

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
“ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ”**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ТА ЗАВДАННЯ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ІНЖЕНЕРНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

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Методичні вказівки та завдання до практичних занять з англійської мови для студентів інженерних спеціальностей / уклад. Саламатіна А. В., Мартинчук О. О., Ковтун О.О.
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ВСТУП

Актуальність створення методичних рекомендацій для організації тестового контролю обумовлена тим, що удосконалені тести за вивченим матеріалом сприяють ефективній реалізації всіх функцій контролю і відповідають основним його принципам. Використання методичних рекомендацій для тестового контролю є зручним інструментом, що забезпечує швидкість та якість перевірки знань. Методичні рекомендації можна використовувати, як додаткові матеріали для занять, так і як підсумковий чи проміжний контроль рівня знань. Тести містять основні елементи матеріалів згідно програми мовної підготовки студентів технічного ВНЗ, розраховані на різні рівні підготовки студентів, а також містять додаткові матеріали з автентичних ресурсів для закріплення вивчених тем. Для самоконтролю наприкінці методичних вказівок є ключі до завдань.



Unit 1-2

Scan QR code and listen to a radio interview about maintaining a good work–life balance to practise and improve your listening skills.



Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8)

1. work–life balance	a. a successful book
2. overtime	b. giving the right amount of time to work and to the rest of your life
3. a best-selling book	c. an idea
4. an advantage	d. working more than your normal work hours
5. a concept	e. the ability to work from different places
6. to fade	f. a positive thing about something
7. freedom	g. to become less clear or visible
8. mobility	h. being free to do what you want

Find the best answer.

1. How popular is Chris Svensson's book?

- a. Not very popular
- b. Very popular
- c. It's new. People don't know it yet.

2. What is the work–life balance like in traditional workplaces?

- a. Work lives and private lives are clearly divided.
- b. People work too much overtime and so they have no private life.
- c. People are free to manage the balance themselves.

3. How often do people do overtime?
 - a. Often
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. They don't.

4. In traditional workplaces, do people work at weekends or when on holiday?
 - a. Yes, it's normal.
 - b. No, never.
 - c. Usually, they don't.

5. How has technology helped people work with more flexibility?
 - a. They can send and receive emails from their phones from home.
 - b. Their working hours can be easily tracked.
 - c. Robots can do their work for them.

6. Traditional divisions between work and life are fading. What does this mean for employees?
 - a. Everyone has to do overtime, all the time.
 - b. People have to work while they're on holiday.
 - c. They can be flexible to work when and where it suits them.

Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

1. to miss out on	a. websites and apps like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram
2. addiction	b. in a funny or strange way because it's unexpected
3. constantly	c. different from
4. to be cut off from	d. to not get the benefits of
5. unlike	e. needing something too much or in an

	unhealthy way
6. social media	f. people who are the first to buy or use new technology
7. ironically	g. all the time without a break
8. early adopters	h. to have no access to

Read an article about how people at different ages use computers and smartphones to practise and improve your reading skills.

Digital habits across generations

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. The over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'

Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 are leaving the site – only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to, she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends

from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country, she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected and I felt like I was always working, he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself? So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

Is it only a matter of time until the generation above and below Peter catches up with the new trend for a less digital life?

Are the sentences true or false?

1. More people aged 55 or more use Facebook than people aged 65 or more.
2. Grandparents typically use Facebook less than their grandchildren.
3. Sheila feels grateful to social media.
4. Peter found his own smartphone use affected how he felt about how much his children used their phones.
5. Peter has changed how much he uses his phone during the working day.
6. Peter feels that the changes make him a better parent.

Write the phrases in the correct group.

are returning to older technology	are less keen on
Facebook	like to keep their phones near them
use social media to find old friends	
were the first generation to get smartphones	feel lucky to have the internet
in their lives	

Teens	Grandparents	Parents

Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

1. expertise	a. something that is popular right now
2. a trend	b. the people who watch or follow a public event, e.g. a film or concert
3. an audience	c. expert knowledge or skill in an area
4. consistent	d. to ask someone to pay
5. catchy	e. a specialised area
6. to charge	f. a short introduction of a person (short for 'biography')
7. a bio	g. doing something in the same way over time
8. a niche	h. attractive and easily remembered

Social media influencers

It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the world's population use social media, and many of these billions of social media users look up to influencers to help them decide what to buy and what trends to follow. So what is an influencer and how do we become one?

An influencer is a person who can influence the decisions of their followers because of their relationship with their audience and their knowledge and expertise in a particular area, e.g. fashion, travel or technology.

Influencers often have a large following of people who pay close attention to their views. They have the power to persuade people to buy things, and influencers are now seen by many companies as a direct way to customers' hearts. Brands are now asking powerful influencers to market their products. With some influencers charging up to \$25,000 for one social media post, it is no surprise that more and more people are keen to become influencers too. If you are one of them, then here are five tips on how to do it.

1. Choose your niche

What is the area that you know most about? What do you feel most excited talking about? Find the specific area that you're most interested in and develop it.

2. Choose your medium and write an interesting bio

Most influencers these days are bloggers and micro-bloggers. Decide which medium – such as your own online blog, Instagram or Snapchat – is the best way to

connect with your followers and chat about your niche area. When you have done that, write an attentiongrabbing bio that describes you and your speciality area in an interesting and unique way. Make sure that people who read your bio will want to follow you.

3. Post regularly and consistently

Many influencers post daily on their social media accounts. The more you post, the more likely people will follow you. Also, ensure that your posts are consistent and possibly follow a theme.

4. Tell an interesting story

Whether it is a photo or a comment that you are posting, use it to tell a story that will catch the attention of your followers and help them connect with you.

5. Make sure people can easily find your content

Publicise your posts on a variety of social media, use hashtags and catchy titles and make sure that they can be easily found. There is no point writing the most exciting blogposts or posting the most attractive photographs if no one is going to see them.

Most importantly, if you want to become a social media influencer, you need to have patience. Keep posting and your following will gradually increase. Good luck!

Choose the best answer.

1. A social media influencer is not someone who ...

- a. guides the decisions of their followers.
- b. is an expert in a particular area.
- c. pays their followers to buy products.
- d. has many followers who pay attention to their opinions.

2. Companies want to use influencers to help ...

- a. sell their products to their followers.
- b. develop new products.
- c. write their blogposts.
- d. design their websites.

3. If you want to be an influencer, your bio on your social media account shouldn't ...

- a. say who you are.

- b. talk about your niche area.
 - c. be interesting.
 - d. be the same as other people's bios.
4. You should make sure that you post ...
- a. once a month.
 - b. every day for the first month and then once a month after that.
 - c. about similar subjects.
 - d. about all sorts of different things.
5. You can make sure that people find your post by ...
- a. using hashtags.
 - b. using funny or memorable titles.
 - c. using different social media to link to your post.
 - d. doing all of the above.
6. What should the title of this blogpost be?
- a. Five ways to influence people
 - b. Five ways to use influencers in marketing
 - c. Five tips on becoming a social media influencer
 - d. Five tips on making money as an influencer

Are the sentences true or false?

- 1. An influencer needs to know about as many topics as possible, e.g. fashion, travel, technology, etc.
- 2. Companies are paying some influencers up to \$25,000 to post about their products.
- 3. Most influencers write regular posts on their blogs or micro-blogs.
- 4. You can chat with your followers using your bio.
- 5. Your posts should not only be attractive but should tell a story.
- 6. You can become a social media influencer in a short time.

Choose one of the options

- 1. Ferrari (price = £120,000). Skoda (price = £ 20,000). A Ferrari is ____ than a Skoda.

much expensive
much more expensive
a little expensive

a little more expensive

2. Sales in August were ____ lower than sales in July.

little
most
more
slightly

3. Some mistakes ____, but we're working on a solution now.

have made
have been made
made
are making

4. Someone ____ my talk at the conference and recommended me as a speaker.

has seen
was seen
saw
has been seen

5. Mobile devices _____ extensively in education now.

use
are used
are being used
have used

6. First he failed the test, but fortunately he ____ a chance to repeat it.

was given
gave
was giving
has given

7. People say 'fries' in America, _____ in Britain they call them 'chips'.

unlike
whereas
therefore
afterwards

Choose the option which means the same as the given example.

8. The length of the shadows depends on the position of the sun in the sky.

Than higher the sun, then shorter the shadows.

The highest the sun, the longest the shadows.

The higher the sun, the shorter the shadows.

The shadows aren't as short as the high sun.

9. The diameter of Earth is about 12,742 km. The diameter of Venus is about 12,104 km.

Earth is as big as Venus.

Earth isn't as big as Venus.

Venus is a little less than Earth.

Earth is slightly bigger than Venus.

10. The population of Ireland is about 5 million people, while the population of Sweden is about 10 million.

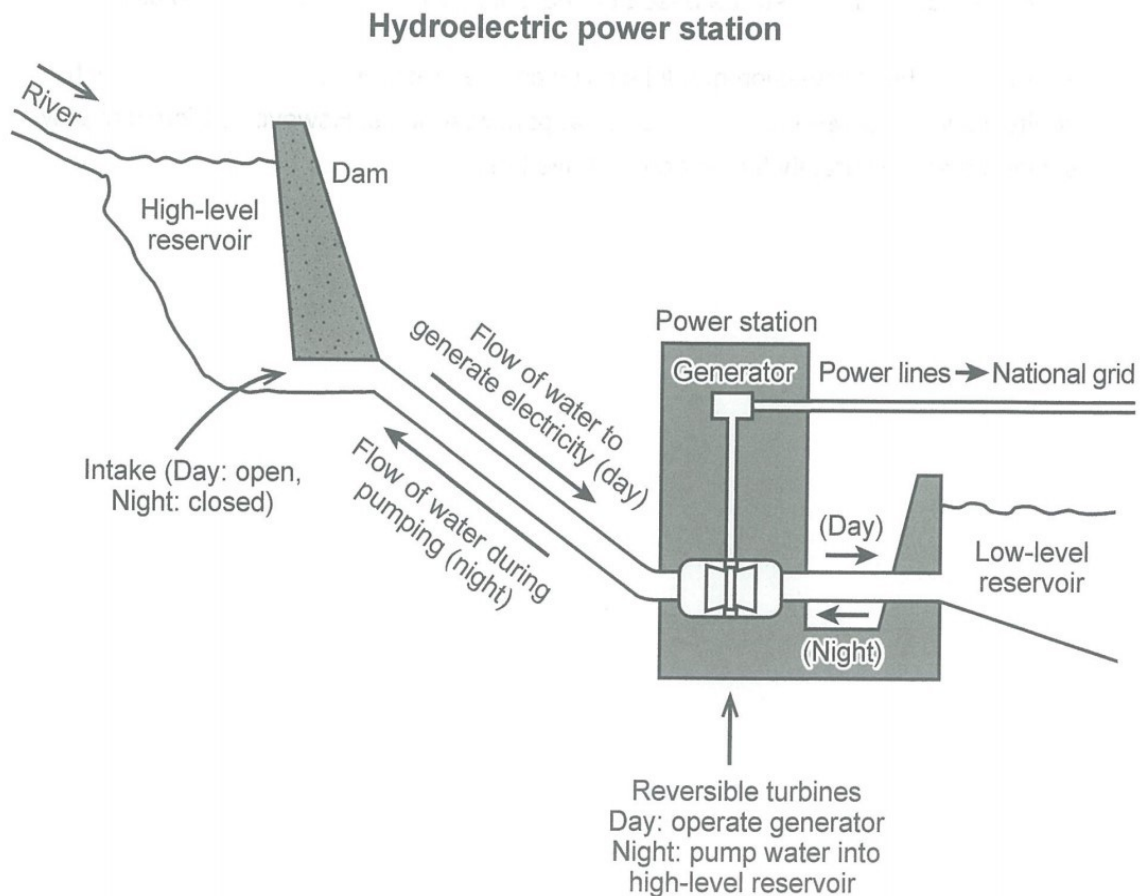
There are twice as many people in Sweden as in Ireland.

The population of Sweden is twice more than Ireland.

In Ireland there are two times less people than in Sweden.

Ireland is more populated than Sweden.

The text below describes the diagram. Fill in the gaps in the text with the following words.



The diagram demonstrates a hydroelectric power station, and shows how electricity is generated (1) _____ the flow of water (2) _____ a dam and other component parts. Ultimately, water flows from one reservoir to another, producing electricity that is sent to the national grid. (3) _____, water enters a reservoir from a river. The water is held back from its natural course by a (4) _____, underneath which there is an intake pipe that is open in the daytime and closed at night. (5) _____ the day, water flows

down, via gravity, to the (6)____, which is housed below the dam. In the power station, the flowing water spins a generator, which produces an electrical current that is (7)____ distributed via (8)____ to the national grid. (9)____ the water has generated this electricity, it flows into a lower reservoir, but at night it is pumped back up through the system to the upper reservoir, ready to begin the process again the (10)____ day.

power	lines	during	through	dam	by
power station		following	then	once	firstly

Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. I ____ in a small Ukrainian town not far from Donetsk.
a. was born
b. am born

c. have been born

2. Your pizza _____ in a moment.

- a. brought
- b. would bring
- c. will be brought

3. Their food _____ .

- a. is still being prepared
- b. has still been prepared
- c. will prepare yet

4. The prize _____ by Linda last week.

- a. is being won
- b. has won
- c. was won

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

- a. was studied
- b. has been studied
- c. is studied

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

- a. should been told
- b. should have been told
- c. should be told

7. Audio and video files _____ on the storage device.

- a. keep
- b. are kept
- c. are being kept

8. A difficult time can _____ .

- a. expected
- b. is expected
- c. be expected

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

- a. was decided
- b. was to decide
- c. has decided

10. Look! The conference hall _____ .

- a. was decorated
- b. have been decorated
- c. is being decorated

Mark the correct variant

11. Which is the ____ building in this town?

- a. older
- b. oldest
- c. eldest
- d. most old

12. This accident was one of the ____ disasters in his life.

- a. worse
- b. most bad
- c. baddest
- d. worst

13. How are you feeling today? ____ better, thank you.

- a. very
- b. much
- c. more
- d. many

14. I can't understand what you're saying. Could you speak a bit ____?

- a. slow
- b. slowest
- c. slower
- d. more slowly

15. The house is ____ than the house we went to see last week.

- a. the most expensive
- b. much more expensive
- c. expensive
- d. much expensive

16. 'I have never met a woman ____ Mrs. Luke', said John.

- a. as difficult as
- b. as difficult than
- c. so difficult than
- d. so more difficult than

17. I'm not so ____ as a horse.

- a. strong
- b. the strongest
- c. stronger
- d. more strong

18. Do you know that the Dead Sea is ____ sea?

- a. a salty
- b. a saltiest
- c. the saltiest
- d. a saltier

19. You play tennis ____ I do.

- a. more well
- b. better as
- c. more good than
- d. better than

20. 'Let's go a little ____' Nick suggested.

- a. fast
- b. more fast
- c. faster
- d. fastly

21. В якому реченні дієслово-присудок вжито в пасивному стані?

- a. This material has developed cracks because we used it incorrectly
- b. This material is usually cut in thin stripes before insulation
- c. This material is insulating the engine
- d. This material has been protecting the engine since 1985

22. В якому варіанті заперечне речення побудовано неправильно?

- a. This question isn't usually discussed in public
- b. This question is being not discussed at our conference
- c. This question won't be ever discussed again
- d. This question has not been discussed yet

23. В якому варіанті наведено форму пасивного інфінітиву?

- a. to be taken
- b. to be taking
- c. being taken
- d. to been taken

24. В якому варіанті наведено найбільш точний переклад речення This accident has taught us to be careful with electricity ?

- a. Ми вивчили цей випадок, щоб бути обережними зі струмом
- b. Цей випадок вивчився нами, щоб бути обережними зі струмом
- c. Цей випадок ми вивчили, щоб бути обережними зі струмом
- d. Цей випадок навчив нас бути обережними зі струмом

25. Як має починатися переклад наступного речення? "Нам сказали залишитися"

- a. Us told ...
- b. We were told ...
- c. To us told....
- d. They were told

Read the recipe (Borshch) and fill in the gaps.

Pour about 8 cups of water into (1) _____. Bring the water to the boiling point and put into it two or three peeled and diced (2) _____, about half a medium-sized green (3) _____ head, finally shredded, a couple of spoonfuls of rice or (4) _____ and boil for about twenty or thirty minutes. Then add one finely shredded red beet, a finely shredded medium-sized (5) _____, a chopped onion, and a tablespoonful of (6) _____ paste.

Put a couple of (7) _____, a bit of black pepper, a pinch of (8) _____, and cook for another fifteen minutes. When the borsch is ready, add a couple of minced cloves of (9) _____ and some parsley. Leave it for about twenty or thirty minutes to reach the proper condition. Then warm the borsch again and serve with (10) _____.

	a saucepan	pearl barley	salt	sour cream
cabbage				
	carrot	tomato	garlic	potatoes
				bay leaves

Read the text and mark the correct variant of the answer.

Vegetarians

The word 'vegetarian' was coined in about 1840 to mean people who lived without killing for food, either for moral or health reasons, or both. But the practice is much older than that. 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 flesh food. What are the arguments that might stop us from eating meat? Man's body is more like those of fruit-eating animals (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 digestive system. 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 the basic food elements secondhand 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.

1. When was the word 'vegetarian' coined?
 - a. in 1842
 - b. in 1840
 - c. in 1845
 - d. in 1848
2. What did it mean?
 - a. people who ate flesh foods
 - b. people who ate vegetables
 - c. people who didn't eat flesh foods
 - d. people who ate fruit
3. What are the main arguments that might stop us from eating meat?
 - a. healthy stomach
 - b. weak heart
 - c. cancer
 - d. weak digestive system
4. Why did we start eating meat then?
 - a. because of the destroying of vegetation
 - b. because there were no fruit and nuts
 - c. because of many diseases
 - d. because there were no vegetables and grains
5. What are we getting by eating meat?
 - a. We are getting the physical discomfort.
 - b. We are getting the psychological discomfort.
 - c. We are getting the basic food elements secondhand.
 - d. We are getting healthy digestive system.

Read the text one more time and mark the statements True/False/Not given

1. Vegetarians are people who live without killing animals for food, either for moral or health reasons.

2. In ancient times only Greek philosophers practiced vegetarianism.
3. Man's body is more like those of fruit-eating animals than like those of flesh-eating animals.
4. The more we move away from vegetarianism towards meat-eating, the more we are able to be healthy.
5. We should all eat and drink to be merry.

Different forms of Adjectives

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives	
↓	↓	↓	
Bad	Worse	Worst	} Second and third similar
Good	Best	Best	
Dark	Darker	Darkest	} First form + er/est
New	Newer	Newest	
Happy	happier	happiest	} First form + ier/iest
Busy	Busier	Busiest	
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful	} First form + more/most
Nervous	More Nervous	Most Nervous	

Mark the variant that the best completes the sentence.

1. I ____ a letter by postman yesterday.

gave
 was given
 have given
 have been given

2. The telegram ____ before they received the letter.

had been delivered

was delivering
had delivered
delivered

3. The next meeting _____ on June 10th.

will hold
will be held
holds
held

4. Last night I _____ by the police as I was driving home.

stopped
have been stopped
have stopped
was stopped

5. One thousand people _____ by the company.

employ
are employed
are employing
employed

6. Meals cannot _____ after 11.00 p.m.

be served
served
serve
have served

7. We hope that an agreement _____ next week.

was signed
will signed
signed
will be signed

8. The door must _____ open.

is left
be to leave
leave
be left

9. Goods _____ at custom-houses.

are examining
are examined
examine
examined

10. The new equipment _____ the company.

ordered
ordered was
has been ordered by
ordered by

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

were held
are held
are being held
was held

12. This book _____ by the end of September.

would be published
will be published
will have been published
was published

13. The old woman _____ very well there.

will be looked after
is been looked
will look after
will be looked

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

has been carried
was being carried
was been carrying
is carried

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

is explaining
was explaining
was explained
had explained

16. There's someone behind us. I think _____ by a stranger.

we are following
we are followed
we are being followed
we are being following

17. Necessary actions must _____ at once.

take
have taken
be taken
took

18. This book _____.

had often referred to
will often referred
often refers to
is often referred to

19. Margaret _____ to be a very industrious person.

have been known
is known
knows
is been known

20. When _____?

the letter was posted
has the letter been posted
was the letter posted
did the letter post

21. The weather was not very _____ yesterday.

good
the best

better
too best

22. He spoke English badly, _____ than expected.

worse
worst
more badly
baddest

23. Which is _____ from the Sun: Jupiter or Saturn?

far
further
farther
farthest

24. The small changes in temperature are _____.

insignificant
more insignificant
the insignificant
the most insignificant

25. Try to be _____ to the guests.

pleasant
the pleasant
more pleasant
the most pleasant

26. Driving is certainly not _____ flying.

as quick as
the quicker than
quickly as
the quickest as

27. She must be _____ woman in the world.

beautifuller
the most beautiful
beautiful
the more beautiful

28. This room is not so _____ as that one on the first floor.

comfortable
more comfortable
the most comfortable
as comfortable

29. His car is not _____ as mine.

moderner
more modern
most modern
as modern

30. Your ideas are _____ than mine.

the most interesting
interesting
more interesting
as interesting

Read the recipe (Varenyky with plums and sour cherries) and fill in the gaps.

Take three or four cups of all-purpose (1) _____ (about 500 grams) to make the dough, (2) _____ it to about two millimeters thin, and then (3) _____ it into squares about six by six centimeters. Put a couple of fresh or preserved sour (4) _____ or plums on each small piece of the dough. Bring together the edges and (5) _____ them tight with the (6) _____ and forefinger so as to get the edges firmly sticking together.

(7) _____ a couple of litres of water into a saucepan and then (8) _____ the varenyky one by one into the boiling and slightly salted (9) _____. It takes about ten to fifteen minutes to get the varenyky done. Drain them, put into a deep ceramic plate and (10) _____ some honey or sugar to them. Enjoy your meal!

	roll	add	water	flour
drop				
	cut	thumb	cherries	pinch
pour				

Read the text. Decide if the statements are true, false or not given in the text.

Britain's favourite store

Marks & Spencer (or M&S) is Britain's favourite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers, from housewives to millionaires. The Duchess of York, Dustin Hoffman, and the British Prime Minister are just a few of its famous customers. Last year it made a profit of £529 million, which is more than £10 million a week.

How did it all begin?

It all started more than 100 years ago, when a young Polish immigrant, Michael Marks, had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice: "Don't ask how much - it's a penny." Ten years later he met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny Stalls in many towns in the North of England. Today there are 564 branches of Marks & Spencer all over the world: in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium and Hungary.

What are the best-sellers?

Surprisingly, tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris sells just as well in Newcastle. Their best-selling clothes are: for women - jumpers, bras, blazers, dresses and tights; for men: - shirts, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns, and suits; for children- underwear and socks. Best-sellers in food include: fresh chickens, bread, vegetables, and sandwiches. Chicken Kiev is internationally the most popular convenience food.

Why is M&S so successful?

The store bases its business on three principles: good value, good quality, and good service. Also, it changes with the times – once it was all jumpers and knickers. Now it's food, furniture, and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advise on styles of clothes. But perhaps the most important key to its success is its happy, well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, and even chiropodists to look after the staff and all the staff can have lunch for under 40p!

1. M&S is Britain's biggest store.
2. This store is only for rich people.
3. The founder of the shop was not an Englishman.
4. Leeds is in the north of England.
5. It has departments only in Europe.
6. People all over the world love to buy the same things.
7. Chicken Kiev is very hard to cook.
8. It sells only food and stationary.
9. Low price, high quality and good service are its motto.
10. The policy of the shop is to keep its traditions.

City Attractions

Read the text and fill in the gaps in the sentences on it with the correct variant.

Askania-Nova Nature Reserve

Askania-Nova nature reserve is one of the most ancient in Ukraine and even in the world and has been a base of wide scientific research for about one hundred years. It is located in the southern steeps of Ukraine in the driest part of the Black Sea lowlands between the Dnieper and the Molochna. In the times gone nomadic tribes moved along its vast territory – Tavrichny steppe. Some of them left behind stone status called ‘baby’. At the end of the 18th century large manors became to appear there. One of them was a manor of a German duke Angalt-Ketensky called ‘Askania-Nova’ in the memory of his estate ‘Askania’ in Germany. Then it was sold to a highly-educated biologist Phalts-Phein who did his best for preserving fauna and flora in the area. He established a unique zoo and dendropark. In 1898 he selected a new plot of virgin lands and proclaimed it to be ‘defended forever’. This year is considered to be the year of founding the steppe nature reserve Askania-Nova.

The climate of the reserve is continental with hot dry summer and changeable mild winter.

The virgin reserve steppe is the centre of Askania-Nova. It stretches for 20 km. from west to east and 9 km. from north to south. It is divided into three separate parts: Southern, Northern and Big Chapelsky.

Cereals prevail in the zone crop of grass though their number isn’t more than 15 species. The feather grass defines the most colorful and typical aspect of the reserve virgin land. But the most beautiful and the brightest steppe is undoubtedly in spring. It is the time of tulip flowering.

A part of the reserve territory is covered with parks: Old Park, New Park and the Ornithological park: we can observe various kinds of trees and shrubs in the reserve. The old dendrological park was founded in the landscape style where trees and shrubs alternate with picturesque glades everywhere. There is a pond surrounded by oaks, willows and poplars in the centre of the park. The main types of trees in Askania-Nova parks are ashes, black locusts and conifers (Crimean pine and Virginian juniper). Among shrubs the lilacs predominate.

Fauna of the steppe is unique. It is influenced by plain relief, plants and climate.

But conditions are not favourable for amphibians. Almost the only their representative is a green frog. 21 species of birds have their nests in the virgin steppe. Not a long time ago the roe deer and the noble deer appeared in the steppe reserve again. The rarest animals are concentrated in the zoo. They are the horse of Pryzhewalsky, the European bison, the fallow deer, the zebra, the ostrich, etc.

Askania-Nova is a place where complex study of nature is carried out and a great number of flora and fauna species are preserved for future generations.

1. Askania-Nova nature reserve is one of the most ____ in Ukraine and even in the world.

- a. newest
- b. ancient
- c. famous
- d. attractive

2. It is located in the ____ steppes of Ukraine.

- a. southern
- b. eastern
- c. northern
- d. western

3. Phalts-Phein was a ____.

- a. duke of Germany
- b. highly educated biologist
- c. Ukrainian duke
- d. Russian duke

4. The virgin reserve steppe is divided into ____ separate parts.

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

5. The most beautiful and the brightest steppe is in spring, because it is the time of ____ flowering.

- a. rose
- b. violet
- c. tulip
- d. daffodil

6. In the dendrological park there is a ____ surrounded by oaks, willows and poplars.

- a. river
- b. pond
- c. swimming pool
- d. reservoir

7. The main types of trees in Askania-Nova parks are ____.

- a. oaks and ashes
- b. poplars and conifers
- c. ashes and conifers
- d. birches and willows

8. Among shrubs the ____ predominate.

- a. lilacs
- b. roses
- c. jasmine
- d. wild roses

9. Fauna conditions are not favourable there for ____.

- a. roe deer
- b. martens
- c. amphibians
- d. locusts

10. The only representative of the amphibians in the park is a ____.

- a. beaver
- b. green frog
- c. locust
- d. crawfish

Mark the correct variant.

11. From this massive volcanic rock you can see a ____ view of the surrounding countryside.

- attractive
- entertaining
- magnificent
- strange

12. Our Dynamic Earth attraction gives the opportunity ____ the Big Bang.

- to see through
- to find out
- to check up
- to witness

13. Many business travelers rarely find time to see the ____ or experience the local culture.

sights
pictures
displays
scenes

14. Britain is world famous for outstanding libraries and museums, most of which ____ in London.

are concerned
are located
are disposed
are arranged

15. The Museum of Mankind, part of the British Museum, has ____ displays of anthropological artefacts.

fascinating
shocked
exhausting
fascinated

16. The National Museum of Science and Industry contains five floors of ____ on medicine, photography, engineering, transportation and communications.

showing
collection
exhibits
demonstration

17. A century ago the East End of London was dirty, noisy and ____.

full
crowded
dense
popular

18. The most ____ building in the City today is St. Paul's Cathedral designed by Christopher Wren.

striking
amusing
entertained
interested

19. I'd like _____ a liturgy at St. Paul's Cathedral.

to come
to attend
to travel
to go

20. Visitors were greatly _____ by the number of bridges across the river in London.

interested
thrilled
surprised
bored

21. Nestling at the foot of the highest mountain in Wales it is one of the most _____ campsites in the world.

pictorial
picturesque
prepossessing
vivid

22. The Metropolitan Museum of Art includes hundreds of world' famous _____: paintings, sculptures, tapestries, musical instruments, decorative arts and costumes.

paragons
masterworks
masterpieces
patterns

23. The Derinkuyu underground city is the largest and deepest _____ underground city in Turkey.

excavated
dug in
fossil
up-to-date

24. Travelling by train long distances is more _____ than travelling by plane.

time-consuming
terrified
timetable
timing

25. When he saw the toy crocodile, the little boy _____ and burst out crying.

was frightening

was frightened

was depressed

was depressing

Complete the text with words from the box

be replaced	huge	protected	express
government		culture	create and share
factory	safely use		creating art
paints over		outdoor museum	

New Your city street art: 5 Pointz

Sometimes art can be found in places you would least expect to find it. In New York, one of these places was a building called 5 Pointz.

The story of the space began when a businessman named Jerry Wolkoff bought an old (1) _____ building in Long Island City. It was (2) _____—about 200,000 square feet. Although New York City was one of the first places where modern graffiti art began, artists had a difficult time finding spaces they could (3) _____. Most artists would spray graffiti art on subway cars or train stations. In the 1980s, the New York City (4) _____ tried to put an end to graffiti. Police even arrested some artists. But in the 1990s, Wolkoff was asked to allow artists to create huge works of art on the walls of his building. He said yes, and the artists got to work. Artists later named this building 5 Pointz.

The name 5 Pointz describes the five boroughs, or divisions, of New York City. The boroughs are Queens, Manhattan, Staten Island, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. At 5 Pointz, the five boroughs came together as one through art. The building's walls gave artists a safe space to (5) _____ themselves. People came from all over the world to work side by side with other great artists.


Over the years, people continued to add their work to these walls. Many graffiti artists think that if someone (6) _____ another person's work, it should be better than what was there before. Jonathan Cohen, a famous graffiti artist, believed in this idea. He loved 5 Pointz and would help to decide what art would go on its walls. He

wanted to make sure this art was (7) _____. He wanted to turn 5 Pointz into an (8) _____.

Unfortunately, the owner of 5 Pointz had other plans. In 2013, the city approved construction of two new buildings that would take the place of 5 Pointz. 5 Pointz was set to be destroyed. Many members of the artistic community believed 5 Pointz was important for the (9) _____ of New York City. They tried to stop this new construction project, but they were unsuccessful. 5 Pointz came tumbling down in 2014.

The loss of 5 Pointz did not stop graffiti artists from (10) _____. Just recently, the Museum of Street Art opened in New York City. Located in the citizenM New York Bowery Hotel, the museum is in a 20-story stairwell that displays art from many of the artists who created murals at 5 Pointz. Although 5 Pointz can never (11) _____, artists can continue to (12) _____ their work with the people of New York City in a space dedicated graffiti art.

Ending in -ED and -ING



HE IS BORED

THESE BOOKS ARE BORING

ADJECTIVES THAT END IN **-ING** Describe the *characteristic* of a person, a thing or a situation. It **CAUSES** a feeling.

The books are boring. We are describing a characteristic of these books.
What do these books cause? They make people feel bored.

ADJECTIVES THAT END IN **-ED** Describe *a feeling* or an emotion. It is how we **FEEL** about something.

He is bored. This is his feeling right now. This feeling was caused by the books.
He is not going to be bored for eternity. He feels bored for now. (It is temporary)

Example Sentences (compare the difference)

*I am **tired** right now. My flight was **tiring** (because it was a twelve-hour flight).*

*Public toilets are sometimes **disgusting**. I am **disgusted** by the smell of them.*

*Your speech was **inspiring**. I'm now **inspired** to do great things with my life.*

Fill the blanks with the appropriate form of the adjective.

1. London is the ____ city in the United Kingdom.

biggest

big

bigger

2. Moscow is _____ Munich.

cold than

colder than

cold as

3. Manchester is _____ than Rome.

wetter

wet

wettest

4. In my opinion, Tokyo is _____ Mumbai.

most interesting

more interesting than

the most interest

5. I think that Istanbul is the _____ city in the world.

more beautiful

most beautiful

beautifullest

- ING VS -ED

Fill the blanks with the given adjective.

6. London is a very _____ town. I'm very _____ because I was offered a trip to visit this place.

exciting excited

7. The test result was _____. My parents were _____ when they saw it.

surprising surprised

8. I was _____ doing the exercise because the words were _____.

confusing confused

9. Europe is living a _____ situation. We are _____ about it.

worrying worried

10. Spiders are so _____ that I feel _____ when I see one.

frightening frightened

SO and BECAUSE

When do we use 'so' and when do we use 'because'?
How is the meaning different?

● I was tired, **so** I went to bed.


first *then*


 Zzz

 "I was tired" happened first.
It is the reason for going to bed.

● I went to bed **because** I was tired.

then *first*

 * * *

 "I went to bed" happened after feeling tired.
It is the result of feeling tired.

Fill the blanks with AS BECAUSE BECAUSE OF SO

1. ____ it was getting late, I decided I should go home.
2. We must be near the beach, _____ I can hear the waves.
3. We won't be able to come _____ the bad weather.
4. Jane stood up, ____ as to get the best view of the game.
5. We were late _____ the traffic.
6. Kelvin switched on the light, ____ that he could see the room.
7. ____ I woke up late, we missed the bus.
8. I will punish you ____ you lie to me.

Passive Voice

Use the verb given in brackets.

1. The soundtrack of a movie _____ always _____ after the filming is finished. (be add)
2. When we reached the airport, we found that all the flights _____ due to the storm (cancel)
3. Tea _____ in China. (grow)
4. Whales _____ by an international ban on whaling. (must protect)
5. _____ this washing machine _____ in Germany? (make)
6. The Mona Lisa _____ by Leonardo Da Vinci. (paint)
7. The parcel tomorrow morning. (will deliver)

Read the text and decide which sentences are TRUE

Holidays can be long or short and they can last from one night to more than three weeks. Different people choose different types of holidays. Some of them want to go abroad and sunbathe, some of them prefer to go to local resorts and visit the local attractions and some of them want to visit places far away to experience a different culture. A tourist resort is a place that attracts a large number of visitors because it has lots of interesting places to visit and things to do. The majority of holidaymakers will visit a recognized holiday resort of some kind, either in their country or abroad. Probably, the most visited holiday resorts in Britain are Hastings and St Leonards. Hastings offers visitors a variety of attractions, such as the Hastings Castle, the Museum and Art Gallery, the White Rock Theatre and the Cliff

Railways. Hastings is a seaside town and has been a fishing port for centuries. The fishing quarter is one of the most fascinating parts of the town. It has also plenty of greenery, parkland and wooded areas. St Leonards is next to Hastings. It is a new town with elegant squares and beautiful gardens. Before deciding whether to visit an area, it is a good idea to look at the attractions on offer to make sure there's something that interests you. Tourist information offices, travel agents, the Internet and brochures can often give you this information.

- Holidaymakers can spend the whole year travelling.
- Visitors are attracted to tourist resorts by the possibility to swim.
- Holidaymakers come to Hastings to enjoy fascinating attractions.
- Coming to St Leonards, it's better to find out if the attractions are to your liking.
- Only travel agents can give the whole information about the trips.

Unit 4

Ways of learning

PRESENT SIMPLE

- Daily routines or habits.
(*I get up at 8 o'clock*).
- Timetables in an immediate future.
(*The train leaves at 9.11 p.m.*).
- Facts and things that are generally true.
(*The river Thames flows through London*).
- Permanent situations.
(*I work in a bank*).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Action in progress.
(*I am watching TV*).
- Definite future arrangements.
(*I'm meeting my friends this afternoon*).

Fill in the gaps with one of the variants

1. The whole next year I _____ for my entrance examinations.
 - a. will studying
 - b. would be studying
 - c. study
 - d. will be studying

2. Our classes _____ at 2 p.m. last term.
 - a. were started
 - b. will be started
 - c. started
 - d. starts

3. There are _____ 12 million books in our library.
 - a. near
 - b. nearly
 - c. close
 - d. closely

4. Peter has done today's English test _____ than he did the previous one.
 - a. badly
 - b. worst
 - c. bad
 - d. worse

5. Professor Milton is _____ known in scientific circles.
 - a. widely
 - b. most widely
 - c. wide
 - d. wider

6. _____ my friends there are a lot of students.

- a. Between
- b. Through
- c. Among
- d. Around

7. Don't worry, you'll _____ of our decision in a day or two.

- a. had informed
- b. informed
- c. be informed
- d. inform

8. To enter _____ Oxbridge Universities you must meet the university entrance requirements.

- a. in
- b. for
- c. —
- d. at

9. His knowledge is getting _____ .

- a. more and more good
- b. best
- c. better and better
- d. best and best

10. Amber _____ for his bad academic performance.

- a. left
- b. was expelled
- c. was awarded
- d. get

11. Do you enjoy your studies _____ the university?

- a. at
- b. inside
- c. within
- d. in

12. I don't like to be late, I am always _____ time.

- a. on
- b. at
- c. with
- d. by

13. Jack's article is _____ than Ivan's one.

- a. as long as
- b. the longest
- c. more long
- d. longer

14. The design of a new device will _____ at the next chair meeting.

- a. be speak
- b. spoke around
- c. be spoken about
- d. not speak

15. The e-mail with the students' tasks _____ sent by the teacher tomorrow.

- a. will
- b. will be
- c. would be
- d. i

Read the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1—12) choose the correct answer

GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN BRITAIN

After school many British students go to university. They (1) _____ to several universities and receive (2) _____ of a place on condition that they (3) _____ certain grades in their A-levels.

Most universities (4) _____ some money from the state. The oldest and most famous are Oxford and Cambridge. Other much respected universities (5) _____ London, Durham and St Andrew's. Most universities have their buildings (6) _____ together on a campus.

A first degree generally takes three years. Most courses (7) _____ exams called finals. Results are given as grades. (8) _____ may add the letters BA (Bachelor of Arts) or BSc (Bachelor of Science) after their name. Some graduates (9) _____ to study for a further degree, often a master's degree.

Students in Britain formerly had their tuition fees paid by the state and received a government grant to help pay their living (10) _____. Now, they receive only a loan, and from 1999 most have to pay £1 000 a year. The new arrangements have (11) _____ a great deal of concern both among students and among members of the public who (12) _____ that education should be free.

1	go	address	evaluate	apply
2	permission	offer	approval	request
3	achieve	do	realize	reach
4	demand	ask	earn	receive
5	include	contain	consist of	admit
6	collected	sorted	grouped	assembled
7	finish	complete	stop with	end with
8	Graduates	Tutors	Students	Sophomores
9	leave	go on	go after	end
10	conveniences	conditions	expenses	standards
11	resulted	caused	made	fabricated
12	believe	trust	doubt	suspect

Find interesting facts about reading and complete these facts.

1. The term “_____” originates from insects who live in and feed on the binding of books.
2. Reading expands your _____, making you sound like a genius.
3. For people learning English (including children and adults), books will help them to not only _____ new words but _____ how to use them.
4. Reading can _____ stress.
5. A reader lives a thousand lives before dying, one who never reads only _____ (life) (George R.R. Martin)
6. Reading is one of the best _____ exercise.

Choose the correct answer

1. He _____ in two shows every week.

appear
is appearing
appears

2. Shops _____ late on Monday nights.

close
are closing
closes

3. Don't disturb him. He _____ to sleep

tries
is trying
try

4. Are you free tonight? We _____ a party.

are having
has
have

5. John _____ his girlfriend this evening.

is seeing
are seeing
sees

6. We _____ this is a good idea.

don't think
thinking
aren't thinking

7. My grandmother _____ any of her grandchildren's birthdays.
doesn't forget
don't forget
aren't forgetting

8. Vegetarians _____ meat.

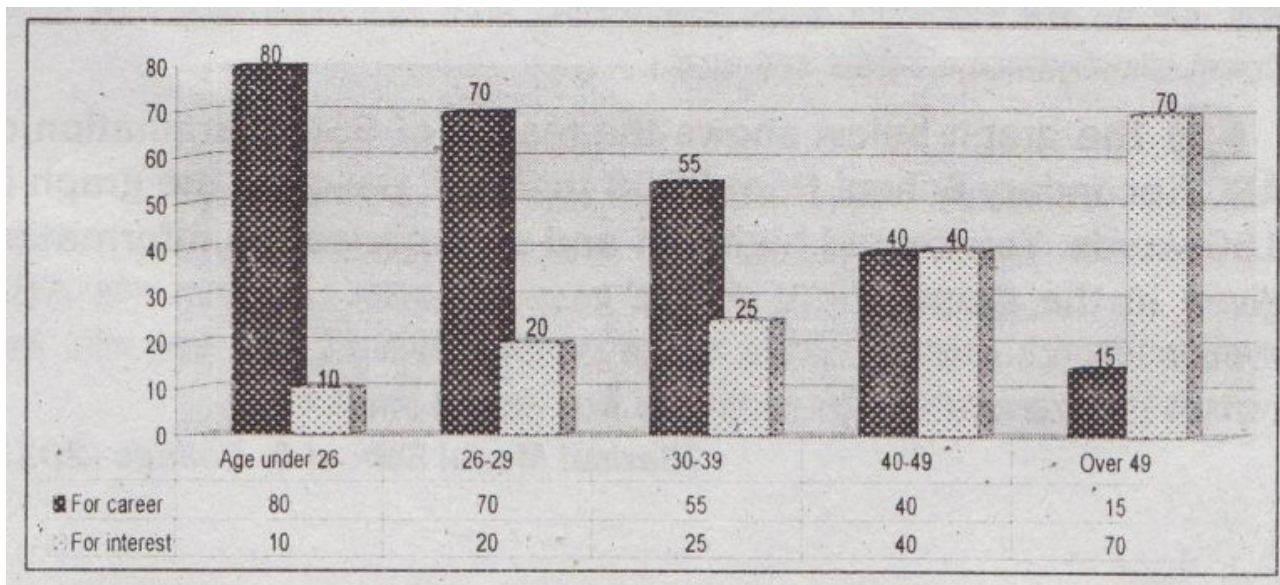
not eatting
aren't eatting
don't eat

9. _____ you _____ to the disco with us next Friday?

Do... come
Are... coming
Does... come

10. This suitcase _____ about 20 kilos.
weigh
is weighing
weighs

Complete the sentences using the graph.



significantly	fall	age	gradual	less
career	under	increase	interest	more

The graph shows people of some age groups and the two purposes of their reading one for the purpose of (1)_____ and the other for pleasure or (2)_____. The (3)_____ groups are: under 26, from 26 to 29, from 30 to 39, from 40 to 49 and over 49.

A common trend is that young people read more for career purposes and less for purpose of pleasure or interest. On the other hand, older people read (4)_____ for

pleasure and (5)_____ for a career. From the graph, we can find a gradual rise and a gradual (6)_____ in the two types of reading based on age. Those who are (7)_____ 26 mainly read for a career. Here out of 90 candidates, 80 candidates read for career and only 10 candidates read for interest. In the next age group (26-29) we find that 70 people read for career and 20 people read for interest. This (8)_____ change continues and with people over 49 we find that out of 85 people only 15 read for career and 70 read for interest.

Therefore, with the gradual (9)_____ in age, the purpose of reading changes (10)_____.

PREPOSITIONS

about	before	excepting	near	throughout
above	behind	excluding	next to	till
according to	below	following	of	to
across	beneath	for	off	toward
after	beside	from	on	under
against	between	in	on account of	underneath
along	beyond	in addition to	onto	unlike
along with	by	in case of	on top of	until
among	by means of	in front of	out	up
apart from	by way of	in place of	out of	upon
around	concerning	in regard to	outside	up to
as	despite	in spite of	over	via
as to	down	including	past	with
as well as	due to	inside	regarding	with reference to
aside from	during	inside of	round	within
at	except	into	since	with respect to
because of	except for	like	through	without

Complete these sentences using the correct preposition.

1. You need to be ready _____ spending time to study all of the material. There are videos to help with the exam.
2. Max is known _____ his honesty.
3. I need to focus _____ my fluency to get better at English.
4. I'm worried _____ this problem.
5. We need to respond _____ all of the questions to be able to pass the exam.
6. I don't agree _____ you.
7. The course consists _____ 10 units and takes about 4 weeks.
8. I'm worried _____ this problem.
9. I am not involved _____ the exam process, I am only the teacher.

10. Passing the exam depends _____ the completion of all of the units.
11. Do you find it hard to deal _____ all of the exams you have at university?

REVISION UNIT 1-4

Passive. Use the verb given in brackets.

1. Those pyramids _____ around 400 AD. (built)
2. Phrases like Good morning _____ to express a range of feelings. (can, use)
3. I lent him ten thousand pounds last year. (lend)
4. She _____ of spiders. (frighten)
5. That picture _____ by my grandmother. (paint)
6. The whistling language _____ up of four vowels and four consonants. (make)
7. Let these ripe apples _____ (eat)
8. Scanning is the _____ form of reading (rapid)
9. The new hotel _____ next year (open)
10. Don't be too _____ (depress)

Read the text below.

Many studies about language learning ask the question: What makes a good language learner? There are some things that good language learners do and some things they don't do. Here are some of the most useful suggestions from studies.

- Don't be afraid of making mistakes. People often get things wrong. Good language learners notice their mistakes and learn from them.
- Do group activities. People use language to communicate with other people. A good language learner always looks for opportunities to talk with other students.
- Make notes during every class. Notes help you to remember new language. Look at your notes when you do your homework.
- Use a dictionary. Good language learners often use dictionaries to check the meaning of words they don't know. They also make their own vocabulary lists.
- Think in the language you're learning outside the classroom. When you're shopping or walking down the street, remember useful words and phrases. Sometimes, when you're at home, say new words to practise your pronunciation.

- Do extra practice. Test and improve your language, reading and listening skills with self-study material. You can find a lot of this online.
- Imagine yourself speaking in the language. Many good language learners can see and hear themselves speaking in the language. This helps their motivation.
- Enjoy the process. Good language learners have fun with the language. Watch a TV series or film, listen to songs, play video games or read a book. It's never too late to become a good language learner.

Mark the statements True/False

1. Good language learners don't make mistakes.
2. It's a good idea to talk with other students.
3. Take notes only before an exam.
4. Good language learners write down the words and expressions they learn.
5. Think of language you know when you are outside the classroom.
6. Don't take tests outside of class – it's very stressful.

Find the grammar mistakes in the following sentences (not ALL of them have mistakes). Write the correct sentences.

1. Are you taking regular exercise?

2. Have you seen any good films recently?

3. Do you work hard these days?

4. What do you think of Facebook?

5. I'm not liking this movie - it's so boring.

6. Why are you being so bad-tempered? What's wrong with you today?

7. Who does cook dinner in your family?

8. My sister is always borrowing my clothes without asking.

9. What do you usually have for breakfast?

10. Who are you work with?

Read the following letter from one friend to another.

Then, read a similar but more formal letter. Fill each space with one of the formal expressions you see below. Find the LETTER that corresponds to the correct number.

Hi Darren,

Sorry I wasn't able to get to your house warming party last Friday. I was really looking forward to it and I was all ready to leave the house when my aunt from Ireland arrived at the house for a surprise visit!! She was only in town for the one evening before she went to my brother's house so I had to stay with her. I'm really sorry Dazza.

I tried to telephone you but your line was busy the two times when I telephoned. Then I was out with my aunt in town and didn't have the chance to ring again.

I hope you understand. I know you wanted to get me to meet that girl, Yvonne, who you work with. Oh well, next time maybe! My evening was really boring...if that makes you feel any better.

See you soon

Regards

Nicholas.

A) Later, I was otherwise engaged

B) I hope this will be possible at the next available opportunity

X) I hope you can understand my difficulties

Δ) I hope the dinner went well for all concerned.

- E) a relative arrived unexpectedly.
- Φ) I regret not being able
- Γ) Please accept my sincerest apologies.
- H) was twice engaged
- I) introduce me to Ms. Phoenix
- Θ) Dear Mr. Jones
- K) Sincerely
- Λ) I look forward to hearing from you soon.

(1)_____,

(2)_____to get to your business dinner last Friday. I was really looking forward to it and I was all ready to leave the house when (3)_____. She was only in town for the one evening before she went to my brother's house so I had to stay with her. (4)_____ I tried to telephone you but your line (5)_____when I called. (6)_____ and didn't have the chance to ring again.

(7)_____. I know you wanted to (8)_____who you work with. (9)_____. (10)_____.
(11)_____.

(12)_____.

Nicholas

Scan QR code. You are given 8 pieces of audio and 8 questions which correspond to the audio. Choose the best option for each question.



1. You hear someone speaking about an activity. Why does she like the activity?

Because it's very demanding.

Because young people do it.

Because age is not a restriction.

2. You hear an architect speaking about her work. What problem does she describe?

Getting blocked on an idea.

Getting new ideas.

Applying the ideas she has.

3. You hear someone speaking about an event in nature. What is she doing?

Explaining why a problem exists.

Describing a situation.

Trying to persuade someone to do something.

4. You hear someone talking about a night out in a restaurant. What is the speaker saying?

She will never go back.

She will tell her friends about it.

She is going to be nice to someone.

5. You hear someone having a conversation. How does the woman feel?

Irritated

Worried

Excited

6. You hear someone speaking about cooking. What is important to her?

Knowing what she has to cook.

Knowing where things are.

Knowing the quality of the ingredients.

7. You hear someone in business talking about expanding. What problem is she describing?

Getting the right price.

Getting the right location.

Getting a good location at the right price.

8. You hear someone talking about a sporting activity. What is she describing?

Why she took up the activity.

Why she enjoys it.

Why other people would enjoy it.

Keys

Unit 1-2

Work-life balance

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. f 5. c 6. g 7. h 8. e

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c

Digital habits

Preparation task 1. d 2. e 3. g 4. h 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. f

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True

Teens ---are less keen on Facebook, like to keep their phones near them

Grandparents ----use social media to find old friends , feel lucky to have the internet in their lives

Parents ----were the first generation to get smartphones are returning to older technology

Social media influencers

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. g 5. h 6. d 7. f 8. e

1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. c

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False

1. much more expensive

2. slightly

3. have been made

4. saw

5. are being used

6. was given
7. whereas
8. The higher the sun, the shorter the shadows.
9. Earth is slightly bigger than Venus.
10. There are twice as many people in Sweden as in Ireland.

- 8 power lines
- 5 during
- 2 through
- 4 dam
- 1 by
- 6 power station
- 10 following
- 7 then
- 9 once
- 3 firstly

Passive

1. a, 2. c, 3. a, 4. c, 5. b, 6. b, 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10. c, 11. b, 12. d, 13. b, 14. d, 15. b,
16. a, 17. a, 18. c, 19. d, 20. c.
21. b, 22. b, 23. a, 24. d, 25. b.

Borshch

1. a saucepan, 2. potatoes, 3. cabbage, 4. pearl barley, 5. carrot, 6. tomato, 7. bay leaves, 8. salt, 9. garlic, 10. sour cream

Vegetarians

1. b, 2. c, 3. d, 4. a, 5. c.
1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. NG.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. was given | 15. was explained |
| 2. had been delivered | 16. we are being followed |
| 3. will be held | 17. be taken |
| 4. was stopped | 18. is often referred to |
| 5. are employed | 19. was the letter posted |
| 6. be served | 20. was the letter posted |
| 7. will be signed | 21. good |
| 8. be left | 22. worse |
| 9. are examined | 23. farther |
| 10. has been ordered by | 24. insignificant |
| 11. were held | 25. more pleasant |
| 12. will have been published | 26. as quick as |
| 13. will be looked after | 27. the most beautiful |
| 14. was being carried | 28. comfortable |

29. as modern

30. more interesting

Varenyky

1. flour, 2. roll, 3. cut, 4. cherries, 5. pinch, 6. thumb, 7. pour, 8. drop, 9. water, 10. add.

Britain's favourite store

1. NG, 2. F, 3. T, 4. NG, 5. F, 6. T, 7. F, 8. F, 9. T, 10. F.

Unit 3

Askania-Nova Nature Reserve

1. b, 2. a, 3. b, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. c, 8. a, 9. c, 10. b.

11. magnificent, 12. to witness, 13. sights, 14. are located, 15. fascinating, 16. exhibits, 17. crowded, 18. striking, 19. to attend, 20. surprised, 21. picturesque, 22. masterpieces, 23. excavated, 24. time-consuming, 25. was frightened

New Your city street art: 5 Pointz

1. factory, 2. huge, 3. safely use, 4. government, 5. express, 6. paints over, 7. protected, 8. outdoor museum, 9. culture, 10. creating art, 11. be replaced, 12. create and share

Adj. 1. biggest, 2. colder than, 3. wetter, 4. more interesting than, 5. most beautiful, 6. exciting, excited, 7. surprising, surprised, 8. confused, confusing, 9. worrying, worried, 10. frightening, frightened.

As, because 1. as, 2. because, 3. because of, 4. so, 5. because of, 6. so, 7. because, 8. because

Passive 1. is added, 2. had been canceled, 3. is grown, 4. must be protected, 5. was made, 6. was painted, 7. will be delivered

Holidays. TRUE- Holidaymakers come to Hastings to enjoy fascinating attractions. Coming to St Leonards, it's better to find out if the attractions are to your liking

Unit 4

1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. d, 5. a, 6. c, 7. c, 8. c, 9. c, 10. b, 11. a, 12. a, 13. d, 14. c, 15. b.

Going to University 1. apply, 2. offer, 3. achieve, 4. receive, 5. include, 6. grouped, 7. end with, 8. Graduates, 9. go on, 10. expenses, 11. caused, 12. believe.

Reading 1. bookworm, 2. vocabulary, 3. learn, understand, 4. reduce, 5. one, 6. memory.

Grammar 1. appears, 2. close, 3. is trying, 4. are having, 5. is seeing, 6. don't think, 7. doesn't forget, 8. don't eat, 9. Are...coming, 10. weighs.

Graph 1. career, 2. interest, 3. age, 4. more, 5. less, 6. fall, 7. under, 8. gradual, 9. increase, 10. significantly.

Prepositions 1. for, 2. for, 3. on, 4. about, 5. to, 6. with, 7. of, 8. about, 9. in, 10. on, 11. with.

Revision Unit 1-4

Passive 1. were built, 2. can be used, 3. lent, 4. is frightened, 5. was painted, 6. is made, 7. be eaten, 8. most rapid, 9. will be opened, 10. depressed.

True-False 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T, 6. F.

1. Wrong Do you take regular exercise?
2. Correct
3. W. Are you working hard these days?
4. Correct
5. W. I don't like this movie - it's so boring
6. Correct
7. W. Who cooks dinner in your family?
8. Correct
9. Correct
10. W. Who do you work with?

Letter 1. J, 2. F, 3. E, 4. G, 5. H, 6. A, 7. C, 8. I, 9. B, 10. D, 11. L, 12. K.

Listening 1. Because age is not a restriction. 2. Getting blocked on an idea. 3.

Describing a situation. 4. She is going to be nice to someone. 5. Irritated, 6.

Knowing where things are, 7. Getting a good location at the right price, 8. Why she took up the activity.

Навчальне видання

Методичні вказівки та завдання до практичних занять
з англійської мови для студентів інженерних спеціальностей

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