

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
«ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ»

**Методичні вказівки
з англійської мови
для контролю поточних знань студентів
першого курсу всіх спеціальностей
заочної форми навчання
(II семестр)**

**Methodological instructions
in the English language
for current knowledge control
of the first year students of all specialities
of the extramural department
(II semester)**

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Методичні вказівки з англійської мови для контролю поточних знань студентів першого курсу всіх спеціальностей заочної форми навчання (II семестр) Methodological instructions in the English language for current knowledge control of the first year students of all specialities of the extramural department (II semester)/ уклад.: С. В. Сергіна, В. В. Вракіна, Є. В. Танько, Т. С. Чудовська. — Харків : НТУ «ХПІ», 2020. — 48 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки з англійської мови для студентів першого курсу всіх спеціальностей заочної форми навчання призначені для студентів першого курсу всіх спеціальностей заочної форми навчання і є контрольними завданнями для перевірки знань та вмінь студентів з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Метою методичних вказівок є контроль володіння студентами лексичним та граматичним матеріалом, що вивчається протягом першого курсу. Автентичні тексти спрямовані на визначення рівня сформованості вмінь студентів самостійно читати та розуміти тексти різних жанрів, знаходити та аналізувати необхідну інформацію, робити висновки з прочитаного, аналізувати та зіставляти інформацію, розуміти логічні зв'язки між частинами тексту. Студентам запропоновані вправи для оцінки рівня розуміння прочитаного тексту, вміння тлумачити лексичні та граматичні явища, ужиті в тексті. Тексти містять завдання таких форм: завдання на заповнення пропусків; завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю; завдання на визначення правильності/неправильності твердження; завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді. Завдання широкого спектру перевіряють мовленнєві уміння та навички студентів з читання, говоріння, письма, володіння структурою англійської мови на лексичному, граматичному рівнях.

Система граматичних вправ сприяє ефективній підготовці до складання заліку. Завдання охоплюють граматику англійської мови згідно з програмою I курсу II семестру, а саме:

- система часових форм дієслова в активному стані;
- система часових форм дієслова у пасивному стані;
- модальні дієслова та їхні еквіваленти;
- багатофункціональні слова;
- безсполучникові підрядні речення;
- узгодження часів.

Запропоновані тестові завдання можуть бути застосовані для самостійного контролю рівня засвоєння граматичного матеріалу, а також для використання як моделі для перевірки під час заліку.

Variant I

I. Read the text below and do some activities.

AGE OF QUANTUM COMPUTER

Modern computers operate according to programmes that divide a task into elementary operations carried serially, one operation at a time. Scientists tried to coax two or more computers to work on different aspects of a problem at the same time, but progress was slow. The reason is that the logic built into microprocessors is serial. A truly parallel computer must have simultaneity built into its very nature. It could carry out many operations at once, search through a long list of possibilities and find the one that solves a problem. Such computers are called quantum computers. They operate according to the rules of quantum mechanics that govern the microworld of waves and particles of subatomic physics. Elementary particles, such as protons, neutrons and electrons can persist in two or more states at once. That makes it possible for them to function as processing units in a computer that is much more efficient than a classical machine. Simple quantum computers do exist in laboratory today. An algorithm that could factor 140-digit-long numbers a billion times faster than with non-quantum techniques is possible.

In the early 1980s physicists showed that particles in superposed states can function as quantum bits, or Q-bits, and can undergo operations similar to the NOT, OR and AND operations of conventional computers. Computer scientists proved that by stringing together single Q-bit operations and two Q-bit controlled-NOT gates, it is theoretically possible to build a quantum computer capable of doing anything a classical computer can do.

One of the challenges facing computer scientists working in the theory of quantum computing is that the machines are very fragile. To remain in an intermediate superposed state, a quantum-mechanical system must be almost completely isolated from the environment: it must be shielded from heat, cosmic rays and even outside observers.

Theory predicts that quantum computers will be powerful calculating machines. Will they be really? The most promising approach so far is a spin-off from medical nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging. The computers are molecules in a liquid, and information is encoded in atomic nuclei in the molecules. The results, however, are not coaxed. The technique is based on

programming great number of nuclei with radiofrequency pulses and obtaining statistics to filter the right answers out of the noise background.

Future will show what it holds for quantum computers. Grover, developer of search algorithms for these machines, advises to remember the words said in the March 1949 issue of Popular Mechanics:

Where a calculator on ENIAC is equipped with 18,000 vacuum tubes and weigh 30 tons, computers in the future may have only 1,000 vacuum tubes and weigh only 1.5 tons...

Exercise I. *Give answers to the following questions.*

1. What is the inherent principle of today's computer operation?
2. How did scientists try to make computers work on different aspects of a problem at one time?
3. What is the reason of show progress in such operations?
4. What computers are believed to be able to carry out many operations at once?
5. According to what rules do they operate?
6. When did physicists and computer scientists get interested in quantum computing?
7. What is the one of serious obstacles in developing a quantum computer?
8. What environmental factors must be neutralized to insure non-faulty work of quantum computers?
9. Where is information encoded in modern NMR devices used in medicine?
10. How would you predict the future of quantum computing?

Exercise II. *Write down English equivalents to the following phrases.*

Вбудований у мікропроцесор, працювати одночасно, вирішувати проблему, дійсно існує, звичайний комп'ютер, повністю ізольований від оточення, працювати на принципах квантової механіки, теорія квантових розрахунків, мікросвіт хвиль та часток субатомної фізики.

Exercise III. *Choose the word that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence.*

1. *Modern computers operate according to programmes that divide a task into elementary operations.*
 - a) novel
 - b) new
 - c) current
 - d) present
2. *Scientists tried to coax two or more computers to work at different aspects of one problem at the same time.*

While Fleming generally (5) _____ for discovering penicillin, he in fact merely rediscovered it. In 1896, the French medical student Ernest Duchesne had discovered the antibiotic properties of *Penicillium*, but failed to report a connection between the fungus and a substance that had antibacterial properties, and *Penicillium* (6) _____ in the scientific community until Fleming's rediscovery.

A greatest breakthroughs

B the fundamental ingredient

C in the search for

D something pleasant

E by chance

F beside me

G receives credit

H was forgotten

III. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. With the help of the electron microscope scientists have penetrated fine structure of various materials.
2. Engineering is one of the most ancient occupations in history.
3. The guests came at 7 p.m. and gave me some birthday presents.
4. Automation and raising of the reliability of machines will require new technologies.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian, paying attention to the constructions of the passive voice. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. Electric current is measured in units called amperes.
2. Many theories to explain the nature of heat will be found soon.
3. No one answering to Oscar Leifgton's description was taken to any of the hospitals.
4. Lead is very slightly acted upon by the oxygen of the air.

V. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Underline the modal verb or its equivalent form in these sentences.

1. A large-scale production of robots is to start at some plants in Kiev.
2. The chief heat-producing elements of all fuels are carbon and hydrogen, so they must be studied first.
3. The engineer can test his new apparatus in the laboratory.

4. People should not work in conditions which are hazardous. (hazardous – ризикований)

VI. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the type of Subordinate clause (Object clause, Attributive clause, Adverbial clause of time, Adverbial clause of condition).

1. There are two kinds of computers that we currently use: the analogue computer and the digital one.
2. We were informed that a lot of scientists were working at the problem of radioactivity.
3. Our astronauts will fly to other planets provided all the preparatory work is completed.
4. The compression takes place when both valves are closed.

Variant II

I. Read the text below and do some activities.

AGE OF GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

Great geographical discoveries marked the end of Middle Ages and beginning of modern times. Be the beginning of the 15th century big ships were built and the magnetic compass was invented. The spirit of commercial enterprise and scientific curiosity was expanding and broadening horizons of the European world. Several brilliant nautical expeditions distinguished the end of the 15th and the opening of the 16th century.

People believed at that time that unknown places were haunted by demons, dragons and monsters. Away to the south under the equator there was believed to be an impassable belt of fire. Out in the Atlantic, they thought, was the mouth of hell. Yet, brave navigators and explorers undertook their voyages of discovery, and their motive was to find a waterway that would serve as new trade route between Europe and the Indies. Portuguese sailors were penetrating into mysterious tropical seas and western coast of Africa. The inspirer was Prince Henry the Navigator (1344–1460). In 1486 Bartholomew Dias reached the most southern point of the continent. This point was given the name of Cape of Good Hope to show the possibility of reaching India by sea.

The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 had an enormous effect on civilization. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese by birth, proposed to reach Eastern lands by sailing westward. His fleet of three small vessels discovered the New World and his return to Spain with the caravels loaded with strange animals, vegetables and people produced a sensation. Columbus made altogether 4 voyages, but finally died in ignorance that he had really discovered a New World. He thought it was just part of the Indies, whence the name “West Indies” and the term “Indians” applied to the aborigines. It was only in the middle of the 16th century that it became clear that a new double continent separated from Asia was found.

In his voyage (1497–1498) Vasco da Gama crossed the Indian Ocean, landed on the coast of India and put the beginning to the creation of a colonial empire in the East. This Portuguese admiral discovered the sea route to India around the southern part of Africa.

Ferdinand Magellan, a navigator of Portuguese birth, made a circumnavigation of the globe in 1519–1522. His five small vessel sailed southwest across the Atlantic hoping to find a break in the new lands. He found that break near the most southern point of South America that now bears his name. Magellan gave the name of Pacific to the new sea, as it seemed too calm and peaceful after the Atlantic. Finally, he reached the islands now known as Philippines. There Magellan was killed in a fight with natives. With this voyage the globe was circumnavigated for the first time.

The great geographical discoveries had far-reaching effects on the minds and hearts of the people. The wealth and economic condition of Europe improved and political importance increased greatly.

Exercise I. *Give answers to the following questions.*

1. What marked the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of Modern times?
2. What technical inventions contributed to geographical discoveries?
3. Why do we say that nautical explorers at that time were exceptionally brave?
4. What do you know about Prince Henry the Navigator?
5. Who discovered Cape of Good Hope?
6. What is the origin of this geographical name?
7. When did Christopher Columbus discover America?
8. How many voyages did Columbus make?
9. Who put the beginning to the creation of a colonial empire in the East?
10. What bears the name of F. Magellan?

Exercise II. Write down English equivalents to the following phrases.

Винайти магнітний компас, ознаменувати початок, блискуча експедиція, вогняний пояс, сміливі дослідники, здійснювати подорож, морський шлях, пливати на захід.

Exercise III. Mark if the following statements are true (A) or false (B).

1. Christopher Columbus was a Portuguese by birth.
2. Christopher Columbus' return to Spain produced a scandal.
3. Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape of Good Hope.
4. The first circumnavigation of the globe was accomplished by Ferdinand Magellan.
5. In the 15th century only Chinese believed that unknown places were haunted by demons and dragons.

Exercise IV. Find the sentences in Passive voice and define the tense of the verb.

II. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD

William Harvey (1578–1657) undertook (1) _____ into the circulation of the blood and the function of the heart. He dispelled the contemporary belief that blood was propelled through the body by a pulsing action in the arteries; instead, he argued, the heart was at the centre of the (2) _____.

While at the University of Padua in Italy, Harvey (3) _____ by the scientist and surgeon Hieronymus Fabricius. Fabricius recognized that the veins in the human body had one-way valves, but was puzzled as to what their function could be. It was Harvey who went on to (4) _____. In 1628, he published his findings in a book (5) _____ An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals. His discovery was received with great interest and accepted in England at once, although it was greeted with some skepticism on the Continent.

Apart from offering insight into the function of the heart, Harvey's work also debunked misconceptions about the role of the liver, the brain and the blood itself. His discovery left scientists with (6) _____ but to reconsider the vast majority of medical theories which were up until then accepted, and to place medicine on a new footing. In effect, it was the beginning of modern medicine.

A circulatory system
B solve the riddle
C groundbreaking research
D receives credit

E was tutored
F search for
G entitled
H no choice

III. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. The beam strikes a target, a small portion of reflected energy travels back in the direction of the transmitter.
2. Specialists in engineering materials have taken a new approach to the problem of the permanent nature of materials properties.
3. The builders will have finished the airport construction by the first of September.
4. They were working on a new type of body fixtures last month.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian, paying attention to the constructions of the passive voice. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. I know that I shall be asked to prepare the report on this subject.
2. The students were said to wait for an hour in a large room.
3. The modern scientific forecasts of weather can be fully relied upon.
4. Two ways of reproducing sound in motion pictures were found some years ago.

V. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Underline the modal verb or its equivalent form in these sentences.

1. Computers can process large amounts of data very quickly.
2. We must analyse human behaviour, study the human thinking processes, so as to be able to recreate them later on artificially.
3. The scientist has to investigate the unknown.
4. The engineer should apply his theoretical knowledge to practice.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the type of Subordinate clause (Object clause, Attributive clause, Adverbial clause of time, Adverbial clause of condition).

1. The director answered that their Research Institute had already received many foreign delegations.
2. Internal combustion engines that use petroleum products are also prime movers.

3. If we use necessary instruments, the measurements will always be correct.
4. When the temperature raises, the reaction will speed up.

Variant III

I. Read the text below and do some activities.

LOCATING AND EXTRACTING MINERAL RESOURCES

Finding and mining crustal resource deposits mining companies use several methods to find promising deposits. Geological information about plate tectonics and mineral formation helps mining companies find areas for closer study. Photos taken from airplanes or images relayed by satellites sometimes reveal geological features such as rock formations, often associated with deposits of certain minerals. Other instruments on aircraft and satellites can detect deposits of minerals by their effects on the earth's magnetic or gravitational fields.

Deposits of nonfuel minerals and rocks and of coal near the earth's surface are removed by surface mining. Mechanised equipment strips away the overlying layer of soil and rock, known as overburden, and vegetation.

The type of surface mining used depends on the type of crustal resource and the local topography. In open-pit mining, machines dig holes and remove ore deposits, such as iron and copper. This method is also used to remove sand, gravel, and building stone, such as limestone, sandstone, slate, granite, and marble.

Strip mining is surface mining in which bulldozers, power shovels, or stripping wheels remove large chunks of the earth's surface in strips. It is used mostly for removing coal and some phosphate rock. Another form of surface mining is dredging, in which chain buckets and draglines scrape up sand, gravel containing placer deposits, and other surface deposits covered with water.

Some crustal resources lie so deep that surface mining is impractical. These mining deposits of metal ores and coal are removed by subsurface mining. In most cases, miners dig a deep vertical shaft or horizontal slits and blast tunnels and rooms. Then the resource is extracted and hauled to the surface.

Often desired mineral in an ore make up only a small percentage, by weight, of the rock mass that is removed by mining. This means that massive amounts of rock must be removed from the ground and processed to separate the desired mineral from the host rock. Most metals in ores are combined

5. Some crustal resources lie so deep that surface mining is *impractical*.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) important | c) useful |
| b) useless | d) unnecessary |

Exercise IV. Find the sentences in Passive voice and define the tense of the verb.

II. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

ASPIRIN

A bitter powder from the bark of willow tree was first used by Hippocrates in the 5th century B.C., (1) _____ and pains. Many centuries later, Felix Hoffman, an industrial chemist, synthesized the substance salicylic acid, and in 1893 he developed a commercial process for its production. In 1897, Hoffmans' superiors at Bayer and Company named this product Aspirin. Now, about 20 billion tablets of aspirin (2) _____ in Britain each year.

Aspirin works by reducing the body's production of prostaglandins. Prostaglandins are enzymes that influence the rate and direction of a chemical reaction. In trying to protect the body when cells have been damaged, prostaglandins trigger (by acting on brain centres) and swelling, prevent blood vessel dilation and (3) _____ of pain receptors.

Taking aspirin (4) _____ many of the effects of prostaglandins. It (5) _____ temporary headache relief, muscular aches and pains, toothache and arthritis. It is also effective in the treatment of fever and inflammation, and is known to (6) _____ strokes and heart attacks.

A circulatory system

B can relieve

C to treat aches

D chemical reaction

E increase the sensitivity

F search for

G is used for

H reduce the risk of

III. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. The engineers are designing this instrument for laboratory research.

2. This enterprise has developed new types of vehicles such as electromobiles, cars with magnetic suspension and so on.

3. I shall be taking my examinations at the beginning of June.
4. The production of most automatic complexes started some years ago and not all of them received wide application yet.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian, paying attention to the constructions of the passive voice. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. Engineering is based on theoretical sciences such as physics and mathematics.
2. She felt not well that day, and in a week she was operated in one of the best city's clinics.
3. In a programmed production the circulation of the flow of Materials, information and energy will be fully automated.
4. Light may be thought of as some factor that is capable to affect the eye.

V. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Underline the modal verb or its equivalent form in these sentences.

1. In every case where work is done, two factors are to be considered. They are the force and the distance.
2. We were told that we should make experiments under the direction of a skilled instructor.
3. You can't fly away without coming to the airport; having not fed a part into a machine, you can't treat it.
4. The speed of sound may be found by measuring the time required for it to travel a measured distance.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the type of Subordinate clause (Object clause, Attributive clause, Adverbial clause of time, Adverbial clause of condition).

1. Hot steam is able to do work, and we may say that heat is a form of energy.
2. Every engineering material possesses certain properties which can be found by experimental means.
3. If you know something about ordinary gasoline engines such as those in automobiles, you will notice that diesel engines, in many respects, work in the same way.

4. History tells us that forging was widely practiced at the time when written records first appeared.

Variant IV

I. Read the text below and do some activities.

PRINCIPLES OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Qualitative analysis is a procedure for determining what substances are present in an unknown material. Differences in solubility, the principles of ionic theory, hydrolysis, common ion, buffers, and acid-base reactions become most important when you deal with a water solution. Knowledge of atomic structure and equation writing are all involved and are tools as essential to successful laboratory work as the test tube.

In qualitative analysis a careful record of reagents, which have been obtained, difficulties you have encountered, and conflicting evidence are vital to successful identification of unknowns and to effective communication of results. Your notebook should be permanently bound; no pages should be removed and no entry deleted. The date of your work, the code number of the unknown, the procedure which you have done, and all confirmatory tests are important. Your records must be as honest as possible. Your notebook is good if another person skilled in analysis can take it, read it, and, by following the procedure indicated, duplicate your work and arrive at the same conclusions.

Cobalt nitrate solution can be used for colour identification of certain metals in your experimental work. Some quantity of the unknown solution was placed on a charcoal block and heated strongly with the oxidizing flame of a blowpipe. This formed an oxide of the metal. Then a few drops of cobalt nitrate solutions were placed on the metallic oxide, and again the mixture was strongly heated with the blowpipe. The cobalt nitrate decomposed into cobalt oxide, which combined with the metallic oxide previously formed on the charcoal. Aluminium, zinc, and magnesium gave characteristic coloured compound in this test.

In recent years analytical chemistry and qualitative analysis have become closely connected with the industrial control and monitoring of the environment. The role of skilled and conscious chemical ecologists and analysts in nature protection is of primary importance. There are a lot of hazards in the surrounding

world and many substances and actions can cause injury, disease, economic loss or environmental damage. Among these are physical hazards, e. g. ionizing radiation, noise, earthquakes, storms, fires, etc., chemical hazards, harmful chemicals in air, water, soil, and food, biological hazards, such as bacteria and viruses, and finally cultural hazards from working and living conditions.

People are exposed to many toxic chemicals and disease-causing factors throughout their lives. Determining toxicity levels of chemicals and harmful effects of biological organisms is vitally important. This can be achieved by tests on live lab animal's (in vivo) cells, bacteria and tissue cultures, as well as by various chemical analyses, analytical tests in particular. Safe water supplies, public sanitation, adequate food and many other spheres of human life rely on accurate risk analysis, continuous monitoring of the environment with timely application of analytical techniques.

Exercise I. *Give answers to the following questions.*

1. What is qualitative analysis? 2. What becomes most important in qualitative analysis when you deal with a water solution? 3. What is vital to successful identification of unknown and to effective communication of results in qualitative analysis? 4. How should your notebook look like? 5. What are the errors in qualitative analysis caused by? 6. To what hazards are people exposed throughout their lives? 7. How can toxic substances be detected in the environment? 8. For what can cobalt nitrate solution be used?

Exercise II. *Write down English equivalents to the following phrases.*

Невідомий матеріал, успішна робота, уважний запис, важливий доказ, однакові висновки, кольорова ідентифікація, сформовані раніше; фактори, що викликають захворювання.

Exercise III. *Choose the word that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence.*

1. Qualitative analysis is a procedure for determining what substances are present in an unknown material.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) discussing | c) defining |
| b) considering | d) studying |

2. Knowledge of atomic structure and equation writing are all involved and are tools as essential to successful laboratory work as the test tube.

a) apt	c) necessary
b) important	d) vital
3. Your notebook should be permanently bound.

a) convincingly	c) perpetually
b) fully	d) deliberately
4. Your records should be as honest as possible.

a) pure	c) careful
b) faithful	d) false
5. Cobalt nitrate solution has already been used for colour identification of certain metals.

a) unknown	c) real
b) uncertain	d) definite

Exercise IV. Find the sentences in Passive voice and define the tense of the verb.

II. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

VEGETARIANS

The word ‘vegetarian’ was coined in about 1840 to mean people who lived (1) ____, either for moral or health reasons, or both. But the practice is (2) _____. Greek philosophers recommended vegetarianism and famous people who have practised it in the past include Leonardo da Vinci, Tolstoy and Voltaire, Milton, Newton and Bernard Shaw. Surely this proves that mental activity does not depend on (3) _____. What are the arguments that might stop us from eating meat?

Man’s body is more like those of (4) _____ (such as our ‘cousins’ the apes) than like those of flesh-eating animals. For millions of years man must have lived on fruit, nuts and leaves and so developed a (5) _____. Perhaps the more we move away from this diet towards meat-eating, the less likely we are to be healthy. Cancer, tuberculosis and heart disease are certainly more common in

meat-eating communities. Man may have started eating the flesh of animals during the Ice Age when most of the vegetation was destroyed.

A diet of vegetables, fruit, grains and nuts together with a few dairy products can give us all the vitamins and minerals we need. By eating meat we are getting (6) _____ after they have been digested by the animal. It is worth considering how wasteful meat-eaters are with land. A meat-eater needs about three times as much land to support himself and his animals as a vegetarian does. For every 45 kilos of dry food eaten by cattle only 1,8–7,3 kilos come back as food for us humans – an expensive method of producing food.

A fruit-eating animals

B flesh products

C without killing for food

D much older than that

E the basic food elements secondhand

F digestive system

G flesh food

H vegetable-eating animals

III. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. The birth of Reader took place almost simultaneously in quite different countries.
2. The train will already have left by the time we arrive at the station.
3. We had studied hard before we took our exams.
4. Electronics studies the properties of electrons and the laws of their motion and includes such independent branches as vacuum, semiconductor, molecular and quantum electronics.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian, paying attention to the constructions of the passive voice. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. The content of organic matter in the water was lowered to within the standard.
2. Laws and theories are formulated from the measured results of experiments.
3. This blackboard will be written on every day.
4. A gas may be looked upon as the vapour of a liquid with a very low boiling point.

V. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Underline the modal verb or its equivalent form in these sentences.

1. All tubes must be carefully sealed for the desired conditions to be maintained inside the tube.
2. One of the first-generation robots could perform operations of the type “take off – put on” or “pick up – bring”.
3. Every household should possess several thermometers such as a room thermometer, an out-of-door thermometer and a clinical or “fever” one.
4. Who knows, maybe robots will be able to enrich our concepts about the world around us.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the type of Subordinate clause (Object clause, Attributive clause, Adverbial clause of time, Adverbial clause of condition).

1. The remarkable work of computers is based on principles which are not difficult to understand.
2. If you look at the horizon immediately after sunset, you will often see a very bright star, Venus.
3. Only when electricity passes through space, the stream of electrons comes out of the metal into the open, and such an action is known as electronic one.
4. People are sure that spaceships will soon fly to other planets.

Variant V

I. Read the text below and do some activities.

CHEMISTRY OF CARBON: GRAPHITE AND DIAMOND

Carbon is not a particularly common element in the earth's crust as a whole. There is a very little free carbon (as diamond and graphite), fair quantities in an impure form as coal, a good deal more in various carbonate minerals like chalk, and large amounts in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. But the importance of carbon is out of all proportion to its abundance. All living things are made up of carbon compounds, but it is, apparently, the unique properties of carbon, which make life possible. There is more carbon compounds known than those of all the other elements put together. The number is now over a million and hundreds more are added every year as chemists synthesize new dyes, drugs, plastics and fabrics.

So many and so important are carbon compounds that they are usually studied as a separate branch of chemistry, called organic chemistry. Many experimenters have tried to turn common forms of carbon into diamond. They didn't realize that nature had put formidable barriers of temperature and pressure before them. Carbon is found in nature in at least six crystalline forms or allotropes. Allotropes are different forms of element that have the same phase. The best known of these are diamond and graphite. Their atomic arrangements help to explain the astonishing differences in physical properties of diamond and graphite.

Diamonds, symbol of eternity, have been known from ancient times. Greeks called them "untameable" probably due to their hardness. Diamonds are colourless, transparent, extremely hard, poor conductors of electricity, and good – of electricity. Graphite is a grey, greasy, very soft and opaque substance, and good conductor of electricity and heat. These properties translate into a wide range of uses from the black material in pencils to high-temperature lubricants. Under ordinary conditions diamond is thermodynamically less stable than graphite. This means that there is a natural tendency for diamonds to change into graphite, for gemstones to decay into black powder. Fortunately this is not a practical problem because to get diamond to turn into graphite at an appreciable rate it must be heated to more than 1,200°C in the absence of air. But there is little interest in changing diamonds into graphite. Reverse process is of grater interest. Any successful synthesis of diamond must combine three criteria:

- 1) the pressure must be sufficiently high for the diamond phase to be averred over the graphite state at operating temperature;
- 2) the temperature must be sufficiently high for the desired equilibrium to be reached in a conveniently short time;
- 3) means must be found to "freeze" the equilibrium so that diamonds do not revert to the more stable graphite.

These conditions were finally accomplished in 1954 by four General Electric scientists – Francis Budy, Tracy Hall, Herbert Strong and Robert Wentarf.

Scientists have long been attracted to the idea of condensing carbon vapour into crystalline carbon – growing diamonds from vapour. The process consisted in passing methane gas over hot tungsten filament. A very thin layer of arti-

4. Diamond is *transparent* to ultraviolet light.

a) opaque	c) light
b) dark	d) translucent
5. The pressure must be *sufficiently* high.

a) approximately	c) slightly
b) enough	d) completely

Exercise IV. Find the sentences in *Passive voice* and define the tense of the verb.

II. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

WHAT IS HEALTHY FOOD?

We all know that eating too much junk food is bad for our health, but did you know that eating some kinds of health foods could be just as bad for you?

Michel Simon, who (1) _____ the Centre for Informed Food Choices in the USA, says there are sugary sports drinks that are as unhealthy as cola. 'These drinks may be (2) _____ for marathon runners, but for kids doing ordinary exercise, they may end up doing more (3) _____ than good'.

Breakfast cereals, which of course are very popular with kids, have also been criticized. Whilst they are often high in fibre, some of them (4) _____ a lot more sugar and salt than you would expect. In addition, some of the foods we have come to know as 'health snacks' have also been added to the black list. Although they look and sound nutritious, in most (5) _____ they are much tastier than they are healthy for you. For example, some types of dried fruit were found to have more fat and sugar than the fruit they were (6) _____ from.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A produced | E harm |
| B beneficial | F realized |
| C valuable | G founded |
| D cases | H contain |

III. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. The factory which we are speaking about is one of the best in our country.
2. Engineers tried to follow another way classify similar parts and machine them on production lines by variable flows.

3. I shall send you a letter as soon as I write it.
4. When Mike arrived at the theatre the play had already begun.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian, paying attention to the constructions of the passive voice. Determine the tense form of the predicate verb in each sentence.

1. Electrons are evaporated off metals like steam from water.
2. Some additional information will be reported in the newspaper.
3. In mechanics the study of kinematics is followed by the study of dynamics.
4. During last week a lot of technical journals were looked through.

V. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Underline the modal verb or its equivalent form in these sentences.

1. A kettle half full of water can be brought to the boiling point in half the time required for a full one.
2. New types of plastics had to be obtained for space technology.
3. We should remember that convection currents cannot be set up in solids because the molecules of solids are not free to move from point to point.
4. One thing is certain – a robot will never be able to grasp such emotions as love, honour, pride, pity, courage, etc.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Determine the type of Subordinate clause (Object clause, Attributive clause, Adverbial clause of time, Adverbial clause of condition).

1. He will write out all the new words when he translates this articles.
2. James Watt wanted to describe his work in terms that his customers could easily understand.
3. Travelers will probably have to take a reserve of oxygen with them, if they fly to Venus.
4. We now can calculate how many atoms there are in 1 gram of any element that we choose.

GRAMMAR TESTS

The Active Voice Tense Forms

Test 1

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Diana _____ the floor yesterday morning. (to sweep)
2. Mr. Triple _____ his speech now. (to prepare)
3. Linda _____ when we entered the dancing hall. (to dance)
4. Victoria _____ Turkish since morning. (to practise) She is very tired.
5. They _____ Italian for three years before they went to Italy. (to study)
6. The rivers _____ soon. (to freeze)
7. Mother _____ at this time next Friday. (to cook)
8. Mr. Swan _____ his villa before he left for France. (to sell)
9. Mother usually _____ the lemon for this cake. (to squeeze)
10. In twenty minutes the students _____ the test for two hours. (to write)
11. The students _____ three exams by next month. (to pass)
12. Edward _____ the theatre twice this month. (to visit)

II. Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. I _____ a very interesting TV programme at the moment.
a) watched b) am watching c) watched
2. We can't go for a run. We _____ the right clothes at the moment.
a) aren't wearing b) don't wear c) didn't wear
3. My parents always _____ to bed early.
a) are going b) go c) goes
4. _____ Josie ill yesterday?
a) Did b) Was c) Had
5. In the future, there _____ traditional schools.
a) aren't b) won't be c) won't
6. She _____ her trip round the world just before the start of the academic year.
a) had finished b) have finished c) will have finished

7. _____ see her yesterday?
 a) Are you b) Did you c) Will you
8. _____ ever seen the film Casablanca?
 a) Did you b) Will you c) Have you
9. One day people _____ holidays on the moon.
 a) will taking b) are taking c) will take
10. _____ never spoken to a famous person.
 a) I've b) I c) I haven't

Test 2

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Tina _____ her kitten from the dog yesterday. (to save)
2. Mrs. Nelly always _____ this ingredient into her cakes. (to include)
3. The baby _____ by the time I return. (to fall asleep)
4. In a few days Jessica _____ this book for a year. (to write)
5. Marilyn _____ in the park for two hours when you finally came. (to sit)
6. Our Dean already _____ our documents this week. (to sign)
7. Barry _____ at the concert at this time tomorrow. (to sit)
8. Mrs. Leech _____ the letters before the boss came. (to send)
9. James _____ the furniture in an hour. (to polish)
10. At this time I _____ in the reading-room. (to read)
11. We are so tired. We _____ since morning. (to work)
12. Derek and Maurine _____ when I came. (to talk)

II. Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. Have you ever _____ to California?
 a) went b) going c) been
2. He _____ in Italy when he had an accident.
 a) is traveling b) was traveling c) will be traveling
3. He _____ to Paris on a business trip when his mobile-phone rang
 a) flew b) was flying c) will be flying

4. This time next week we _____ the mid year test.
 a) will be sitting b) are sitting c) were sitting
5. Tom _____ at the University for 71 years by May of the next year.
 a) has been studying b) had been studying c) will have been studying
6. I _____ the tickets by the stars of the conference.
 a) will have bought b) had bought c) have bought
7. He _____ to Malta twice before he took me there.
 a) had been b) has been c) have been
8. She _____ for a year before he settled in Sisbon.
 a) have been traveling b) had been traveling c) will be traveling
9. She is very tired now. She _____ round the city all morning.
 a) has been walking b) was walking c) will be walking
10. I _____ work in India when I leave University.
 a) am going to b) was c) did

Test 3

Open the brackets.

1. She (to live) in Kiev since 1995.
 a) was lived c) has been living
 b) has been lived d) have been living
2. He (to travel) the whole next month.
 a) will traveling c) will traveled
 b) will be traveling d) was traveling
3. What they (to do) now?
 a) are doing c) do
 b) does do d) will do
4. I just (to catch) a mouse.
 a) have caught c) have catched
 b) have catching d) have caught
5. She (to teach) in this school for ten years before we came.
 a) is teaching c) have been teaching
 b) was teaching d) had been teaching

Open the brackets.

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11. Don't make noise. He (to read) an important document.
a) is reading c) read
b) was reading d) has been reading
12. What you (to do) tonight?
a) doing c) are doing
b) is doing d) do
13. He (to go) to his office three days ago.
a) went c) go
b) goes d) is going
14. The train (to arrive) at the station by 6 a.m. tomorrow.
a) will has arrived c) will had arrived
b) will have arrived d) is arriving
15. We (to learn) grammar rules the whole last week.
a) had learnt c) had been learning
b) are learning d) were learning

The Passive Voice Tense Forms

Test 5

1. Яке дієслово має обов'язково вживатися в пасивному стані?
a) to do
b) to be
c) to have
d) must
2. Чи завжди вживається підмет у реченні в пасивному стані?
a) Вживається завжди.
b) Не вживається, бо неважливо або невідомо, ким здійснюється дія.
c) Вживається, коли треба вказати, ким здійснюється дія.
d) Вживається на власний розсуд того, хто говорить або пише.
3. Чи вживаються в пасивному стані часи групи Continuous?
a) Вживаються так само, як і в активному стані.
b) Вживаються тільки у стверджувальних реченнях.
c) Вживаються за винятком майбутнього тривалого часу.
d) Не вживаються в питальних реченнях.

4. В якому реченні дієслово-присудок вжито в пасивному стані?
- He has been talking since morning.
 - He has talked with us this morning.
 - He has been talked about this week.
 - He will have talked about this case by the week-end.
5. В якому реченні дієслово-присудок вжито в пасивному стані?
- This material has developed cracks because we used it incorrectly.
 - This material is usually cut in thin stripes before insulation.
 - This material is insulating the engine.
 - This material has been protecting the engine since 1985.
6. В якому з пунктів заперечне речення побудовано неправильно?
- This question isn't usually discussed in public.
 - This question is being not discussed at our conference.
 - This question won't ever discussed again.
 - This question has not been discussed yet.
7. В якому з пунктів наведено форму пасивного інфінітиву?
- to be taken
 - to be taking
 - being taken
 - to been taken
8. В якому варіанті наведено найбільш точний переклад речення *This accident has taught us to be careful with electricity*?
- Ми вивчили цей випадок, щоб бути обережними зі струмом.
 - Цей випадок вивчився нами, щоб бути обережними зі струмом.
 - Цей випадок ми вивчили, щоб бути обережними зі струмом.
 - Цей випадок навчив нас бути обережними зі струмом.
9. Як має починатися переклад речення «Нам сказали залишитися»?
- Us told
 - To us told
 - They were
 - We were
10. Як має починатися переклад речення «Його підвищили до посади заступника начальника»?
- He has been promoted...
 - Him were promoted...
 - He has been promoting...
 - His had been promoted...

Test 6

Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. I ____ a letter by postman yesterday.
a) gave
b) was given
c) have given
d) have been given
2. The telegram ____ when they received the letter.
a) had been delivered
b) was delivering
c) had delivered
d) delivered
3. The next meeting ____ on June 10th.
a) will hold
b) will be held
c) holds
d) held
4. Last night I ____ by the police as I was driving home.
a) stopped
b) have been stopped
c) have stopped
d) was stopped
5. One thousand people ____ by the company.
a) employ
b) are employed
c) are employing
d) employed
6. Meals cannot ____ after 11.00 p.m.
a) be served
b) served
c) serve
d) have served
7. We hope that an agreement _____.
a) was arrived
b) will arrive
c) arrived
d) will be arrived
8. The door must ____ open.
a) is left
b) be to leave
c) leave
d) be left
9. Goods ____ at custom-houses.
a) are examining
b) are examined
c) examine
d) examined

10. The new equipment ____ the company.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a) ordered | c) has been ordered by |
| b) ordered was | d) ordered by |

Test 7

Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. I ____ in a small Ukrainian town not far from Donetsk.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a) born | c) am born |
| b) was born | d) have been born |

2. Your meals ____ in a moment.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) will be brought | c) will bring |
| b) brought | d) would bring |

3. Your food ____ .

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) is still being prepared | c) is being prepare |
| b) has still been prepared | d) will prepare yet |

4. The prize ____ by Linda.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) had won | c) has won |
| b) is being won | d) was won |

5. The problem ____ for three years, but they haven't got any results.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) has been studied | c) has being studied |
| b) was studied | d) is studied |

6. What a pity, John won't come. He ____ about the meeting beforehand.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a) should have been told | c) should be told |
| b) should been told | d) should tell |

7. Audio and video tapes ____ in the language lab.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) keep | c) are kept |
| b) have kept | d) are being kept |

8. A difficult time can ____ .

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) expect | c) is expected |
| b) expected | d) be expected |

9. Yesterday it _____ not to have a party after all.

- a) was decided c) decided
b) was to decide d) has decided

10. – When ?

- In 1992,

- a) are you born c) were you born
b) have you been born d) did you born

Test 8

Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. In ancient Greece the Olympic Games _____ once in four years.

- a) were held c) are being held
b) are held d) was held

2. This book _____ by the end of September.

- a) would be published c) will have been published
b) will be published d) was published

3. The old woman _____ very well there.

- a) will be looked after c) will look after
b) is been looked d) will be looked

4. A police car came when the injured man _____ off the road.

- a) was being carried c) was been carrying
b) has been carried d) is carried

5. It _____ to us how the accident had happened.

- a) is explaining c) was explained
b) was explaining d) had explained

6. There's someone behind us. I think _____.

- a) we are following c) we are being followed
b) we are followed d) we are being following

7. Action must _____ at once.

- a) take c) be taken
b) have taken d) took

8. The figures ____ in Svoboda yesterday.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) had referred to | c) referred to |
| b) will referred | d) were referred to |

9. Margaret ____ to be a very industrious person.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) have been known | c) knows |
| b) is known | d) is been known |

10. When ____?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) the letter was posted | c) was the letter posted |
| b) has the letter been posted | d) did the letter post |

Test 9

Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. The letter and the parcel ____ tomorrow.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a) will be post | c) will be posted |
| b) will post | d) will have been posted |

2. Look! The bridge ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) is being repaired | c) is been repaired |
| b) has being repaired | d) repaired |

3. The day before yesterday we ____ to the birthday party by our friends.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) are invited | c) were invited |
| b) invite | d) invited |

4. Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) was already being packed | c) had already been packed |
| b) was packed | d) has already been packed |

5. The doctor said that Tommy's leg ____ the following day.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a) will be X-rayed | c) would be X-rayed |
| b) will have been X-rayed | d) will X-ray |

6. Bicycles ____ in the city instead of public transport.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) widely used | c) are widely using |
| b) are widely used | d) used |

7. The criminal ____ by the police.

- a) arrested
- b) has arrested
- c) has been arrested
- d) had arrested

8. I suppose the parcel ____ tomorrow.

- a) will deliver
- b) will be delivered
- c) would deliver
- d) is going to deliver

9. The rule must ____ to everyone.

- a) have known
- b) know
- c) be known
- d) be knowing

10. Brian shouldn't ____.

- a) be laughed at
- b) be laughed
- c) laugh at
- d) to be laughed

Test 10

Choose the right variant of these sentences translation.

1. The article was being translated at that moment.

- a) У той момент статтю перекладали.
- b) У той момент стаття була перекладена.

2. The new book was much spoken about.

- a) Нова книга говорила багато про що.
- b) Про нову книжку багато говорять.

3. His behavior is influenced by his elder brother.

- a) Його поведінка впливає на його старшого брата.
- b) На його поведінку впливає його старший брат.

4. The students' pronunciation should be paid attention to.

- a) На вимову студентів треба звертати увагу.
- b) Студенти повинні звертати увагу на свою вимову.

5. The lecture was followed by a very interesting film.

- a) Після лекції вийшов дуже цікавий фільм.
- b) За дуже цікавим фільмом відбулася лекція.

6. He must be taken great care of.
a) Про нього треба дуже добре піклуватися.
b) Він повинен дуже добре піклуватися.
7. They are sometimes laughed at.
a) Вони іноді сміються.
b) Над ними іноді сміються.
8. She can be relied upon in any situation.
a) Вона може поклатися на будь-кого в цій ситуації.
b) На неї можна поклатися в будь-якій ситуації.
9. After the mail had been delivered the dean was sent for.
a) За деканом послали після того, як принесли пошту.
b) Декан послав за поштою, і її принесли.
10. He is looked upon as a promising specialist.
a) На нього дивляться як на багатообіцяючого фахівця.
b) Він є багатообіцяючим фахівцем.

Reported Speech

Test 11

Mark the correct variant.

1. Tom said, 'Steven has been my best friend since our early childhood'.
a) Tom told Steven that he had been his best friend since their early childhood.
b) Tom said that Steven has been my best friend since our early childhood.
c) Tom said that Steven had been his best friend since their early childhood.
d) Tom told that Steven had been his best friend since their early childhood.
2. 'Where is the nearest bus stop?' the old man addressed a policeman.
a) The old man asked where was the nearest bus stop.
b) The old man asked a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.
c) The old man told a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.
d) The old man told a policeman where was the nearest bus stop was.
3. The teacher said to us, 'Be quiet, please'.
a) The teacher asked us be quiet.
b) The teacher told us to be quiet.

c) The teacher said to us to be quiet.

d) The teacher told to us to be quiet.

4. 'Could you show me these jeans, please?' said the boy.

a) The boy said to show him those jeans.

b) The boy asked to show him those jeans.

c) The boy asked if the salesgirl could show him these jeans.

d) The boy asked if the salesgirl show him these jeans.

5. 'If I were you, I'd stop smoking', Jack said.

a) Jack said that if he were him he would have stopped smoking.

b) Jack said that if he had been him he would stop smoking.

c) Jack advised him to stop smoking.

d) Jack advised to him to stop smoking.

6. 'Don't swim too far, dear', asked Mom.

a) Mom asked her not to swim too far.

b) Mom asked her don't swim too far.

c) Mom asked her if she wouldn't swim too far.

d) Mom asked if she wouldn't swim too far.

7. 'Ann's sister did nothing except complain', remarked John.

a) John remarked that Ann's sister had done nothing except complain.

b) John remarked that Ann's sister did nothing except complain.

c) John remarked Ann's sister had done nothing except complain.

d) John remarked Ann's sister had done anything except complain.

8. Shop assistant: Would you wait half an hour, please?

Customer: All right.

a) The shop assistant asked whether the customer would wait half an hour. The customer said that it was all right.

b) The shop assistant asked if the customer would wait half an hour. The customer agreed to wait.

c) The shop assistant asked whether the customer would wait half an hour. The customer said that it would be all right.

d) The shop assistant asked the customer whether he would wait half an hour. The customer said it would be all right.

9. Mrs. Grill said to Mr. Grill, 'Don't wear your best trousers in the garden'.
- a) Mrs. Grill told Mr. Grill not to wear his best trousers in the garden.
 - b) Mrs. Grill said to Mr. Grill that he didn't wear his best trousers in the garden.
 - c) Mrs. Grill told Mr. Grill not to have worn his best trousers in the garden.
 - d) Mrs. Grill said Mr. Grill not to have worn his best trousers in the garden.
10. He asked, 'Who is that man?'
- a) He asked who that man was.
 - b) He asked who was that man.
 - c) He asked who this man was.
 - d) He asked who that man had been.

Test 12

Mark the correct variant.

1. Tim said, 'I'm sorry to disturb you, Betty.'
- a) Tim told that he was sorry to disturb Betty.
 - b) Tim told Betty he was sorry to disturb her.
 - c) Tim said to Betty he had been sorry to disturb her.
 - d) Tim said Betty he had been sorry to disturb her.
2. He said, 'Where is Jane going?'
- a) He asked where was Jane going.
 - b) He asked where Jane is going.
 - c) He asked where Jane was going.
 - d) He asked when Jane was going.
3. Polly said, 'I would like to buy it'.
- a) Polly said that she would like to buy it.
 - b) Polly said she would have liked to buy it.
 - c) Polly said that she liked to buy it.
 - d) Polly said that she liked to buy that.
4. 'If I had any instructions, I would know what to do', said Margaret.
- a) Margaret said that if she had had any instructions she would have known what to do.
 - b) Margaret said if she had any instructions she knew what to do.

- c) Margaret said that if she had any instructions she would know what to do.
- d) Margaret said that if she had some instructions she would know what to do.

5. Robert asked, 'Tom, do you know the Old Barn Hotel? It's on the Carl Road'.

- a) Robert asked Tom if he knew the Old Barn Hotel that was on the Carl Road.
- b) Robert asked Tom did he know the Old Barn Hotel it was on Carl Road.
- c) Robert asked Tom where the Old Barn Hotel was.
- d) Robert asked Tom where was the Old Barn Hotel.

6. The doctor asked, 'How do you feel?'

- a) The doctor asked how did I feel.
- b) The doctor asked how I felt.
- c) The doctor asked how I had felt.
- d) The doctor asked how I feel.

7. 'Will you be free tomorrow?' Peter asked Dick.

- a) Dick asked would Peter be free the next day.
- b) Peter asked Dick if he would be free the following day.
- c) Peter asked if Dick will be free tomorrow.
- d) Peter asked if Dick will be free the next day.

8. 'Don't open the door or answer the phone', said her parents.

- a) Her parents said to her not to open the door or answer the phone.
- b) Her parents told her not to open the door and to answer the phone.
- c) Her parents told her neither to open the door nor to answer the phone.
- d) Her parents said her neither to open the door nor to answer the phone.

9. 'Why hasn't he locked the car door?' the policeman said.

- a) The policeman asked why he hadn't locked the car door.
- b) The policeman asked why hadn't he locked the car door.
- c) The policeman asked why he didn't lock the car door.
- d) The policeman asked why didn't he lock the car door.

10. The students said, 'We wish our exams were over'.

- a) The students said they wished their exams had been over.
- b) The students said that they wished their exams have been over.
- c) The students said they wished their exams were over.
- d) The students told they wished their exams were over.

Test 13

Mark the correct variant.

1. Mum says to me, "Your dinner is ready".
 - a) Mum said to me that your dinner would be ready.
 - b) Mum says to me that your dinner is ready.
 - c) Mum says to me that my dinner is ready.
 - d) Mum says to me that his dinner is ready.

2. "I will call her to apologize", she said.
 - a) She said that she would call her to apologize.
 - b) She said that I would call her to apologize.
 - c) She said that she will call her to apologize.
 - d) She said that she calls her to apologize.

3. The memo says, "A meeting has been arranged for Tuesday morning".
 - a) The memo said that a meeting has been arranged for Tuesday morning.
 - b) The memo says that a meeting has been arranged for Tuesday morning.
 - c) The memo says that a meeting had been arranged for Tuesday morning.
 - d) The memo says that a meeting is arranged for Tuesday morning.

4. Mrs. Dunn says to us, "You may come to work this Saturday".
 - a) Mrs. Dunn says to us that you may come to work this Saturday.
 - b) Mrs. Dunn says to us that we might come to work that Saturday.
 - c) Mrs. Dunn says to us that they may come to work this Saturday.
 - d) Mrs. Dunn says to us that we may come to work this Saturday.

5. "I can meet you outside the Fine Arts Museum", she told him.
 - a) She told him that she can meet you outside the Fine Arts Museum.
 - b) She told him that he can meet you outside the Fine Arts Museum.
 - c) She told him that she could meet him outside the Fine Arts Museum.
 - d) She told him that he could meet him outside the Fine Arts Museum.

6. "I will never speak to him again", Paula told us.
 - a) Paula told us that she would never speak to him again.
 - b) Paula told us that we will never speak to him again.
 - c) Paula told us that we would never speak to him again.
 - d) Paula told us that she will never speak to him again.

7. "Kangaroos live in Australia", she told them.
- a) She told them that Kangaroos would live in Australia.
 - b) She told them that Kangaroos live in Australia.
 - c) She told them that Kangaroos had lived in Australia.
 - d) She told them that Kangaroos are living in Australia.
8. The instructions say, "Put the base on a flat surface".
- a) The instructions say that they put the base on a flat surface.
 - b) The instructions say that they will put the base on a flat surface.
 - c) The instructions say that they would put the base on a flat surface.
 - d) The instructions say to put the base on a flat surface.
9. "I can help you tidy your room on Sunday", Karen said to Joe.
- a) Karen said to Joe that she can help you tidy your room on Sunday.
 - b) Karen said to Joe that she can help him tidy your room on Sunday.
 - c) Karen said to Joe that she could help him tidy his room on Sunday.
 - d) Karen said to Joe that she could help him tidy her room on Sunday.
10. "Do you know this man?" our teacher asked us.
- a) Our teacher asked us that if we knew this man.
 - b) Our teacher asked us if we knew that man.
 - c) Our teacher asked us if we knew this man.
 - d) Our teacher asked us that if we know this man.

Sequence of Tenses

Test 14

Mark the tense form that best completes the sentences.

- Christine asked if ____ her letter.

a) will post	c) had posted
b) am posting	d) was posting
- She asked me when I ____ to work.

a) had to go	c) have gone
b) will go	d) will have to go
- She said it was a stupid idea and it _____.

a) doesn't work	c) wouldn't work
b) will have work	d) works

4. He told me he _____ to France.

- a) never was c) will never be
b) had never been d) would never be

5. He said that he _____ to Oxford University in the 90s.

- a) had been c) has been
b) will be d) was gone

6. She said she _____ help me because she had too much to do.

- a) can't c) is to
b) will be able d) couldn't

7. I thought the play _____ interesting and decided to go to the theatre.

- a) ad been c) would be
b) is d) will

8. Katarina said she _____ to Brussels soon.

- a) was going c) goes
b) went d) will go

9. He said that he _____ to the theatre the day before.

- a) had gone c) would go
b) has gone d) was going

10. They told me that she _____ there in ten minutes.

- a) was c) would be
b) will d) had been

Test 15

Mark the tense form that best completes the sentences.

1. The teacher explained that classes _____ the week before.

- a) had started c) have started
b) start d) would start

2. Nick said that he _____ her for several years.

- a) knows c) had known
b) will know d) would know

3. I thought that Tom ____ her that he intended to go to Germany.
a) tells c) will tell
b) was telling d) would tell
4. The old man told me he ____ in the country all his life.
a) has lived c) is living
b) lives d) had lived
5. During the interview they asked Ann if she ____ to work on Saturdays.
a) will want c) was wanting
b) has wanted d) wanted
6. During the interview they asked Ann if she ____ the job.
a) wants c) would want
b) wanted d) had want
7. During the interview they asked John if he ____ a job before.
a) has had c) had had
b) would have d) was having
8. I heard that Kate ____ a new position at the West Side Clinic.
a) had accepted c) is accepting
b) has accepted d) will accept
9. I doubted if she ____ see my point.
a) will c) have to
b) would d) shall
10. The weather forecast said that ____ in the afternoon.
a) it will rain c) it rains
b) it would rain d) it will be raining

Modal verbs and their Equivalents

Test 16

Mark the modal verb that best completes the sentences.

1. Our teacher says we ____ speak English fluently in a few months.
a) can c) can't
b) could d) will be able to

2. ____ I speak to Jane, please?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) Could | c) Must |
| b) Shall | d) Ought |

3. ____ you mind passing me the salt?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) Will | c) Could |
| b) Should | d) Would |

4. The policeman told the woman she ____ worry.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) needn't | c) couldn't |
| b) needn't to | d) mustn't |

5. – Linda seems to be avoiding you.

– I can't tell you for certain She ____ have been hurt by my words about her boyfriend.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) should | c) might |
| b) must | d) needn't |

6. ____ Einstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Could | c) Should |
| b) Must | d) Ought |

7. If we go to town, ____ do some shopping.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| a) I'll be able to | c) learn |
| b) I must | d) I ought |

8. If we ____ study, we could go out.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) didn't have to | c) could |
| b) had to | d) didn't have |

9. ____ ride your bicycle, please, Mr. Black?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a) Must I | c) May I |
| b) Should I | d) Do I have to |

10. She ____ be Irish with a surname like O'Neil.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) ought | c) must |
| b) is allowed to | d) is able to |

Mark the modal verb that best completes the sentences.

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10. At the end of the month the post office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he ____ pay.

a) are able to

c) were able to

b) could

d) won't be able to

Test 18

Mark the modal verb that best completes the sentences.

1. I ____ often play chess with my grandfather in my childhood.

a) may

c) should

b) would

d) must to

2. You ____ walk, there is a bus going there.

a) needn't

c) can't

b) mustn't

d) can

3. You have been travelling all day. You ____ be very tired.

a) must

c) has

b) is

d) was

4. I wonder why Tom isn't at work today. I suppose he ____ be ill.

a) is

c) must

b) should

d) am to

5. Tom ____ drive but he hasn't got a car.

a) may

c) can

b) must

d) might

6. I ____ to cover the whole distance on foot.

a) can

c) have

b) may

d) must

7. Our teacher says we ____ speak English fluently in a few months.

a) can

c) could

b) can't

d) will be able to

8. He had hurt his leg, so he ____ walk very well.

a) can

c) couldn't

b) were able to

d) will be able to

Навчальне видання

**Методичні вказівки
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студентів першого курсу всіх спеціальностей
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