

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

**ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ДРІЛЛІНГОВИХ ВПРАВ У ВИКЛАДАННІ  
ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**  
з дисципліни «Перша та друга іноземні мови»  
**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**  
для студентів спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика»

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Методичні вказівки присвячені опису однієї з сучасних методик викладання іноземних мов під назвою дріллінг. Аналіз запропонованої методики реалізується на матеріалі англійської та німецької мов і пропонує ознайомлення з принципом функціонування та особливостями використання методики дріллінг під час вивчення однієї з іноземних мов. Комунікативно спрямовані з змістовно-інформаційної точки зору вправи забезпечують достатній систематизований тренінг основних граматичних конструкцій сучасної методики. Призначено для студентів I–IV курсів спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика».

Methodical instructions are devoted to the description of one of the modern methods of teaching foreign languages called drilling. The analysis of the proposed method is realized on the material of the English and German languages and offers an introduction to the principle of functioning and features of the use of the method of drilling during the study of one of the foreign languages. Communicatively directed from the content-informative point of view, exercises provide sufficient systematized training of the basic grammatical constructions of modern techniques. It is intended for students of I-IV years of specialization "Applied linguistics".

Застосування дріллінгових вправ у викладанні іноземних мов з дисципліни «Перша та друга іноземні мови» : методичні вказівки для студентів спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» / уклад.: С. І. Ніконоров, Ю. В. Бунтурі ; Нац. техн. ун-т «Харків. політехн. ін-т». – Харків : НТУ «ХПІ», 2018. – 36 с. – Англ., нім. та укр. мовами.

*In diesem Handbuch handelt sich um die Satzreihe und das Satzgefüge der deutschen Sprache. Es enthält die theoretischen und praktischen Aufgaben zu diesem Thema. Kommunikativ orientierte von der inhaltlichen Informationssicht Übungen bieten ein ausreichendes systematisches Lehrsystem der syntaktischen Grundstrukturen der modernen deutschen Sprache. Es ist für Studenten der II-IV-Kurse "Angewandte Linguistik" vorgesehen.*

*Бібліогр. : 4 назв.*

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## Вступ

Методичні вказівки «Дріллінгові вправи для закріплення синтаксичних структур» призначений для проведення занять з англійської та німецької мовами зі студентами I–IV курсів спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» при вивченні дисципліни «Перша (англійська) та друга (німецька) іноземні мови», програмою якої передбачена робота над засвоєнням комунікативних та граматичних навичок на будь-якому етапі навчання.

Основна мета посібника – розвинути й удосконалити комунікативні навички англійської та німецької мов.

Навчальний посібник складається з трьох підрозділів – теоретичні аспекти, практичні аспекти (англійська мова) та практичні аспекти (німецька мова).

Пропонований посібник являє комплекс практичних вправ, що складається з 12 уроків (англійська мова) та 1 уроку (німецька мова). Кожен з уроків розглядає окремо взятий граматичний аспект. Система вправ із сучасною лексикою забезпечує хороший тренінг та засвоєння вивченого матеріалу.

Усі завдання відповідають вимогам сучасної методики викладання іноземної мови.

Методичний посібник розрахований на тих, хто тільки почав або вже вивчає англійську та на тих, хто вже вивчає німецьку мову. Його мета – систематизувати і розширити комунікативні навички, забезпечити хороший тренінг граматичних конструкцій, розвинути навички їх розуміння та свідомого використання для побудови граматично правильного мовлення.

# 1. ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ

Методика дріллінг вже тривалий час використовується викладачами іноземних мов, демонструючи особливу ефективність у роботі з новачками. Під поняттям "дріллінг" розуміємо процес багаторазового повторення лексичної або граматичної вправи. Отже, зміст пропонованої методики полягає у багаторазовому повторенні певних конструкцій або структур [1, с. 26-27].

Ознайомлення з методикою дріллінг демонструє цілу низку переваг, що дає можливість швидко та ефективно оволодіти не лише лексико-граматичною структурою мови, але й ознайомитися з її фонетичним аспектом. До виокремлених переваг належать наступні:

1. Запам'ятовування точних структур, з метою досягнення швидкості говоріння;
2. Запам'ятовування нових лексичних одиниць в контексті вже готових побудованих понад фразових єдностей;
3. Запам'ятовування певних граматичних конструкцій;
4. Запам'ятовування інтонаційних моделей базових структур мови, яка вивчається.

Методика дріллінг не демонструє також жодних труднощів у застосуванні. Викладач готує текст, в якому пропонується певна лексична одиниця або структура для вивчення.

Приклад на матеріалі німецької мови демонструє застосування методики дріллінг в контексті роботи з новачками. Для вивчення та ефективного запам'ятовування елементарних базових граматичних конструкцій та лексем використовуємо до прикладу наступні понадфразові єдності:

<i>ich bin Student.</i>	<i>я студент.</i>
<i>du bist Student.</i>	<i>ти студент.</i>
<i>er, sie, es ist Student.</i>	<i>він, вона, воно студент.</i>
<i>wir sind Studenten.</i>	<i>ми студенти.</i>
<i>ihr seid Studenten.</i>	<i>ви студенти.</i>
<i>sie sind Studenten.</i>	<i>вони студенти.</i>
<i>Sie sind Student.</i>	<i>Ви студент.</i>

Дана вправа пропонує вивчення відмінювання дієслова *sein* та особових займенників *ich, du, er, sie, es, wir, ihr, sie, Sie*. Пропоновану вправу можна урізноманітнити іншими лексичними одиницями замість *Student, Studenten*.

Доцільно проілюструвати досліджувану методику дріллінг також на матеріалі англійської мови. Пропонуємо вправу для початкового рівня оволодіння англійською мовою:

<i>It is an apple.</i>	<i>це яблуко.</i>
<i>It is yellow.</i>	<i>воно жовте.</i>
<i>It is a plum.</i>	<i>це слива.</i>
<i>It is blue.</i>	<i>вона синя.</i>
<i>It is a tomato.</i>	<i>це помідор.</i>
<i>It is red.</i>	<i>він червоний.</i>
<i>It is a potato.</i>	<i>це картопля.</i>
<i>It is brown.</i>	<i>вона коричнева.</i>

Даний прийом пропонує вивчення стверджувальної форми *It is*. На першому етапі реципієнт здійснює прослуховування пропонованих речень. Наступним етапом є їх прочитання та ознайомлення з перекладом. Заключний етап методики дріллінг відбувається повторення та

запам'ятовування даної конструкції, з потенційно можливою заміною іменників. Крім того, щоб урізноманітнити процес вивчення, можна відтренувати конструкцію *it is* в заперечній формі *it is not*:

<i>It is not an apple.</i>	<i>це не яблуко.</i>
<i>It is not yellow.</i>	<i>воно не жовте.</i>
<i>It is not a plum.</i>	<i>це не слива.</i>
<i>It is not blue.</i>	<i>вона не синя.</i>
<i>It is not a tomato.</i>	<i>це не помідор.</i>
<i>It is not red.</i>	<i>він не червоний.</i>
<i>It is not a potato.</i>	<i>це не картопля.</i>
<i>It is not brown.</i>	<i>вона не коричнева.</i>

Слід зазначити, що дріллінг розглядається скоріше як допоміжний метод у вивченні певної іноземної мови. Як відомо, вивчення іноземної мови – це тривалий та складний процес, який завжди позиціонується як індивідуально обумовлений [2, с. 5]. Взаємодія з викладачем дозволяє передбачити подальший хід навчального процесу та запобігти цілій низці труднощів і непорозумінь, які можуть виникати, насамперед, на початковому етапі оволодіння іноземною мовою. Особливої уваги та ефективності дана методика набуває в системному використанні у сукупності з багатьма іншими методиками. В ході навчального процесу виникають завдання, які не здатна подолати жодна методика навчання іноземних мов [3, с. 18]. Вагому ролі відіграє спілкування з живою людиною, яка може позиціонуватися також як стимул та мотивуючий фактор для подальшого ефективного оволодіння обраною для вивчення іноземною мовою [4, с. 115].

## 2. ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

### *Unit 1. Загальні питання (General Questions)*

#### Vocabulary List

guitar                      гітара

hanger                      плічка

#### **Drilling Exercises**

##### Exercise 1.1

<b>Model: This is my room.</b>	<b>Key: Is this my room?</b>
That is your radio.	Is that your radio?
It is your guitar.	Is it your guitar?
This is a light.	Is this a light?
That is a blanket.	Is that a blanket?
It is a hanger.	Is it a hanger?
You are a student.	Are you a student?
They are doctors.	Are they doctors?

##### Exercise 1.2

<b>Model: Everyone likes his films. My father, for example.</b>	<b>Key: Does he like them, too?</b>
Everyone watches them. All my friends, for example.	Do they watch them, too?
Everyone in school talks about football. All the boys, for example.	Do they talk about it, too?
Everyone drinks coca-cola now. My little sister, for example.	Does she drink it, too?
Everyone likes your lesson. All the girls in your class, for example.	Do they like it, too?
Everyone works hard. Me, for example.	Do you work hard, too?

### Exercise 1.3

<b>Model: I went to the cinema with my friends.</b>	<b>Key: Did you go to the cinema with your friends?</b>
They usually go to bed very early.	Don't they go to bed very early?
They had finished work by 5 o'clock.	Had they finished work by 5 o'clock?
She will be studying at this time tomorrow.	Will she be studying at this time tomorrow?
There was an old bridge here.	Was there an old bridge here?
He came home very late.	Did he come home very late?
She understands Spanish a little.	Does she understand Spanish a little?
They have a three-room flat.	Do they have a three-room flat?
He has been to the USA lately.	Has he been to the USA lately?
They are going to build a new house.	Are they going to build a new house?

Translate into English:

1. Вона студентка?
2. Це ваш напій?
3. Вона теж грає на гітарі?
4. Ти теж дивишся ці фільми?

## ***Unit 2. Негативні речення (Negative Sentences)***

### Vocabulary List

tired	втомлений
news-stand	газетний кіоск
outside	зовні, поза
notice	записка
roof	дах
ladder	сходи
bill	рахунок

### Exercise 2.1

<b>Model: Dad is here.</b> I am tired. You are right. I am Mr. Hunt. We are going now. The hotel is in the airport. The news-stand is outside the hotel.	<b>Key: Dad is not here.</b> I am not tired. You are not right. I am not Mr. Hunt. We are not going now. The hotel is not in the airport. The news-stand is not outside the hotel.
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### Exercise 2.2

<b>Model: I can't make a phone call. (any change)</b> I can't read the notice. (my glasses) I can't climb up onto the roof. (a ladder) We can't visit the museum. (enough time) He can't find his way to our house. (a map) She can't pay her bills. (any money) They can't get into the house. (a key) I can't take any photographs. (a camera)	<b>Key: I don't have any change.</b>  I don't have my glasses. I don't have a ladder. We don't have enough time. He doesn't have a map. She doesn't have any money. They don't have a key. I don't have a camera.
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### Exercise 2.3

<b>Model: Is John in the library?</b> Is Mr. Still there? Are the girls from the school there? Is Mary at her desk? Is the computer there? Is the cat there?	<b>Key: No, I can't see him. Can you?</b> No, I can't see him. Can you? No, I can't see them. Can you? No, I can't see her. Can you? No, I can't see it. Can you? No, I can't see it. Can you?
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Translate into English:

1. Вони не праві.
2. У неї немає ключа.
3. Ми не можемо бачити їх. А ти?
4. У нього недостатньо часу.

### *Unit 3. Спеціальні питання (Special Questions)*

#### Vocabulary List

library	бібліотека
newspaper	газета
at least	принаймні
stupid	нерозумний

#### Exercise 3.1

<p><b>Model: Mary lives in London.</b></p> <p>John likes Mary.</p> <p>John gets up at eight o'clock.</p> <p>John works in a library.</p> <p>Bob plays football.</p> <p>John goes to bed at eleven o'clock</p>	<p><b>Key: Where does Bruce live?</b></p> <p>Who does Bruce like?</p> <p>What time does Bruce get up?</p> <p>Where does Bruce work?</p> <p>What does Bruce play?</p> <p>What time does Bruce go to bed?</p>
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#### Exercise 3.2

<p><b>Model: You want to know how often Liz plays tennis. Ask her.</b></p> <p>Ask Liz if her sister plays tennis too.</p> <p>You know that Liz reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.</p> <p>You know that Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Liz.</p>	<p><b>Key: How often do you play tennis?</b></p> <p>Does your sister play tennis?</p> <p>Which newspaper do you read everyday?</p> <p>What does your brother do?</p>
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You want to know how often Liz goes to the cinema. Ask her.	How often do you go to the cinema?
You don't know where Liz's mother lives. Ask Liz.	Where does your mother live?

### Exercise 3.3

<p><b>Model: This train usually arrives at six twenty.</b></p> <p>That man always listens to something on the radio.</p> <p>I always watch something on TV. At least one program every day.</p> <p>My wife always phones me at work. She usually phones me at nine thirty.</p> <p>She always wants something. More money or something from the shops. Always something.</p> <p>I've got a lot of work every day. So I always start early around eight.</p> <p>My secretary is a very stupid girl. She always asks something stupid.</p>	<p><b>Key: When did it arrive yesterday?</b></p> <p>What did he listen to yesterday?</p> <p>What did you watch yesterday?</p> <p>When did she phone you yesterday?</p> <p>What did she want yesterday?</p> <p>When did you start yesterday?</p> <p>What did she ask yesterday?</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Де працює твоя сестра?
2. Коли тобі подзвонив твій брат?
3. Як часто ти граєш в теніс?
4. О котрій годині ти вийшов вчора з дому?

## ***Unit 4. Инфинитивные конструкции цели (Infinitive Structures)***

### Vocabulary List

to post

відправити поштою

to cash a cheque	перевести в готівку чек
single room	одномісний номер
stamp	марка
medicine	ліки
difficult	важкий
impossible	неможливий
to translate	перекладати

#### Exercise 4.1

<p><b>Model: I want to post some letters.</b></p> <p>She wants to cash a cheque.</p> <p>We want to have dinner.</p> <p>We want to book two single rooms.</p> <p>I want to have a bath.</p> <p>She wants to buy some stamps.</p> <p>He wants to buy some medicine.</p>	<p><b>Key: I'm going to the post office to post some letters.</b></p> <p>She's going to the bank to cash a cheque.</p> <p>We are going to the restaurant to have dinner.</p> <p>We are going to the hotel to book two single rooms.</p> <p>I'm going to the bathroom to have a bath.</p> <p>She's going to the post office to buy some stamps.</p> <p>He's going to the chemist's to buy some medicine.</p>
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#### Exercise 4.2

<p><b>Model: I'm going to the beach. What about you?</b></p> <p>I'm making a cake. What about Sue?</p> <p>I'm learning French. What about Helen?</p>	<p><b>Key: I don't know where to go.</b></p> <p>She doesn't know what to make.</p> <p>She doesn't know what to learn.</p>
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I'm going to London. What about the Hunts?	They don't know where to go.
I'm buying some sandwiches. What about you?	I don't know what to buy.
I'm driving to Scotland. What about Harry?	He doesn't know where to drive.
I'm doing something. What about Mary?	She doesn't know what to do.
I'm going to a hotel. What about Simon?	He doesn't know where to go.
I'm looking for a big house. What about you?	I don't know what to look for.
I'm eating at the Italian restaurant. What about the Blacks?	They don't know where to eat.

### Exercise 4.3

<b>Model: It's difficult to understand him.</b>	<b>Key: He is difficult to understand.</b>
It's quite easy to find our house.	Our house is easy to find.
It was very difficult to open the window.	The window was very difficult to open.
It's impossible to translate some words.	Some words are impossible to translate.
It's not very difficult to make bread.	Bread is not very difficult to make.
It's not safe to stand on that chair.	That chair is not safe to stand on.
It's difficult to explain some grammatical rules.	Some grammatical rules are difficult to explain.
It's hard to find a good restaurant in this town.	A good restaurant is hard to find in this town.

Translate into English:

1. Ми не знаємо, де повечеряти.
2. Я не знаю, як перекладати ці слова.
3. Ми йдемо в італійський ресторан поїсти піцу.
4. Цей готель легко знайти.

### ***Unit 5. Відносне визначальне підрядне речення (Relative Defining Clause)***

## Vocabulary List

injured	поранений
accident	аварія
waitress	офіціантка
impolite	неввічливий
impatient	нетерплячий
release	випуск
race	гонка
to invent	винаходити
to identify	ідентифікувати
dictionary	словник
meaning	сєнс
newsagent's	газетний кіоск
expensive	дорогий
hire	найняти
gasoline	бензин

### Exercise 5.1

<p><b>Model: A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.</b></p> <p>A man answered the phone. He told me you were out.</p> <p>A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.</p> <p>Some boys were arrested. They have now been released.</p> <p>Gerry works for a company. It makes calculators.</p> <p>The book is about a girl. She runs away</p>	<p><b>Key: The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.</b></p> <p>The man who (that) answered the phone told me you were out.</p> <p>The waitress who (that) served us was very impolite and impatient.</p> <p>The boys who were arrested have now been released.</p> <p>Gerry works for a company that (which) makes calculators.</p> <p>The book is about a girl who runs away</p>
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<p>from home.</p> <p>What was the name of the horse? It won the race.</p> <p>The police have caught the men. They stole my car.</p> <p>Alexander Bell was the man. He invented the telephone.</p> <p>The police are still trying to identify the body. It was found last week.</p> <p>A dictionary is a book. It gives the meanings of words.</p>	<p>from home.</p> <p>What was the name of the horse that won the race?</p> <p>The police have caught the men who stole my car.</p> <p>A. Bell was the man who invented the telephone.</p> <p>The police are still trying to identify the body that (which) was found last week.</p> <p>A dictionary is a book that (which) gives the meanings of words.</p>
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### Exercise 5.2

<p><b>Model: Judy works in the newsagent's. Ruth works in an office. Which girl is Judy?</b></p> <p>My car is outside the garage. Bob's car is outside the theatre. Which car is Bob's car?</p> <p>John's house has a lot of windows. Pat's house has 4 floors. Which house is John's house?</p> <p>Tom is always hungry. Bob doesn't talk much. Which man is Bob?</p> <p>Our hotel looks expensive. The Hunts' hotel has 75 bedrooms. Which hotel is your hotel?</p> <p>Guy's coat is on the chair. Mike's coat seems old. Which coat is Guy's coat?</p> <p>Sue is coming out of the shop. Judy is going into the shop. Which girl is Judy?</p> <p>Mum is talking to the waiter. Aunt Ann is drinking a glass of water. Which woman is</p>	<p><b>Key: She is the girl who works in the newsagent's.</b></p> <p>It is the car that is outside the theatre.</p> <p>It is the house that has a lot of windows.</p> <p>He is the man who doesn't talk much.</p> <p>It is the hotel that looks expensive.</p> <p>It is the coat that is on the chair.</p> <p>She is the girl who is going into the shop.</p> <p>She is the woman who is drinking a glass of water.</p>
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<p>Aunt Ann?</p> <p>Fred Veal was the doctor in a musical. Harry was the waiter in another play. Which actor is Fred Veal?</p> <p>Simon's boots are on the table. Peter's boots are on the chair. Which boots are Peter's boots?</p>	<p>He is the actor who was the doctor in a musical.</p> <p>They are the boots that are on the chair.</p>
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Exercise 5.3

<p><b>Model: Dad has hired the car. He is driving it.</b></p> <p>I like the girl. I am meeting her.</p> <p>Mum has bought the pink hat. She is wearing it.</p> <p>I need the most expensive grade of gasoline. I have bought it.</p> <p>You are phoning that girl. I do not like her.</p> <p>They have hired the car. He has seen it.</p> <p>He has bought the tires. I am checking them.</p> <p>You are selling that car. I do not want to buy it.</p> <p>The policeman has passed the car. He is signaling it.</p>	<p><b>Key: Dad is driving the car he has hired.</b></p> <p>I am meeting the girl I like.</p> <p>Mum is wearing the pink hat she has bought.</p> <p>I have bought the most expensive grade of gasoline I need.</p> <p>I do not like that girl you are phoning.</p> <p>He has seen the car they have hired.</p> <p>I am checking the tires he has bought.</p> <p>I do not want to buy that car you are selling.</p> <p>The policeman is signaling the car he has passed.</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Будинок, в якому багато вікон, виглядає просторим.
2. Він людина, який був арештований вчора.
3. Мені не подобаються люди, які занадто нетерплячі.
4. Це капелюх, який купила мама..

## *Unit 6. Відносне невизначальне підрядне речення (Relative Non-Defining Clause)*

### Vocabulary List

wedding	весілля
to hold	тримати
piece	шматок
opposite	навпаки
to cause	спричиняти
damage	шкода
to expect	очікувати
postman	почтальон
beard	борода
bright	яскравий
useless	марно
parent	батько
to apply	застосовувати
suitable	придатний
suggestion	пропозиція

### Exercise 6.1

<p><b>Model: Mr. Carter is very interested in our plan. (I spoke to him on the phone last night.)</b></p> <p>This is a photo of our friends. (We went on holiday with them.)</p> <p>The wedding took place last Friday. (Only members of the family were invited to it.)</p> <p>I've just bought some books about astronomy. (I'm very interested in astronomy.)</p>	<p><b>Key: Mr. Carter, who I spoke to on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.</b></p> <p>This is a photo of our friends, who we went on holiday with.</p> <p>The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place last Friday.</p> <p>I've just bought some books about astronomy, which I'm very interested in.</p>
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## Exercise 6.2

<p><b>Model: Tom's father goes swimming every day. (Tom's father is 78.)</b></p> <p>She told me her address. (I wrote her address down on a piece of paper.)</p> <p>She showed me a photograph of her son. (Her son is a policeman.)</p> <p>We decided not to swim in the sea. (The sea looked rather dirty.)</p> <p>The new stadium will be opened next month. (The stadium holds 90,000 people.)</p> <p>John is one of my closest friends. (I have known John for eight years.)</p> <p>That man over there is an artist. (I don't remember his name. - whose)</p> <p>Opposite our house there is a nice park. (There are some beautiful trees in the park. - where)</p> <p>The storm caused a lot of damage. (Nobody had been expecting the storm.)</p> <p>The postman was late this morning. (The postman is nearly always on time.)</p> <p>We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (Bristol is only 30 miles away.)</p> <p>Mr. Black has gone into hospital for some tests. (His health hasn't been good recently. – whose)</p> <p>Jack looks much nicer without his</p>	<p><b>Key: Tom's father, who is 78, goes swimming every day.</b></p> <p>She told me her address, which I wrote down on a piece of paper.</p> <p>She showed me a photograph of her son, who is a policeman.</p> <p>We decided not to swim in the sea, which looked rather dirty.</p> <p>The new stadium, which holds 90,000 people, will be opened next month.</p> <p>John, who I have known for eight years, is one of my closest friends.</p> <p>That man over there, whose name I don't remember, is an artist.</p> <p>Opposite our house there is a nice park, where there are some beautiful trees.</p> <p>The storm, which nobody had been expecting, caused a lot of damage.</p> <p>The postman, who is nearly always on time, was late this morning.</p> <p>We often go to visit our friends in Bristol, which is only 30 miles away.</p> <p>Mr. Black, whose health hasn't been good recently, has gone into hospital for some tests.</p> <p>Jack looks much nicer without his</p>
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<p>beard. (His beard made him look much older.)</p> <p>I went to see the doctor. (The doctor told me to rest for a few days.)</p> <p>Thank you for your letter. (I was very happy to get your letter.)</p> <p>A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company. – whose)</p> <p>Next weekend I'm going to Glasgow. (My sister lives in Glasgow. – where)</p> <p>The population of London is now falling. (London was once the largest city in the world.)</p> <p>I looked up at the moon. (The moon was bright that evening.)</p> <p>We spent a pleasant day by the lake. (We had a picnic by the lake. – where)</p>	<p>beard, which made him look much older.</p> <p>I went to see the doctor, who told me to rest for a few days.</p> <p>Thank you for your letter, which I was very happy to get.</p> <p>A friend of mine, whose father is the manager of a company, helped me to get a job.</p> <p>Next weekend I'm going to Glasgow, where my sister lives.</p> <p>The population of London, which was once the largest city in the world, is now falling.</p> <p>I looked up at the moon, which was bright that evening.</p> <p>We spent a pleasant day by the lake, where we had a picnic.</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Том, який не вмiє плавати, поплив по рiчцi на човнi.
2. Недалеко вiд нашого будинку є парк, де можна покататися на велосипедах.
3. Наступного тижня я їду до Києва, де мешкає моя сестра.
4. Джон, з яким я познайомився тиждень тому, запросив мене в гостi.

### ***Unit 7. Умовнi речення (Conditional Sentences)***

#### Vocabulary List

blanket	ковдра
to ring	ДЗВОНИТИ
to miss	пропустити
to make a reservation	зробити бронювання
to invite	запросити

**Exercise 7.1 First Conditional.**

<p><b>Model: You can't ski. We are going to Geneva.</b></p> <p>He can't see the Tower of London. We'll go to the top of that building.</p> <p>They can't find a house they like. They are coming to Kent.</p> <p>She can't help you. She is finishing her work.</p> <p>You can't remember this song. You will listen to it.</p> <p>We can't have another blanket. You will ring room service.</p> <p>She can't phone him. She is coming to the hotel.</p>	<p><b>Key: You will be able to ski when we go to Geneva.</b></p> <p>He will be able to see the Tower of London when we go to the top of that building.</p> <p>They will be able to find a house they like when they come to Kent.</p> <p>She will be able to help you when she finishes her work.</p> <p>You will be able to remember this song when you listen to it.</p> <p>We will be able to have another blanket when you ring room service.</p> <p>She will be able to phone him when she comes to the hotel.</p>
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**Exercise 7.2 Second Conditional.**

<p><b>Model: Perhaps one day somebody will give you a lot of money.</b></p> <p>Perhaps one day a millionaire will ask you to marry him / her.</p> <p>Perhaps one day you will lose your</p>	<p><b>Key: What would you do if somebody gave you a lot of money?</b></p> <p>What would you do if a millionaire asked you to marry him / her?</p> <p>What would you do if you lost your</p>
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<p>passport in a foreign country.</p> <p>Perhaps one day somebody will through an egg at you.</p> <p>Perhaps one day your car will be stolen.</p> <p>Perhaps one day somebody will park his car on your foot.</p>	<p>passport in a foreign country?</p> <p>What would you do if somebody threw an egg at you?</p> <p>What would you do if your car was / were stolen?</p> <p>What would you do if somebody parked his car on your foot?</p>
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### Exercise 7.3 Third Conditional.

<p><b>Model: He didn't arrive late so he did not miss the play.</b></p> <p>He didn't read the book so he didn't enjoy the film.</p> <p>They didn't make a reservation so there wasn't a table for them.</p> <p>I didn't have your telephone number so I didn't phone you.</p> <p>Simon didn't look at the engine so he didn't fall into the water.</p> <p>The Hunts didn't want to buy a car so they didn't buy one.</p> <p>I was not hungry so I didn't have a sandwich.</p> <p>Ann didn't leave Leeds so she didn't come to Bath.</p> <p>We didn't miss the train so we were not late.</p> <p>We didn't like the Browns so we didn't invite them.</p>	<p><b>Key: If he had arrived late, he would have missed the play.</b></p> <p>If he had read the book, he would have enjoyed the film.</p> <p>If they had made a reservation, there would have been a table for them.</p> <p>If I had had your telephone number, I would have phoned you.</p> <p>If Simon had looked at the engine, he would have fallen into the water.</p> <p>If the Hunts had wanted to buy a car, they would have bought one.</p> <p>If I had been hungry, I would have had a sandwich.</p> <p>If Ann had left Leeds, she would have come to Bath.</p> <p>If we had missed the train, we would have been late.</p> <p>If we had liked the Browns, we would have invited them.</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Ви зможете купити цю книгу, коли принесете гроши.
2. Вони зможуть знайти будинок, якщо запитають дорогу.
3. Що б ви зробили, якщо хто-небудь попросив вас заспівати пісню?
4. Що б ви зробили, якщо ваш гаманець був вкрадений?
5. Якби у нас були гроші тоді, ми б купили ту машину.
6. Якби ви прочитали його лист, ви б не задавали подібних питань,.

### *Unit 8. Непряма мова (Indirect Speech)*

#### Vocabulary List

urgent	терміново
furniture	меблі
to lock	замкнути

#### Exercise 8.1

<b>Model: I want to speak to Ann about an order.</b> It's quite urgent. My telephone number is... I'll ring again. It's a personal call. It's not urgent. I'm leaving the office at about five o'clock. I want to see Ann about some office furniture.	<b>Key: He said he wanted to speak to Ann about an order.</b> He said it was quite urgent. He said his telephone number was... He said he would ring again. He said it was a personal call. He said it wasn't urgent. He said he was leaving the office at about five o'clock. He said he wanted to see Ann about some office furniture.
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#### Exercise 8.2

<p><b>Model: How are you?</b></p> <p>How long have you been back?</p> <p>What are you doing now?</p> <p>Where are you living?</p> <p>Are you going away again?</p> <p>Are you glad to be back?</p> <p>Why did you come back?</p> <p>Do you still smoke?</p> <p>Can you come to dinner on Friday?</p>	<p><b>Key: He asked me how I was.</b></p> <p>He asked me how long I had been back.</p> <p>He asked me what I was doing now.</p> <p>He asked me where I was living.</p> <p>He asked me if I was going away again.</p> <p>He asked me if I was glad to be back.</p> <p>He asked me why I had come back.</p> <p>He asked me if I still smoke.</p> <p>He asked me if I could come to dinner on Friday.</p>
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### Exercise 8.3

<p><b>Model: “Listen carefully”, he said to us.</b></p> <p>“Don’t wait for me if I’m late”, Ann said.</p> <p>“Eat more fruit and vegetables”, the doctor said.</p> <p>“Read the instructions before you switch on the machine”, he said to me.</p> <p>“Shut the door but don’t lock it”, she said to us.</p> <p>“Can you speak more slowly? I can’t understand”, he said to me.</p> <p>“Don’t come before 6 o’clock”, I said to him.</p>	<p><b>Key: He told us to listen carefully.</b></p> <p>Ann said not to wait for her if she was late.</p> <p>The doctor said to eat more fruit and vegetables.</p> <p>He told me to read the instructions before I switched on the machine.</p> <p>She told us to shut the door but not to lock it.</p> <p>He asked me to speak more slowly because he couldn’t understand.</p> <p>I told him not to come before 6 o’clock.</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Він сказав, що скоро напише мені листа.
2. Вона запитала мене, чи я їм достатньо овочів.

3. Вони запитали мене, коли я приїду.
4. Піт сказав не брати велосіпед без його дозволу.

### ***Unit 9. Підрядні речення причини (Adverbial Clauses of Cause)***

#### Vocabulary List

gas	бензин
Directory Enquiries	довідкове бюро
generous	щедрий
to lend	надавати

#### Exercise 9.1

<p><b>Model: I'm going to the shop. Dress / shirt</b></p> <p>Jane is going to the bank. Money</p> <p>Ben is going to the post office. Stamps</p> <p>Simon is stopping at the garage. Gas</p> <p>The Hunts are going to bed. Sleep</p> <p>They are phoning Directory Enquiries. Telephone number</p> <p>You are going to the baker's. Bread</p> <p>We are going to the hotel now. Room</p>	<p><b>Key: I've got to go to the shop because I need a dress / a shirt.</b></p> <p>She has got to go to the bank because she needs some money.</p> <p>Ben's got to go to the post office because he needs some stamps.</p> <p>Simon has got to stop at the garage because he needs some gas.</p> <p>The Hunts have got to go to bed because they need some sleep.</p> <p>They have got to phone Directory Enquiries because they need a telephone number.</p> <p>You've got to go to the baker's because you need some bread.</p> <p>We have got to go to the hotel now because we need a room.</p>
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## Exercise 9.2

<p><b>Model: Ken's aunt wanted Ken to drive her to the station. (Ken can't drive)</b></p> <p>Ann wanted him to come to a party on Friday night. (Ken was ill on Friday night)</p> <p>Jim wanted Ken to play tennis on Monday afternoon. (Ken was free on Monday afternoon)</p> <p>Sue wanted him to translate a Spanish newspaper article into English. (Ken doesn't know any Spanish)</p> <p>Jack wanted Ken to lend him £20. (Ken is very rich and generous)</p> <p>Ken's mother wanted Ken to repair her washing machine. (Ken doesn't know anything about machines)</p>	<p><b>Key: He couldn't have driven her to the station because he can't drive.</b></p> <p>He couldn't have come to a party on Friday night because he was ill.</p> <p>He could have played tennis on Monday afternoon because he was free.</p> <p>He couldn't have translated the article because he doesn't know any Spanish.</p> <p>He could have lent him £20 because he is very rich and generous.</p> <p>He couldn't have repaired it because he doesn't know anything about machines.</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Тобі потрібно піти в магазин, тому що у нас немає яєць.
2. Він міг би перевести цю статтю, тому що він знає французьку мову.
3. Я не міг подзвонити тобі о 5 годині, тому що я був на нараді.
4. Я не міг полагодити свою пральну машину, тому що у мене не було потрібних інструментів.

## *Unit 10. Підрядні речення часу (Adverbial Clauses of Time)*

### Vocabulary List

apologise	вибачитися
traffic	трафік
straight back	прямо назад

### Exercise 10.1

<p><b>Model: You will be in London again. You must come and see us then. (when)</b></p> <p>I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address. (when)</p> <p>I'll do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home. (after)</p> <p>It's going to start raining. Let's go home before that. (before)</p> <p>She must apologise to me first. I won't speak to her until then. (until)</p>	<p><b>Key: You must come and see us when you are in London again.</b></p> <p>I'll give you my address when I find somewhere to live.</p> <p>I'll come straight back home after I do the shopping.</p> <p>Let's go home before it starts raining.</p> <p>I won't speak to her until she apologises to me first.</p>
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### Exercise 10.2

<p><b>Model: A friend of yours is going to visit London. You want to know where she is going to stay. You ask:</b></p> <p>A friend of yours is visiting you. She has to go soon but maybe there's time for a cup of tea. You ask:</p>	<p><b>Key: Where are you going to stay when you are in London?</b></p> <p>Would you like a cup of tea before you go?</p>
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<p>Your friend is reading the newspaper. You'd like it after her. You ask:</p> <p>You want to sell your car. Jim is interested in buying it but he hasn't decided yet. You ask:</p> <p>There are serious traffic problems in your town but they are building a new road. You say: I think it will be better ...</p>	<p>Can I have the newspaper when you have finished reading it?</p> <p>Can you let me know as soon as you have decided to buy it?</p> <p>I think it will be better when they build a new road.</p>
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### Exercise 10.3

<p><b>Model: You are going to leave soon. You must visit the museum before that.</b></p> <p>I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.</p> <p>It's going to start raining. Let's go out before that.</p> <p>I'm going to do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home. (after)</p> <p>You'll be in London next month. You must come and see me then. (when)</p> <p>I'm going to finish reading this book. Then I'll get the dinner ready. (when)</p> <p>We'll make our decision. Then we'll let know. (as soon as)</p>	<p><b>Key: You must visit the museum before you leave.</b></p> <p>I'll give you my address when I find (have found) somewhere to live.</p> <p>Let's go out before it starts raining.</p> <p>I'll come straight back home after I do the shopping. (have done).</p> <p>You must come and see me when you're in London next month.</p> <p>I'll get the dinner ready when I finish (have finished) reading this book.</p> <p>We'll let you know as soon as we make (have made) our decision.</p>
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Translate into English:

1. Йдемо додому, поки не стемніло.

2. Можеш ти мені зателефонувати, як тільки приїдеш додому?
3. Я думаю, буде краще, якщо вони продадуть цей будинок.
4. Я не буду розмовляти з Пітом, поки він не вибачиться.

### ***Unit 11. Підрядні речення допустові (Adverbial Clauses of Concession)***

#### Vocabulary List

despite	не дивлячись
although	хоча
to accept	прийняти
salary	заробітна плата
in spite of	попри
eyesight	зір

#### Exercise 11.1

<p><b>Model: I couldn't sleep although I was very tired (despite)</b></p> <p>Although he's got an English name, he is in fact German. (despite)</p> <p>In spite of her injured foot, she managed to walk to the village. (although)</p> <p>I decided to accept the job although the salary was low. (in spite of)</p> <p>We lost the match although we were the better team. (despite)</p> <p>In spite of not having eaten for 24 hours, I didn't feel hungry. (even though)</p>	<p><b>Key: I couldn't sleep despite being tired. (despite the fact that I was tired).</b></p> <p>Despite his English name, he is in fact German. (despite having...)</p> <p>Although she had an injured foot, she managed to walk to the village.</p> <p>I decided to accept the job in spite of the low salary.</p> <p>We lost the match despite being the better team. (despite the fact that we were...)</p> <p>Even though I hadn't eaten for 24 hours, I didn't feel hungry.</p>
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He managed to complete the sculpture although his eyesight was failing. (despite)	Despite his failing eyesight, he managed to complete the sculpture.
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Exercise 11.2

<p><b>Model: The house was expensive. We have bought it.</b></p> <p>It is late. We are not in bed yet.</p> <p>He did not learn to ski until he was eighteen. He is very good now.</p> <p>The tide will be out. You will be able to swim.</p> <p>I think she is pretty. I don't like her.</p> <p>He doesn't like studying. He is at university.</p> <p>They are sixty. They still look young.</p> <p>I don't listen to music very often. I like it.</p> <p>We live next door to the Smiths. We don't know them well.</p>	<p><b>Key: Although the house was expensive, we have bought it.</b></p> <p>Although it is late, we are not in bed yet.</p> <p>Although he didn't learn to ski until he was eighteen, he is very good now.</p> <p>Although the tide will be out, you will be able to swim.</p> <p>Although I think she is pretty, I don't like her.</p> <p>Although he doesn't like studying, he is at university.</p> <p>Although they are sixty, they still look young.</p> <p>Although I don't listen to music very often, I like it.</p> <p>Although we live next door to the Smiths, we don't know them well.</p>
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Exercise 11.3

<p><b>Model: He has a very important job but he isn't articularly well-paid.</b></p> <p>I had never seen her before but I recognised her from a photograph.</p>	<p><b>Key: Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.</b></p> <p>Although I had never seen her before, I recognised her from a photograph.</p>
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It was quite cold but she wasn't wearing a coat.	Although it was quite cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
I didn't speak the language but I managed to make myself understood.	Although I didn't speak the language, I managed to make myself understood.
The heating was on but the room wasn't warm.	Although the heating was on, the room wasn't warm.
We've known each other for a long time but we're not very good friends.	Although we've known each other for a long time, we're not very good friends.

Translate into English:

1. Хоча йому не подобався рівень зарплати, він прийняв пропозицію про роботу.
2. Хоча вона не вмів плавати, вона любить їздити на море.
3. Незважаючи на його популярність, він дуже скромна людина.
4. Незважаючи на те, що фільм був цікавий, мені довелося піти з кінотеатру.

## ***Unit 12. Розчленовані питання (Disjunctive Questions)***

### Vocabulary List

to lay the fire	розвести багаття
tired	втомлений
fortnight	два тижні
loaf	буханець
greenhouse	оранжерея

### Exercise 12.1

<b>Model: She'll have to stay at home these days.</b>	<b>Key: She'll have to stay at home these days, won't she?</b>
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He often has to go to the dentist.	He often has to go to the dentist, doesn't he?
We have to begin the experiment at five o'clock.	We have to begin the experiment at five o'clock, don't we?
They had to lay the fire.	They had to lay the fire, didn't they?
You look a bit tired, you've had a long walk.	You look a bit tired, you've had a long walk, haven't you?
She has to go there twice a week.	She has to go there twice a week, doesn't she?
As they understood, he had to stay there for a fortnight.	As they understood, he had to stay there for a fortnight, didn't he?
He had to finish work by Thursday.	He had to finish work by Thursday, didn't he?
They never have dinner at home.	They never have dinner at home, do they?
They had a new car.	They had a new car, didn't they?

### Exercise 12.2

<b>Model: They will return in a month.</b>	<b>Key: They will return in a month, won't they?</b>
Let's buy a loaf of bread.	Let's buy a loaf of bread, shall we?
Open the window.	Open the window, will you?
I am late.	I am late, aren't I?
There is a theatre in the centre of the city.	There is a theatre in the centre of the city, isn't there?
She has never been to the Zoo.	She has never been to the Zoo, has she?
I am right.	I am right, aren't I?
Don't go there.	Don't go there, will you?
Peter and Ann know English well.	Peter and Ann know English well, don't

He didn't do his homework.	they?
Let's go to the country.	He didn't do his homework, did he?
There were no mistakes in his dictation.	Let's go to the country, shall we?
She won't be playing the piano at twelve.	There were no mistakes in his dictation, were there?
They can't speak German at all.	She won't be playing the piano at twelve, will she?
She knows him.	They can't speak German at all, can they?
	She knows him, doesn't she?

Translate into English:

1. Вам довелося закінчити роботу до середи, чи не так?
2. Ваші діти дуже втомилися, чи не так?
3. Давай повечеряємо в ресторані, добре?
4. Двері в оранжерею не замкнені, чи не так?

### 3. ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ (НІМЕЦЬКА МОВА)

Розглянемо методику Дріллінг на прикладі принципу ТеКаМоЛо (місце обставин у реченні) [5]. Порядок слів у німецькому поширеному реченні з кількома обставинами легше запам'ятати, вивчивши одне слово «te-ka-mo-lo», де:

**Temporal:** wann? (Zeitangaben) – Zeit, Dauer;

**Kausal:** warum? (Kausalangaben) – Grund;

**Modal:** wie? mit wem? (Modalangaben);

**Lokal:** wo? wohin? woher? (Ortsangaben) – Ort, Richtung.

<b>temporal</b>	<b>kasual</b>	<b>modal</b>	<b>lokal</b>
heute	aufgrund des Interviews	mit Freude	in München
morgen	wegen ihrer Verspätung	unter großen Anstrengungen	bei uns
später	aus Angst	mit der Hand	dort
danach	vor Kälte	gern	dorthin
jeden Morgen		sicher	nach Hause
		mit Freunden	aus Frankreich

*Gabi wollte letztes Jahr wegen Paolo unbedingt in Italien Urlaub machen.*

Основне речення без обставин буде виглядати наступним чином [5]:

*Gabi wollte Urlaub machen.*

Застосуємо «Дрілліг» на прикладі цього речення:

1) **Wer** wollte Urlaub machen? – **Gabi** wollte Urlaub machen.

2) **Was** wollte Gabi machen? – Gabi wollte **Urlaub** machen.

- 3) **Wann** wollte Gabi Urlaub machen? – *Gabi wollte **letztes Jahr** Urlaub machen.*
- 4) **Warum** wollte Gabi letztes Urlaub machen? – *Gabi wollte letztes Jahr **wegen Paolo** Urlaub machen.*
- 5) **Wie** wollte Gabi letztes Jahr wegen Paolo Urlaub machen? – *Gabi wollte letztes Jahr wegen Paolo **unbedingt** Urlaub machen.*
- 6) **Wo** wollte Gabi letztes Jahr wegen Paolo unbedingt Urlaub machen? – *Gabi wollte letztes Jahr wegen Paolo **unbedingt in Italien** Urlaub machen.*

*Вправа: Зробіть як в прикладі [6].*

- 1) Wir sind geflogen. (zu Doris / letzten Monat / ganz spontan)
- 2) Das Flugzeug startete. (mit großer Verspätung / vom Flughafen / aufgrund eines Unwetters)
- 3) Mir war ziemlich schlecht. (wegen des Studiums / während des langen Fluges)
- 4) Wir fahren. (zu Doris' Haus / ziemlich erschöpft / nach unserer Ankunft)
- 5) Wir haben eine Szadrundfahrt gemacht. (mit dem Bus / an unserem ersten Urlaubstag)
- 6) Wir lagen am Strand. (an den nächsten Tagen / meistens faul / wegen der starken Hitze)
- 7) Die Zeit ist vergangen. (viel zu schnell / im Urlaub)
- 8) Wir haben ein paar Andenken gerauft. (am Flughafen / noch schnell / vor unserem Abflug)
- 9) Wir flogen zurück. (wieder nach Hause / nach drei Wochen / gut erholt)

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## ЗМІСТ

Вступ .....	3
1. ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ.....	4
2. ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА).....	7
Unit 1. Загальні питання (General Questions).....	7
Unit 2. Негативні речення (Negative Sentences).....	8
Unit 3. Спеціальні питання (Special Questions) .....	10
Unit 4. Инфинитивные конструкции цели (Infinitive Structures) .....	11
Unit 5. Відносне визначальне підрядне речення (Relative Defining Clause).....	13
Unit 6. Відносне невизначальне підрядне речення (Relative Non-Defining Clause).....	17
Unit 7. Умовні речення (Conditional Sentences).....	19
Unit 8. Непряма мова (Indirect Speech) .....	22
Unit 9. Підрядні речення причини (Adverbial Clauses of Cause).....	24
Unit 10. Підрядні речення часу (Adverbial Clauses of Time).....	26
Unit 11. Підрядні речення допустові (Adverbial Clauses of Concession).....	28
Unit 12. Розчленовані питання (Disjunctive Questions) .....	30
3. ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ (НІМЕЦЬКА МОВА) .....	33
ЛІТЕРАТУРА.....	35