avoid..... (to catch cold in winter).
6. My father
avoids..... (to be stopped by road police).

7. I always try to avoid..... (to be woken up too early on Sunday).
8. My colleague denies..... (to write poems).
9. My sister denies.....(to buy expensive clothes).
10. My friend denies..... (to take part in a show)
11. I can't imagine.....
(to give up music lessons).
12. Our secretary can't imagine..... (to celebrate New Year at the seaside).
13. Can you imagine.....(to shake hands with this unpleasant person)?
14. Can you imagine..... (to be praised by the chief)?

Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Оглянувши мою сестру, лікар сказав, що у неї грип.
2. Крім того, що лікар прописав сестрі ліки, він сказав, що вона повинна пити гарячий чай і лежати в ліжку.
3. Моя подруга любить приймати різні засоби, не знаючи що у неї за хвороба.
4. Моя сестра заперечує, що не приймає жодні з ліків, які прописав їй лікар.
5. Наш колега швидко одужав після хвороби, ретельно приймаючи все ліки, які прописав йому лікар.
6. Замість того, щоб спокійно лежати в ліжку, моя сестра майже весь час базикає з подругою по телефону.
7. Моя тітка любить відпочивати на море, якщо температура не вище 30 градусів.
8. Я боюся, що мій брат відмовиться піти в аптеку за ліками від головного болю.

9. Замість того, щоб сконцентруватися на своєму перекладі, мій брат грає в комп'ютерними іграми.

10. Незважаючи на те, що ми відклали сьогоднішню вечірку до наступного разу, ніхто не хвилюється, і у всіх гарний настрій.

11. Найбільше я люблю гуляти в лісі, коли йде сніг.

12. Я віддаю перевагу гуляти, коли йде сніг, тому щоб сидіти вдома, коли йде дощ.

13. Моя мама уникає приймати ліки проти головного болю. Вона майже завжди віддає перевагу тому, щоб випити чаю і трохи полежати.

14. Я пишаюся тим, що мій брат ніколи не хвилюється (сприймає все легко). Я не можу уявити собі, щоб у нього були проблеми зі здоров'ям.

15. Мій колега не може втриматися від того, щоб пильно не роздивлятися секретарку, коли вона приходить в офіс в короткій сукні.

16. Я шкодую, що ти весь час так швидко впускаєш термометр. Я втомилася весь час купувати нові термометри.

17. Ти не зробиш цю роботу вчасно, якщо не сконцентруєшся на ній.

18. Ти не заперечуєш, якщо я сьогодні не поїду до дядька в лікарню? Я знаю, що зараз йому нічого не загрожує.

19. Я пропоную не обговорювати речі, які не мають значення.

20. Я не думаю, що цю роботу треба робити таким чином.

21. Я пишаюся тим, що мій друг робить все по-своєму.

Fill in the Perfect forms of Gerund (Active or Passive)

1 I don't regret my.....at the meeting (to speak).

2. This man is suspected of.....a crime (to commit).

3.I congratulated my cousin on his.....a good job (to find).

4. My mother praised me for myand..... the clothes (to wash, to iron).

5. My sister didn't deny her..... my mobile telephone on the floor (to drop).

6. My friend complained to me of her..... by her colleagues (to hurt).
7. I can't, imagine your.....to help these people (to refuse).
8. My colleagues blamed me for..... a meeting with these specialists (not + to arrange).
9. Did you object to this medicine..... to you by the doctor? (to prescribe)
10. Instead of..... by my colleagues what I should do I was left alone without any Instructions (to explain).
11. In spite of my..... sick I finished my work, and I was ready to demonstrate it to my chief (to be).
12. This man is accused of..... a girl (to murder).
13. Our success depended on..... by this artist (to invite).
14. Our neighbour avoided his..... to the army (to take).

Use Perfect Gerund:

1. I regret.....
2. Do you regret..... ?
3. I don't regret.....
4. My colleagues denied.....
5. Did your sister really deny..... ?
6. Our managers complained to us of.....
7. We congratulated them on.....
8. This person is suspected of.....
9. We didn't object to.....
10. My mother insisted on.....
11. I couldn't imagine.....
12. Fortunately, we avoided.....
13. Did you apologize to your colleagues for..... ?
14. Are you proud of..... ?

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