

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**Український державний університет  
науки і технологій**

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Кафедра «Іноземні мови»

*В авторській редакції*

# **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

Навчально-методичні рекомендації  
до самостійної роботи

**Частина II**

*Електронне видання*

ДНІПРО  
2024

УДК 811.111(076.1)  
А 64

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Електронне видання

Схвалено Групою забезпечення якості освітньої програми  
073 «Менеджмент» ОПП «Менеджмент туристичної індустрії»  
Протокол № 3 від 29.01.2024

А 64      Англійська мова : навчально-методичні рекомендації до  
самостійної роботи : у 2 ч. / упоряд. І. А. Колієва,  
Т. А. Купцова, А. О. Мунтян ; Укр. держ. ун-т науки і  
технологій. – Електрон. вид. – Дніпро : УДУНТ, 2024. –  
Ч. 2. – 85 с.

Автори пропонують методичні матеріали, які допоможуть студентам набувати навичок читання, що є важливим видом мовленнєвої діяльності та найбільш розповсюдженим способом іншомовної комунікації, яким студенти мають оволодіти згідно з вимогами чинної Робочої програми з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова». Особлива увага приділяється різним типам комунікативних завдань та організації самостійного читання та активізації необхідного лексичного матеріалу з відповідних програмних тем.

Тексти охоплюють побутову, країнознавчу, загально-наукову і загально-технічну тематику. Система вправ спрямована на набуття навичок і вмій у використанні лексико-граматичного матеріалу у практичній діяльності.

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## Вступ

Самостійна робота студентів з курсу іноземної мови є невід'ємною складовою процесу засвоєння програми вивчення іноземної мови. Самостійна робота студентів охоплює усі аспекти вивчення іноземної мови і в значній мірі визначає результати та якість засвоєння дисципліни «Іноземна мова». Дане науково-методичне видання включає наступні аспекти мови: лексику, текстову діяльність, усне та письмове мовлення, граматику. Зміст видання має універсальний характер, тому видання може використовуватись здобувачами освіти усіх спеціальностей як денної так і заочної форм навчання під час виконання самостійних завдань з певної теми. Основна мета науково-методичного видання – забезпечити студентів необхідним об'ємом матеріалу та завдань для успішного виконання самостійної роботи та формування навичок та вмінь з різних аспектів вивчення англійської мови: читання та розуміння тематичних текстів, продуктивного засвоєння лексики англійської мови, граматичними структурами англійської мов.

Навчально-методичне видання (Частина 2) складається із п'яти тематичних розділів «Роль англійської мови у світі», «Транспортні перевезення», «Транспорт та наука», «Професії», «Ярмарки», кожен з яких включає три підрозділи з текстами для читання, вправ на розуміння прочитанного та відпрацювання тематичної лексики для кращого її засвоєння, тренувальних граматичних вправ для удосконалення програмних граматичних навичок.

# UNIT 1

## Part 1.

### Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Geographically, English is the most widespread language all over the world, second only to Chinese in the number of speakers. Over 350 million people speak English as their first language. The same number uses it as a second language.

It became an international language. It is an official language in 44 countries; over 60 % of world's mail, radio broadcast and periodicals are in English. In many countries it is the language of business, commerce and technology.

There are many varieties of English. There are differences in vocabulary, pronunciation and structure. There are British and American English.

English comes from a common Indo-European language. About 4,500 years ago, the people who spoke varied forms of this language split into groups drifted into Europe and parts of Asia. Different speech communities developed, giving rise to several languages including Latin. From Latin many languages spoken in Europe today developed.

Many years ago the British Isles were inhabited by people who spoke Celtic languages. These languages still survive in Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and Brittany in France. The Celts were conquered by the Romans, and the Latin became the language of the government for 500 years.

In the V<sup>th</sup> century the Anglo-Saxons spoke the Germanic language which forms the basis of Modern English.

This language was modified by the Vikings who came in the VIII<sup>th</sup> century. They spoke Old Norse which was related to Anglo-Saxons. The mix of two languages enriched the vocabulary of English. From Scandinavia came such words as *skirt*, *skill*, *window*, *leg*, *birth*, *they*, *their*, *them*. Over 900 words of Scandinavian origin have survived in modern Standard English.

The French-speaking Normans conquered England in 1066. French became the language of the government. For 300 years 3 languages

co-existed. The aristocracy spoke French, the common people spoke English and Latin was used in the church. Very often we have two words that go back to the same Latin origin - one brought in by the Normans, and one taken in directly. For example, words such as *paint* and *picture*.

Several factors contributed to establishing Standard English spelling. These factors included the introduction of the printing press into England in 1477 by William Caxton, the revival of interest in literature, and growth of popular education. The need for standardization was recognised in the XIII<sup>th</sup> century. The London dialect was gradually adopted from the four main dialects as the basis for Standard English. The choice was made because the London dialect was the language of contracts and commerce and the speech of the ruling court. All official documents originated there were written in the London dialect. The translation of the Book of Common Prayer and the King James' version of the Bible became tremendous forces for elevated English.

Today English vocabulary is half Germanic and half Romance. It has a lot of borrowings from other languages due to the openness of its vocabulary.

## **Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. What is the most widespread language all over the world?
2. How many people speak English?
3. What spheres is English used in?
4. What varieties of English do you know?
5. Where did English come from?
6. Which language became the language of the government for 500 years?
7. Who arrived from Europe in the V<sup>th</sup> century?
8. What languages co-existed for 300 years?
9. Which factors contributed to establishing Standard English spelling?
10. What made English an effective medium of international communication?

**Вправа 3. Прочитайте текст. Визначте, які з поданих тверджень відповідають змістові тексту, а які - ні.**

1. Over 350 million people speak English as their first language.
2. French became the international language.
3. There are differences in vocabulary, pronunciation and structure.
4. Many languages spoken in Europe today developed from German.
5. The Vikings spoke Anglo-Saxons.
6. The need for standartization was recognized in the XIX<sup>th</sup> century.
7. All official documents originated in London were written in the Liverpool dialect.
8. Today English vocabulary is half Dutch and half Saxon.
9. English has a lot of borrowings from other languages due to openness of vocabulary.
10. In many countries English is the language of business, commerce and technology.

**Вправа 4. Знайдіть англійський еквівалент поданих нижче слів та словосполучень.**

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. the first language | a) виживати     |
| 2. to split           | b) завойовувати |
| 3. to inhabit         | c) населяти     |
| 4. to survive         | d) розділятися  |
| 5. to conquer         | e) запозичення  |
| 6. to enrich          | f) піднімати    |
| 7. to contribute      | g) рідна мова   |
| 8. a revival          | h) відродження  |
| 9. to elevate         | i) сприяти      |
| 10. borrowings        | j) збагачувати  |

**Вправа 5. Виберіть слова або словосполучення, які відповідають змісту речень.**

1. English is an language in 44 countries.  
a) official    b) international    c) first
2. There are many\_\_ of English.  
a) structures    b) differences    c) varieties
3. English comes from a common \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
a) Celtic    b) Indo-European    c) Old Norse

4. Many years ago the British Isles were \_\_\_\_\_ by people who spoke Celtic.  
 a) conquered b) inhabited c) contributed
5. The Celts were conquered by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Romans b) Vikings c) Anglo-Saxons
6. In the V<sup>th</sup> century the Anglo-Saxons arrived from \_\_\_\_\_ and occupied most of England and part of Scotland.  
 a) Africa b) India c) Europe
7. Over 900 words of Scandinavian origin have in modern Standard English.  
 a) drifted b) co-existed c) survived
8. For 300 years three co-existed.  
 a) capitals b) governments c) languages
9. Several factors contributed to Standard English spelling.  
 a) bringing b) printing c) establishing
10. Modern English has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ from other languages.  
 a) borrowings b) forces c) dialects

**Вправа 6. Знайдіть відповідники англійських слів у правому стовпчику.**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to begin with           | a) точно кажучи           |
| 2. you should              | b) припустимо, що ...     |
| 3. to some extent (degree) | c) Ви впевненні?          |
| 4. probably                | d) почнемо з того, що ... |
| 5. strictly speaking       | e) я цьому не вірю        |
| 6. suppose (that)          | f) я заперечую            |
| 7. to tell the truth       | g) можливо                |
| 8. I don't believe it      | h) правду кажучи, ...     |
| 9. Are you sure?           | i) певною мірою           |
| 10. I object to it         | j) вам необхідно          |

**Вправа 7. Утворіть нові слова, використовуючи подані суфікси.**

- **ness** (busy, open, kind, dark)
- **ment** (govern, develop, replace, state)
- **tion** (translate, pronounce, introduce, standardize)
- **ing** (borrow, work, deepen, widen)

- **ly** (direct, strict, geographical, quiet)

**Вправа 8. Утворить заперечну та питальну форму.**

1. Geographically, English is the most widespread language all over the world.
2. It became the international language of business, culture and technology.
3. English comes from a common Indo-European language.
4. Many years ago, the British Isles were inhabited by people who spoke Celtic languages.
5. Over 900 words of Scandinavian origin have survived in Modern Standard English.
6. The French-speaking Normans conquered England in 1066.
7. For 300 years French, English and Latin languages co-existed.
8. Several factors contributed to establishing Standard English spelling.
9. The London dialect was gradually adopted as the basis for Standard English.
10. Modern English Vocabulary has a lot of borrowings from other languages due to openness of vocabulary.

**Вправа 9. Розкрийте дужки, поставте дієслово в потрібному часі.**

1. Over 350 million people (to speak) English as their first language.
2. It (to become) the international language.
3. There (to be) many varieties of English.
4. The people who (to speak) varying forms of this language, (to split) into groups that (to drift) into Europe and parts of Asia.
5. Many years ago, the Celts (to defeat) by the Romans and Latin (to become) the language of government for 500 years.
6. In the V<sup>th</sup> century A. D. the Anglo-Saxons (to arrive) from Europe and (to occupy) most of England and parts of Scotland.
7. The Vikings (to speak) Old Norse which (to relate) to

Anglo-Saxons.

8. The French-speaking the Normans (to defeat) England in 1066.
9. The aristocracy (to speak) French, the common people (to speak) English and Latin (to use) in the church in those days.
10. All official documents originated in London (to write) in the London dialect.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Почнемо з того, що англійська мова - найбільш розповсюджена мова на Землі.
2. Правду кажучи, вона є офіційною мовою в 44 країнах.
3. Ви впевнені? - Так, понад 60% світової пошти, радіопередач та періодичних видань здійснюється англійською мовою.
4. Можливо, кельтські мови все ще виживають в Шотландії, Уельсі, Ірландії та Бретані у Франції.
5. Припустимо, що англо-саксонці розмовляли германською мовою, яка формує основу сучасної англійської мови.
6. Ця мова була модифікована вікінгами, які прийшли у VIII сторіччі. - Я заперечую.
7. Протягом 300 років співіснували три мови. - Я цьому не вірю.
8. Якоюсь мірою, змішування двох мов збагатило словниковий запас англійської мови.
9. Декілька факторів сприяли встановленню англійського правопису.
10. Вам необхідно усвідомити, що сучасний словниковий запас англійської мови має багато запозичень завдяки своїй відкритості.

# UNIT 1

## Part 2.

### Вправа 1. Пропитайте та перекладіть текст.

#### LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The problem of learning foreign languages is very important today. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange between the peoples of our planet.

Today English is a language of the whole world. It is a language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is a universal language of the international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also a major language of diplomacy. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. English is spoken by more than 350 million people. Geographically, it is the most widespread language all over the world, second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it.

It is an official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. English is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. It is also spoken as a second language in many parts of India and Africa. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers. Besides, millions of people study English as a foreign language. In our country English is very popular. It is studied at schools (sometimes at nursery schools), colleges and universities.

What does it mean to know a foreign language? Americans think that you know a foreign language if native speakers understand you. And nobody cares for your mistakes. But of course, nobody can call it "good English" and you can use it only if your contacts with native speakers are rare and not very important. If you are connected with foreign countries very closely, especially through your work, you should have a good command of the language. It means that your pronunciation should be in accordance with the standard, you should

speak fluently and without mistakes. And of course, you should understand your partner correctly. Sometimes the latter is the most difficult part of all. As to spelling, it depends whether you have to write or not. If you do, then you should do it correctly too.

So far there is no universal or ideal method of learning languages. One has one's own way. Sometimes it is boring to study grammar or to learn new words. But it is well known that reading books in the original, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English-speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language, you learn culture and history of the native speakers. One must work hard to learn any foreign language. Ukraine is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today.

**Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. What is a very important problem today?
2. Why are foreign languages socially demanded?
3. How can we call foreign languages?
4. Why English is the language of the world today?
5. How many people speak English?
6. Where is English used as an official language?
7. Where do we study English in our country?
8. What does it mean to know a foreign language?
9. Is there a universal or ideal method of learning languages?
10. Why is learning English especially urgent today?

**Вправа 3. Прочитайте текст. Визначте, які з поданих тверджень відповідають змістові тексту.**

1. Indeed, the problem of learning foreign languages is very important today.
2. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange between people of our planet.
3. There is no need to say that today Spanish is the language of the world.
4. Japanese is the universal language of international aviation, shipping, sports and diplomacy.
5. English is spoken by more than 350 million people.
6. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers.

7. Only a few people study English as a foreign language.
8. In our country Chinese is very popular.
9. On the contrary, you shouldn't have a good command of the language.
10. You have to work hard to learn any foreign language.

**Вправа 4. Знайдіть англійський еквівалент поданих нижче слів та словосполучень.**

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. explosion                           | a) світове співтовариство          |
| 2. to contribute                       | b) офіційна мова                   |
| 3. overflow of information             | c) прогресивна наука та технологія |
| 4. scientific language                 | d) добре володіння                 |
| 5. native speakers                     | e) відповідно (до)                 |
| 6. good command                        | f) носії мови                      |
| 7. world community                     | g) вибух                           |
| 8. in accordance with                  | h) сприяти                         |
| 9. official language                   | i) поширення інформації            |
| 10. progressive science and technology | g) наукова мова                    |

**Вправа 5. Знайдіть у правому стовпчику українські відповідники англійських слів.**

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I agree                 | a) Невже? Справді?   |
| 2. You have to ...         | b) Ні в якому разі   |
| 3. You shouldn't ...       | c) Немає потреби ... |
| 4. Indeed?                 | d) Із задоволенням   |
| 5. That's all right!       | e) Вам не слід ...   |
| 6. By no means.            | f) Навпаки!          |
| 7. There is no need to ... | g) Добре! Правильно! |
| 8. On the contrary!        | h) Я невпевнений     |
| 9. With pleasure.          | i) Вам потрібно ...  |
| 10. I couldn't say.        | j) Я згоден.         |

**Вправа 6. Замість крапок поставте слова, які підходять за змістом.**

*spoken, used, understood, learnt, printed, listened, studied, demanded, needed*

1. 1. Foreign languages are socially \_ at the present time.
2. 2. Many books, magazines and newspapers are in English.
3. 3. English is in many countries.
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ at schools, colleges and universities.
5. English is \_\_\_\_\_ as one of the official languages in Canada, India, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic.
6. 6. Your partners should be correctly.
7. 7. The culture and the history of the native speakers should be \_\_\_\_\_ in classes.
8. 8. The BBC news have to be to by the students.
9. 9. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English.
10. They are \_\_\_\_\_ as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange between the people of our planet.

**Вправа 7. Утворіть нові слова, використовуючи подані суфікси.**

- **ly** (social, geographical, close, fluent, correct, especial)
- **tion, -sion** (inform, pronounce, communicate, expose)
- **ing** (ship, spell, learn, read, listen)

**Вправа 8. Утворіть заперечну та питальну форми.**

1. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years.
2. English is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports.
3. Books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English and read all over the world.
4. English is spoken by more than 350 million people.
5. English is used as one of the official languages in many countries.
6. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers.
7. Nobody cares for your mistakes.
8. Sometimes it is boring to study grammar or to learn new words.

9. One must work hard to learn any foreign language.
10. Ukraine is integrating into the world community.

**Вправа 9. Поставте дієслово в дужках у потрібному часі.**

1. Foreign languages socially (to demand) especially at the present time.
2. English (to be) the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business.
3. Half of the world's scientific literature (to write) in English.
4. Geographically, it (to be) the most widespread language on the Earth.
5. Millions of people (to study) English as a foreign language.
6. What it (to mean) to know a foreign language?
7. But of course, nobody can (to call) it "good English" and you can (to use) it only if your contacts (to be) rare.
8. As to spelling, it (to depend) whether you (to have) to write or not.
9. Everybody (to have) his own way of learning languages.
10. One must (to work) hard (to learn) any foreign language.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Немає потреби повторювати, що проблема вивчення іноземних мов дуже важлива сьогодні.
2. - Я згоден, що прогрес в науці та технології сприяв вибуху знань та поширенню інформації.
3. - Невже? - Так, загальні знання людства подвоюються кожні сім років.
4. - Вам не слід забувати, що вона також є головною мовою дипломати.
5. - Навпаки! Це найбільш поширена мова на світі.
6. - Правильно! Англійська мова використовується як одна з офіційних мов у Канаді, Південно-Африканській Республіці та Ірландській республіці.
7. - Я невпевнений, але кількість людей, які використовують її як другу мову, може перевищувати кількість носіїв мови.
8. - Ні в якому разі не можна стверджувати, що існує

## UNIT 1

### *Part 3.*

#### **Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **ARE YOU HAPPY WITH THE WAY YOU ARE TAUGHT ENGLISH?**

*Interviewer:* Anna, I know you have been learning English for almost five years and you are planning to become an interpreter. What do you feel about learning grammar? Do you think your teacher spends too much or too little time on it?

*Anna:* Of course, you must learn grammar of any language. After all, you can't build a house without foundation. But that's all we do at school - grammar, grammar and more grammar, for half an hour four times a week! We have too many drills.

*Int.* So grammar is important, but not too much of it. But should it be taught in isolation?

*Aiwa:* No. You need to practise grammar together with vocabulary. It's not good when you learn new words but don't have much practice using them with the grammar you've learnt.

*Int.* Is it better to learn a few words at a time and practise them, rather than a lot of words by heart?

*Anna:* Practice helps you to memorise the words. Also, I remember words better if they are related to my interests. I have no problem with learning words connected with my hobby.

*Int.* One of the problems for the learners of English is phrasal verbs - to *look through* and so on, and, of course, idioms. Have you learnt enough idioms to cope with?

*Anna:* They're very difficult. And you have to keep yourself up-to-date with them too. For example, when I first came to England I used the idiom "It's raining cats and dogs" very proudly, and everyone smiled because it's so old-fashioned and the average English person doesn't use that expression.

*Int.* So, make sure the idioms you learnt are up-to-date. Now, how about pronunciation? A lot of students find that hard.

*Anna:* The English intonation is awful! I mean, I think it's the most

difficult part of the pronunciation, because if you get it wrong, people think you're rude. Intonation is far more difficult than learning to pronounce words correctly. It's important to learn both formal and informal English - how to ask for information, how to be polite. Let me give you an example. My English teacher phoned me yesterday asking about something he wanted to know and I just said "no". Then, when I thought about it afterwards, I realised that I had sounded rude. I should have said "Sorry, I don't know" - or something like that. Learning social English is very useful, take writing business letters in English for example.

*Int.* What advice would you give to people who are just beginning to learn English?

*Anna:* I find reading very helpful - I read books, newspapers, magazines and other periodicals. I try to guess the meaning of the words I don't know from their context. This helps me to read more quickly. But I also look words up in the dictionary and make a note of the most useful ones.

*Int.* How about listening to pop music?

*Anna:* Yes - that can be useful. I was a bit disappointed actually, because some songs have such silly words, though the music is lovely. Listening to the disks and watching videos and educational TV programmes in English helps me, especially listening to the news. I was very proud when I realised that I could easily get the idea of what I was listening to.

*Int.* As I can see, learning a language isn't simple. You can learn rules for grammar and pronunciation and also for vocabulary, but the most difficult feature of any language is perhaps learning the elements for which there are no written rules - for example: "social English". It means to learn expected ways of behavior, to know what sort of English to use in different situations, formal or informal and understanding what is said.

## **Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. What is Anna planning to do?
2. How much time do they spend on grammar at school?
3. Should grammar be taught in isolation?
4. What helps to memorise the words?
5. Does Anna proudly cope with idioms?

6. What does Anna think about English intonation?
7. Why is it important to learn both formal and informal English?
8. What helps Anna to read more quickly?
9. Can listening to pop music be helpful?
10. What is the most difficult feature of any language?

**Вправа 3. Визначте, які з поданих тверджень відповідають змістові тексту, а які ні.**

1. Undoubtedly Anna is planning to become an interpreter.
2. They have too many drills at school.
3. You do not need to practise grammar together with vocabulary.
4. Sleeping helps you to memorize the words.
5. There is no problem with learning words connected with your hobby.
6. English intonation is easy.
7. It's important to learn both formal and informal English.
8. Learning social English is not very useful.
9. Reading and listening to pop music can be helpful.
10. Learning a language isn't as simple as all that.

**Вправа 4. Знайдіть англійський еквівалент поданих нижче слів та словосполучень.**

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. an interpreter    | a) практикувати      |
| 2. to spend          | b) вчити напам'ять   |
| 3. foundation        | c) старомодний       |
| 4. drills            | d) витратити         |
| 5. to practice       | e) фундамент, основа |
| 6. to learn by heart | f) перекладач        |
| 7. to memorise       | g) жахливий          |
| 8. old-fashioned     | h) запам'ятовувати   |
| 9. awful             | i) вправи            |
| 10. to cope with     | j) справлятися       |

**Вправа 5. Знайдіть відповідні синоніми.**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The point is that ... | a) Ви помиляєтесь.     |
| 2. On the one hand ...   | b) Я з вами не згоден. |
| 3. On the other hand ... | c) З одного боку ...   |

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. Do you really mean it? | d) Переконайтесь             |
| 5. Is that so?            | e) Ви б мали ...             |
| 6. You are wrong.         | f) Хіба це так?              |
| 7. I disagree with you.   | g) З іншого боку ...         |
| 8. Make sure ...          | h) Ви насправді так думаєте? |
| 9. You ought to ...       | i) Справа в тому, що ...     |
| 10. Undoubtedly ...       | j) Безсумнівно ...           |

**Вправа 6. Утворіть нові слова, використовуючи подані суфікси.**

**-er** (to interpret, to teach, to swim)

- tion, - sion (to isolate, to express, to pronounce, to inform, to educate)

**-ing** (to read, to mean, to listen)

**Вправа 7. Поставте запитання до підкреслених слів.**

1. You must learn grammar in any language.
2. Grammar should not be taught in isolation.
3. It's better to learn a few words at a time.
4. I have no problem with learning words connected with my hobby.
5. Phrasal verbs and idioms are a problem for you.
6. The average English person doesn't use that expression.
7. Learning to pronounce words correctly is not difficult.
8. My English teacher phoned me yesterday.
9. I try to guess the meaning of the words I don't know from the context.
10. I was very proud when I realised that I could easily get the idea of what I was listening to.

**Вправа 8. Утворіть заперечну та питальну форми.**

1. You have been learning English for almost five years.
2. You must learn grammar any language.
3. You need to practise grammar together with vocabulary.
4. Practice helps you to memorise the words.
5. One of the problems for learners of English is phrasal verbs.
6. Make sure the idioms you learnt up-to-date.
7. I think intonation is the most difficult part of pronunciation.
8. Learning social English is very useful.

9. I try to guess the meaning of words I don't know from the context.
10. I was very proud when I realised that I could easily get the idea of what I was listening to.

**Вправа 9. Розкрийте дужки, поставте дієслово в потрібному часі.**

1. What you (to feel) about learning grammar?
2. You (to think) your teachers (to spend) much time on it?
3. You can (not to build) a house without a foundation.
4. Should grammar (to be) taught in isolation?
5. It (to be) not good when you (to learn) new words but (not to have) much practice using them with the grammar you have learnt.
6. I remember words better if they (to relate) to my interests.
7. You have (to keep) yourself up-to-date with idioms.
8. Intonation (to be) far more difficult than learning to pronounce words correctly.
9. Listening to pop music can (to be) useful.
10. Learning a language (not to be) as simple as all that.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. - Ви повинні вивчати граматику у будь-якій мові. - Хіба це так?
2. - Безсумнівно, ви не зможете побудувати будинок без фундаменту.
3. - З одного боку, граматика - важлива.
4. - З іншого боку, вам необхідно практикувати граматику разом зі словами.
5. Я запам'ятовую слова краще, якщо вони пов'язані з моїм хобі.
6. - Ви так насправді думаєте?
7. - Переконайтесь, що ви вивчаєте сучасні ідіоми.
8. - Я не згоден з вами. Одна з проблем для тих, хто вивчає англійську мову - фразеологічні дієслова.
9. - Справа в тому, що інтонація набагато складніша, ніж вивчення правильної вимови слів.
10. - Ви неправі. Важливо вивчати як офіційну, так і неофіційну мову: як запросити інформацію, як бути

ввічливим тощо.

11. - Ви б мали читати книги, газети, журнали, періодичні видання, та слухати поп-музику та новини, щоб краще розуміти англійську мову.

## **UNIT 2**

### **Part 1.**

**Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **REGIONAL, COMMUTER, INTERCITY, AND INTERNATIONAL RAIL**

Many travelers say that to learn a place well you should travel by train. Nearly every major city has a rapid transit system. But if you want to travel outside or between cities, there are three heavy rail choices.

For those taking a trip to the suburbs, the best bet is commuter rail. Trains run from city centers on a set schedule. The seating area accommodates more people for the longer rides. Since the trips can cover fairly large distances, zone pricing might be used.

What if you want to bypass the suburbs and go from one city to the next? Take intercity rail. These systems run express service from one population hub to another. Many of the trips are non-stop.

Regional rail also links cities and towns. But it makes many stops along the way. It's another good choice for travelers who want to know a country better.

International rail travel is becoming more and more popular. With international travel you need to be sure you have your documents. Sometimes that means applying for a passport several weeks before your trip. Also, be sure to find out if you need a visa. It's good to know what to expect at customs. You should always expect your luggage to be inspected, even if it's checked in cargo. A rail pass is a great way to travel to many countries without buying multiple tickets.

*(V.Evans, J.Dooley, T.White Rail Transportation. Express Publishing. 2017)*

**Вправа 2.** Дайте правильну відповідь на запитання.

1. What is the purpose of the article?

- a) to explain three types of heavy rail systems
- b) to show which heavy rail system is best
- c) to illustrate how many travelers use heavy rail
- d) to compare rail systems in different countries

2. What can you infer about regional rail?

- a) it is less expensive than commuter rail
- b) it is used by more travelers
- c) it is slower than inter-city rail
- d) it is only used by tourists

3. When is zone pricing sometimes used?

- a) when people pay with credit cards
- b) when longer distances are traveled
- c) when trains run non-stop
- d) when trains are more crowded

**Вправа 3.** Поєднайте терміни з визначеннями.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. regional rail  | a) an area with many residents                                |
| 2. suburbs        | b) a rail line that runs from the city to the suburbs         |
| 3. population hub | c) a rail line that runs from one city to another             |
| 4. commuter rail  | d) a residential area outside a city                          |
| 5. intercity rail | e) a rail line that runs outside major cities                 |
| 6. heavy rail     | f) bypassing all stations between one destination and another |
| 7. non-stop       | g) a transit system that can handle large volumes             |

**Вправа 4.** Прочитайте діалог. Зазначте, чи подані твердження є правдиві чи неправдиві.

**Tourist:** Excuse me. I'm sorry to bother you, but are you from around here?

**Resident:** Yes, I am. Are you visiting the area?

**Tourist:** Yes, and I could use some advice about getting to cities like Ashland.

**Resident:** Well, there's an intercity rail that runs to several cities nearby.

**Tourist:** I assume they have express service?

**Resident:** Sure do. Some lines have non-stop runs. Will you be visiting areas farther out?

**Tourist:** I might, if I have time.

**Resident:** Then you should take the regional rail. It runs less often, though.

**Tourist:** That's okay. I can always get a schedule.

**Resident:** True. And if you need to get to the suburbs, there's the commuter rail. It comes and goes frequently, although there's not much to see.

**Tourist:** You've been so helpful. Thank you very much!

**Resident:** You're very welcome, and enjoy your visit.

1. The intercity rail has express as well as non-stop service. T/F
2. The woman recommends avoiding the regional rail. T/F
3. The regional rail doesn't run very often. T/F

**Вправа 5.** Вставте відповідне слово у пропуски. Перекладіть текст українською.

*platforms, portable, whisker, east, flangeway, frogs, north, double*

The UP844 departs Sacramento and passes over the newly constructed lead accessing the California State Railroad Museum. With relocation of the 1) ..... at the Sacramento M track Station a new lead was constructed. Previously the museum was accessed by a 90° diamond crossing the 2) ..... track mains adjacent to the 3)

..... side of the high street bridge. However, the railroad decided to remove the diamonds in favor of a(n) **4)** ..... track that was placed over the mains. The new diamonds have flange-bearing **5)** ..... The busy main line has a continuous **6)** ..... On the museum side, the area **7)** ..... of the turntable had to be leveled which required removing turntable **8)** ..... tracks and several utilities. After grading, laying, ballasting and leveling the track, it is cut to install the motorized D-rail. The D rail was the last thing to be installed.

**Вправа 6. Знайдіть синоніми слів.**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. inspect       | a) goods         |
| 2. sleeper       | b) construct     |
| 3. freight       | c) examine       |
| 4. motive effort | d) goal          |
| 5. main line     | f) trunk line    |
| 6. aim           | e) traction      |
| 7. principal     | g) passenger car |
| 8. build         | h) main          |
| 9. coach         | i) journey       |
| 10. travelling   | j) tie           |

**Вправа 7. Вставте відповідне слово.**

1. The best materials for ..... were crushed rock and gravel.  
a) fastening b) ballast c) switch d) covering
2. The bodies of passenger and freight ..... will be made of aluminium.  
a) stations b) platforms c) cars d) depot
3. Concrete sleepers will have a longer ..... than those made of wood.  
a) life b) length c) weight d) track
4. The railroad ..... was also called the “permanent way”.  
a) rail b) train c) truck d) track

5. The rails without ..... will be known as continuous rails.  
 a) belts b) spikes c) joints d) bolts
6. The train ran at a reduced speed when the workers were replacing .....  
 a) sleepers b) bridges c) windows d) axle boxes
7. On each track of a double - track ..... all passenger and freight trains move in one direction.  
 a) highway b) street c) canal d) railway
8. The newly designed locomotive was intended for freight .....  
 a) service b) repair c) flight d) area
9. Some of the sorting ..... will have been computerized by the end of the year.  
 a) streets b) platforms c) squares d) yards
10. The train will develop 160 kph on some .....  
 a) ties b) stations c) sections d) engines

**Вправа 8. Знайдіть відповідне за значенням слово.**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. engine    | a) з'єднувати  |
| 2. joint     | b) скріплення  |
| 3. to link   | c) пальне      |
| 4. fastening | d) зменшувати  |
| 5. to invent | g) двигун      |
| 6. sleepers  | h) забруднення |
| 7. pollution | i) стик        |
| 8. route     | j) маршрут     |
| 9. to invent | g) двигун      |
| 10. sleepers | h) забруднення |

**Вправа 9. Розкрийте дужки, підбравши правильну граматичну форму. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.**

1. The right-of-way must (to be) carefully (to prepare) for laying down the tracks.
2. Almost all underground railways in Kiev (to lay) under the ground, but some short sections (to run) on the surface of the ground.
3. Computers (to use) in industry and research.

4. The body of the first passenger car (to make) of wood.
5. Sound and light signals on the locomotive (to use) to warn the driver of a danger in time.
6. Ties and rails (to lay) upon the ballast foundation.
7. The development of freight cars (to influence) by the types of goods that are (to carry).
8. The economic development of a country (to affect) by the progress in rail transport.
9. Monorails can (to build) high above the streets.
10. Greater speeds of running (to achieve) on railways in the future.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Електричну тягу використовують для пасажирських та вантажних перевезень.
2. Потужні тепловози виробляють на сході країни.
3. Залізничні підстанції обладнані трансформаторами.
4. Великі промислові центри України будуть з'єднані новою залізницею.
5. Різні вантажі можна перевозити вантажними вагонами.
6. Більшість вантажних вагонів виробляють в Україні.
7. Усі пасажирські вагони обладнані автоматичними гальмами.
8. Київський залізничний вокзал було реконструйовано.
9. Сучасні пасажирські вагони проектують у місті Дніпро.
10. Усі розрахунки виконують за допомогою комп'ютерів.
11. Дніпропетровський національний технічний університет залізничного транспорту заснований 1930 року. Зараз це Український державний університет науки та технологій.
12. На залізничних магістралях дерев'яні шпали замінюють на шпали з бетону.
13. Пасажирські вагони постійно обстежують.
14. Комп'ютери широко використовуються на всіх залізницях нашої країни.
15. Електричне обладнання на електровозах повинно бути ретельно заізолювано.

## UNIT 2

### Part 2.

#### Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

#### HIGH-SPEED TRAINS

High-speed Train Findings. This report recommends construction of a high-speed rail system. High-speed rail systems are used effectively in many countries. It is an option worth serious consideration in areas without it.

High-speed rail is a passenger train system. It is designed for high rates of speed. The speed traveled is usually in excess of 200 km/h. The maximum speed varies, but can reach more than 570 km/h.

High-speed trains are generally operated on dedicated lines. High-speed tracks use continuous welded rails for smooth, quiet travel. Of course, the higher speeds mean that the tracks must have a wider curve radius. If the curve radius is too small. Trains will have to reduce speeds before entering the curve.

Constructing special tracks for high-speed trains can be expensive. Other options might be available for utilizing existing lines. One option is using tilting trains to navigate curves at high-speed. However, this board recommends investing in a new, dedicated line.

High-speed rail has several advantages. One is that it can travel at a higher rate of speed. This helps to cut commuting times. Another advantage is that it often uses a dedicated line. Because of this, fewer stops are made along the line. This also helps shorten commuting times. A third advantage is the type of track that is used. The high-speed rail tracks make travel smoother than on normal tracks.

High-speed rail also has some disadvantages. One disadvantage is that it needs a special track for best performance. Building new tracks can cost a lot of money. Special trains are also needed to fit the special tracks. This makes building a high-speed rail system more expensive. The high speed of the trains means that fewer stops can be made. This means that passengers have fewer choices for boarding sites. This can cause problems for people who live in rural areas.

*(V.Evans, J.Dooley, T.White Rail Transportation. Express Publishing, 2017)*

**Вправа 2. Дайте правильну відповідь на запитання.**

1. What is the main purpose of the report?

- a) to compare high-speed rail lines
- b) to propose building high-speed rails
- c) to explain the development of high-speed rail
- d) to discuss the design of high-speed rail

2. Which of the following is NOT an element of high-speed rail?

- a) speeds up to 199 km/h
- b) the need for a wider curve radius
- c) tracks made with continuous welded rails
- d) the use of dedicated lines

3. What advantages do continuous welded rails have?

- a) They are commonly found on existing lines.
- b) They are less expensive to build.
- c) They improve the speed.
- d) They reduce noise and vibration.

**Вправа 3. Поєднайте терміни з визначеннями.**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. existing line          | a) a track for exclusive use                         |
| 2. rate                   | b) a track already being used                        |
| 3. maximum                | c) a measurement                                     |
| 4. tilting train          | d) an upper limit                                    |
| 5. dedicated line         | e) a train that has a special mechanism for curves   |
| 6. continuous welded rail | f) a phrase relating to more than a specified amount |
| 7. curve radius           | g) a long section of track without joints            |
| 8. in excess of           | h) a particular speed                                |

**Вправа 4. Прочитайте діалог. Зазначте, чи подані твердження є правдиві чи неправдиві.**

**Rail Manager 1:** Did you read the high-speed rail report?

**Rail Manager 2:** Yes. There are a lot of things to consider.

**Rail Manager 1:** I agree. What option do you think is best?

**Rail Manager 2:** I think the best option is to build a dedicated line.

**Rail Manager 1:** That would definitely be the most useful. We could construct a track using all the new technology.

**Rail Manager 2:** It would be nice. However, the downside is the cost.

**Rail Manager 1:** Yeah, I'm not sure we could get enough funding.

**Rail Manager 2:** Our other option would be to use an existing line.

**Rail Manager 1:** That would be much cheaper. But I'm not sure the cons would be worth it.

**Rail Manager 2:** I know. One disadvantage would be modifying our existing trains. They would need the tilting train mechanism.

**Rail Manager 1:** Another con would be that the track wouldn't be as smooth.

**Rail Manager 2:** That's true. We need to do more research before moving forward.

1. The man thinks a dedicated line is the best option. T/F
2. The woman thinks that building a dedicated line is too expensive. T/F
3. The speakers agree to use existing lines for high-speed trains. T/F

**Вправа 5. Вставте відповідне слово у пропуски. Перекладіть текст українською.**

*orbiting, torsion, polished, steel, triangular, 4, caged, 5*

The new high-speed rail transportation system can reach 500 km per hour in favorable weather conditions. The rails the train moves along are laid on a trestle 1) ..... meters above the ground. This makes it possible to use the land underneath the railroad for either construction or agriculture. The rails are made of 2) ..... beams with a perfectly smooth, 3) ..... surface which provides for a

smooth, high speed ride with minimal 4) ..... of the road bed. The 5) ..... rails are placed at a 60° angle relative to one another. This provides the entire structure with durability and also makes it resistant to 6) ..... The carriages can be made of 7) ..... or aluminum alloy and each carriage weighs about 8) ..... tons. Inexpensive, environmentally friendly, high-speed rail transportation has already become an inextricable part of life in highly developed countries.

**Вправа 6. Знайдіть синоніми слів.**

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. goods yard               | a) wagon             |
| 2. freight car              | b) freight yard      |
| 3. accident                 | c) long welded rails |
| 4. continuous rails         | d) fault             |
| 5. to transform             | e) catenary          |
| 6. overhead system          | f) power supply      |
| 7. electricity              | g) to turn into      |
| 8. to meet the requirements | h) coach             |
| 9. carriage                 | i) to manufacture    |
| 10. to produce              | j) to meet the needs |

**Вправа 7. Вставте відповідне слово.**

- The New York ..... system is one of the largest in the world.  
A. subway B. roof C. wall D. street
- In America the ..... was unified only in 1886.  
A. rail B. gauge C. telephone D. ship
- The Baltimore and Ohio was the first railroad built in the United States for general ..... of passengers and freights.  
A. education B. demonstration C. transportation D. transport
- Many large cities in the USA have underground railways, called .....  
A. highways B. tramways C. subways D. cross-roads
- Today the USA still has two-fifths of all passenger ..... in the world: over 121 million.  
A. platforms B. stations C. cars D. locomotives
- Most of commuter trains are equipped with ..... only.  
A. coaches B. locomotive C. dispatchers, D. guards
- About 75 per cent of all U. S. rail passengers ride ..... trains.

A. extra B. freight C. commuter D. repair

8. Railroads now ..... less than 1 per cent of all intercity passenger traffic in the USA.

A. link B. carry C. rest D. help

9. The Westinghouse brake ..... a wide application on railways.

A. give B. ran C. developed D. found

10. G. Pullman ..... his sleeping car in 1850s.

A. replaced B. invented C. furnished D. provided

**Вправа 8. Знайдіть відповідне за значенням слово.**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. damage         | a) шпали       |
| 2. ties           | b) небезпечний |
| 3. to connect     | c) вантаж      |
| 4. safe           | d) з'єднувати  |
| 5. freight        | e) важливість  |
| 6. body           | f) надійний    |
| 7. importance     | g) корпус      |
| 8. subway         | h) пошкодження |
| 9. to move        | i) машиніст    |
| 10. engine driver | j) рухатися    |

**Вправа 9. Розкрийте дужки, підбравши правильну граматичну форму. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.**

1. Railway operation under modern conditions (to require) frequent services and higher speeds.
2. The central power station (to supply) railway with electricity.
3. This locomotive (to design) to speed up the sorting operations.
4. Thanks to the light signals the operator (to know) where the fault (to occur) and can (to replace) the faulty device.
5. The long-distance train (to have) to change both the locomotive and the crew several times during its run.
6. The walkie-talkie (to economize) time for the car inspector.
7. Controlled by computers, the system (to be) quite reliable.
8. The car must (to take) a way from service if the inspector (to find) that car (to damage).
9. Now automatic train control (to introduce) on a large on

electrified railways. The greater weight of concrete ties will (to provide) the greater stability of track

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Сталеві рейки вперше використали у і 863 році у США.
2. Спальні вагони поділяють на невеликі окремі частини або купе.
3. Між Вашингтоном та Нью-Йорком щодня майже 18,000 людей перевозять поїзди.
4. Джорджа Пульмана, американського видавця, вважають винахідником прототипа сучасного спального вагона.
5. Трансформатори використовують для зниження напруги змінного струму.
6. Перший американський дизельний локомотив зараз демонструють у транспортному музеї у Балтіморі.
7. Сьогодні дизельну тягу широко використовують на американських залізницях.
8. Різні типи вантажних вагонів вживають на залізницях.
9. Добре повітряне гальмо винагадав Джордж Вестінгаус, американський інженер.
10. Відстань між рейками називають шириною залізничної колії.
11. Шпали кладуть на баласт.
12. Поїзди поділяють на два типи: пасажирські поїзди та вантажні поїзди.
13. Сучасні локомотиви обладнані радіопередавачами та приймачами.
14. Паровоз було замінено тепловозами та електровозами.
15. У 1923 році у США було зроблено спробу спроектувати перший дизель-електричний локомотив.

## UNIT 2

### Part 3.

**Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Заповніть таблицю, наведену нижче.**

#### MAGLEV TRAINS

Maglev trains are the future of transportation. Magnets are used to suspend these trains above the tracks. This levitation provides lift and propels the train forward. The system creates more efficient thrust and fast propulsion. Since trains don't touch the tracks, maglev travel is smooth and quiet. Also, the trains and tracks don't become worn by rubbing against each other. This means that little maintenance is needed.

Several different technologies are used in maglev trains. EMS uses a track with a steel rail. Trains have magnets along the bottom to lift and guide them. EDS is a similar technology, but it also has magnets installed along the track. This provides the repulsive force that moves a train forward. Inductrack is a common type of EDS. It has magnetic coils along the track that keep the train stable.

Many countries are looking forward maglev trains for future transportation. Some countries already have them in use. Maglev trains have many advantages. They are fast, safe, and environmentally friendly. Since they levitate above the guide rail, regular usage causes less wear and tear on the system. This means that they need much less maintenance than traditional trains. They also travel very smoothly since they don't touch the rail. Safety is another advantage to maglev trains. They are able to decelerate quickly, making accidents less likely to occur. They can also accelerate faster than conventional trains, enabling quicker travel.

*(V.Evans, J.Dooley, T.White Rail Transportation. Express Publishing. 2017)*

**Вправа 2. Заповніть таблицю, наведену нижче.**

feature	benefit
Travel is smooth and quiet.	1.

Tracks do not become worn.	2.
Magnets are installed along tracks.	3.

**Вправа 3. Поєднайте терміни з визначеннями.**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. thrust       | a) a force that produces movement                                   |
| 2. levitation   | b) to move something in a particular direction                      |
| 3. suspend      | c) to cause something to float in the air                           |
| 4. magnet       | d) a force that moves something in a particular direction           |
| 5. propel       | e) a force that raises an object                                    |
| 6. maglev train | f) a train that uses magnetic levitation                            |
| 7. propulsion   | g) a metallic object that attracts or repels other metallic objects |
| 8. lift         | h) a state in which something is suspended                          |

**Вправа 4. Прочитайте діалог. Зазначте, чи подані твердження є правдиві чи неправдиві.**

**Reporter:** Can I ask you a question about maglev trains?

**Engineer:** Sure. What do you want to know?

**Reporter:** I've heard of EMS and EDS. Can you explain the difference?

**Engineer:** No problem. Let's start with EMS.

**Reporter:** That stands for electromagnetic suspension, right?

**Engineer:** Right. EMS systems use a steel guiderail and place magnets on the train. They are somewhat unstable, but suspension works at any rate of speed.

**Reporter:** Okay.

**Engineer:** Now let's look at EDS.

**Reporter:** That's electrodynamic suspension.

**Engineer:** Yes. This system uses magnets on both the train and the rail. This is a more stable system. However, suspension only works at speeds of 30 km/h or more.

**Reporter:** So EMS is better at slow speeds. But EDS is better for stability.

**Engineer:** You've got it.

1. The man expresses an interest in Inductrack. T/F

2. According to the woman, EMS trains are slower than EDS trains. T/F

3. EDS trains are more stable than EMS trains. T/F

**Вправа 5.** Вставте відповідне слово у пропуски. Перекладіть текст українською.

*open, mega, signaling, key, trains, tracks, commercial, modern*

PRASA, together with the Gibela Agency Transportation Consortium began 1) ..... line testing on the first test train imported from Brazil last month. Testing will be completed by the end of September in anticipation of 2) ..... operation in October. PRASA's spokesperson Victor Dlamini noted that the acquisition of the new extrapulus, 3) ..... commuter 4) ..... was part of PRASA's modernization program. This included the upgrading of 5) ..... rail infrastructure over the next 20 years. This is the very first train received from Brazil of the 20 that are being imported. Modernization obviously includes the upgrading of stations, 6) ..... , improving the 7) ..... and providing increased comfort reliability and efficiency so that train service really reflects the experience that one will have of 8) ..... metros.

**Вправа 6.** Знайдіть синоніми слів.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. electronic device    | a) railway track       |
| 2. assist               | b) trip                |
| 3. journey              | c) electronic computer |
| 4. various              | d) haulage             |
| 5. underground          | e) sleeper             |
| 6. track reconstruction | f) renewal             |

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 7. tractive effort | g) motive effort |
| 8. tie             | h) subway        |
| 9. traction        | i) different     |

**Вправа 7. Вставте відповідне слово.**

- Trains are the fastest and most ..... form of land transport.  
A. large      B. economical      C. old      D. new
- The locomotives used for sorting operation are known as ..... locomotives.  
A. passenger      B. freight      C. switching      D. training
- The passenger rolling ..... of today comprises several types of cars.  
A. amount      B. stock      C. class      D. turn
- Diesel ..... is employed on non-electrified trunk lines.  
A. power      B. test      C. traction      D. track
- The main lines are also called the .....  
A. big lines      B. short lines      C. trunk lines      D. new lines
- The rails in a high-speed track are ..... to rapid wear.  
A. invented      B. supported      C. carried      D. subjected
- Our Metro is ..... by electric trains.  
A. serviced      B. invented      C. controlled      D. cleaned
- High speeds are unsafe on a line with sharp .....  
A. curves      B. switches      C. bridges      D. platforms
- Railways ..... a great importance to signalling.  
A. forget      B. attach      C. attract      D. avoid
- Today, very long railway sections are ..... by a dispatcher from a central point.  
A. watched      B. governed      C. installed      D. replaced

**Вправа 8. Знайдіть відповідне за значенням слово.**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. to wear   | a) крива        |
| 2. curve     | b) гальмо       |
| 3. brake     | c) керувати     |
| 4. reliable  | d) ремонт       |
| 5. to govern | e) зношуватися  |
| 6. to repair | f) надійний     |
| 7. travel    | g) вживати      |
| 8. to employ | h) метрополітен |

**Вправа 9. Розкрийте дужки, підбравши правильну граматичну форму. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.**

1. The rails in a high-speed track (to subject) to rapid wear.
2. The first underground system (to propose) for London by Charles Pearson in 1843.
3. Ties and rails (to lay) upon the ballast foundation.
4. All passenger trains (to equip) with automatic brakes.
5. Different kinds of passenger cars will (to use) on railways in future.
6. During the years of World War II London's Underground (to use) as home by 177,000 people every night.
7. Now sleepers on high-speed lines in Britain (to make) of concrete.
8. Long-distance express trains (to call) intercity trains.
9. The London Underground also (to call) "the tube".
10. In 1948 the four main companies (to nationalize) as British Railways.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Перші залізниці у Англії використовували для перевезень вугілля.
2. На деяких англійських вокзалах колії та платформи розташовують нижче рівня вулиць.
3. Корпуси пасажирських вагонів будуть робити з алюмінію.
4. На електричних локомотивах електрику використовують як джерело енергії.
5. Першу пасажирську залізницю між Ліверпулем та Манчестером побудували на початку XIXго століття.
6. Усі пасажирські поїзди обладнані автоматичними гальмами.
7. Корпуси перших пасажирських та вантажних вагонів робили з дерева.
8. Комп'ютери використовують для планування станційної роботи.

9. Паровози було замінено дизельними локомотивами.
10. Бірмінгемський вокзал збудували у 1892 році.
11. У першій половині XIX століття у Британії побудували щільну мережу залізниць.
12. У 1984 році чотири основні залізничні компанії Великобританії було націоналізовано.
13. Дизельний двигун було запатентовано у 1892 році.
14. У 1960-х роках багато неприбуткових залізниць було зачинено.
15. Зараз шпали на залізничних магістралях виготовляють з бетону.

## **UNIT 3**

### **Part 1.**

#### **Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **TRANSPORTATION**

Very early in his history man made the discovery of the wheel, it is probably one of the most important discoveries of history. Wagons and other vehicles pulled by animals were used for moving heavy loads and for travelling. Soon after, the wheel began to be used, it was necessary to build the roads. The roads which were built by the Romans were better than anything built by other people up to comparatively modern time.

From some fourteen hundred years, there was very little change in means of transportation. In the early nineteenth century the steam engine was developed and put into use in both steam-boats and steam-powered locomotives for railroads.

Just as important as the growth of the railroads was the development of the automobile. The first automobiles used steam, electricity or gasoline as the source of power, then gasoline engines were made more powerful and efficient and they became the best kind of engines for the automobiles.

Many exciting improvements were made in transportation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however transportation was still limited by the geography of the country. Boats and ships cannot go where there are no rivers, seas or oceans or where they are not deep enough. Mountains

often make the building of railroads and highways difficult and expensive. With the development of air transportation man was at last able to move freely.

For centuries man had been trying to develop some kind of machine that would carry him through the air. There were many attempts at leaving the ground and moving through the air. At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth the dirigible was developed. These airships were powered by engines and could move faster than man had ever travelled before. The Gaff Zeppelin, for instance, went around the world in 20 days and 4 hours.

The most important development in air transportation has been made with airplanes. Constant improvements have made the airplanes safer and faster than before. The newest planes those with jet engines can fly from New York to Paris in seven hours without landing. Now air travel is our most important means of transportation.

In the middle of the twentieth century man got the most exciting achievements of all. Man is able now to explore the solar system and to move out into space.

### **Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. When did man make the discovery of the wheel?
2. When was the steam engine developed?
3. What were wagons and other vehicles pulled by animals used for?
4. What did the first automobiles use as a source of power?
5. What often makes the building of railroads and highways difficult and expensive?
6. What invention helped man to move freely?
7. When was the dirigible developed?
8. How long did it take the Gaff Zeppelin to go around the world?
9. What means of transportation is the most important nowadays?
10. What are the most exciting achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

### **Вправа 3. Знайдіть опис в правій колонці.**

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. wheel   | a) something attained or got through effort or work |
| 2. vehicle | b) a winged vehicle capable of                      |

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
|                 | flight, heavier than air and propelled by jet engines or propellers                                     |
| 3. to move      | c) a relatively small, usually open water craft   |
| 4. road         | d) a machine that converts energy into mechanical motion  |
| 5. engine       | e) a self-propelled engine that moves railroad cars   |
| 6. boat         | f) to change in position from one point to another  |
| 7. locomotive   | g) an open way for the passage of vehicles, persons, hand animals                                       |
| 8. airplane     | h) free from risk   |
| 9. safe         | i) a device for carrying passengers, goods, or equipment  |
| 10. achievement | j) a solid disk or rigid circular ring connected to a hub by spokes and designed to turn around an axle |

**Вправа 4. Знайдіть антоніми.**

A: success, losses, favourable, man-made, conventional, brief, the latest, supersonic, prominent, complex.

B: natural, long, the earliest, subsonic, gains, failure, ordinary, simple, unusual, unfavourable.

**Вправа 5. Заповніть пропуски словами і словосполученнями з тексту.**

1. Very early in his ..... man made the discovery of the .....
2. Wagons pulled by ..... were used for moving heavy ... and for .....
3. The ..... built by the Romans were better than anything built by other .....
1. 4. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the ..... was developed.

4. The first ..... used steam, electricity or ..... as the source of .....
5. Many exciting ..... were made in transportation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
6. .... and ..... cannot go where there are no rivers, seas or oceans.
7. .... often make the building of railroads and highways ..... and .....
8. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the ..... was developed.
9. Constant ..... have made the airplanes ..... and ..... than before.

### **Вправа 6. Відкрийте дужки.**

1. Man (to make) the discovery of the wheel many centuries ago.
2. The wheel (to be) probably one of the most important discoveries in the history of mankind.
3. Vehicles pulled by animals (to use) for moving loads and for travelling.
4. Many roads (to build) by the Romans.
5. Ships cannot go where there (to be) no rivers, seas, or oceans
6. Man (to try) to develop some kind of machine for century that carry him through the air.
7. When the dirigible (to develop)?
8. The Gaff Zeppelin (to go) around the world in 20 days and 4 hours.
9. What (to make) the airplanes safer and faster than before?
10. Now air travelling (to be) our most important means of transportation.

### **Вправа 7. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Людина винайшла колесо багато століть тому назад, і це є одним із самих видатних відкриттів в історії людства.
2. Спочатку для перевезення вантажів та подорожей використовували вагони, що рухалися за допомогою

- коней.
3. З появою колеса з'явилася потреба в будівництві доріг.
  4. Дороги, які будували римляни, були найкращими за своєю якістю.
  5. В XIX столітті з'явився паровий двигун і його почали використовувати для пароплавів та тепловозів.
  6. Перші автомобілі використовували пар, електричний струм та керосин як джерело енергії.
  7. Деякі транспортні проблеми були зумовлені географічним положенням країни.
  8. Човни та пароплави - вигідний транспорт для країн, що розміщені біля морів та океанів або мають багато річок.
  9. З появою дирижаблів почалося освоєння повітряного простору на кінці XIX і початку XX століть.
  10. Зараз найбільшою популярністю користуються літаки, бо подорожування ними економить велику кількість часу.

**Вправа 8. Знайдіть синоніми.**

A: to become used, dimension, man-made, prominent, to put into operation, stocks, brief, virtual, enormous, conventional, basically, to determine.

B: outstanding, supplies, short, actual, to define, fundamentally, ordinary, to put into service, artificial, size, to get used, tremendous.

**Вправа 9. Перекладіть українською мовою.**

1. to maintain low temperature;
2. it is not unreasonable;
3. as a matter of fact;
4. to employ new techniques;
5. to be of great significance;
6. recent technological advances;
7. the maintenance of equipment;
8. as far as the energy problem is concerned;
9. to show promise;
10. an extremely high power.

## **UNIT 3**

### **Part 2.**

#### **Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

### **SOME GENERAL IDEAS OF THE FIELD OF ENGINEERING**

Civil Engineering. The term civil engineering was set up as a distinction from the military engineering. One of the better known areas of civil engineering is construction engineering, it deals with the construction of all kinds of structures, like houses, factories, bridges, dams and so on. Civil engineer is known to be an engineer whose speciality is to design and construct buildings, roads, harbours, irrigation systems and works of similar nature.

Another area, not so well known is sanitary engineering which deals with different kinds of waste. The need to control disease was one of the reasons for the development of sanitary engineering. It grew out of a combination of physical and biological sciences.

Transportation Engineering. This is the branch of civil engineering dealing with the design and construction of highways, railroads, airports, etc.

Mechanical Engineering. There are a great variety of specialities within this field. One of the oldest mechanical engineering areas is machine design. One must know the purpose of a particular machine whether it's a crane or a tool or a steam engine. Then if we know the loads this machine will carry, we can make the most efficient use of the material we have. The mechanical engineer deals with such complicated installations as two- and four-cycle engines, gasoline and diesel engines, gas turbines and the like.

Electrical Engineering. First of all, let's answer a question: What is electricity? This question is hard to answer. We know a great deal of electricity and we can make it do all sorts of things, but it is very difficult to define exactly what it is.

One may might be to say that electricity consists of a stream of electrically charged particles. These particles can be in the form of stored-up energy or they can be in motion and electricity in motion is called an electric current. Sometimes electrical effects are explained by drawing a comparison with water moving in a closed system, a generator being a kind of a pump that pushes the electricity through a

complete circuit.

More recent fields of electrical engineering are the fields of communications, computers and industrial electronics. The object of communications is to send messages of many types from one location to another. Many new communication devices have been developed recently.

**Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. Why was the term civil engineering set up?
2. What does construction engineering deal with?
3. What does a civil engineer design and construct?
4. What does transportation engineering deal with?
5. What must a mechanical engineer know to meet the requirements?
6. Is it easy to define the meaning of the term “electricity”?
7. What does electricity consist of?
8. What is the generator?
9. What are the recent fields of electrical engineering?
10. What is the object of communications?

**Вправа 3. Знайдіть опис в правій колонці.**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. civil        | a) of or derived from, produced, powered or operated by electricity             |
| 2. military     | b) a flow of electric charge  |
| 3. mechanical   | c) of ordinary community life, as distinct from the military                    |
| 4. electrical   | d) the act, process, or business of building                                    |
| 5. construction | e) a sheltered part of a body in water deep enough to serve as a port for ships |
| 6. harbor       | f) a communication transmitted from one person or group to another              |
| 7. disease      | g) a condition of an organism that impairs normal                               |

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 8. installation | physiological functioning<br>h) of or pertaining to machines or tools   |
| 9. current      | i) the process of setting something in position and adjusting for use   |
| 10. message     | j) of, pertaining to, or associated with soldiers, armed forces, or war |

**Вправа 4. Знайдіть антоніми.**

A: to join, like, ancient, interested, miniature, directly, to heat, dream, successful, efficient.

B: disinterested, to cool, reality, unsuccessful, to disconnect, inefficient, unlike, indirectly, huge, modem.

**Вправа 5. Заповніть пропуски словами та словосполученнями з тексту.**

1. The ..... civil engineering was set up as a ..... from the ..... engineering.
2. .... deals with the construction of all kinds of structures, like houses .....
3. Civil engineer is an ..... whose speciality is to ..... and ..... building, roads .....
4. .... engineering deals with different kinds of waste.
5. .... engineering deals with the design and construction of highways, .....
6. One of the oldest mechanical engineering areas is ..... design.
7. The ... engineer deals with gasoline and diesel .....
8. .... consists of a stream of electrically charged particles.
9. Electricity in motion is called an electric .....
10. The purpose of communication is to send... of many types from one location to .....

**Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки.**

1. The term civil engineering (to set up) as a distinction from the military engineering.

2. It (deal with) the construction of houses and factories.
3. Sanitary engineering (to appear) for controlling disease.
4. Many highways (to build) at present
5. There (to be) a great variety of specialities within this field.
6. Electricity (to consist of) a stream of electrically charged particles.
7. Electrical effects (to explain) by drawing a comparison with water moving in a closed system.
8. Many new communication devices (to develop) recently.
9. In the future electrical engineering (to make) a dramatic progress in the field of communication.
10. A combination of physical and biological sciences (to grow into) sanitary engineering.

**Вправа 7. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Будівництво заводів, мостів, дамб та інших споруд є завданням цивільної інженерії.
2. Цивільний інженер має справу з проектуванням та будівництвом різних споруд, доріг, портів та зрошувальних систем.
3. Для контролю захворювань було впроваджено таке поняття як санітарна інженерія.
4. Біофізика лежить в основі санітарної інженерії.
5. Окремою галуззю цивільної інженерії є транспортна інженерія, що займається будівництвом аеропортів, залізниць та автодоріг.
6. Для ефективного використання матеріалу ми маємо знати його властивості.
7. Інженер-механік займається розробкою та проектуванням нових двигунів та інших деталей для транспортних засобів.
8. Електричний струм - це потік електрично-заряджених часток.
9. Генератор можна порівняти з насосом, що рухає електричний струм в замкненому колі.
10. Електротехніка приділяє багато уваги промисловій електроніці та комунікаційним системам.

## **Вправа 8. Знайдіть синоніми.**

A: accurately, to relieve, to require, to accomplish, to control, to use, rapidly, extraordinary, instantly, to obtain.

B: to carry out, to govern, to get, quickly, precisely, to demand, immediately, extreme, to release, to apply.

C: to employ, fast, unusual, to set free, to complete, to receive, at once, to call for, exactly, to regulate.

## **Вправа 9. Перекладіть українською мовою.**

1. steady conditions;
2. scientific explorations;
3. to transmit available data;
4. desirable changes;
5. to handle with care;
6. outstanding invention;
7. to process information;
8. specific conditions of work;
9. to overcome difficulties;
10. internal energy sources.

## **UNIT 3**

### ***Part 3.***

#### **Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **SCIENCE LOOKS AHEAD**

Today science is moving ahead at unusually rapid rates. In the natural sciences this is a result of the developed methods of research, of the use of computers and perfect mathematical methods which have penetrated into each field of knowledge.

Today we see the development of a new scientific and technical branch - that is biochemical technology. The combination of biological and microbiological processes with those of direct chemical synthesis helps to obtain new substances. This new branch of technology is of great importance, and it is developing all around the world.

The successes of chemistry have been extremely great. Now

we have created the world's best polymers as far as durability and thermal stability are concerned.

Electronics, means of communications, several chemical branches, the electrical engineering industry, several machine building and instrument making industry branches have made dramatic progress. Without radio-electronics we wouldn't have cybernetics, cosmonautics and nuclear physics.

Power engineering plays an important role in the economy. New methods of applying nuclear power engineering are being developed. They are being introduced into all areas of power consumption. Research into thermonuclear power engineering is successfully developing.

Great changes have taken place in physics. Today the laser beam is used in metal welding and cutting, in surgery, from fine technological processes in electronics to micro-explosions in installations of thermonuclear fusion.

The users and quantum generators are the inventions of science. Mention should be made of the most modern development physics has placed at man's disposal namely the fibre technology for light systems of transmitting information. Fibre glass light conductors will already be used on a more extensive scale in telephone, television and other means of communications.

The development of acoustic electronics and the use of surface acoustic waves in semiconductors will result in huge savings and cut the labour needed for making many electronic devices.

## **Вправа 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. How is science moving today?
2. What helps to obtain new substances?
3. What science is involved in creating the world's best polymers?
4. Have the successes of chemistry been extremely great?
5. What plays an important role in the economy?
6. What is used in metal welding and cutting?
7. Where is the fibre technology used?
8. Will fibre glass light conductors be used on a more extensive scale in telephone, television and other means of

communications?

9. What will result in huge savings and cut the labour needed for making many electronic devices?

10. What branches of industry have made great progress?

**Вправа 3. Знайдіть опис в правій колонці.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. science     | a) something devised for a particular purpose, esp. a machine   |
| 2. rate        | b) something that has been discovered   |
| 3. research    | c) able to withstand wear and tear  |
| 4. branch      | d) a part or a division of a larger system  |
| 5. substance   | e) the act or process of consuming  |
| 6. durable     | f) the observation, identification, description, experimental investigation, and theoretical explanation of natural phenomena |
| 7. progress    | g) something that has mass and occupies space   |
| 8. consumption | h) a quantity measured with respect to a standard or norm   |
| 9. discovery   | i) movement toward a goal   |
| 10. device     | j) careful study of a subject   |

**Вправа 4. Знайдіть антоніми в словнику.**

Rapid, rate, new, direct, success, great, stability, important, extensive, savings.

**Вправа 5. Заповніть пропуски словами і словосполученнями з тексту.**

1. Nowadays ..... is moving ahead at unusually rapid rates.
2. Today we see the ..... of a new scientific and technical branch.
3. This new branch of technology is of great ..... .
4. It is developing all around the ..... .
5. Now we have created the world's best ..... as far as durability and thermal stability are concerned.
6. Machine building branch has made dramatic ..... .
7. New methods of applying engineering are being developed.
8. Great ..... took place in physics.
9. .... generators are the discovery of science.
10. Fibre glass light conductors will already be used on a more extensive scale in ..... .

**Вправа 6. Відкрийте дужки.**

1. Today science (to develop) at rapid rates.
2. Computers and perfect mathematical methods (to penetrate) every field of knowledge.
3. The combination of biological and microbiological progresses (to help) to obtain new substances.
4. Scientists (to create) the world's best polymers.
5. Power engineering (to play) a specially important role in the economy.
6. New methods of applying nuclear power engineering (to develop) now.
7. Last century many great changes (to take place) in physics.
8. The laser beam (to use) in metal welding and cutting.
9. Fibre glass light conductors are supposed (to use) on a more extensive scale.
10. In the future the use of surface acoustic waves in semiconductors (to result) in huge savings.

## **Вправа 7. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Сучасна наука має багато галузей, які потребують детального вивчення.
2. Біохімія з'явилася як нова галузь у минулому столітті і зацікавила велику кількість вчених.
3. Багато електронних пристроїв полегшують роботу та економлять гроші.
4. Акустична електроніка є одним із важливих досягнень у фізиці.
5. Нові методи використання ядерної енергії зараз досліджуються.
6. Без радіоелектроніки було б неможливо розвивати кібернетику, космонавтику та ядерну фізику.
7. Сьогодні дуже швидко рухається вперед хімія, і зараз вже з'явилися термостійкі полімери.
8. Лазерні промені широко використовуються при зварюванні та різанні металу, а також у хірургії.
9. Зараз ми не можемо уявити свого життя без комп'ютерів та інших пристроїв, що полегшують наше повсякденне життя.
10. Слід зауважити, що сучасна наука займається вивченням волоконної технології для систем передачі інформації.

## **Вправа 8. Перекладіть українською мовою.**

1. to hold a prominent place;
2. outstanding achievements;
3. it is impossible to enumerate;
4. to be of tremendous significance;
5. favourable conditions of work;
6. conventional methods of research;
7. participating countries;
8. to give instructions without delay;
9. to enrich science and technology;
10. to be awarded the Nobel Prize.

## **Вправа 9. Знайдіть синоніми.**

A: basically, man-made, energy, to harness, particularly, outstanding, varied, complete, rapid, as for.

B: various, entire, prominent, fundamentally, quick, to use, as to, especially, power, artificial.

C: capacity, different, not natural, swift, concerning, whole, principally, famous, specially, to employ.

## **UNIT 4**

### **Part 1.**

#### **Вправа I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER**

Electrical engineers understand the principles of electricity and magnetism. As college undergraduates, they learn the rules that govern these fields. As engineers, they apply those rules to their work. Electrical engineers usually graduate from school with degrees in electrical engineering or electronics engineering. They take physics, mathematics, and engineering courses. They may also take classes in project management. Engineering subjects include magnetics, network theory, communications, and control systems. They work with electronic devices and circuits. After studying, engineers acquire certification to work in their field.

Electrical engineers develop, design, and test electrical systems and components. More experienced engineers may supervise teams working on projects. Electrical engineering is extremely important. People need electricity in their homes and businesses. They depend on electrical engineers' skills for power transmission. Carmakers hire electrical engineers to create motor control systems. Other control systems help manage devices such as elevators and furnaces. Signal processing is used in electronics and telecommunication systems. Electrical engineers work at power plants or electrical substations. Some are responsible for the lighting and wiring of buildings. Others design household appliances and industrial machinery.

*(D. Paulsen, J. Dooley Electrical Engineering. Express Publishing. 2017)*

**Вправа 2. Поєднайте терміни з їх визначеннями.**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. signal processing  | a) a branch of study involving electrical currents                           |
| 2. power transmission | b) a device, or system of devices, that control and regulate electric motors |
| 3. motor control      | c) the large-scale transfer of electricity by power plants or substations    |
| 4. magnetism          | d) a device that manages the operation of other components or systems        |
| 5. electronics        | e) a field of electrical engineering that involves the analysis of signals   |
| 6. control system     | f) the study of attraction between electric charges or currents              |

**Вправа 3. Прочитайте речення. Виберіть термін, який відповідає змісту кожного з речень. Перекладіть речення українською.**

**1. electricity / telecommunication**

- a) ..... went out during the hurricane.
- b) Current ..... systems use radios, satellites, and the Internet.

**2 designed / supervised**

- a) Engineers at the company ..... a number of efficient appliances.
- b) Ted ..... a team of five technicians.

**3 test / develop**

- a) Sally wanted to ..... the devices in different conditions.
- b) The engineer's goal is to ..... a new kind of sensor.

**Вправа 4. Прочитайте діалог. Виберіть правильну відповідь.**

**Interviewer:** You graduated from State University?

**Candidate:** Yes. I received my Bachelor's of Science. I also did graduate work there.

**Interviewer:** You studied electrical engineering, mainly telecommunication systems. Why's that?

**Candidate:** I want to help improve signal processing for receivers.

**Interviewer:** How long have you worked as an electrical engineer?

**Candidate:** Four years. I have some experience with control systems as well as telecommunication systems.

**Interviewer:** Good. Are you willing to supervise projects?

**Candidate:** Yes, although I feel that my strengths are in product development and design.

**1** Which branch of electrical engineering did the woman study?

- a) signal processing
- b) telecommunication systems
- c) control systems
- d) receivers

**2** What does the woman think her strengths are?

- a) receiving and processing signals
- b) supervising and studying projects
- c) developing and designing products
- d) controlling and improving processes

**Вправа 5. Закінчить речення *can* or *can't* + дієслово у дужках. Використовуйте форму *be able to*, якщо *can* / *can't* використати неможливо.**

- 1. That shelf is too high. I ..... (reach) it.
- 2. What's that noise? I ..... (hear) something.
- 3. There's something wrong with this door. I ..... (open) it.
- 4. I'm really hungry! I ..... (take) my lunch break yet.
- 5. Sorry, I ..... (come) tomorrow. I'll try and see you next week.
- 6. I really want ..... (use) a computer properly.
- 7. Don't push Harry in the water. He ..... (swim).
- 8. I feel terrible. I ..... (sleep) for the past couple of nights.

**Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи дієслова у дужках правильному часі (present or 'II ...).**

1. If you ..... that again, I ..... (say; scream).
2. I ..... surprised if she ..... to sell that car. (be; manage)
3. If the boys ..... to supper, I ..... chicken breasts. (come; cook)
4. I ..... some money if we ..... out tonight. (need; go)
5. I ..... you if we ..... to Wales. (miss; move)
6. If you ....., I ..... . (wash up; dry)
7. Anna says she ..... sorry if Helen ..... to the party. (be; not come)
8. If you ..... lonely, I hope you ..... me – any time. (get; phone)

**Вправа 7. Виберіть правильну форму А, В чи С аби речення мало сенс.**

1. If you want to be healthier, think carefully about ..... you eat.  
A food B the food C a food
- 2 If you don't enjoy ..... do something else.  
A the exercise B an exercise C exercise
- 3 Try learning ..... .  
A a new sport B new sport C the new sport
- 4 Sometimes the food you eat is less important than ..... .  
A food you don't eat B a food you don't eat C the food you don't eat
- 5 Do you eat enough ..... ?  
A fruit and vegetables B the fruit and vegetables C fruit and the vegetables
- 6 There is a saying, '..... a day keeps the doctor away.'  
A The apple B A apple C An apple
- 7 ..... chocolate cake should only be eaten occasionally.  
A The piece of B Piece of C A piece of
- 8 Stress also makes ..... unhealthy.  
A the people B people C a people

**Вправа 8. Поставте у кожному реченні *a/an, some* чи *any*.**

1. My shirt is dry now, but I need ..... iron to press it with.
2. Would you like ..... chicken? And how about ..... potatoes?
3. I can't print off my project because I haven't got ..... paper.
4. Have you got ..... money for the machine? I didn't bring  
.....
5. Sorry I didn't come to the party. I had to finish ..... work.
6. I'd like to drink some water, but I can't find ..... glass.
7. Could you buy me ..... paper on your way home? I want to read the sports news.
8. I need ..... advice about which subjects to do next year.

**Вправа 9. Поставте у кожному реченні *well, ill, bad, badly, hard* чи *hardly*.**

1. Last Thursday I woke up feeling ..... .
2. When I got up I realized I could ..... walk.
3. I had exercised ..... in the gym the night before.
4. My left ankle seemed to be ..... swollen.
5. I didn't feel at all ..... but I had to go to the doctor's.
6. I found it ..... to walk there, but I managed it in the end.
7. The ..... news was that I needed an x-ray and had to go to the hospital.
8. The doctor there told me there was nothing seriously wrong. I could ..... believe it!

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Я вмію фати в гольф. А ти? - Я теж.
2. Я не вмію плавати. - Я теж.
3. Де ми можемо зустрітися? - У бібліотеці.
4. Я можу поговорити з вами? - Будь ласка.
5. Я теж повинен прийти? — Ні, не треба.
6. Я не можу піти з вами. Я повинна відвідати свою сестру.
7. Можу я побачити доктора Брауна? - Вибачте, ні. Його зараз немає.
8. Я не можу залишитися з ним.
9. Я нічого не можу зробити з ним.

10. Я можу поділитись цим з тобою.
11. Я не можу погодитися з вами.
12. Що я повинен робити? - Нічого.
13. Кого ми повинні запросити? - Твоїх друзів.
14. Хто повинен бути тут? - Деякі знайомі.
15. Можна мені потанцювати з вами? - Із задоволенням.

## UNIT 4

### Part 2.

#### Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

#### CAREERS IN COMPUTING

Are you looking for a job? Then you need to brush up on your computer literacy skills. Most jobs require basic computer skills. Even if you're thinking of going into car sales, you'll need to use a computer. Many jobs require even more familiarity. But if you are willing to learn, your odds of getting a job improve.

For example, most management and accounting positions call for a good working knowledge of computers. If you want to find an administrative assistant job, you'll also need some computer skills. You'll be typing up memos, keeping track of appointments, or scanning and emailing important documents. Some companies hire bloggers to write about their achievements. Similarly, data entry is also almost completely computer-based.

If you're interested in computer science, consider a job in the IT department or tech support. Getting a job as a software engineer or programmer requires you to know a lot about programming languages. Web developers also need that knowledge. In addition, system administrator jobs require you to know about computer networks.

Computer literacy is very vital for the workplace these days. Before you go looking for a job, make sure you refresh your skills!

*(V. Evans, J. Dooley, W. Kennedy Computing. Express Publishing. 2018)*

#### Вправа 2. Поєднайте терміни з їх визначеннями.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. programmer    | a) the ability to use computers correctly |
| 2. web developer | b) a person who creates websites          |

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 3. accounting        | c) a person who writes entries in an online journal                   |
| 4. blogger           | d) a field that involves putting information into a database          |
| 5. computer literacy | e) a field dealing with selling products                              |
| 6. data entry        | f) a field involving the repair and maintenance of computers and data |
| 7. IT                | g) a person who writes computer programs                              |
| 8. sales             | h) a field dealing with finances                                      |

**Вправа 3. Прочитайте речення. Виберіть термін, який відповідає змісту кожного з речень. Перекладіть речення українською.**

**1. IT\accounting**

- a) The ..... department uses computers to track spending.
- b) The ..... department keeps the office computers running.

**2. blogger/programmer**

- a) A ..... writes code to make programs.
- b) A ..... writes daily articles on a certain subject.

**3. administrative assistant/data entry**

- a) A(n) ..... should have excellent typing skills.
- b) To get a job in ..... , you must be able to type.

**4. software engineer/system administrator**

- a) A ..... creates computer programs.
- b) The ..... is in charge of the whole computer network.

**5. computer science/management**

- a) In a ..... position, employees must decide what other workers do.
- b) A degree in ..... is required for many IT jobs.

**Вправа 4. Прочитайте діалог. Виберіть правильну відповідь.**

**Interviewer:** Hello. Welcome to Swanson and Marsh. I'm Gary Swanson.

**Interviewee:** Hi, Mr. Swanson. I'm Molly Roberts.

**Interviewer:** Nice to meet you. Now, let's see, you're applying for the IT position, correct?

**Interviewee:** Yes, that's right. Here's my resume.

**Interviewer:** Thank you. So, what do you know about this company and the position?

**Interviewee:** I know you're an architectural firm. I know the position is in IT, but not a whole lot more. Could you go into more detail?

**Interviewer:** Certainly. The IT department makes sure that our computers are running properly. When there's a problem, we'd call you to fix it.

**Interviewee:** I see. Do you have a lot of computers here?

**Interviewer:** Yes, as a matter of fact, we do. All the architects use computers to draft their designs. Accounting uses them, too. And all employees have their own computer, regardless of their department.

**Interviewee:** Yes, of course. So, do you have a lot of trouble with the computers?

**Interviewer:** No, not so much. Usually it's a relatively simple fix.

**Interviewee:** Well, with my background in computer science, I feel confident that I could do the job.

**1** What kind of business does the company do?

- a) tech support
- b) web design
- c) architecture
- d) programming

**2** Why did the woman think she would be successful?

- a) She has a lot of experience in the IT field.
- b) She has a computer science background.
- c) She used to be a systems administrator.
- d) She wrote an architecture program.

**Вправа 5. Підкресліть правильну форму.**

1. Even if you don't live in a Mediterranean country, you *can / might* already know about earthquakes.

1. 2 They *can / might* be frequent in some countries, though most are too small to be noticed by humans and you *may not / cannot* even notice when one occurs.
2. Earthquakes are the result of movements of the Earth's tectonic plates, though human activity *may / will* be responsible.
3. Most earthquakes happen at depths of 20 or 30 km, though they *will / can* be as deep as 600 km.
4. What is it like to experience an earthquake? If the tremor is very small you *might / couldn't* feel nothing at all.
5. In a stronger tremor, there is more movement, and so the furniture in the room *can / will* move.
6. Tall buildings *will / may* definitely move a little, and, depending on how well the building is constructed, cracks *will / might* appear in the walls.
7. In a major earthquake, the building *could / can* collapse completely, though with modern earthquake-proof buildings, this is unlikely.

**Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслово у правильній формі (the second conditional)**

1. The kitchen ..... better if we ..... red curtains. (look; have)
2. Where ..... if you ..... a picture frame? (you go; need)
3. I ..... this if I ..... to. (not do; not have)
4. If I ..... his address, I ..... round and see him. (know; go)
5. What ..... if you ..... the lottery? (you do; win)
6. It ..... quicker if you ..... a computer. (be; use)
7. If you ..... busy, I ..... you how to play bridge. (not be; show)
8. If we ..... some eggs, I ..... You a cake. (have; make)

**Вправа 7. Поставте у пропуски, де потрібно, артиклі *a/an* та *the*.**

Most of 1) ..... world's glaciers are found near 2) ..... Poles, but 3) ..... glaciers exist on all of 4) ..... world's continents. 5) ..... glaciers need 6) ..... special kind of climate. Most are found in 7) ..... areas of high snowfall in winter and cool temperatures in summer. These weather conditions ensure that 8) ..... snow that falls in the winter isn't lost by 9) ..... melting, or 10) ..... evaporation in summer.

**Вправа 8. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.**

In geography, a desert is an area which receives 1) *few / little* rain and which loses a 2) *few / lot* of its moisture through evaporation. 3) *Many / Much* polar regions can be called deserts, but most of us think of a desert as being a sandy, rocky area with 4) *not enough / few* water. 5) *Lots / Lot* of deserts consist of sand dunes or bare rock, and 6) *many / much* are near mountain ranges, which take away the moisture from clouds. Others are far away from the sea or other water, so receive 7) *few / little* moisture. Although we might assume that very 8) *few / lots* kinds of life live in deserts, in fact there are 9) *lots / many* of plants, animals and insects in these regions. 10) *Lots / Many* desert plants store water in their leaves or roots, and some desert plants can live for 11) *lots / many* years.

**Вправа 9. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.**

1. I recommend this book. I think it's *too / very* interesting.
2. This is a *too / very* unusual film, and probably won't appeal to everyone.
3. This book has more than 700 pages, so it's *too / very* long to read in an afternoon!
4. I liked this film because it is *too / very* funny, and it made me laugh a lot.
5. What I like most about this book is that the characters are *too / very* true-to-life.
6. This film is *too / very* romantic, and it really made me cry!

7. I couldn't understand this book at all! The language is just *too / very* difficult.
8. There are some *too / very* good scenes in this film, but on the whole, I didn't like it.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Я не чую це.
2. Ніхто не сумнівався в цьому.
3. Вона не вірила мені.
4. Ми повинні прибути в понеділок.
5. Він не повинен багато часу проводити на сонці.
6. Можна мені подивитись ваші малюнки?
7. Ви можете відвідати цю виставу.
8. Що я можу зробити для вас? - Нічого.
9. Де ми можемо пообідати? - У кафе.
10. Можна мені увійти? — Будь ласка.
11. У неї поганий зір, тому вона носить окуляри.
12. Я повинен платити багато грошей, щоб він мав можливість вчитися на юриста.
13. Треба мати більш досвіду, щоб мати хорошу роботу.
14. Ви повинні вивчити цей вірш напам'ять.
15. Мені треба бути там вчасно.

## UNIT 4

### *Part 3.*

**Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Виберіть правильну відповідь на запитання.**

### CARRERS IN CONSTRUCTION

JOS Contractors is taking applications for three skilled positions: carpenter, electrician and HVAC technician. Applicants must be fully licensed with three years of work experience. We will also consider forming subcontractor partnerships with established businesses. Submit a resume and cover letter to [aschmitt@joscontractors.biz](mailto:aschmitt@joscontractors.biz).

AUK Construction seeks semiskilled roofers, painters, and masons. We will provide training. This is a valuable opportunity to

gain on-the-job work experience. However, applicants should have some experience in construction. Send references and work history to [btaylor@aukconstruction.com](mailto:btaylor@aukconstruction.com).

TPX Management is hiring unskilled laborers for general work at a construction site. Workers must be able to lift more than 25 kilograms. If interested, please call (578) 4573-4757-5873. We are also seeking a foreman to lead this crew. The ideal candidate should have at least two years' previous supervisory experience. Submit a resume and cover letter to [pcahoun@tomsnsn.org](mailto:pcahoun@tomsnsn.org).

*(V. Evans, J. Dooley, M. Chavez Roads and Highways. Express Publishing, 2013)*

1. What is a requirement for being hired by JOS Contractors?

- a) being fully licensed
- b) being able to lift 25 kilograms
- c) having an established business
- d) having previous supervisory experience

2. Which of the following positions is AUK Construction NOT hiring?

- a) roofers
- b) masons
- c) painters
- d) carpenters

3. What position can a person with no experience apply for?

- a) painter
- b) laborer
- c) foreman
- d) subcontractor

**Вправа 2. Поєднайте терміни з їх визначеннями.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. contractor | a) a person who uses physical strength and abilities to earn money                            |
| 2. carpenter  | b) a person skilled in installing and repairing heating, venting and air conditioning systems |
| 3. foreman    | c) a person who runs a company that is  |

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | hired to build or repair a building   |
| 4. HVAC technician | d) a person who is trained to wire buildings and repair electrical problems     |
| 5. laborer         | e) a person who is trained to use wood to create buildings and other structures |
| 6. electrician     | f) a person who builds structures with stone or brick                           |
| 7. mason           | g) the leader of a construction work crew                                       |

**Вправа 3. Прочитайте речення. Виберіть термін, який відповідає змісту кожного з речень. Перекладіть речення українською.**

*roofer, semiskilled, painter, skilled, subcontractor, unskilled*

1. The contractor hired a(n) ..... to install the HVAC system in the building.
2. An electrician is considered a(n) ..... professional.
3. Hire a(n) ..... to paint the exterior walls.
4. .... workers usually have some training, but are paid less than highly-skilled workers.
5. The contractor used ..... Workers to move building materials.
6. Call a(n) ..... to fix the damage to the roof.

**Вправа 4. Прочитайте діалог. Виберіть правильну відповідь.**

**Manager:** Hello, Ms Dawson. Thanks for coming in today.

**Applicant:** Thank you for interviewing me, Mr Brown.

**Manager:** It's my pleasure. Could you tell me about your previous work experience?

**Applicant:** Sure. I've actually done a little bit of everything. Altogether I have about five years of experience as a foreman.

**Manager:** I see. And that was for different companies?

**Applicant:** Yes. For example, I was a foreman at the site of the new office building on Grand Avenue. AUK Construction built it.

**Manager:** Ah, I know the one. How many workers did you supervise there?

**Applicant:** I was in charge of most of the unskilled laborers. There were about twenty on any given day.

**Manager:** That sounds like a lot of handle. What was your greatest challenge?

**Applicant:** Just making sure everyone was in the right place at the right time. You know, doing their jobs but also being safe.

**Manager:** I know what you mean. I was a foreman for years.

1. The woman worked at the same company for five years. T/F
2. The woman was a foreman at an office building construction site. T/F
3. The man has never been a foreman. T/F

**Вправа 5. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.**

1. I have an appointment at the dentist's at 4.00. *Would I / May I* leave half an hour early?
2. John/ you're nearest the window. *Could you /Could I* open it please?
3. *Would you mind taking / Do you mind if I take* this note to the teachers' room for me?
4. Those books must be heavy. *Shall you / Shall I* carry some of them?
5. If I were you/ *I wouldn't leave / you shouldn't leave* your bag by the door.
6. *I don't think you should spend / Why don't you spend* so much time playing computer games.
7. *Do you think I could explain / Do you think you could explain* what this means?
8. I haven't got time to explain now. *Let's ask / Why don't you ask* me again tomorrow?

**Вправа 6. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.**

1. If she *comes/came* late again, she'll lose her job.
2. I'll let you know if I *find/found* out what's happening.
3. If we *live/lived* in a town, life would be easier.
4. I'm sure he won't mind if we *arrive/arrived* early.
5. *We'll /We'd* phone you if we have time.

6. If I won the lottery, I *will / would* give you half the money.
7. It *will / would* be a pity if she married Fred.
8. If I'm free on Saturday, I *will / would* go to the mountains.

**Вправа 7. Поставте у пропуски, де потрібно, артиклі *a/an* та *the*.**

Last week at school we learned how to make 1) ..... barometer. This is 2) ..... cardboard which we used to make our barometer. And this is 3) ..... bottle we used. We attached the cardboard to it. We made 4) ..... measuring scale and attached it to the side of the bottle. This is 5) ..... bowl we also used as part of our barometer. The pressure of air has an interesting effect on 6) ..... water you put in the bowl. The pressure makes 7) ..... water in the bottle rise. We used 8) ..... measuring scale on the side of the bottle to measure the air pressure

**Вправа 8. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.**

1. It's difficult to describe a typical school system, as *all / each / every* countries are different.
2. In some countries, *all / each / every* school chooses its own curriculum, or programme of study.
3. In others, the government decides *all / each / every* detail of the educational programme.
4. Class sizes vary as well, and in some places there are more than 40 pupils in *all / each / every* class.
5. In other places, classes are small, and the teacher has more time to spend with *all / each / every* individual pupil.
6. In some countries the government provides *all / each / every* textbooks completely free of charge.
7. In other countries, however, *all / each / every* schoolbook for the different subjects has to be bought from the school, or from a bookshop.
8. In some school systems *all / each / every* pupils eat their midday meal at school.

### **Вправа 9. Виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.**

There are some students who feel 1) *depressed* / *depressing* by studying, especially subjects which they find 2) *confused* / *confusing*. They often leave their work until the last minute, and then find the amount they have to do is simply 3) *exhausted* / *exhausting*, or they are 4) *embarrassed* / *embarrassing* to admit that they need help. They simply become more and more 5) *worried* / *worrying*, and then work even less than before. Or they blame the school system, because the subjects they are studying are just not 6) *interested* / *interesting*. However, you may be 7) *surprised* / *surprising* to know that very few students feel this way, according to recent research. In fact, most students don't find school work 8) *annoying* / *annoyed* at all. They are usually 9) *excited* / *exciting* by the subjects they are studying, and they feel 10) *satisfied* / *satisfying* when they do something well.

### **Вправа 10. Перекладіть англійською мовою.**

1. Вони повинні це знати.
2. Ти не повинен бути таким неввічливим.
3. Йому не треба робити пересадку.
4. Коли їй треба вийти?
5. Кому треба бути там?
6. Ти не повинен запізнюватись.
7. Він повинен бути дома.
8. Ніхто не відповідає на телефонний дзвінок. Мабуть вони вийшли.
9. На мою думку, уряд повинен піклуватись про людей похилого віку та дітей.
10. Я повинен просинатись рано по понеділках.
11. Мій дантист сказав мені, що я не повинен їсти багато цукерок.
12. Не могли б ви передати мені цю книгу?
13. Коли він може взяти вихідний?
14. Що я повинен зробити, щоб отримати це посвідчення?
15. Я такий багатий, що можу дати гроші на благодійність.

## **UNIT 5**

### **Part 1.**

**Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.**

#### **WORLD'S FAIR**

A world's fair is an international exposition that features exhibits dealing with commerce, industry, and science. Most fairs also offer entertainment and cultural activities. Exhibitors include nation and private companies.

A world's fair runs for several months and attracts millions of visitors. Most fairs have been held in Europe and the United States. But fairs have also been in Africa, Australia, Canada, India, Japan and New Zealand.

The first world's fair was the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. A huge glass and iron hall called the Crystal palace housed exhibits of art, handicrafts, and machinery. New products on display included the reaper and the Colt revolver. More than 80 fairs had been held throughout the world by the 1980's.

World's fairs are regulated by the Bureau of International Expositions (B.I.E.). The B.I.E. has established regulations that govern the frequency and duration of officially approved events. Under B.I.E. rules, only one major fair can be held each decade and it can last for no longer than six months. But the B.I.E. also approves smaller events that can be held more often.

Through the years, world's fairs have become showcases for new inventions, new types of food, and new kinds of art. Alexander Graham Bell's newly invented telephone was displayed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Visitors at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis saw early types of automobiles and several new kinds of food, including iced tea and the ice cream cone. Visitors to the New York World's Fair in 1939 and 1940 could see early versions of television.

A number of famous structures have been designed for world's fairs. The Eiffel Tower was erected for a world's fair in Paris in 1889. The Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago is housed in a building constructed for the World's Colombian Exposition in 1893. The Space Needle was built for the Century 21 world's fair in Seattle,

Washington, in 1962.

Early world's fairs offered general exhibits. Modern fairs have had themes. The Century 21 fair emphasized exhibits about the dawn of the space age. The 1975 fair in Okinawa, Japan, featured the ocean environment. The 1982 fair in Knoxville, Tenn., dealt with energy needs. The 1986 fair in Vancouver, Canada, centered on transportation. The 1988 fair in Brisbane, Australia, explored leisure in the age of technology. The 1990 fair in Osaka, Japan, focused on global environmental issues. The 1992 fair in Seville, Spain celebrated the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyage to America.

**Вправа 2. Знайдіть тлумачення термінів у правому стовпчику.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. exposition   | a) the number of times that something happens                                  |
| 2. bureau       | b) a period of ten years   |
| 3. frequency    | c) an office or organization that collects or provides information             |
| 4. duration     | d) a useful machine, tool, instrument that has been invented                   |
| 5. decade       | e) to make a drawing or plan of something that will be made or built           |
| 6. invention    | f) an important event at which industrial goods are shown                      |
| 7. cone         | g) a period of 100 years   |
| 8. to design    | h) the length of time that something continues                                 |
| 9. museum       | i) carrying passengers or goods from one place to another                      |
| 10. century     | j) a place where a lot of interesting things are kept for people to go and see |
| 11. environment | k) a piece of thin, cooked cake, shaped like a cone, that you put ice cream in |

12. transportation

l) the air, water, and land in which people, animals, and plants live

**Вправа 3. Дайте відповідні українські еквіваленти поданих слів та словосполучень.**

A world's fair, exhibits, to deal with, most fairs, to include, private companies, several months, to be held, a huge glass and iron hall, to house, handicrafts, machinery, a reaper, throughout the world, to establish, to approve, under the rules, one major fair, each decade, no longer than, a showcase, to be displayed, early versions, a number of, to be erected, to emphasize, the dawn of the space age, to center on, global environmental issues, anniversary.

**Вправа 4. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання до тексту.**

1. What does a world's fair feature?
2. What do most fairs offer besides displaying exhibits?
3. How long does a world's fair run?
4. When and where was the first world's fair held?
5. What exhibits did the Crystal Palace house?
6. How many fairs had been held throughout the world by the 1980's?
7. Who regulates world's fairs?
8. How often can one major fair be held?
9. How long can it last?
10. What did visitors see at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition?
11. What has been designed for world's fairs?
12. What is the difference between early world's fairs and modern ones?

**Вправа 5. Знайдіть синоніми слів.**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. commerce     | a) occupation |
| 2. activity     | b) production |
| 3. to govern    | c) to produce |
| 4. to create    | d) to build   |
| 5. industry     | e) trade      |
| 6. to construct | f) to rule    |

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 7. theme          | g) amusement   |
| 8. to explore     | h) to interest |
| 9. to feature     | i) to examine  |
| 10. entertainment | j) subject     |
| 11. to run        | k) to last     |
| 12. to attract    | l) to show     |

**Вправа 6. Поставте запитання до речень.**

1. At a world's fair exhibits deal with commerce, industry, and science.
2. Exhibitors include nation and private companies.
3. A world's fair attracts millions of visitors.
4. Most fairs have been held in Europe and the United States.
5. New products on display included the reaper and the Colt revolver.
6. The Bureau of International Expositions has established regulations on the world's fairs frequency and duration.
7. The B.I.E. also approves smaller events that can be held more often.
8. Through the years, world's fairs have become showcases for new inventions, new types of food, and new kinds of art.
9. Alexander Graham Bell's newly invented telephone was displayed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.
10. Early versions of television could be seen at die New York World's Fair in 1939.

**Вправа 7. Розкрийте дужки, підбравши правильну граматичну форму.**

Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Exhibits dealing with commerce, industry, and science (to feature) at a world's fair.
2. Usual exhibitors (to be) both nation and private companies.
3. Fairs already (to be held) in Africa, Australia, Canada, India, Japan, and New Zealand.
4. A huge glass and iron hall for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (to call) the Crystal Palace.
5. The Bureau of International Expositions (to regulate) world's fairs.

6. The world's fairs frequency and duration (to govern) by the B.I.E.
7. The Centennial Exposition (to display) Alexander Graham Bell's newly invented telephone in 1876.
8. The exhibits at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis (to include) early types of automobiles and several new kinds of food.
9. Early versions of television (to expose) at the New York World's Fair in 1939 and 1940.
10. Several famous structures (to build) for world's fairs since 1851.

**Вправа 8. Поставте слова з таблиці у відповідні речення у тексті.**

*network seminars showcase stands trade venue*

The Wine Institute organizes wine 1) ..... shows and conducts educational 2) ..... And visitor programs to acquaint media and trade representatives with California wines. California vintners will 3) ..... a record 128 California wine brands at the world's largest wine trade show. The 4) ..... for VINEXPO is always Bordeaux, France. VINEXPO attracts 50,000 buyers, industry trade representatives and journalists from 120 countries. In addition to preparing their own 5) ....., California vintners will sponsor a restaurant at VINEXPO the California Grill. California wineries use the grill to 6) ..... with important clients and show them California cuisine and California wines while conducting major business.

**Вправа 9. Поставте у кожне речення фразове дієслово, яке має таке ж значення, що і визначення у дужках.**

Dear Simon,

I'm trying to 1) ..... (organize) the itinerary for my trip to Spain next month. Can you 2) ..... (think about then write) a list of all our Spanish customers by 3) ..... (examining) our customer accounts database? I'd like to know exactly who I need to 4) ..... (visit). Also, the flight needs to be booked – can you 5) .....

(telephone) the travel agency and check flight times and prices? We're trying to 6) ..... (control to stop them increasing) travel expenses at the moment so just 7) ..... (discover) prices for Eurotraveller class.

*find out, looking through, sort out, call on, keep down, draw up, ring up*

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Всесвітні ярмарки не тільки показують експонати, пов'язані з комерцією, промисловістю та наукою, але також пропонують розваги та культурну діяльність.
2. Мільйони людей відвідують всесвітні ярмарки.
3. Всесвітні ярмарки проводилися не тільки в Європі та Сполучених Штатах, але й в Африці, Австралії, Канаді, Індії, Японії та Новій Зеландії.
4. Перший всесвітній ярмарок розміщував зразки мистецтва, виробни ремісників, верстати.
5. Серед експонатів виставки 1851 року в Лондоні були жатка та револьвер Кольта.
6. Бюро міжнародних виставок контролює частоту проведення всесвітніх ярмарків.
7. Всесвітній ярмарок може проводитися раз у десятиріччя і не довше 6 місяців.
8. Всесвітні ярмарки стали своєрідними вітринами нових винаходів, нових видів їжі та нових зразків мистецтва.
9. Сучасні ярмарки присвячені певним темам і пропонують експонати згідно з цими темами.
10. Всесвітній ярмарок 1990-го року в місті Осака, Японія, був присвячений глобальним проблемам навколишнього середовища.

## **UNIT 5**

### **Part 2.**

#### **Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.**

### **TRADE FAIRS**

A trade fair is a large market usually organized at regular intervals at the same place and season for a short or limited period of time. Its purpose is to enable participants to show samples of their products with a view to carry out commercial transactions.

Trade fairs can be divided into two categories: those that cover many industries, and those that include the products from the only one industry or related ones. In both categories, fairs can be held either on a national or an international basis.

Most of the important general international trade fairs are organized in commodity sections that include all the exhibits of a particular industry irrespectively of their country of origin. This method of arranging exhibits is convenient for buyers who are thus able to see the goods that interest them set out in a single pavilion.

In most of the general trade fairs, national exhibits are Usually limited to a pavilion separate from the trade sections. At these pavilions the trades may erect special inquiry offices and mount the displays of their domestic products. To this kind of fairs belong, for example, the Milan International Samples Fair and the Paris International Fair, which are the largest trade fairs in the world, each usually attracting more than 4,000,000 visitors and about 12,000 exhibitors.

There are, however, a number of general fairs in which manufacturers can take part only by exhibiting their goods in a national pavilion. The Izmir Fair in Turkey is an example of a well-established event in this group. It is usual for new international fairs in Asia (e.g. the Damascus Fair and the Indian Industries Fair) to be organized on a national basis also. The fairs of this kind, where national pavilions are usually organized by the governments concerned, are sometimes used for political propaganda as well as for buying and selling.

In Europe, there are many specialized fairs in addition to the large general fairs. There is a tendency for fairs to organize a series of specialized events instead of one fair covering the display of many

commodities. Also, industries concerned with sections of general fairs sometimes split away and organize their own events to serve special needs.

**Вправа 2. Знайдіть визначення у правому стовпчику**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. sample       | a) the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries                       |
| 2. trade        | b) a branch of manufacturing  |
| 3. participant  | c) a small amount of something that shows you what the rest is or should be like  |
| 4. industry     | d) a substance or product that can be traded, bought, or sold   |
| 5. commodity    | e) a building or a large tent used for an exhibition  |
| 6. pavilion     | f) why you do something or why something exists   |
| 7. manufacturer | g) a person who takes part in something   |
| 8. purpose      | h) a company that produces goods in large numbers   |
| 9. buyer        | i) the group of people who officially control the country   |
| 10. government  | j) a person who pays money for something, or a person whose job is to decide what goods will be brought into a store for sale |

**Вправа 3. Дайте відповідні українські еквіваленти поданих слів та словосполучень.**

A trade fair, a limited period, commercial transactions, to cover, related industries, a commodity section, irrespectively, to arrange, to set out, government, to erect, to mount, a well-established event, an

inquiry, a display, a tendency, to arrange, to be held, a basis, exhibits, an origin, separate, to take part, to concern, in addition, general, instead of, to split away, to serve.

**Вправа 4. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання до тексту.**

1. What is a trade fair's purpose?
2. What categories are trade fairs divided into?
3. What basis can trade fairs be held on?
4. What do commodity sections include?
5. What method of arranging exhibits is convenient for buyers?
6. What may governments erect at the trade sections?
7. What is a distinguishing feature of new international fairs in Asia?
8. What purposes are some of Asian fairs used for?
9. What tendency is there in organizing fairs?
10. Why do the industries concerned with sections of general fairs sometimes split away?

**Вправа 5. Знайдіть синоніми слів.**

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a sample         | a) restricted           |
| 2. to be related    | b) an exhibition        |
| 3. a category       | c) a specimen           |
| 4. a basis          | d) suitable             |
| 5. commodities      | e) to be connected (to) |
| 6. convenient       | f) to set up            |
| 7. limited          | g) a class              |
| 8. to erect         | h) in place of          |
| 9. a display        | i) a foundation         |
| 10. a number of     | j) an inclination       |
| 11. manufacturers   | k) goods                |
| 12. to take part in | l) a lot of             |
| 13. a tendency      | m) producers            |
| 14. instead of      | n) to have a share in   |

**Вправа 6. Поставте питання до поданих нижче речень.**

1. The purpose of a trade fair is to enable participants to show samples of their products.
2. Cash and carry sales are not normally permitted.
3. Trade fairs are held at regular intervals and exhibitions are organised at irregular intervals. A trade fair is held at the same place and season for a short or limited period of time.
4. Exhibitions often last for several months.
5. The commodity sections in most of the trade fairs include all the exhibits of a particular industry.
6. The Damascus Fair and the Indian Industries Fair are usually organized on a national basis.
7. Fairs, where national pavilions are usually organized by the governments
  1. concerned, are sometimes used for political propaganda as well as for buying and
  2. selling.
8. In Europe, there are many specialized fairs in addition to the large general fairs.
9. In North America, almost all trade fairs are specialized events usually held in
  3. conjunction with conventions of the industries concerned.

**Вправа 7. Розкрийте дужки, підбравши правильну граматичну форму. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.**

1. An exhibition often (to last) for several months and no distinction (to be made) between businessmen and other visitors.
2. A trade fair (to be organized) for a short or limited period of time.
3. A trade fair (to enable) participants to show samples of their products with a view to carry out commercial transactions.
4. Trade fairs (to be divided) into two categories.
5. Commercial transactions normally (to be carried out) at the trade fairs.

6. A commodity section usually (to include) all the exhibits of a particular industry.
7. Trade buyers (to find) it convenient to arrange exhibits in commodity sections.
8. At a separate pavilion a government (be allowed) to erect trade inquiry offices and displays of their countries' products.
9. In 1956, the London section of the British Industries Fair (to lose) the support from its participants who (to split away) and (to organize) their own event.
10. All American trade fairs (to be held) in conjunction with conventions of the industries concerned.

**Вправа 8. Поставте подані слова і словосполучення у пропуски в тексті.**

free trade    protectionism    tariffs    customs duties    quotas  
 imports    exports    exchange rates

The WTO was set up in 1995 to exchange free trade in the global marketplace. It is therefore designed to resist ..... . No new barriers to trade can be set up, and governments cannot set new ..... or ..... or increase ones that already exist as these are really taxes that prevent .....

Similarly the WTO oppose the use of ..... since these limit the amount of ..... coming into a country. This may protect a country's industry in the short term, but if its trading partners reply with similar measures, then ..... will suffer. The WTO governs trade in many products and raw materials, but the world of finance is largely outside of its scope, therefore it has no control over .....

**Вправа 9. Поставте у кожне речення фразове дієслово, яке має таке ж значення, що і визначення у дужках.**

1. Did you ..... *out* why they haven't paid their invoice? (discover)
2. Can you ..... *on* a minute until I find the information? (wait)
3. You need to ..... *in* this customs declaration. (complete by writing)

4. Any more questions? OK, I'll ..... *on* with my presentation.  
(continue)
5. You need determination to succeed. Don't ..... *up* now.  
(quit)
6. In my job I ..... *with* a lot of paperwork. (take the necessary actions, handle)
7. If you like, I can ..... *up* the parcel on my way home.  
(collect)
8. Can I ..... *back* to what you were saying a few moments ago? (return)

(find, come\go, fill, deal, hold\hang, pick, go\carry, give)

### **Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Торгівельні ярмарки поділяються на дві категорії: ті, що вміщують багато галузей промисловості, та ті, що вміщують продукцію однієї галузі або споріднених галузей промисловості
2. Виставка різниться від ярмарки тим, що діє тривалий час, тоді ж ярмарок діє обмежений період часу.
3. Мета ярмарку - показати зразки товарів для того, щоб здійснити комерційні угоди.
4. Більшість загальних торговельних ярмарків організовують за товарними секціями, що вміщують усі експонати окремої галузі безвідносно до країни їх походження.
5. Такі ярмарки зручні для покупців, які мають змогу бачити товари, що їх цікавлять, в одному приміщенні.
6. Уряди можуть влаштовувати окремо виставки товарів своєї країни в торговельній секції на більшості загальних ярмарків.
7. Ярмарки інколи використовуються не тільки для купівля та продажу, але також для політичної пропаганди.
8. Існує тенденція на ярмарках організовувати низку фахових заходів замість однієї виставки, що вміщує багато товарів.
9. Іноді галузі, пов'язані із секціями загальних ярмарків, відокремлюються і організовують свої власні заходи з метою задовольнити свої фахові потреби.

10. Це було однією з головних причин втрати підтримки Лондонської секції Британського промислового ярмарку в 1956 році.

## **UNIT 5**

### ***Part 3.***

#### **Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть письмово текст.**

### **AGRICULTURAL FAIRS**

A fair is an event held for the presenting or viewing exhibits. Depending on the theme of the fair, the exhibits may be agricultural, commercial, industrial or artistic.

Agricultural fairs are the most common type of a fair. Such fairs exhibit the best examples of crops, livestock, poultry, and other farm products. Agricultural fairs also organize competitions for various home-prepared foodstuff. Different companies demonstrate agricultural machinery and other equipment.

Traditionally, fairs also provide amusement and entertainment for visitors, for example, carnivals, horse-riding contests, and games. At the large fairs, famous entertainers perform before large audience in a grandstand. Visitors can purchase many kinds of foodstuff and souvenirs from the numerous stands. At some fairs sports events are very popular. These events include harness racing, horse racing, automobile racing, and rodeos. Each day's activities may end with a firework display.

Depending on their size, agricultural fairs can be divided into three general categories: county fairs, regional or district fairs, and state fairs. Some regional fairs, however, are larger than state fairs. The smallest fairs may cover only a few

acres or hectares of open space near a town. The biggest fairs are held at permanent fair-grounds that include large buildings and special facilities.

County fairs normally last from two to five days and are operated by a volunteer staff. County fairs mainly attract exhibitors and visitors from the local area. Regional fairs serve a larger geographical area than county fairs. They have a permanent staff and may last as long as two weeks. An annual agricultural fair is usually held in the late summer

or autumn and is generally the major exhibition in the area. State fairs are sometimes operated by a department of the state government. However, a number of state fairs are operated by non-profit organisations.

**Вправа 2. Знайдіть визначення термінів у правому стовпчику.**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. fair       | a) showing something   |
| 2. amusement  | b) a structure from which things are sold or exhibited   |
| 3. audience   | c) one of several divisions of a government, business, shop, university, etc.                    |
| 4. grandstand | d) a market (especially for cattle, farm products, etc.) held periodically in a particular place |
| 5. stand      | e) a group of assistants working together under a manager or a head                              |
| 6. harness    | f) people who have come to a place to see or hear something                                      |
| 7. display    | g) aids which make it easy to do things  |
| 8. facilities | h) contains rows of roofed seats for spectators at races, sports meetings, etc.                  |
| 9. department | i) the set of straps put over a horse's head and round its neck so that it can be controlled     |
| 10. staff     | j) something that makes time pass pleasantly   |

**Вправа 3. Дайте відповідні українські еквіваленти поданих елів та словосполучень.**

An agricultural fair, a common type, crops, livestock, poultry, machinery, entertainment, audience, to purchase, numerous, fireworks, a county fair, to cover open space, permanent, to include, to last, to operate, a volunteer staff, to attract, to serve, annual, is held, a major exhibition, a non-profit organization.

**Вправа 4. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання до тексту.**

1. What kinds of fairs are of the most common type?
2. What do agricultural fairs exhibit?
3. What kinds of events may accompany the agricultural fair?

4. What categories can agricultural fairs be divided into?
5. Where are the biggest fairs held?
6. How long do county fairs normally last?
7. Whom do county fairs usually attract?
8. What staff do regional fairs usually have?
9. When is an annual agricultural fair held?
10. Who are state fairs operated by?

**Вправа 5. Знайдіть синоніми слів.**

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. fair        | a) supply         |
| 2. competition | b) contest        |
| 3. to provide  | c) exhibition     |
| 4. to purchase | d) constant       |
| 5. to cover    | e) to conduct     |
| 6. major       | f) cereals        |
| 7. to operate  | g) important      |
| 8. crops       | h) to manage      |
| 9. to hold     | i) to extend over |
| 10. permanent  | j) to buy         |

**Вправа 6. Поставте питання до кожної відповіді.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_? Get to work? At about 7.30 usually.
2. \_\_\_\_\_? Done! I haven't done anything!
3. \_\_\_\_\_? The report? I put it over there.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? Here? I stay here because the pay is good.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? Yesterday? I was feeling awful.
6. \_\_\_\_\_? Staying? I'm staying at the Ritz.
7. \_\_\_\_\_? Report to? I report to Bob Taylor.
8. \_\_\_\_\_? This bag? I think it's Mary's.

**Вправа 7. Розкрийте дужки, підбравши правильну граматичну форму. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.**

1. Traditionally, a fair (to provide) amusements and entertainment for visitors.
2. Agricultural fairs usually (to be held) in the late summer or

autumn.

3. State fairs may sometimes (to be operated) by non-profit organisations.
4. The regional fair (to serve) a larger geographical area than the county fair.
5. Fairs also (to be called) expositions or exhibitions.
6. A permanent fair-ground (to include) large buildings, grandstands and race tracks.
7. Fairs (to be) a major industry in the developed countries.
8. A small fair normally (to last) a few days and (to involve) exhibitors and visitors from many nations.
9. Regional fairs (to be) sometimes larger than state fairs.
10. Large fairs can (to attract) exhibitors and visitors from many nations.

**Вправа 8. Поєднайте головне слово чи словосполучення з лівої колонки з прикладами з правої колонки. Перекладіть словосполучення, що утворилися.**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. imports         | a) taxes, tariffs, quotas on imported goods           |
| 2. free trade      | b) wheat, oil, tobacco being brought into the country |
| 3. domestic market | c) no taxes, restrictions or quotas on imports        |
| 4. exports         | d) rice, chocolate, wool being sent abroad            |
| 5. open market     | e) customers in the same country                      |
| 6. exchange rates  | f) products available to anyone willing to buy        |
| 7. protectionism   | g) £1,00 = \$1,26                                     |

**Вправа 9. Виберіть правильний варіант із запропонованих нижче. Зверніть увагу на значення фразових дієслів.**

1. Banca di Roma ..... up an online banking service with Telecom Italia.  
a) created b) put c) set d) took
2. It's not just my own personal opinion. Here are some figures that ..... up everything I've been saying.  
a) put b) back c) support d) turn
3. This is a great opportunity. We can't just ..... it all away.  
a) remove b) get c) put d) throw

4. I might need some help. I've never ..... across a situation like this before.

a) come b) been c) found d) discovered

5. Their long-term strategy is in crisis. The merger has ..... through.

a) gone b) fallen c) collapsed d) passed

6. It's great having you in the team. I don't know how we ..... by without you!

a) survived b) came c) went d) got

### **Вправа 10. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.**

1. Ярмарок - це подія, яка відбувається для показу та огляду різноманітних товарів.
2. Існує три загальні категорії ярмарків: районні, обласні та державні.
3. Сільськогосподарські ярмарки є ринками найкращих зразків зернових, худоби, птиці та інших продуктів.
4. Сільськогосподарська техніка та обладнання також демонструються на ярмарку.
5. Відвідувачі можуть купувати їжу та сувеніри біля численних стендів.
6. Найменші ярмарки займають тільки декілька гектарів землі неподалік від міста.
7. Великі ярмарки відбуваються у постійно діючих торгових приміщеннях.
8. Районний ярмарок продовжується від двох до п'яти діб та збирає місцевих виробників та відвідувачів.
9. Щорічний сільськогосподарський ярмарок відбувається зазвичай наприкінці літа або восени.
10. Державні ярмарки керуються відділом державного управління.

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## **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

Навчально-методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи

### **Частина II**

Електронне видання

Експертний висновок склав д-р екон. наук, доц. Тетяна Чаркіна

Зареєстровано НМВ УДУНТ (№ 703 від 28.02.2024)

В авторській редакції  
Комп'ютерна верстка І. А. Колієва

Формат 60x84 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Ум. друк. арк. 3,31. Обл.-вид. арк. 3,17.

Зам. № 25

Видавець: Український державний університет науки технологій  
вул. Лазаряна, 2, ауд. 2216, м. Дніпро, 49010.

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 7709 від 14.12.2022

Адреса видавця та дільниці оперативної поліграфії:  
вул. Лазаряна, 2, Дніпро, 49010