

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КИЇВСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ГВАРДІЇ УКРАЇНИ**

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
СЛУХАЧІВ ІНТЕНСИВНОГО КУРСУ ВИВЧЕННЯ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

(для військовослужбовців Національної гвардії України
(СМР 1 (1+) «Виживання» за мовним стандартом НАТО STANAG 6001)
(частина перша)

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Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи слухачів інтенсивного курсу вивчення англійської мови (для військовослужбовців Національної гвардії України (СМР 1 (1+) «Вживання» за мовним стандартом НАТО STANAG 6001 (частина перша) / М.С. Сергієнко, А.В. Труш, І.В. Мартинов. – Київ: Київський інститут Національної гвардії України, 2025. – 61 с.

Методичні вказівки призначені для самостійного опрацювання матеріалу до інтенсивного курсу вивчення англійської мови для військовослужбовців Національної гвардії України (СМР 1 (1+) «Вживання» за мовним стандартом НАТО STANAG 6001.

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Рекомендовано Методичною Радою Київського інституту Національної гвардії України, для використання в навчальному процесі.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Запропоновані методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи розроблені для поглиблення знань та удосконалення сформованих навичок під час проходження «Інтенсивного курсу вивчення англійської мови» для військовослужбовців Національної гвардії України за мовним стандартом НАТО STANAG 6001 на рівні СМР 1 (1+) «Вживання».

Основна мета методичних вказівок – допомогти військовослужбовцям НГУ закріпити на практиці знання, які були отримані під час проходження інтенсивного курсу вивчення англійської мови, формувати вміння спілкуватися однією з мов ЄС (англійською).

Матеріали методичних рекомендацій підібрані відповідно до змісту програми інтенсивних курсів вивчення англійської мови з військовослужбовцями НГУ. Самостійна робота полягає у ознайомленні та подальшому детальному вивченні основних фонетичних та граматичних правил англійської мови згідно до мовного стандарту НАТО STANAG 6001 на рівні СМР 1 (1+) «Вживання».

Опрацьовуючи наданий матеріал, військовослужбовці повинні детально відпрацьовувати кожен запропонований тему. Для розвитку граматичної компетентності слухачам курсу пропонується письмово виконати відповідні вправи чи написати невелике есе. Для розвитку діалогового та монологічного мовлення пропонується виконати ряд усних вправ, наприклад, описати картинку, людину, ситуацію тощо, висловити власну думку чи розповісти подію з життя на запропоновану тему.

Вивчення вокабуляру проходить у формі гри, пропонуються цікаві лексичні вправи для письмового виконання, усні завдання, де пропонується відпрацювання необхідної лексики шляхом створення презентації, написання невеликої розповіді, запису аудіо доріжку чи онлайн гри.

Слухачі інтенсивного курсу повинні слідкувати за своїм власним прогресом. Обов'язковим є вміння застосовувати набуті знання на практиці у

процесі усного та писемного мовлення. Для зручності відслідковування прогресу вивчення англійської мови додається перелік питань для самоаналізу.

Методичні вказівки складаються з: передмови, матеріалів для вивчення: вправ або завдань для відпрацювання та закріплення отриманої інформації, списку використаної літератури та переліку питань для самоаналізу.

ОСНОВНІ ПРАВИЛА ФОНЕТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Англійський алфавіт

Англійський алфавіт заснований на основі латинського алфавіту, налічує 26 букв: 6 літер позначають голосні звуки та 21 літер відповідає приголосним звукам.

A a	[eɪ]		N n	[ɛn]
B b	[bi:]		O o	[əʊ]
C c	[si:]		P p	[pi:]
D d	[di:]		Q q	[kju:]
E e	[i:]		R r	[ɑ:, ɑr]
F f	[ef]		S s	[es]
G g	[dʒi:]		T t	[ti:]
H h	[eɪtʃ]		U u	[ju:]
I i	[aɪ]		V v	[vi:]
J j	[dʒeɪ]		W w	[ˈdʌblju:]
K k	[keɪ]		X x	[eks]
L l	[el]		Y y	[waɪ]
M m	[em]		Z z	[zɛd, zi:]

Найчастіше зустрічаються літери «E» і «T», найрідше – «Z» та «Q». Майже всі букви англійського алфавіту американці та британці вимовляють однаково, крім останньої. Американський алфавіт відрізняється тим, що буква «Z» вимовляється як [zi:], а в британському – [zed].

Напівголосні (напівприголосні) букви

Букви Y та W можуть позначати як голосний, так і приголосний звук, тому відносяться як до голосних, так і до приголосних букв.

Приміром, проголосна Ww [ˈdʌblju:] на початку слова читається як звук [w], наприклад, *we* [wi:] *ми*.

Буква Yy [waɪ] на початку слова перед голосною читається як [j], наприклад, *yes* [jes].

Правила передачі приголосних звуків

B b	[b]		N n	[n]
D d	[d]		P p	[p]
F f	[f]		Q q	[k]
H h	[tʃ]		R r	[r]
J j	[dʒ]		S s	[s]
K k	[k]		T t	[t]
L l	[l]		V v	[v]
M m	[m]		Z z	[z]

Приголосні букви англійського алфавіту передають 24 приголосні звуки, які розподіляються на глухі та дзвінкі, наприклад:

<i>Дзвінкі</i>	[b] – [d] – [g] – [d] – [v] – [ð] – [z] – [ʒ] – [dʒ] – [h] – [m] – [n] – [ŋ] – [l] – [r] – [w]
<i>Глухі</i>	[p] – [t] – [k] – [t] – [f] – [θ] – [s] – [ʃ] – [tʃ]

Примітка! В англійській мові не відбувається оглушення кінцевих приголосних. Окрім того, приголосні звуки завжди вимовляються твердо, без пом'якшення.

Примітка! У випадку подвоєння приголосних у слові, читаємо 2 літери як 1 звук, наприклад: spelling [ˈspeliŋ].

Букви, які не читаються у словах (інколи називаються «німими»)

Silent H	Silent T	Silent K	Silent B
wh at	w it ch	kn if e	lamb
wh en	fast e n	kn ee	thumb
wh y	cast l e	kn o t	num
wh ic h	wat ch	kn it ting	crumb
wh et her	but ch er	kn o w	climb ing
gh o st	scr at ch	kn o b	bomb
h o nest	list e n	kn o ck	comb
h o ur	mat ch	kn ic kers	doub t
wh il e	Christ ma s	kn u ckle	plumb er
wh it e	mort ga ge	kn ig ht	lim
wh er e	soft e n	kn ac k	deb t
rh y thm	oft e n	kn e w	tomb

Основні правила читання англійських приголосних, які мають кілька варіантів читання

Буква	Позиція	Звук	Приклади
C c [si:]	1. Перед буквами e, i, y	[s]	civil
	2. Перед буквами a, o, u, та всіма приголосними і на кінці слова	[k]	cup, back
G g [dʒi:]	1. Перед буквами e, i, y	[dʒ]	gym Виключення: get [get], give [giv], together [tə geðə]
	2. Перед буквами a, o, u, та всіма приголосними і на кінці слова	[g]	game [geim]
S s [es]	1. На початку слова, перед глухими приголосними, в кінці слова після глухих приголосних	[s]	stop
	2. Між голосними, в кінці слів після голосних та дзвінких приголосних	[z]	bees
X x [eks]	1. Перед приголосними і на кінці слова	[ks]	next
	2. Перед наголошеною голосною	[gz]	exam

Основні правила читання англійських буквосполучень

Букви	Позиція	Звук	Приклади
sh	Будь-яка	[ʃ]	ship, scholarship
ch	Будь-яка	[tʃ]	chair, March
tch	Після коротких голосних	[tʃ]	match
ck	Після коротких голосних	[k]	back
th	1. На початку знаменних слів і в кінці слова	[θ]	thin, birth
	2. На початку займенників, службових слів і між голосними	[ð]	that, bathe
wh	1. На початку слова перед всіма голосними, окрім «о»	[w]	where
	2. Перед буквою «о»	[h]	who
qu	Перед голосними	[kw]	queue
kn	На початку слова	[n]	knight
ng	В кінці слова	[ŋ]	thing
nk	Будь-яка	[ŋk]	bank
ph	Будь-яка	[f]	phone
wr	На початку слова перед голосними	[r]	wrong
igh	Будь-яка	[aɪ]	bright
wor	Перед приголосними в наголошеному складі	[wɜː]	world
wa	1. Перед кінцевими приголосними (окрім «r») чи сполученням приголосних	[wɜ]	wonder
	2. Перед «r»	[wɜː]	ward
gu	Будь-яка	[g]	guard, league
al	1. Перед «k» в наголошеному складі	[ɔː]	talk
	2. Перед останніми приголосними в наголошеному складі	[ɔːl]	small
sion tion	запозичені з французької мови слова	[ʃ ⁿ]	profession information

Правила читання голосних букв

В англійській мові 5 голосних букв: Аа Ее Іі Оо Уу (буква ‘Уу’ є напівголосною). Голосні букви передають 20 голосних звуків, наприклад:

<p>12 монофтонгів (голосні, які однаково звучать):</p> <p>[i:] – [i] – [e] – [æ] – [a:] – [ɒ] – [ɔ:] – [ʊ] – [u:] – [ʌ] – [ə:] – [ə]</p> <p>8 дифтонгів (голосні, які складаються з двох елементів):</p> <p>[eɪ] – [aɪ] – [oɪ] – [aʊ] – [əʊ] – [iə] – [eə] – [ʊə]</p> <p>2 трифтонги (голосні, які складаються з трьох елементів):</p> <p>[aɪə] – [aʊə]</p>
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Примітка! Дифтонги та трифтонги завжди є довгими голосними.

Примітка! Дуже важливо зберігати довгий чи короткий звук під час вимови! Через неправильну вимову може змінюватися значення слова, наприклад, *full* [ful] повний, заповнений – *fool* [fu:l] дурень; *ship* [ʃɪp] корабель – *sheep* [ʃi:p] вівця.

Чотири типи читання наголошених голосних букв

Буква \ Тип читання	А а [eɪ]	О о [əʊ]	Е е [i:]	І і [aɪ]	У у [waɪ]	У у [ju:]
I тип (відкритий склад)	[eɪ] name	[əʊ] note	[i:] be	[aɪ] fine	my	[ju:] tune
II тип (закритий склад)	[æ] bad	[ɒ] not	[e] bed	[i] it	myth	[ʌ] bus
III тип (голосна+ r)	[a:] large	[ɔ:] fork	[ə:] term firm Byrd fur			
IV тип (голосна+r+голосна)	[eə] Mary	[ɔ:] more	[iə] here	[aɪə] fire	tyre	[juə] during

Правила читання не наголошених голосних букв

Не наголошені голосні **e, i, y** вимовляються як нейтральний звук [i], наприклад: *decide* [di`said], *office* [`ofis], *empty* [`empti].

Голосні **a, o, u** в ненаголошеному положенні, майже завжди, читаються як [ə] наприклад: *final* [`fainəl], *pilot* [`pailət], *autumn* [`ɔ:təm].

Основні правила читання сполучень голосних букв

ai	[ei]	train
ea	[i]	dream
	[ei]	break
	[e]	dead
	[z:]	learn
	[ə]	bear
	[iə]	near
ee	[a:]	heart
	[i:]	tree
ei	[i]	been
	[i:]	seize
	[ai]	either
ie	[ei]	eight
	[ai]	die
	[e]	friend
	[i:]	believe
oa	[iə]	fierce
	[əʊ]	coat
ou	[ɔ:]	board
	[əʊ]	soul
	[aʊ]	house
	[ʌ]	double
	[u]	soup
	[ɒ]	cought
ue	[ɔ:]	brought
	[u:]	blue
ui	[ju:]	queue
	[u:]	fruit
	[ju:]	suit
	[i]	building
	[ai]	guide

ФОНЕТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Exercise 1. Read the words and phrases (according to the first type of reading-open syllable).

Letter Aa

Lake - gate

This lake is a famous place in Wales.

Trade - state

The Maze is an amazing place for a date.

Place - game

Dave came late with a crane.

Letter Ee

Pete - she

She gave me some cheese.

me - we

We see Pete in the street with Steve.

he - Steve

Will he be soon?

Letter Oo

Rose - home

Joe, go home alone.

Nose - go

Joseph codes his note because of a foe.

Note - no

Oh, no, Rosie's nose is like a cone!

Letters Ii and Yy

write - my

Mike likes ice-cream.

rice - cry

Ike is nice and wise.

tie - fly

I smile looking at a kite.

Letter Uu

cute - duke

This tune is super.

tune - use

Don't use that huge cube!

mute - huge

We often use unusual tunes in music.

Exercise 2. Read the words and phrases (according to the second type of reading-closed syllable).

Letter Aa

cat - bat

Dan plans to have a new flat.

bad - can

Ann has a cat, a bat and a rat.

flat - sat

Japan is the land of fantasy.

Letter Ee

get - vet

Ted gets ten pens every day.

second - well

Let Meg tell a better story.

friend - lesson

Can Ben spell «twenty» and «twelve» well?

Letter Oo

Tom - lost

Hot dogs, coffee, chocolate, oranges cost a lot.

frog - dog

Tom lost his box.

hot - plot

John and Dolly are not in Florida.

Letters Ii and Yy

sit - myth

Which children did it?

Tim - gym

His baby is a myth.

it - Kitty

Kitty, Abby, Billy and Willy give him a big gift.

Letter Uu

duck - run

My uncle Russell is hungry.

drum - us

Have lunch with us and run with a cup.

lunch - but

A bus must come to us. We are luckier than Buddy and Bubba.

Exercise 3. Read the words and phrases (according to the third type of reading-vowel+r).

Letter Aa

Farm - dark

Park - smart

Large - garden

The parks, gardens and farms are large and charming.

Mark calmed me parking his car in the dark part of the yard.

Mark Parker has a large garden.

Letter Ee

Her - verse

Person - nerve

Serve - herd

Her verses are perfect.

Her perfume is from Germany.

A herd is eating tasty herb for dessert.

Letter Oo

Fork - sport

Short - for

Horse - or

Norman's shorts are short and torn.

This horse is for a lord.

Sport was born in York in the North.

Letters Ii and Yy

bird - first

third - girl

dirty - skirt

Sir, are you thirsty?

That girl wears a dirty skirt.

Thirty birds are in the circle.

Letter Uu

Turn - hurt

Purple - curly

Turkey - burst

It's your turn to roast the turkey.

Put the turtle into the fur.

He returned purple.

Exercise 4. Read the words and phrases (according to the third type of reading-vowel+re).

Letter Aa

share - mare

I don't want to share in that dirty affair.

bare - square

Bears and hares have coats of fur.

hair - care

Mary never dares to ask for her fair share.

Letter Ee

Fear - fere

Beer is very dear here.

here - dear

Come here. I don't hear what you are saying.

appear - ear

King Lear is a famous play by William Shakespeare.

Letter Oo

More - core

The more you have the more you want.

Score - bore

Don't pour water on the floor.

Door - pour

What a bore! The score is nil-nil.

Letters Ii and Yy

Fire - hire

Hire a taxi, please.

Tire - tyre

I am tired of this film.

Lire - tiro

Tires and tyres are the same.

Letter Uu

pure

The air is pure.

during

Sam made a mistake during the lesson.

cure

She is purely healthy [1].

Exercise 5. Read the words and phrases.

Igh [ai]

fight - sight - right - tights - high

1. It's night. Turn on the light.

flight - might - bright - knight - delight

2. Don't fight! The reason of your fight is so slight!

night - slight - light - bight - frighten

3. He might fly high.

Ee [i:]

see - meet - reed - need - deep

1. Mr. Green needs seeds to feed the geese.

bee - tree - green - free - seek

2. He seems to be keen on weeding.

keen - sleep - weed - feed - street

3. Peter is seeking something in a deep pit.

Ea [i:]

tea - meat - beat - neat

1. Lee is eating on the beach at the sea.

sea - peak - seal - seat

2. Keep our streets clean, please.

pea - weak - leaf - peal

3. Will you reach me a green peach?

Oo [u:] ____ook [u]

food - moon - pool - fool - loom - book

1. She took her book and put it under her foot.

wood - gloomy - stood - cool - noon -

2. A swimming pool is full of crooks.

cook

soon - wool - stool - goose - rooster -

3. He was soon in his gloomy mood and took no food.

look

Ai/ay [ei]

main - afraid - pain - gain - clay - stay

Have you ever been in pain? -No, I've been to Spain.

wait - mail - Spain - pail - hay - pay

No gains without pains.

rain - saint - tail - faint - day - May

The rain came through the space in the drain [1].

Exercise 6. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

A a

Spain, spar, spare, baffle, cable, handle, candle, cradle, cattle, angle, grace, graze, space, pace, rack, add, aid, aim, am, arm, cat, cart, car, care, shack, shake, shark, share, man, main, ma smart, snare, yard, guard, fat, fait, fame, fair, far, fare, wait, ware, safe, save, clamp, camp, cat, shape, sharp, bar, bare, brand, braid, dam, date, dare, dark, sank, thank, than, tank, tame, able, sack, cottage, storage, barn, parry, tarry, pass, mast, nasty, navy, flask, bask, dare, bay, stairs, fair, rail, bald, stalk, warm, false.

E e

We, wet, West, week, weak, went, me, mete, meet, meat, met, mend, mere, he, heed, heat, he scheme[k], hell, her, here, herd, heard, three, sphere[f], gem, gentle, germ, team, ten, term, eat, e earn, pearl, feat, fear, deep, depth, deer, cent, scene, seem, serve, eagle, early, steam, stream, dear, dean, dress, guest, guess, restrain, queer, need, near, breed, bred, stretch, wretch, jet, jerk, cheese, cheer, cheat, sleep, slept, cease, deed, clean, clear, leave, sleeve, see, sea, seat, search, km knelt, free, tree, three, meddle, settle, lend, bent, send, sent, lend, lent, else, yet, yeast, each, earth, he heard, egg, edge, Pete, peg, begin, bespeak, wee, sweep, engineer, leer, speak, veal, seal, bread, lead, earth, per, terms, merry, error, mere, sphere, new, grew, pew, screw, money, parley.

I i

Die, died, dime, dim, disk, dirt, dire, fin, fine, fit, first, fist, fire, firm, with, wise, mild, white, wife, while, wire, bid, bide, bird, tried, sing, sink, thin, sin, thick, mighty, sick, circle, sickle, hit, simple, single, since, price, alive, nice, scribe, scribble, shrink, twist, swift, fish, wish, win, vile, pine, minute, filth, squire, skirt, shirt, pride, bride, mill, mile, dish, ditch, disk, inch, ink, d lime, rite, trimmed, pie, tied, wright, sigh, tightly, sir, mirth, stir, birch, entire, admire, child, wild, kind, grind, hind, bike, little, high.

O o

Go, goes, foe, no, note, not, nor, North, boat, board, bore, bored, hop, hope, toe, tone, rod, road, force, loss, lost, stone, store, hot, horse, coat, cord, forge, tone, torn, tore, fond, force, bone, soft, sore, soar, coat, cord, hot, hoarse, horse, stock, stork, hole, coast, nose, loss, rope, form, fore, ford, foam, vote, dome, toss, cloth, love, dove, other, wool, tooth, rook, hook, he bold, boat, toast, out, blouse, thou, nervous, various, clown, brow, sorrow, borrow, broil, oyster, core, bore, worm, worthy, worship.

U u

Cut, cute, curt, cure, curve, gruff, run, burst, pure, hut, hurt, jump, fuss, fuse, urge, huge, nude, burn, burnt, crush, thrust, rust, plunge, bundle, gulf, just, dusk, duck, due, dune, turn, lung, stunt, trunk, stuff, nurse, use, thump, shut, mud, muddle, bugle, struggle, rush, such, mu lump, mutton, hurry, furrow, burrow, lung, rule, rude, blue, clue, tune, puma, fur, slur, spur, furious, picture, torture, culture.

Y y

My, type, by, myth, try, baby, yes, yet, gyp, myrtle, why, dye, spy, city, yellow, toy, boy, a symbol, system, money, cry, dyed, gym, dry, monkey, physics, psychology, busy, merry, joy, cycle, party, lady, fifty, tyke, lyric.

Exercise 7. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

Type, tin, fine, pin, lip, pile, line, sit, fit, set, best, sin, fist, miss, pens, less, lends, Bess, seems, size, zest, send, gilt, island, aisle.

Exercise 8. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

pale, date, ban, tape, fate, mad, say, same, fat, day, Sam, lane, land, tame, Spain, faint, aim, leave, beat, deed, lean, mean, seat, nice;

line, pin, pine, dene, fine, man, dent, Ann, nine, same, Sam, bet, bed, dine, did, May, fit, style, vet, bay, sat, tilt, file, faint, ease, pet, tin, veal, slip, stay.

Exercise 9. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

Cap, can, ice, came, nice, cat, neck, mice, fact, space, peck, pace, kin, keen, pact, face, gate, gem, gas, age, gym, page, egg, gin, game, beg, gag, jam, Jim, Jack, Jane, sky, shame, dish, she, ship, shape, shave, fish, shine, chest, chin, match, catch, fetch, chick, chill, this, that, these, than, them, theme, faith, thick, thin.

Exercise 10. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

risk, red, ripe, read, rest, rally, hand, hay, hip, hate, heap, help, hide, yes, yell, easy, daddy, yet, yelp, my, by, myth, next, text, exam, sex, six, sixty, ring, thing, fang, bring, sing, gang, sling, drink, link, clink, pink, prank; shelf, shy, sheet, dash, fish, chain, chick, change, catch, patch, mine, cage, fill, mile, Spain, miss, ice, page, back, space, click, game, gem, let, lest, gay, set, lay, say, lack, icy.

Exercise 11. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

note, lot, lone, nod, code, cot, tone, cope, dot, sock, hot, pope, doll, hop, bone, tool, moon, look, doom, took, fool, cool, shook, loop, cook, choose, hook, sport, tom, com, gorge, or, fork; lead, steel, meat, bet, lest, tip, tiny, type, myth, mice, stay, plain, star, farm, cart, cell, cod, sing, cling, bank, rank, spin.

Exercise 12. Read the words according to the rules of reading.

cube, but, nut, mute, butter, rung, huge, wake, weak, wig, waver, wine, wink, way, weed, wit, coin, boy, point, join, toy, noisy, joy, now, how, yellow, bow, town, vow, window, gown, down, out, ounce, foul, noun, scout, count, seller, actor.

ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

Exercise 1. Present yourself. Use words from a box.

be born	graduate from high school	date	buy a house	move	become a grandparent
learn to walk	go to college	fall in love	be pregnant	get sick	retire
start school	rent an apartment	get engaged	have a baby	take a vacation	travel
immigrate	get a job	get married	raise a family	celebrate a birthday	die/go away

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with correct family members. Fill in the blanks by using the words below.

aunt – uncle – sister-in-law – husband – wife – son-in-law – sister – nephew –
cousin – parents – brother-in-law – son – grandson – niece

1. My mother's sister is my _____
2. My daughter's brother is my _____
3. My father's daughter is my _____
4. Mum is the _____ of my father.
5. Mum and dad are my _____
6. My sister's son is my _____
7. My aunt's son or daughter is my _____
8. My father's brother is my _____
9. My daughter's father is my _____
10. My daughter's son is my _____
11. My brother's daughter is my _____
12. My sister's husband is my _____
13. My brother's wife is my _____
14. Dad is the _____ of my mother

Exercise 3. Look at the picture and do these exercises [6].



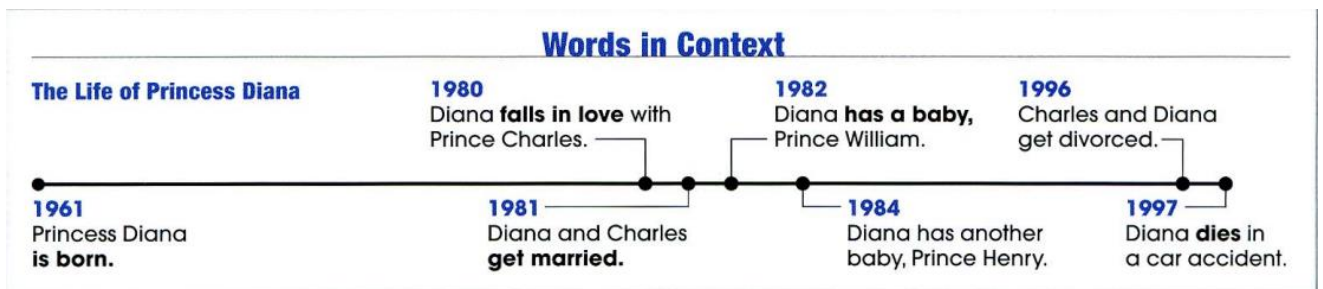
A) Complete

1. Amy is Lucy's daughter.
2. Josh is _____ (Frank)
3. Frank is _____ (Amy)
4. Marie is _____ (Lucy)
5. Michael is _____ (Amy)
6. Lucy is _____ (Michael)

B) True or false

1. Amy is Josh's daughter.
2. Marie is Josh's wife.
3. Josh is Lucy's grand father.
4. Michael is Frank's brother.

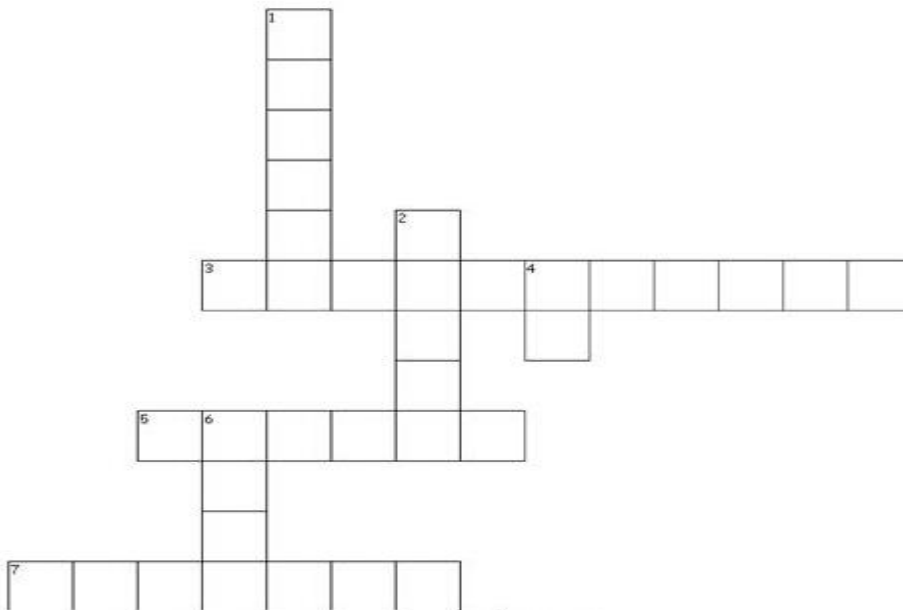
Exercise 4. Create a short story about the life of Princess Diana. Use the information below.



Exercise 5. Create a short essay about your family.

Exercise 6. This crossword is made to revise the names of family members. You are to fill in the words connected with "family" thematic field [5].

FAMILY CROSSWORD



- | |
|--|
| <p>Across</p> <p>3. MY MOTHER'S MOTHER</p> <p>5. MY GRANDFATHER'S SON</p> <p>7. MY MOTHER'S SON</p> <p>Down</p> <p>1. MY FATHER'S DAUGHTER</p> <p>2. MY FATHER'S BROTHER</p> <p>4. AUNT'S SON</p> <p>6. MY MOTHER'S SISTER</p> |
|--|

Exercise 7. Find the hidden words.

niece, sister, wife, uncle, aunt, brother, cousin, father, husband, grandmother,
grandfather, mother, nephew.

Y P F C X M L R H I N L A W S
O Z W A O T E E H U I T Z W H
E D Y K T T W H M S S J V I L
N B D X S H U K L K D B E Z B
C R T I K D E E C R Q R A O W
Q O S R C L J R V B E R Q N G
Q T J J J Y N E P H E W R D D
P H W G E S K D T F X E A E A
P E P U K H A A O W H A F Q X
Y R I O T R F O E T W I T C N
G K S N E D J L O A W F S P I
B C U H N O O M K E U Q G Z E
S A T A D E D G E L R N G J C
N O R P B N M B J L J W C U E
M G B C A A R V R I R X S L F
J O U R M C O U S I N B Q N E
K X G E A N N L O Z R U U Y T

COUNTRIES AND CULTURES

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the biggest country in the world? What do you know about it?
2. How many continents are there? Can you name them?
3. What is the country with the most people? What do you know about it?
4. Name 3 countries in the 3 different continents where it's always hot and never snows and freezes.
5. Name 3 countries in the 3 different continents where it always snows and freezes in winter.
6. What country would you not want to visit and why?
7. Which countries have you visited? Which countries would you like to visit?
8. Would you like to live, study or work in another country? (Why 'yes' or 'why not')
9. How many countries can you name starting with the letter B?
10. Name some landmarks in the city or country where you live.

*Exercise 2. Put the verb **to be** into Future Simple.*

1. He ... a student next year.
2. I ... at home tomorrow.
3. ... you be at home on Sunday?
4. She ... not be at work on Saturday.
5. Where ... you ... in two days?
6. We ... not ... in the country.
7. He ... a pilot when he grows up.
8. I ... at school.
9. She ... not ... a doctor, she ... a teacher.
10. It ... a good idea [20].

Exercise 3. Design the negative form (just add 'not' - remember will not = won't):

1. I will not go (I won't ..)
2. You will not be late (you won't ..)
3. It will not snow tomorrow (it won't..)
4. She will not get the job (she won't..)
5. He will not pass the exam (he won't ..)
6. We will not come (we won't..)
7. They will not stop (they won't ..)

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

'yes / no' questions:

1. Will I go?
2. Will you come early?
3. Will it be cold?
4. Will she dance?
5. Will he arrive soon?
6. Will we cook?
7. Will they leave?

'wh' questions:

1. Where will I go?
2. Why will you come early?
3. When will it be cold?
4. Who will she dance with?
5. What time will he arrive?
6. What will we cook?
7. When will they leave? [10].

*Exercise 5. Put the verb **to be** in Present Simple.*

1. He ... a student. He ... a good student.
2. His father ... a doctor.

3. My mother ... not a teacher.
4. ... your sister a pupil? — Yes, she
5. They ... at home now.
6. This ... my house.
7. ... they at school? — No, they at school.
8. ... your father a pilot? — Yes, he
9. Nick ... not a student. He ... a pupil. He ... at school now.
10. These men ... drivers.
11. My friend ... an engineer. He ... at work.
12. ... your parents at home? — No, they ... not.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Я не ученик. Я студент.
2. Його брат ученик. Він в школі.
3. Мої батьки інженери. Вони на роботі.
4. Ви лікар? — Ні, я учитель.
5. Твоя сестра учениця? - Ні, вона інженер. Вона на роботі.
6. Її сестра не секретар. Вона учитель.
7. Це лікарі? — Ні, вони пілоти.
8. Ваша сестра вдома? - Ні, вона на роботі.
9. Наш батько вчений.
10. Його тітка не лікар. Вона актриса.
11. Це моя книга. Вона на столі.
12. Мій двоюрідний брат не вчений, він інженер [20].

Exercise 7. Choose the correct words.

1. She is France/French.
2. She is from France/French.
3. They were born in Chinese/China.
4. They are Chinese/China.

5. Kim is from Korea/Korean.

6. Kim is Korea/Korean.

Exercise 8. Match the countries with the nationalities in the box.

Thai	Chinese	Cambodian	English	Korean	Japanese
American	French	Italian	Spanish	Polish	Indian
		German	Canadian		

Countries	Nationalities	Countries	Nationalities
Cambodia	<i>Cambodian</i>	Korea	
China		India	
Germany		Spain	
Canada		Japan	
Thailand		America	
France		England	

Exercise 9. Find the hidden words.

P	O	R	T	U	G	A	L	D	F	P	J	B
A	S	O	U	T	H	A	F	R	I	C	A	X
Y	I	A	R	G	E	N	T	I	N	A	P	R
A	N	I	K	G	E	R	M	A	N	Y	A	S
U	D	T	E	C	E	K	P	O	L	A	N	D
S	I	L	Y	B	Z	C	H	I	N	A	G	R
T	A	S	P	A	I	N	G	J	P	C	R	U
R	V	C	E	F	R	A	N	C	E	J	E	S
A	U	N	I	T	E	D	S	T	A	T	E	S
L	R	I	T	A	L	Y	L	X	N	F	C	I
I	V	C	A	N	A	D	A	O	Q	U	E	A
A	S	W	F	L	N	C	B	R	A	Z	I	L
U	N	I	T	E	D	K	I	N	G	D	O	M

Africa	South Africa
Asia	C.....
	I.....
	J.....
Europe	F....., G....., G.....
	I....., I....., P.....
	P....., R....., S.....
	T....., U.....
North America	C....., U.....
South America	A....., B.....

Exercise 10. Which countries do these letters make?

1. HINAC – China
2. ZIRALB –
3. PINSA –
4. OCRMOOC –
5. ANJAP –
6. DALTHINA –

Exercise 11. Match these capital cities to their countries and make a sentences.

Country	Capital
Tokyo	Argentina
Rome	Australia
Canberra	Colombia
Bogota	Egypt
Cairo	Germany
London	Italy
Berlin	Japan
Warsaw	Poland
Buenos Aires	Spain
Madrid	the UK

NUMBERS

The numeral denotes an abstract number or the order of thing in succession. In accordance with this distinction the numerals fall into two groups cardinal numerals (cardinals) and ordinal numerals (ordinals).

Cardinals	Ordinals
0 nought, zero	
1 one	1st first
2 two	2nd second
3 three	3rd third
4 four	4th fourth
5 five	5th fifth
6 six	6th sixth
7 seven	7th seventh
8 eight	8th eighth
9 nine	9th ninth
10 ten	10th tenth
11 eleven	11th eleventh
12 twelve	12th twelfth
13 thirteen	13th thirteenth
14 fourteen	14th fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th sixteenth
17 seventeen	17th seventeenth
18 eighteen	18th eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th nineteenth
20 twenty	20th twentieth
21 twenty-one, etc.	21st twenty-first, etc.
30 thirty	30th thirtieth
40 forty	40th fortieth
50 fifty	50th fiftieth
60 sixty	60th sixtieth
70 seventy	70th seventieth
80 eighty	80th eightieth
90 ninety	90th ninetieth
100 one (a) hundred	100th (one) hundredth
101 one (a) hundred and one, etc.	101st (one) hundred and first, etc.
1,000 one (a) thousand	1,000th (one) thousandth
1,001 one (a) thousand and one, etc.	1,001st one thousand and first, etc.
100,000 one hundred thousand	100,000th (one) hundred thousandth

1.00.0 one million	1,000,000th (one) millionth
1.000.001 one million and one, etc.	1,000,001st (one) million and first, etc.

RIGHT TIME

There are two common ways of telling the time. Use **o'clock** only at the full hour.

Formal but easier way

Say the hours first and then the minutes.

Example: 7:45 - seven forty-five

For minutes **01** through **09**, you can pronounce the '0' as **oh**.

Example: 11:06 - eleven (oh) six

More popular way

Say minutes first and then the hours. Use **past** and the preceding hour for minutes 01 through 30. Use **to** and the forthcoming hour for minutes 31 through 59.

Example: 7.15 - fifteen minutes past seven

Example: 7.45 - fifteen minutes to eight

Another possibility of saying

15 minutes - *a quarter*

30 minutes - *half*

00:00 - *midnight*

12:00 - *midday or noon*

in the morning

in the afternoon

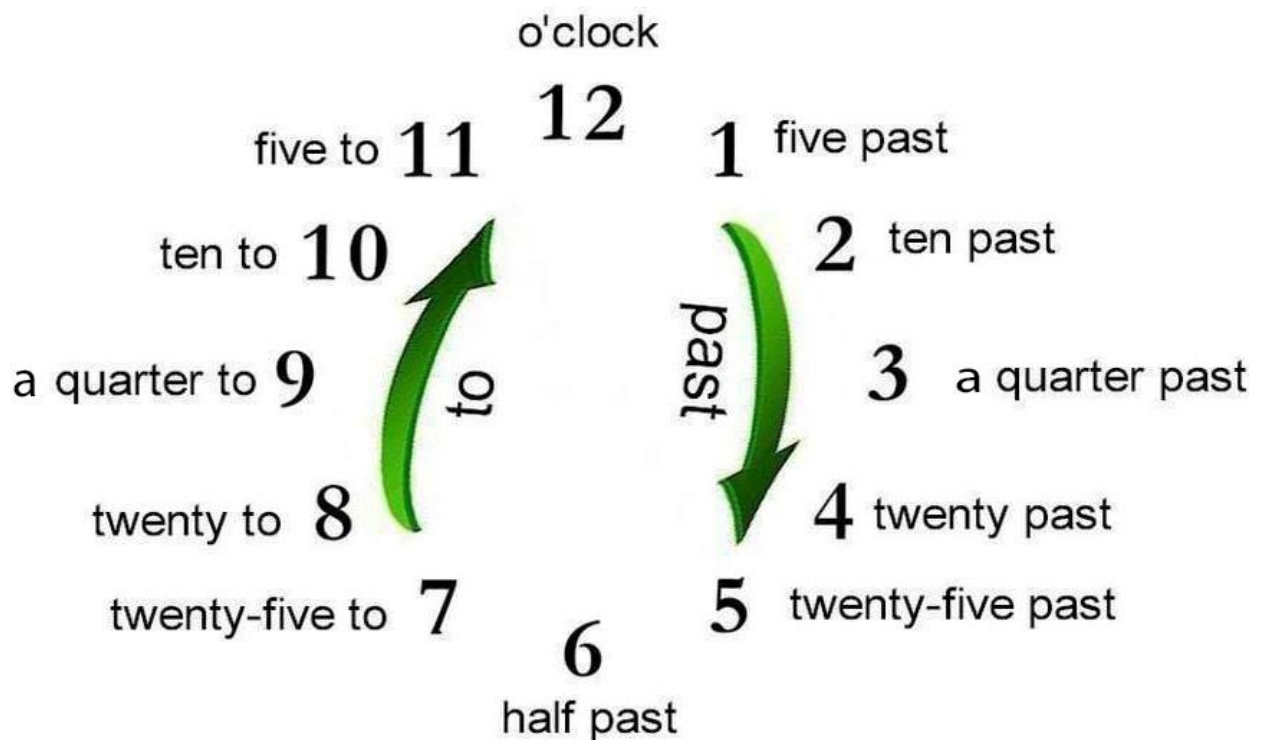
in the evening

at night

a.m. 00.00-12.00 (also: am - ante meridiem, before noon)

p.m. (also: pm - post meridiem, after noon) 00.00-12.00.

The Big Hand



Note

This is the right time.

This clock is five minutes fast.

This clock is five minutes slow.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. What time, in words, is:

9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 12.20, 12.45, 6.05, 6.55, o 9.15, o 9.30, o 9.45, o 12.40,
o 12.45, o 6.05, o 6.55, 4.45, 6.30, 3.00, 5.10, 2.35, 9.55, 12.05, 8.25, 7.15.

Exercise 2. What time, in figures, is:

1. It's half past three.
2. It's ten to six.
3. It's a quarter past two.
4. It's a quarter to twelve.
5. It's twenty to one.

6. It's half past eight.
7. It's five past eleven.
8. It's twenty-five to four.
9. It's nine o'clock.
10. It's ten past ten.

Exercise 3. Find the correct variant

1. It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)
2. It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)
3. It's a quarter past five. (4:45 - 5:15 – 6:15)
4. It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)
5. It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

Exercise 4. Make a chronological order:

1. It's twenty to one.
2. It's twenty past twelve.
3. It's five to one.
4. It's a quarter to one.
5. It's half past twelve.
6. It's a quarter to twelve.
7. It's a quarter past twelve.
8. It's noon.
9. It's five past twelve.
10. It's five to twelve.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. Can you tell the time?
2. What time is it?
3. Is it the day or the night?
4. When is it “past” the hour and when is it “to” the hour?

5. When is it midnight?
6. When is it noon?
7. What kind of a face has a clock?
8. How many hands has a clock? What are they?
9. What is the difference between a clock and a watch?
10. Where is your watch?
11. How long are the hands of Big Ben?
12. Where is Big Ben?.
13. When can you hear its sound?
14. What is the meaning of a.m. and p.m?
15. The right time is seven o'clock; my clock says a quarter to seven. What can you say about it?
16. The right time is seven o'clock; Henry's watch says ten minutes past seven. What can you say about it?
17. Give the names of (a) the days of the week, (b) the months, (c) the seasons.

DATES AND YEARS

In British English, the day is followed by the month, which is then followed by the year. The 6th day of the month September, in the year 2019, might be written in full (in order of complexity):

- 6 Sept
- 6 September
- 6 September 2019
- 6th September 2019
- the 6th of September 2019
- the 6th of September, 2019

The last two date formats are more formal. The “the” and “of” are optional but if you do use them, you must add both “the” and “of.” It is incorrect to say only “6th of September” or “the 6th September.”

As for the year, commas are not necessary when you write the date in British English, but you can if you prefer this style.

If you wish to add the name of the day, it should come before the date, and should either be separated by a comma or joined by “the” and “of”.

- Saturday, 13 April 2019
- Saturday the 13th of April, 2019

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Watch the video “DATES & YEARS in British & American English” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMGv_iulWQs and write the date in English.

1. 5 – Sep
2. 22 – Nov
3. 1 – Jan
4. 12 – Jul
5. 21 – Mar
6. 4 – Oct
7. 2 – Apr
8. 20 – Jun
9. 3 – May
10. 9 – Feb

CHARACTER

Exercise 1. Write the words in the box under the correct definitions.

shy	furious	selfish	honest	miserable	extrovert	sensible
			curious	confident		

A person who is reasonable and practical	
A person who doesn't tell lies or cheat people	
A person who thinks only about himself	
A person who is nervous in the company of others	
A person who likes to spend time in activities with other people than being quiet and alone	
A person who wants to find out about something	
A person who is extremely angry	
Someone who strongly believes in his own abilities	
Someone who is extremely unhappy	

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT SIMPLE

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. She (to speak) French well.
3. (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises.
4. It (to take) me fifteen minutes.
5. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast.
6. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock.
7. He (to take) a bus to his factory.
8. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock.
9. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room.
10. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).
11. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock.
12. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon.

13. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
14. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
15. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
16. After breakfast she (to go) to school [8].

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with auxiliary verbs do or does.

1. I ... not like strong tea.
2. My brother ... not clean his room every day.
3. These boys ... not play basketball after classes.
4. We ... not go to the circus on Sundays.
5. Rita ... not quarrel with her sister.
6. I know you ... not like loud music.
7. She ... not work at weekends.
8. Kate and Ben ... not go to school by bus.
9. You ... not write to your penfriend every week.
10. My granny ... not listen to the radio very often.
11. They ... not live in Kyiv.
12. Helen ... not study German at school.

Exercise 4. Form the plural form.

Sister, banana, foot, tomato, garden, window, disco, camera, door, house, roof, boy, bus, box, mouse, tooth, lady, sandwich [20].

Exercise 5. Form the plural form.

A child, the library, a tree, the ox, the costume, a bone, the desert, a factory, the science, a dictionary, the wolf, the station, a pilot, a map, the city, a dolphin, the helicopter, a souvenir, the lorry, a sheep, the ship, the scissors, a bank, the calendar.

Exercise 6. Change the following sentences into the plural form

1. This boy has a ball.
2. This animal is wild.
3. Does this girl study well?
4. My brother has a map.
5. This map is on the wall.
6. That goose is fat.
7. Does your friend work at school?
8. There is a chair in my room.
9. Is this village very large?
10. His boot is large.
11. This pencil is in the box.
12. This woman is this man's wife.
13. Is this a good disco?
14. That lady is our teacher.
15. This boy isn't my son [20].

Exercise 7. Create a short essay about your best friend or friends.

Exercise 8. When were these people born and when did they die? Write sentences [11].

- 1 Genghis Khan (1162–1227) Genghis Khan was born in 1162 and died in 1227.
- 2 Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)
- 3 Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
- 4 Princess Diana (1961–1997)
- 5 Heath Ledger (1979–2008)



APPEARANCES

Exercise 1. Write questions about the words in bold.

Example: He drank water. - What did he drink?

1. They went to Spain.
2. He writes novels.
3. He likes soccer.
4. The girls watched a serial.
5. Lucy discovered the truth.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct question words

how	what	which	who	whose	why	when
				where		

_____ do you live? - I live in London.

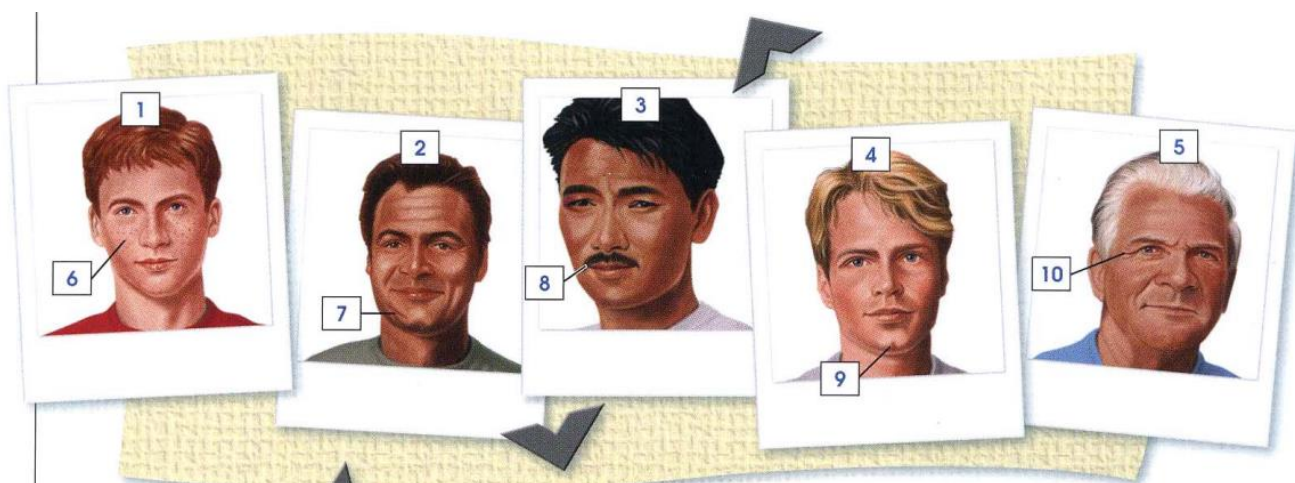
_____ 's that girl? - She's my sister.

_____ do you go to school? - By bus.

_____ do banks open? - At eight o'clock.

_____ are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot! [5].

Exercise 3. Describe these persons. Use words from a box [18].





red hair	black hair	gray hair	a scar
brown hair	blond hair	freckles	a mustache
a dimple	a wrinkle	short hair	shoulder-length hair
long hair	bald	sideburns	a beard
straight hair	curly hair	wavy hair	pierced ears
braids	a bun	bangs	a ponytail
cornrows	pigtails	a mole	grasses

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. He's only 1 metre 52. He's quite *short*.
2. Very _____ people are often good at basketball.
3. Models are usually _____.
4. Does she have dark kind? No, it it's _____.
5. She's only seven. She's very _____.
6. If I eat too much. I'll be _____.
7. My grandmother is in this hospital. It's a hospital for _____ people.
(don't use 'old') [11].

Exercise 5. Complete the questions using the words in brackets ().

1. *How tall is your brother?* (your brother)

He's about 1 metre 75.

2. Is _____ ? (Elena's hair)

No, she's got dark hair.

3. Is _____ ? (Mike's hair)

Yes, it is quite long.

4. Are _____ ? (your parents)

Not really, they're middle-aged.

5. Is _____ ? (his sister)

Yes, she's very pretty.

6. Why _____ ? (Sara, so thin)

She's very ill.

Exercise 6. Write questions.

1. *your brother, height*

How tall is your brother?

2 *your teacher, looks*

3 *you, weight*

4 *your mother, age*

5 *your sister, height*

6 *your parents, looks*

_____ [11].

JOBS

Exercise 1. Match the definition (1-9) with the occupations (A-I)

1. a person helps doctors at the hospital.	A. hairdresser
2. a person puts out the fire.	B. fire fighter
3. a person sends letters and answers the telephone.	C. vet
4. a person helps people get well.	D. waiter
5. a person repairs cars.	E. nurse
6. a person works in a restaurant.	F. postman
7. a person takes care of our teeth	G. doctor
8. a person delivers letters.	H. secretary
9. a person takes care of animals.	I. mechanic
10. a person cuts out our hair.	J. dentist

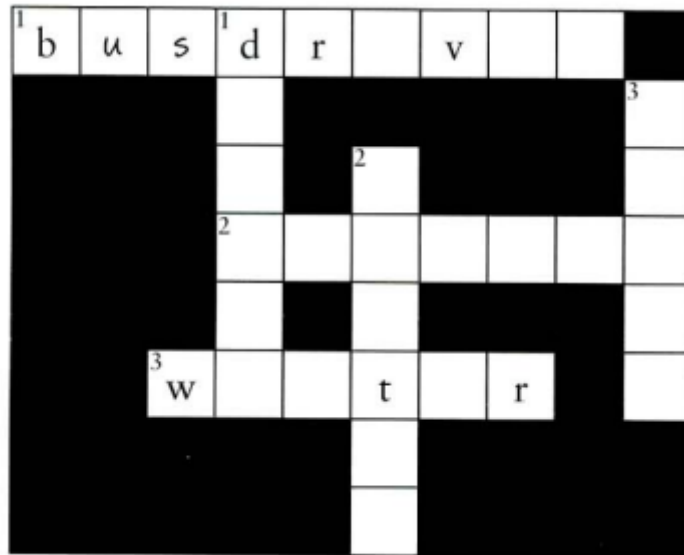
Exercise 2. Answer the question "Where do they work?"

Garage	hospital (2)	school	shop	office	police station
		post office	restaurant (2)		

1. A teacher works in a _____ .
2. A mechanic works in a _____ .
3. A nurse works in a _____ .
4. A waiter works in a _____ .
5. A secretary works in a _____ .
6. A police officer works in a _____ .
7. A cook works in a _____ .
8. A postman works in a _____ .
9. A shop assistant works in a _____ .
10. A doctor works in a _____ .

Exercise 3. Complete the crossword [11].

Across	Down
1. works on a buss	1. works in a hospital
2. works in a school	2. works in a restaurant
3. writes books	3. works with the doctor



Exercise 3. Complete the sentences [12].

1. He works in a factory which makes electrical goods.
2. She's an engineer. She builds roads and bridges.
3. The traffic police is checking all the parked cars.
4. The librarian told me to return the book at the end of the month.
5. The bank clerk charged some money for me.
6. A police officer told me the way to the station.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions for yourself.

1. What do you do?
2. Where do you work?
3. Is it an interesting job?

HOBBIES

*Exercise 1. Complete the with **do, play, go**. Use the present simple tense.*

1. Peter _____ tennis three times a week.
2. Sahar _____ gymnastics on Saturday evening.
3. Kate usually _____ rollerblading in the park.
4. Peter doesn't _____ badminton with his friends.
5. He doesn't _____ athletics at school.
6. We often _____ jogging in the morning.

Exercise 2. Design sentences with the suitable words.

fashion	swimming	reading books	watching films	listening to	
music	volleyball	surfing the Net	board games	go bowling	jogging

*Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with **There is/are***

1. _____ a bag on the table.
2. _____ a calendar on the wall.
3. _____ two posters in my room.
4. _____ a banana in this basket.
5. _____ six chairs in the kitchen.
6. _____ lots of books on the shelf.
7. _____ a mirror in our hall.
8. _____ 12 cushions on the sofa.
9. _____ a big wardrobe in my sister's bedroom.
10. _____ children in the yard.

Exercise 4. Make sentences from words.

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on, the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is

5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

Exercise 5. Read 3 texts and make questions to these texts. Then make a story about your hobbies and present it [12].

Mike's hobbies and interests

In the week, Mike likes to spend most of his free time at home. He is tired after work, and usually relaxes in front of the TV for an hour. Sometimes, instead of watching TV, he likes to browse the internet. He often reads the news on the internet, and about once or twice a week, he sends an email to his family in Australia. Mike rarely sees his family because he lives in Ireland, which is too far away from Australia to go very often.

Mike is also very musical. He enjoys playing the piano and the drums, but his favorite musical instrument to play is the guitar. He plays the guitar in a band. They usually practice at weekends, at his friend Paul's place. They used to practice in Paul's house, but his neighbors complained about the noise, so now they always practice in the garage.

Angela's hobbies and interests

Angela is very active and loves the outdoors. Every morning, she goes jogging in the park near her house. Then, she usually cycles to work. Occasionally, when the weather is bad, she takes the bus. She does gymnastics once a week, on Thursday evenings. She really enjoys hiking, but she rarely does it, because she works all week and is often too busy or tired at the weekends.

She likes to hike in the mountains. She always takes a backpack with her, with something to eat, and some supplies inside. Sometimes she goes hiking with friends, and sometimes she goes alone. She prefers to go with friends, but most of her friends don't like hiking as much as she does.

Daniel's hobbies and interests

Daniel is very artistic. In his free time, he enjoys painting and drawing. He prefers to paint portraits, and he is very good at it. His paintings are often displayed at exhibitions. He also writes short stories from time to time, but he prefers

painting to writing. He has recently bought a camera, and is hoping that photography will become one of his new hobbies.

One of Daniel's other hobbies is playing chess, which has nothing to do with art. He sometimes plays chess at competitions, but he never wins. His friends tell him that he should stick to painting portraits!

Exercise 6. Fill in the text with the following words [12]:

on - more - many - about - stand - nicer - can - once - even - than - horse - First -
enough - else

I have got 1) _____ hobbies. 2) _____, I'm really crazy 3) _____ movies, that's why I go to the cinema at least, 4) _____ a week. I like all kinds of films. It makes me forget real life and imagine I'm someone 5) _____. Indeed, one day, I 6) _____ be an adventurer, another day a special agent working for the FBI or 7) _____ I'm a super hero saving people from bad guys!

I'm also knee 8) _____ sports. Thus, I practice football twice a week. On the contrary, I hate basketball. I think that the rules are more stupid 9) _____ football.

Besides, I'm not tall 10) _____ to reach the basket. I never win at the game, which is far from being fun! Winning is 11) _____ than losing and so I think that football is better than basketball. There is another sport that I can't 12) _____. It's 13) _____ riding because I'm afraid of horses. They must feel it and when I try to get on a horse, it makes me fall which is not pleasant at all.

However, what I like the most is watching TV. It is 14) _____ relaxing than running on a football field but it is also less enthralling!!!

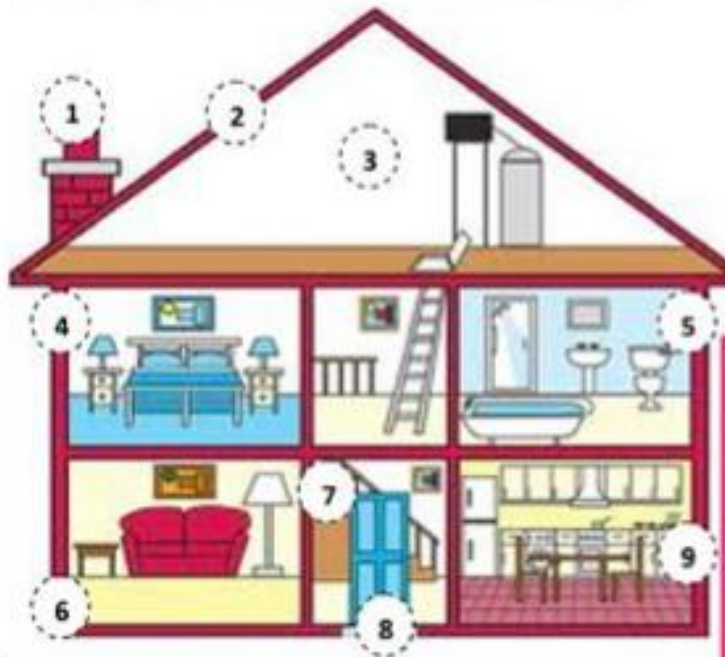
MY HOUSE

Exercise 1. Learn words in a table.

<i>house</i>	<i>chalet</i>		<i>look for an apartment</i>
<i>tent</i>	<i>duplex/two-family house</i>		<i>make an appointment</i>
<i>cottage</i>	<i>mobile house</i>		<i>meet a landlord</i>
<i>(log) cabine</i>	<i>farmhouse</i>		<i>sign the lease</i>
<i>castle</i>	<i>dormitory/dorm</i>		<i>pay a security deposit</i>
<i>retirement home</i>	<i>palace</i>		<i>pack ≠unpack</i>
<i>townhouse</i>	<i>ranch</i>		<i>decorate the apartment</i>
<i>igloo</i>	<i>apartment</i>		<i>pay the rent</i>
<i>condominium/condo</i>	<i>villa</i>		<i>meet neighbors</i>

Exercise 2. Describe the house. Use the following [17].

Kitchen	Hall	Chimney	Attic	Bedroom	Living room	Roof	Front door
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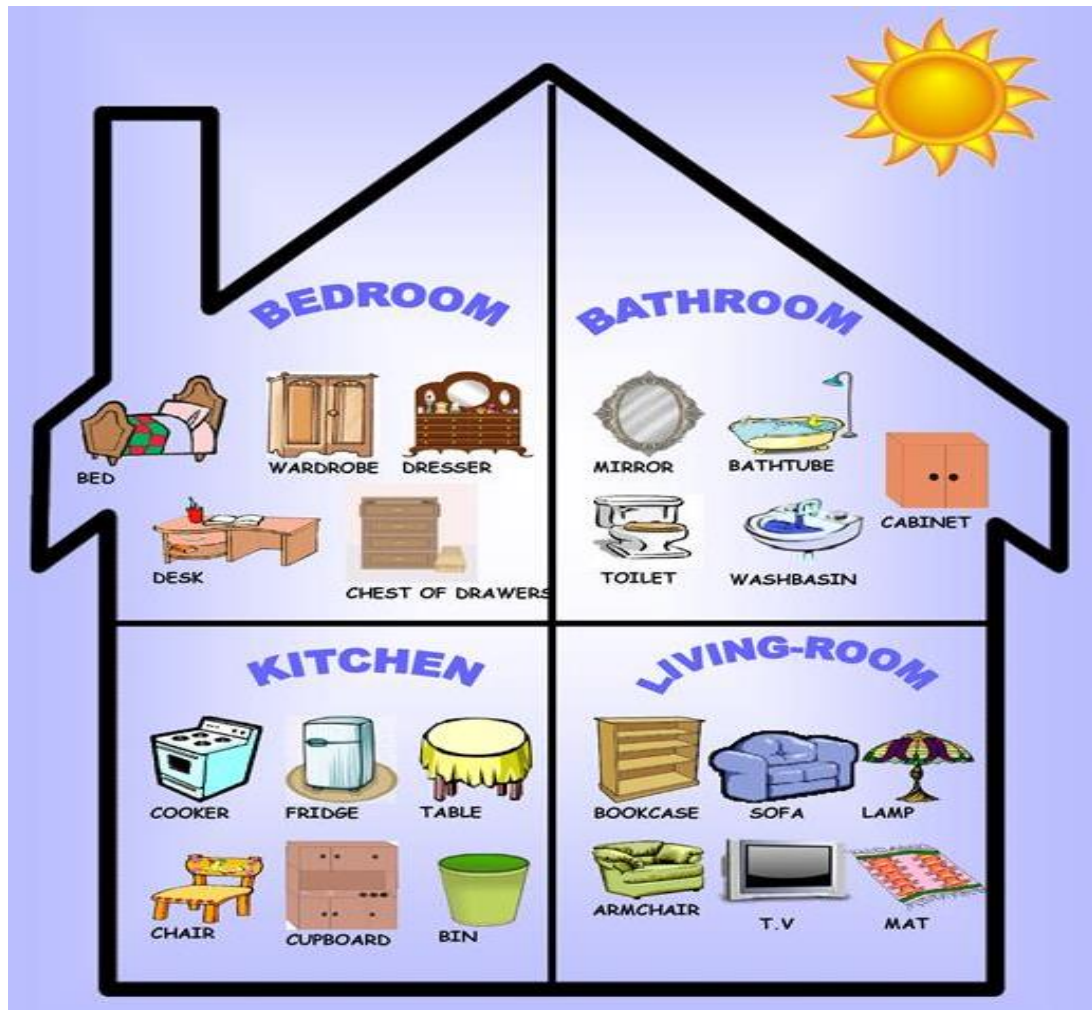
*Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with **have got** or **has got**. If there is a (-) use **have't got** or **has't got**.*

1. My sisters_____long hair.
2. I can't open the door. I_____a key. (-)
3. We_____an apple tree in the garden.
4. Robert_____a lot of friends in school.
5. They_____two cats and a dog.
6. Ben_____a lot of books. (-)
7. I_____enough time to go on holidays.
8. My friend_____an orange basketball.
9. Betty and Frank_____a really nice aunt.
10. Hurry up! We_____much time. (-)
11. My parents_____a big bedroom.
12. What_____you_____in your schoolbag?
13. My uncle_____a son or a daughter. (-)
14. The twin sisters in our class_____pretty eyes.
15. We_____a red sofa in our classroom.
16. My hamster_____a very soft fur.
17. She wants new jeans, but she_____the money. (-)
18. Our English teacher_____a beard.
19. I _____a big flat screen in my room.
20. My brother_____long black hair.

Exercise 4. Vocabulary games for revising the "Furniture and house". Follow the links below.

1. Dream home (<https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/16208595/furniture/dream-home>) [4].
2. House and furniture (<https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/6689931/english/house-and-furniture>) [13].

Exercise 5. Describe your house. Use the following [7].



Exercise 6. Use the vocabulary to describe a household problem.

The power is out.	a breaker panel
The toilet is clogged.	a circuit breaker
The roof is leaks.	an electrician
The wall is cracked.	a plumber
The faucet drips.	a roofer
The lightbulb is burned out.	a handyman
The heater doesn't work.	an exterminator
The pipes are frozen.	a water meter
The basement is flooded.	a gas meter
The window is broken.	a meter reader
The lock is jammed.	a locksmith

DAILY LIFE

Exercise 1. Learn words in a table.

running	going to the gym	watching TV	having a doctor's appointment	studying at the library	meeting a friend	walking my dog
working	going to school	playing sports	having lunch	cooking	cleaning	shopping

Exercise 2. Read the student's schedule about her daily routine during Mondays.

Tell about your daily routine.

9 am: I get up, brush my teeth, take a shower and have breakfast. I usually have cereal, orange juice, ham and a toast.

10 am: I casually walk into Korean class on time from a good breakfast.

11 am - 1 pm: I eat lunch, I read my seminar work and start doing other assignments.

1 – 3 pm: I have a seminar class.

3 – 5 pm: I sit in Lamont Library and get work done.

6 pm: I have dinner with friends. I have pizza or we prepare sandwiches.

7 pm: I have a meeting at the IOP (Institute of Politics).

8 pm: I have a study break

8-11pm: I start work.

11pm-12am: I relax with roommates and other friends.

1am: I brush my teeth, put on my pajamas and I go to sleep! [2].

Exercise 3. Use the links to revise the vocabulary "Daily routine".

1. Daily routines (<https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/298936/daily-routines>) [3].

2. Daily routines (<https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/8902983/daily-routines>) [18].

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences about yourself.

1. I usually wake up _____ .

2. I go to the bathroom and have _____ .

3. I usually have _____ for a breakfast.
4. I go to work by _____ .
5. I usually have a cup of tea / coffee at _____ o'clock.
6. I usually come home at _____.
7. I usually _____ dinner at _____ o'clock [15].

Exercise 5. Match the questions with the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Do you want to meet on Monday afternoon? | 1) I am working on Tuesday morning. |
| 2. Do you have plans for the weekend? | 2) Sorry, I have plans at 4 PM on Sunday. |
| 3. What are you doing on Tuesday morning? | 3) I have English lessons every day at 10 AM. |
| 4. When do you have English lessons? | 4) I am going to the doctor's tomorrow. |
| 5. Are you busy tonight? | 5) Yes, I want to meet on Monday afternoon |
| 6. Are you free at 4 PM on Sunday? | 6) No, thank you, I am not hungry. |
| 7. What are you doing tomorrow? | 7) Yes, I am going to the cinema later. |
| 8. Are you going to the cinema later? | 8) No, I do not have plans for the weekend. |
| 9. Do you want to have dinner with us? | 9) No, I am not busy tonight. |

Exercise 6. Read Oriana's daily routine and plan for the weekend

Hi, my name is Oriana. I am a doctor. On weekdays, I get up at 5:30 AM and have some coffee and toast for breakfast. I work from at 6:30 AM until 4 PM. I always have lunch at 12:30 PM. My favourite lunch is salad and tea. After work, I

like to cook and watch TV. Sometimes, I have dinner or a drink with my friends. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, I go running or play basketball.

On Monday and Wednesday evenings, I go for a walk. I always go to bed at 9 PM. I usually clean my house and visit my family on weekends, but this weekend, I am going to London. On Saturday, I am visiting museums and going to the theatre with my best friend. On Sunday, we are going shopping and walking around London. I am going back home on Sunday evening.

Answer the questions about Oriana.

1. At what time does Oriana wake up?
2. Is Oriana busy on Tuesdays after work?
3. What is Oriana doing on Saturday?
4. At what time does Oriana finish work?
5. Is Oriana busy on Sunday?
6. What does Oriana do on Wednesday evenings?
7. At what time does Oriana go to bed?
8. When is Oriana going back home?

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the verb in the present simple or present continuous.

1. I always go to bed late on Tuesdays. I (go) to bed at 1 AM.
2. Tomorrow, Marcel (go) to London. He (leave) early.
3. My lessons usually (finish) early, but tomorrow, they (finish) at 6:30 PM.
4. I don't (work) on Saturdays. I usually (watch TV).
5. We (go) to the gym on Friday and (play) football on Sunday.

MY CITY/TOWN

Exercise 1. Use the links to revise the vocabulary “My city/town”

My-city-life (<https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/28686221/english/my-city-life>) [16]

Exercise 2. Describe your native city/town. Use the following words.

park	fire station	gas station	restaurant	church	mall	school	police
station	movie theater/cinema	post office	hospital	supermarket			
		library	bank				

Exercise 3. Put the appropriate article in the sentence.

Interesting facts about waterspaces.

___ BermudaTriangle is located in ___ Atlantic Ocean.

The longest river of the world is ___ River Nile.

The lowest lake of the world is ___ Dead Sea, the deepest lake is ___ Lake Baikal, the longest lake is ___ Tanganyika.

___ Lake Superior is the largest of ___ Great Lakes.

In ___ Atlantic Ocean, ___ American Mediterranean Sea is the combination of the seas of ___ Gulf of Mexico and ___ Caribbean Sea.

___ Victoria Falls is the largest waterfall in the world. ___ Tugela Falls is the world's second tallest. Europe's highest waterfall is ___ Utigard in Norway [19].

Exercise 4. Put the right article in front of the names of cities and villages.

1 ___ Lviv

2 ___ Kharkiv of the 19th century

3 ___ Shakespeare's London

4 ___ Boston

5 ___ Dnipro

6 ___ ancient Kherson

7 ___ Kyiv of my dreams

8 ___ Hague

9 ___ Los-Angeles

10___ Paris

Exercise 5. Put the appropriate article in the sentence.

During our unforgettable tour across ___ Europe we visited many countries: ___ France, ___ Belgium and ___ Netherlands in ___ Western Europe; ___ Spain and ___ in Italy ___ Southern Europe; ___ Poland in ___ Eastern Europe.

The country I liked most of all was ___ amazing Italy. I got to know much about its history and culture. During the numerous excursions, I learned that ___ Medieval Italy was a real center of art.

The capital city of ___ Italy is ___ Rome. It is a city that is full of history. Walking in its streets you can easily imagine ___ Rome of ancient times, because there are a lot of historical evidence of those times.

___ Rome of today is a modern beautiful city with charming and hospitable inhabitants and a lot of tourists that are eager to do the sightseeing and to visit ___ Vatican.

Next year I want to visit ___ South America and to ___ in Buenos Aires ___ Argentine [9].

Exercise 6. Find the hidden words.

Places in my city

1. Cinema

7. Library

2. Police station

8. Restaurant

3. Supermarket

9. Zoo

4. Pharmacy

10. Bakery

5. Hospital

11. Playground

6. Hairdresser

12. Amusement park

A	R	L	P	R	Z	W	S	A	A	C	V	J
H	E	I	O	W	R	U	U	M	P	T	E	P
A	S	B	L	U	Z	C	P	U	L	L	P	F
I	T	R	I	Q	O	S	E	S	A	C	T	R
R	A	A	C	L	W	H	R	E	Y	O	P	J
D	U	R	E	X	V	O	M	M	G	C	H	V
R	R	Y	S	A	M	S	A	E	R	I	A	B
E	A	E	T	P	T	P	R	N	O	N	R	A
S	N	J	A	D	S	I	K	T	U	E	M	K
S	T	X	T	K	N	T	E	P	N	M	A	E
E	K	S	I	Z	W	A	T	A	D	A	C	R
R	N	I	O	O	W	L	R	R	R	N	Y	Y
Z	J	K	N	O	B	Z	N	K	K	D	I	F

Exercise 7. Read the text.

Our town is an old town. There's a square in the town centre. It's called Market Square because there's a market there every morning. Once a year there's a jazz festival in Market Square, too. It's usually very good.

At the end of the square there's a museum. There are old photographs of the town in it. They're really interesting.

There are some restaurants in the square. They're great. Opposite the restaurants there's a theatre, a bookshop and a pub. The theatre's called The Opera House. The bookshop is between the theatre and the museum. The pub is on the corner of the square. There's a car park in Castle Street, next to the pub.

Opposite the square there's a big hotel - it's called The Castle Hotel. I work at the hotel. There's a club in the cellar. It's called Rjngo's. The hotel is in Castle Street. It's a pedestrian street with a lot of shops - music shops, clothes shops and shoe shops. There are three banks, too.

At the end of Castle Street, there's a park. We often go there at the weekend.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences about the text. Use the expressions in the box.

the end of (x2) • between • next to • on the corner of • opposite

1. The museum is at the end of-the square.
2. The restaurant_____ is the theatre.
3. The pub_____ is the square.
4. The bookshop_____ is the museum _____ the theatre.
5. The bookshop is_____ the museum.
6. The park is_____ Castle Street [14].

Exercise 9. Read and say where the people need to go:

1. If you need money, you go there.
2. You can see different plays there.
3. When you study history, you go to this place.
4. If you want to see a film, you go there.
5. A lot of people live in them.
6. Children go to this place to get knowledge.
7. When you want to have your hair cut, you go there.
8. Sometimes you go there to have a meal.
9. Many people work at this place
10. Many people work at this place.
11. Children like to play at the falling water.
12. People go there to pray to their Sod.
13. When we need medicine, we go there.
14. When we are in different cities, we can stay there.
15. We can buy different things there.
16. Many people attend these ancient buildings.

Exercise 10. Write about the centre of your town or village.

MY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE




Exercise 1. Design stories about Jane's, Tom's and Lucy's holiday plans.

	Jane	Tom	Lucy
Where/go	Japan	India	Mexico
When/go	Next spring	Next summer	Next semester
How/go	By boat	By plane	By train
Who/go with	Her brother	His sister	Her grandparents
Where/stay	Boutique hotel	3 star hotel	5 star hotel
What/do	Visit historical places Take photos of cherry blossom See the royal palace	Visit Taj Mahal Ride an elephant Watch elephant football	Visit chichen itza Have a boat tour Do scuba-diving
What/eat	Sushi/miso soup	Alu gobi/cham-cham	Buritto/empanadas
Like/dislike	+ + +	+ + + +	+ +

*Exercise 2. Choose between **Future Simple** and **be going to**.*

1. She is sure that he _____ (not/manage) to catch the train.
2. Next year we _____ (travel) together around Europe.
3. The athletes soon _____ (return) from the competition.
4. His parents think Jim _____ (become) a doctor one day.
5. They have bought new sports shoes. They _____ (start) running next week.
6. It's getting dark. I _____ (turn) on the light.
7. They _____ (be) eighteen next month.
8. Scientists for sure _____ (find) a cure for this disease [8].

Exercise 3. Read what these three people want to do in the future and make the questions.

	<p>My name is Lance and I am 15 years old. I am not sure what job I want when I am older, but I do know that I want to go to university. I am going to study English, Italian and Maths in Year 12 & 13 and then go to a good university to study modern languages. Maybe I will become a famous writer or artist.</p>
	<p>Hi, my name is Rosie. I am 17 years old. I am going to be a doctor when I am older. I love to study and will go to medical school when I am 20. Before this I am going to travel abroad, to Africa and India and work in hospitals to get some experience. I know it will be difficult, but I will be strong and won't get frightened or scared even if things get hard. I want to be the best!</p>
	<p>When I am older I am going to travel more. I came to the UK from Italy I was five and I will return there one day soon. As I am going to travel I will learn as many new languages as I can while I am at school. I real want to learn Chinese, but the school doesn't teach it at the minute, although the teachers say this will change soon! Sorry I forgot to say, my name is Laurent and I hope I will meet you on my travels in the future!</p>

Exercise 4. Using the examples above to help you, write about your own plans. If you are not sure what you want to do, use your imagination.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

1. 4 ТИПИ ЧИТАННЯ ГОЛОСНИХ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ – ВПРАВИ. URL: <http://lyubovbuchko.blogspot.com/2017/02/4.html> (дата звернення: 23.11.2024)
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ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ ДЛЯ САМОАНАЛІЗУ:

1. Основні правила фонетики англійської мови: англійський алфавіт.
2. Чотири типи читання англійських голосних літер.
3. Основні правила читання англійських голосних буквосполучень.
4. Про мене та мою сім'ю (About myself and my family).
5. Характер людини (Character).
6. Зовнішність (Appearances).
7. Спеціальності (Jobs).
8. Захоплення та улюблена справа (Hobbies).
9. Мій дім (My house).
10. Меблі та предмети інтер'єру (Furniture and furnishings).
11. Повсякденне життя (Daily life).
12. Моє місто (My city/town).
13. Країни та культури (Countries and cultures).
14. Мої плани на майбутнє (My plans for the future).
15. Граматика: Форми дієслова-зв'язки "to be".
16. Граматика: Утворення множини іменників. Виключення.
17. Правила вживання Present Simple та виконання граматичних вправ.
18. Граматика: Спеціальні запитання в англійській мові (*wh-questions*).
19. Неозначений артикль перед професіями. Суфікс *-er*.
20. Граматика: конструкція *there is/there are*.
21. Граматика: вживання *Have / have got*.
22. Вживання артиклю з назвами міст, селищ та країн.
23. Граматика: *Future Simple*.
24. Граматика: конструкція *to be going to*.

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
СЛУХАЧІВ ІНТЕНСИВНОГО КУРС ВИВЧЕННЯ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

(для військовослужбовців Національної гвардії України

(СМР 1 (1+) «Виживання» за мовним стандартом НАТО STANAG 6001)

(частина перша)

