

**Іноземна мова (англійська) II курс (2 семестр) (всі спеціальності)**

**ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №15**

**Тема «Наука і культура»**

**Підтема «Проблеми та інтереси молоді в Україні».**  
**Have and Have got. Used to**

**Зміст теми**

Мовленнєві зразки	Лексика	Граматичний матеріал	Читання	Аудіювання	Говоріння	Письмо	Домашнє завдання
Have and Have got. Used to	<b>Vocabulary:</b> “The problems and the Interests of Youth in Ukraine”	Stories for reading comprehension 1 L. A. Hill Unit 13	“A Postcard to the Family”	Telephone Etiquette. Dialog about “The problems of Youth in Ukraine”	Plan to the Text	Have and Have got. Used to	<b>написати інтерв'ю про проблеми та інтереси молоді в Україні</b>

**ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №16**

**Тема «Наука і культура»**

**Підтема «Молодіжні організації в Україні».**  
**Have and Have got. Used to**

**Зміст теми**

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**Посилання на підручник** <https://pidruchnyk.com.ua/454-anglyska-mova-karpyuk-11-klas.html>

**Домашнє завдання надсилати у CLASSROOM**

**Література:**

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## ГРАМАТИКА

1. Прочитати і законспектувати граматичний матеріал.
2. Опрацювати таблицю №1 і виконати вправу (Додаток -1).

Таблиця №1



Додаток -1

**PAST SIMPLE VS. CONTINUOUS—USED TO**

**Exercise A:**  
**Put the verbs in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous!**

1. I ..... (study) **while** I ..... (listen) to music.
2. **When** I ..... (come) home, I ..... (feel) very tired.
3. **While** I ..... (eat), my sister ..... (get) ready to go out.
4. **As** he ..... (mend) his bike, he ..... (break) the horn.
5. Jane ..... (wash) the dishes **while** Peter ..... (mow) the lawn.
6. **When** the door ..... (open), the headmaster came in.
7. **When** the accident ..... (happen), I ..... (drive) to work.
8. **As** I ..... (walk) through the park, I ..... (see) Lisa with her dog.
9. We ..... (watch) a film on TV **while** Jade ..... (play) games on the computer.
10. **When** it ..... (start) to snow, they ..... (fix) the fence in the garden.

**Exercise B:**  
**Complete the sentences with the correct form of USED TO and the verbs in brackets.**

1. They ..... next door to us a few years ago. (live)
2. .... you ..... in a hotel when you were in London? (stay)
3. We ..... a dog but we've got two now! (not have)
4. .... Pam ..... picnic every Sunday when she was younger? (go)
5. Peter ..... up early when he worked. (get)
6. .... they ..... a smaller house last year? (own)
7. We ..... fish when we were younger. (not eat)
8. I ..... my bike every day when I was a child. (ride)
9. She ..... a car five years ago. (not drive)
10. Simon ..... a lot when he was a pilot. (travel)

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## Граматичний матеріал – Used to

Конструкція **used to** використовується для вираження повторюваних дій або звичок у минулому. **Used to** має тільки одну форму минулого часу та не використовується в інших часових формах. Значення конструкції **used to** можна передати словами «раніше», «колись», «раніше звичайно» тощо.

**Стверджувальне речення** утворюється за допомогою конструкції **used to** після підмета та форми простого інфінітиву (першої форми) смислового дієслова.

- *I **used to** get up at 6 a.m. when I was 20.* – Раніше я прокидався о 6-й ранку, коли мені було 20.
- *Kate **used to** go to school by bike.* – Кейт звично їздила до школи на велосипеді.
- *They **used to** have dinner at this restaurant every Friday.* – Раніше вони обідали в цьому ресторані кожної п'ятниці.

Використання конструкції **used to** в заперечних та питальних реченнях **не характерно** та **небажано** для англійської мови, однак в розмовному мовленні такі речення інколи можуть зустрічатися.

**Заперечне речення** утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **did** (форма минулого часу від **do**), після якого використовується **use to** у першій формі та простий інфінітив смислового дієслова.

- *I **didn't use to** learn French.* – Раніше я не вчив французьку.
- *Ann **didn't use to** attend this place.* – Енн раніше не була там.

- We **didn't use to** go to Italy every summer. – Ми не їздили в Італію кожного літа.

**Питальне речення з used to** утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **did** (форма минулого часу від **do**), що ставиться на початок речення перед підметом. Після підмета використовується **use to** в першій формі та інфінітив смислового дієслова.

- **Did you use to ride a bike?** – Ти раніше їздив на велосипеді?
- **Did he use to do sports?** – Він раніше займався спортом?
- **Did Matt use to eat meat?** – Метт раніше їв м'ясо?

## Використання used to. Повторювані дії, звички

Конструкція **used to** використовується для вираження чийхось звичок, дій, що часто відбувалися або повторювалися в минулому, однак зараз вони не відбуваються зовсім.

- I **used to** take a taxi to my work. – Раніше я часто їздив на роботу на таксі. (зараз не їжджу)
- They **used to** sell lemonade every summer. – Колись давно кожного літа вони продавали лимонад. (зараз вже не продають)
- He **used to** do judo but now he can't. – Раніше він займався дзюдо, але зараз він не може робити цього.

## Факти, загальна інформація про минуле

Конструкція **used to** також використовується для вираження фактів, загальної інформації, що були вірні у минулому, але зараз не відповідають дійсності.

- I **used to** like this movie but now I don't. – Раніше мені подобався цей фільм, але зараз (вже) ні.
- There **used to** be a good restaurant but now there is a shop. – Колись там був хороший ресторан, але зараз там магазин.
- Mark **used to** be very slim and sportive in the high school. – Марк був дуже струнким та підтягнутим у старшій школі. (але не зараз)

## To be used to / To get used to

Конструкцію **used to**, що вказує на повторювані дії у минулому, не слід плутати з конструкціями **to be used to** та **to get used to**.

**To be used to** з іменником або з [герундієм](#) вказує на дію, що вважається нормальною або звичною для когось. Ця конструкція може використовуватися як в теперішньому, так і в минулому та майбутньому часах.

- I'm **used to** working on Saturday, don't worry. – Не переймайся, я звик працювати по суботам.
- He told me he **was used to** the cold weather. – Він сказав, що він звик до холодної погоди.
- I'll never **be used to** living in this city. – Я ніколи не звикну до життя в цьому місті.

**To get used to** з [іменником](#) або [герундієм](#) передає значення «звикати», «звикнути» до чогось, що раніше було незвичним.

- Don't worry, you **will get used to** your new school soon. – Не переймайся, ти скоро звикнеш до своєї нової школи.
- Scottish accent was hard for understanding but I **got used to** it. – Шотландський акцент було складно розуміти, але я звик до нього.
- It's a bit hard but I'm **getting used to** driving on the left. – Це трохи складно, але я (поступово) звикаю керувати машиною за лівостороннім рухом.

1. **Тексти: “ *The Life of Youth in Ukraine*”, “ *Youth organisations and youth programmes*” читати і перекладати.**
2. **Написати інтерв’ю про проблеми та інтереси молоді в Україні.**

## **The Life of Youth in Ukraine**

Youth and youth movement over decades have become important factors in the life of our country because young people have always been the most active part of society.

Beside studying in schools and universities young people have become members of sport clubs, theatrical societies, learn music, perform scientific research. Many of them have obtained skills in different crafts. Young people in Ukraine belong to various youth cultures and show themselves up very brightly. There are a lot of political organizations for young people in Ukraine nowadays. Members of them are taught to become active citizens of their country. Youth organization Greenpeace deals with the most urgent ecological problems of the world. A number of young Ukrainians work in church, charity and volunteer organizations. Many teenagers have a part time job to earn pocket money and be more independent from their families. They travel very much and learn a lot of new things about our planet. Of course, they spend a lot of their free time surfing social networks and chatting with their friends. All in all, Ukrainian teenagers are very much the same as teens in any other country of the world.

## **Youth organisations and youth programmes**

Youth and the youth movement have become an important factor in the public and political life of our state. Youth are the future of each nation, of each country. Young people have always been the first where it was most difficult, where strong arms and enthusiasm were necessary. Nowadays democratic changes are taking place in Ukraine. Our young people have begun to take a more people interest in the home and foreign policy of Ukraine. All Organizations for schoolchildren are not based in schools, they unite young people of different towns or district.

The strongest youth organization is the Students' Brotherhood. It unites students from all parts of Ukraine. This organization is playing a very important role in democratic changes that are taking place nowadays. A group of members of this organization from different institutes and universities organized a hunger strike in Kyiv in October 1990 and had a great influence ever some decisions of the Ukrainian Parliament. Another youth organization is the Plast. It is like the Boy Scouts. The organization unites boys and girls from the age of fourteen for purposes of education, sports, and culture. The Plast educates its members to be faithful to God and Ukraine. This organization was formed in Lviv in 1911, but from 1930 it did not function. Now boys and girls are very active in newly formed Plast sections.

The independent Ukrainian Youth League is very active in Ukraine too. Its members organize pickets, strikes, and demonstrations.

There are some other organizations whose aims are to revive the Ukrainian culture and traditions, to protect nature, and to maintain free and sovereign Ukraine.

# ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №17

## Контроль письма

### Зміст теми

Граматичний матеріал	Лексичний матеріал	Читання	Аудіювання	Мовлення	Письмо	Домашнє завдання
Grammar Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Написати контрольну роботу

Прізвище, ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Курс, група \_\_\_\_\_

### WRITING-CHECK (V-1)

#### TASK 1

Choose the correct form of the verb in Present Simple:

1. At my free time I do a lot of interesting things. Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book at home....

A – READ	B – READS	C – READING	D – TO READ
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2. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ my free time with my friends.

A – SPEND	B – SPENDS	C – SPENDING	D – TO SPEND
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3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a rest on Sundays.

A – HAVING	B – HAS	C – HAVE	D – TO HAVE
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4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to music.

A – LIKING	B – TO LIKE	C – LIKE	D – LIKES
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5. Friendship \_\_\_\_\_ a bridge between loneliness and fellowship.

A – TO BE	B – IS	C – WAS	D – ARE
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1	2	3	4	5

#### TASK 2

Translate the expressions in brackets into English and write:

1.	The student ( <u>запитав</u> ) the teacher.	
2.	They ( <u>бігли</u> ) too fast. They are tired now.	
3.	Our train stops ( <u>у</u> ) Lutsk.	
4.	There are 50 people ( <u>у</u> ) theatre.	
5.	I ( <u>збираюся відвідати</u> ) my granny this week.	

TASK 3

Underline the correct expressions in the sentences and write:

1.	It ( <b>takes me/take me</b> ) half an hour to get to the university.	
2.	They ( <b>will have to meet/has to meet</b> ) at the theatre.	
3.	English is ( <b>as difficult as/not difficult</b> ) German.	
4.	He ( <b>can be waiting/waits</b> ) for you.	
5.	We ( <b>have lived/lived</b> ) in Kiev since 1985.	

TASK 4

Write a description of your best friend (100 words). Use the plan below and your own ideas:

- what your friend looks like;
- what your friend is like;
- if the proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed" is about your friend.

Прізвище, ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Курс, група \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING-CHECK (V-II)**

TASK 1

Choose the correct form of the verb in Present Simple:

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade very much.  

A – LIKE	B – LIKES	C – LIKING	D – TO LIKE
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7. Janet never \_\_\_\_\_ jeans.  

A – WEAR	B – WEARS	C – WEARING	D – TO WEAR
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8. It \_\_\_\_\_ a person in a good form.  

A – KEEP	B – KEEPS	C – KEEPING	D – TO KEEP
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9. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to music.  

A – LIKING	B – TO LIKE	C – LIKE	D – LIKES
------------	-------------	----------	-----------
10. People all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ found of sports and games.  

A – TO BE	B – IS	C – WAS	D – ARE
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1	2	3	4	5

TASK 2

Translate the expressions in brackets into English and write:

1.	My Granny cannot sleep (вночі).	
2.	I'm (зустрічаюся) my friends (завтра).	
3.	I (повинен поквапитися), I (можу запізнитись) for school.	
4.	An asteroid (може) hit the planet.	
5.	It is the (найцікавіша) book I have ever read.	

TASK 3

Underline the correct expressions in the sentences and write:

1.	China is (larger than/ large as) India.	
2.	What (am I to do/is I do), Sir?	
3.	I (have to / has) go now.	
4.	I (have finished/to have finished) the school this year.	
5.	This work is (easier than/easy as) that one.	

TASK 4

Write an article to your student's magazine about your favourite actor / actress (100 words). Use the plan below and your own ideas:

- what he/she is famous for;
- his / her career;
- your personal feelings about him / her.

## ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №18

### Контроль аудіювання (Додаток – 2)

Зміст теми

Граматичний матеріал	Лексичний матеріал	Читання	Аудіювання	Мовлення	Письмо	Домашнє завдання
Grammar Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	"HOTELROOM"	Discussion on the text for the listening	Vocabulary Revision:	Виконати тестові завдання

#### ДОДАТОК – 1 (аудіозап.) BOOKING A HOTEL ROOM

Listening Test		True	False
1.	It's San Felice Hotel.		
2.	Mr and Mrs Ryefield will be staying for two nights.		
3.	Mrs Ryefield wants a room with a view over the lake.		
4.	Receptionist says: "We have a room on the 3th floor with a really splendid view".		
5.	Mrs Ryefield would like breakfast.		
6.	Mr and Mrs Ryefield are booking a room for March the 23d, 24th and 25th.		

## ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №19

### Контроль читання та говоріння

**Зміст теми**

<b>Граматичний матеріал</b>	<b>Лексичний матеріал</b>	<b>Читання</b>	<b>Аудіювання</b>	<b>Мовлення</b>	<b>Письмо</b>	<b>Домашнє завдання</b>
<b>Grammar Revision:</b>	<b>Vocabulary Revision:</b>	<b>Vocabulary Revision:</b>	<b>Vocabulary Revision:</b>	<b>Vocabulary Revision:</b>	<b>Grammar Revision:</b>	<b>Написати контрольну роботу та скласти діалог на тему: "LONDON"</b>

Прізвище, ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Курс, група \_\_\_\_\_

**READING-CHECK (V-1)**

**TASK 1**

Read the text and match the headings (A-F) to fill in the blanks (1-6). There is one extra sentence that you do not need:

**ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

Nowadays environmental problems are the most burning for modern society. Air, water, land and nuclear pollution have badly damaged nature. People cut down trees, destroy the habitats of thousands of animals, and contaminate water in rivers and seas. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals. The increasing number of cars in towns and cities has led to the growth of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Scientists believe that human activity causes the changes of the climate on our planet and destroys it. All these factors have a bad influence on our health. More and more people suffer from allergies and breathing problems. It's almost impossible to find a healthy person nowadays. In my town there are also a lot of environmental problems. As there are many factories here, the air is not clean. Our nature suffers from pollution: polluted rivers and lakes, forests and land influence our health badly. Our people have already discovered that not only the whole planet, but even our town is under threat. Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. And we should protect our own land right now. Modern technologies can improve not only our lives but also our environment. If we increase recycling paper and cardboard, we'll save some of the millions of trees which are cut down every year. We can use public transport instead of using private cars. Our local government can help by issuing edicts to stop logging companies from destroying forests and to stop factories from polluting water. But the most important thing we must do is to open our eyes and start acting immediately.

<b>A - breathing problems</b>	<b>B - a bad influence</b>	<b>C - Scientists believe</b>	<b>D - of environmental problems</b>	<b>E - of cars</b>
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- The increasing number \_\_\_\_\_ in towns and cities has led to the growth of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ that human activity causes the changes of the climate on our planet and destroys it.
- These factors have \_\_\_\_\_ on our health.
- Many people suffer from allergies and \_\_\_\_\_.
- In a big cities there are a lot of cultural activities such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ you can hardly find in the country.
- There are also a lot \_\_\_\_\_ in my town.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Extra sentence</b>

**TASK 2**

Continue the sentences according to the text and write your answer:



1. The nature suffers from \_\_\_\_\_: polluted rivers and lakes, forests and land influence our health badly.
2. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ can improve not only our lives but also our environment.
3. The most important thing we must do is to open our \_\_\_\_\_ and start acting immediately.
4. Air, water, \_\_\_\_\_ and nuclear pollution have badly damaged nature.
5. We cut down trees, destroy the \_\_\_\_\_ of thousands of animals, and contaminate water in rivers and seas.

**TASK 3**

Write whether the sentences below the text are "True" or "False":

1. Factories aren't polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals.
2. People should protect our land right now.
3. Modern technologies can't improve not only our lives but also our environment.
4. People can use public transport instead of using private cars.
5. As there are many factories, the air is clean.

1	2	3	4	5

**TASK 4**

Write an article for magazine (100 words) about THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Прізвище, ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Курс, група \_\_\_\_\_

**READING-CHECK (V-2)**

**TASK 1**

Read the text and match the headings (A-F) to fill in the blanks (1-6). There is one extra sentence that you do not need:

**Music in Our Life**

People cannot live without music. They can listen to music everywhere even in the forest, when they walk and hear birds singing. Music can be classical and modern. Classical music is performed by symphonic orchestras in the great halls. There are a lot of famous composers whose music is played nowadays. Classical music is serious and requires good understanding or it may seem to be boring and dull. Most people prefer modern music. Modern music is performed by TV and radio. Modern music has different kinds: pop, rock, disco, rap, techno and others. Young people like techno and disco. Older people are fond of jazz, rock and pop. There are a lot of singers or music bands who perform this or that kind of music. Everybody knows the founders of rock music. They are the "Beatles" and Elvis Presley. Now there are a lot of discs and records of different performers. The last achievement in music production is a clip. Musical clips are short films accompanied by the melody. It may be a short story what the song is about or simply a great number of different pictures. People like to watch clips because it's not only listening to music but also watching interesting things. I'm fond of music and like to listen to it for it helps me to have good relaxation.

<b>A - modern</b>	<b>B - short films</b>	<b>C - serious</b>	<b>D - clips</b>	<b>E - Classical music</b>
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1. \_\_\_\_\_ is performed by symphonic orchestras in the great halls.
2. Classical music is \_\_\_\_\_ and requires good understanding or it may seem to be boring and dull.
3. Many people suffer from allergies and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Most people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ music.
5. Musical clips are \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied by the melody.
6. People like to watch \_\_\_\_\_ because it's not only listening to music but also watching interesting things.

A	B	C	D	E	Extra sentence

**TASK 2**

Continue the sentences according to the text and write your answer:

- Modern \_\_\_\_\_ has different kinds: pop, rock, disco, rap, techno and others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people like techno and disco.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people are fond of jazz, rock and pop.
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ or music bands who perform this or that kind of music.
- The founders of rock music are the \_\_\_\_\_ and Elvis Presley.

**TASK 3**

Write whether the sentences below the text are "True" or "False":

- People can live without music.
- Classical music has different kinds: pop, rock, disco, rap, techno and others.
- There are a lot of famous composers whose music is played nowadays.
- There are a lot of singers or music bands who perform this or that kind of music.
- The last achievement in music production is a film.

1	2	3	4	5

**TASK 4**

While you are staying in Britain your friend asked to write an article about Music in Our Life (100 words).

## ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №20

### Підсумкова контрольна робота

**Зміст теми**

Граматичний матеріал	Лексичний матеріал	Читання	Аудіювання	Мовлення	Письмо	Домашнє завдання
Grammar Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Grammar Revision:	Написати контрольну роботу

Прізвище, ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Курс, група \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST (V-1)**

**I. READING**

**TASK 1**

Read the text and match the headings (A-F) to fill in the blanks (1-6). There is one extra sentence that you do not need:

**Ilia Repin**

Ilia Repin was born on the 5th of August in 1844 in Chuhuiv, Zmiiv County, Kharkiv gubernia and died on the 29th of September in 1930 in Kuokkala, Finland. Repin, an outstanding painter, a full member of the St Petersburg Academy of Arts from 1893, started his career under I. Kramskoi at the Drawing School of the Society for the Support of Artists (1863—1864). He studied at the Academy of Arts (1864—1871), which granted him a scholarship to study in Italy and France (1873—1876). He joined the Peredvizhniki Society in 1878 and the Mir Iskusstva group in 1890. For many years he lived in St Petersburg and served as a professor (1894—1907) and the rector (1898— 1899) of the Academy of Arts, where his students included the Ukrainian painters M. Pymonenko, O. Murashko, F. Krasysky, and S. Prokhorov.

Since 1900 Repin lived in Kuokkala. A good part of his work consists of genre paintings. Some of the works show his attachment to Ukraine, its people, and its history. Among them there is the famous painting "The Zaporizhian Cossaks Write a Letter to the Turkish Sultan" (1880—1891), "Evening Party" (1881), "Haidamakys" (1898—1917), "Cossack in the Steppe" (1908), and "Hopak" (1926—1930, unfinished).

He painted many portraits of Russian and Ukrainian cultural figures, including A. Kuindzhi (1877), M. Kostomarov (1880, 1886), I. Kramskoi (1882), T. Shevchenko (1888), and D. Bahalii (1906). He also did illustrations for editions of Gogol's "Taras Bulba" (1872) and "Sorochinsky yarmarok" (Sorochyntsi Fair, 1882) and for his friend D. Yavor-nitsky's "The Zaporizhia in the Remnants of Antiquity and the Legends of the People". He submitted four drawings in the competition for the design of the monument to Shevchenko in Kyiv (1910—1914).

Repin sketched many Ukrainian landscapes and inhabitants. Although Repin was a realist, his rich colours and restless lines often produce an almost expressionistic effect. Some of his paintings show the influence of impressionism and symbolism.

Drawing School -A	5th of August -B	Academy of Arts - C	rector - D	Peredvizhniki Society - E
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- Ilia Repin was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1844 in Chuhuiv, Zmiiv County, Kharkiv gubernia and died on the 29th of September in 1930 in Kuokkala, Finland.
- Ilia Repin studied at the \_\_\_\_\_ (1864—1871), which granted him a scholarship to study in Italy and France (1873—1876).
- Ilia Repin joined the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1878 and the Mir Iskusstva group in 1890.
- Ilia Repin lived in St Petersburg and served as a professor (1894—1907) and the \_\_\_\_\_ (1898— 1899) of the Academy of Arts, where his students included the Ukrainian painters M. Pymonenko, O. Murashko, F. Krasysky, and S. Prokhorov.
- Then I go to my work, but in the evening "there is no place like \_\_\_\_\_".
- Ilia Repin, an outstanding painter, a full member of the St Petersburg Academy of Arts from 1893, started his career under I. Kramskoi at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Society for the Support of Artists (1863—1864).

A	B	C	D	E	Extra sentence

**TASK 2**

Continue the sentences according to the text and write your answer:

- Since 1900 Repin lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A good part of his work consists of \_\_\_\_\_ paintings.
- Some of the works show his attachment to \_\_\_\_\_, its people, and its history.
- Among them there is the famous painting "The Zaporizhian Cossaks Write a Letter to the Turkish Sultan" (1880—1891), "Evening Party" (1881), \_\_\_\_\_ (1898—1917), "Cossack in the Steppe" (1908), and "Hopak" (1926—1930, unfinished).
- Ilia Repin painted many portraits of Russian and Ukrainian cultural figures, including A. Kuindzhi (1877), M. Kostomarov (1880, 1886), I. Kramskoi (1882), \_\_\_\_\_ (1888), and D. Bahalii (1906).

**TASK 3**

Write whether the sentences below the text are "True" or "False":

- Ilia Repin also did illustrations for editions of Shevchenko's "Taras Bulba" (1872) and "Sorochinsky yarmarok" (Sorochyntsi Fair, 1882) and for his friend D. Yavornitsky's "The Zaporizhia in the Remnants of Antiquity and the Legends of the People".
- Ilia Repin submitted four drawings in the competition for the design of the monument to Gogol in Kyiv (1910—1914).
- Ilia Repin sketched many English landscapes and inhabitants.
- Ilia Repin was a realist, his rich colours and restless lines often produce an almost expressionistic effect.
- Some of his paintings show the influence of impressionism and symbolism.

1	2	3	4	5
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## II. Use of English

### TASK 1

Choose the correct form of the verb in Present Simple:

11. At first it \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to answer.

A – ARE	B – IS	C – TO BE	D – BEEN
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12. A doctor \_\_\_\_\_ people to improve their health.

A – TO HELP	B – HELPING	C – HELP	D – HELPS
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13. What \_\_\_\_\_ the sentence "I am a citizen of Ukraine" mean?

A – TO DO	B – DOES	C – DID	D – DOING
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14. So grown-ups \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot about how our country developed.

A – TO TELL	B – TOLD	C – TELL	D – TELLING
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15. To be a citizen \_\_\_\_\_ to be responsible for one's work, for the future of our country.

A – MEAN	B – TO MEAN	C – MEANING	D – MEANS
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1	2	3	4	5

### TASK 2

Translate the expressions in brackets into English:

1.	Father is cleverer (за) you.	
2.	You (наряд чи треба) remind me of it.	
3.	The weather is (набагато) better today.	
4.	This watch is as cheap (як) that one.	
5.	What am I to (говорити) my parents?	

### TASK 3

Underline the correct expressions in the sentences:

1.	I (have / will) to get up early.	
2.	We were (in / at) the cafe.	
3.	Last year February (is / was) colder than January.	
4.	I (want / need) not tell you how important that is.	
5.	We lived in Kiev (to / until) 1985.	

### III. WRITING

TASK

Your friend asked you to write a letter about your hobby (100 words). Use the plan below and your own ideas:

1. Do you have much time for hobbies?
2. Do you have any hobbies?
3. What do you like to do most of all?

Прізвище, ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Курс, група \_\_\_\_\_

### TEST (V-1)

### I. READING

TASK 1

Read the text and match the headings (A-F) to fill in the blanks (1-6). There is one extra sentence that you do not need:

#### Mykola Lysenko

The Ukrainian culture always developed human traditions of the mankind. In the history of humanity there have always been people whose actions and ideas produced a great impact on the lives of other people. The Ukrainian national composer school is connected with the name of Mykola Lysenko. M. Lysenko's operas "Taras Bulba", "Natalka Poltavka", "Eneida" are still staged at the world's opera-houses.

Mykola Lysenko was born in Poltava gubernia in 1842 and died in Kyiv in 1912. He was an outstanding Ukrainian composer, a pianist and a teacher. He got his abilities of piano playing from his mother. From 1860 he studied in Kharkiv and Kyiv Universities. He graduated in 1865 with the degree in natural sciences. As a member of "Gromada" in Kyiv he made a great contribution to the development of the Ukrainian music. He continued his studies of music in Leipzig. After returning to Kyiv he worked as a conductor and a teacher of music. Then he moved to St. Petersburg to study at N. Rimsky-Korsakov. He returned to Kyiv in 1904 and opened his own school of music and drama. At that time Lysenko was in the centre of Ukrainian cultural and musical life. He gave piano concerts about Ukraine. His musical compositions were numerous and varied. His works include "Natalka- Poltavka", "Taras Bulba" and operas for children. Lysenko wrote many compositions for the piano and the violin. He was interested in the Ukrainian musical folklore. Lysenko was the founder of the national movement in music. He developed the Ukrainian musical culture.

folklore - A	national movement - B	"Natalka Poltavka" - C	Poltava gubernia - D	Ukrainian culture - E
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1. The \_\_\_\_\_ always developed human traditions of the mankind.
2. Lysenko was interested in the Ukrainian musical \_\_\_\_\_ and wrote many compositions for the piano and the violin.
3. Lysenko developed the Ukrainian musical culture and was the founder of the \_\_\_\_\_ in music.
4. Mykola Lysenko's operas "Taras Bulba", \_\_\_\_\_, "Eneida" are still staged at the world's opera-houses.
5. Mykola Lysenko was born in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1842 and died in Kyiv in 1912.
6. I like tennis, swimming, figure skating, football, \_\_\_\_\_.

A	B	C	D	E	Extra sentence

TASK 2

Continue the sentences according to the text and write your answer:

1. Mykola Lysenko was an outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ composer, a pianist and a teacher.

2. Mykola Lysenko got his abilities of piano playing from his \_\_\_\_\_.
3. From 1860 Mykola Lysenko studied in \_\_\_\_\_ and Kyiv Universities and graduated in 1865 with the degree in natural sciences.
4. As a member of \_\_\_\_\_ in Kyiv he made a great contribution to the development of the Ukrainian music.
5. Mykola Lysenko after returning to \_\_\_\_\_ from Leipzig worked as a conductor and a teacher of music.

**TASK 3**

Write whether the sentences below the text are "True" or "False":

1. Mykola Lysenko returned to Poland in 1904 and opened his own school of music and drama.
2. At that time Lysenko was in the centre of Ukrainian cultural and musical life.
3. Mykola Lysenko gave piano concerts about England.
4. His musical compositions were numerous and varied.
5. Mykola Lysenko works include "Natalka- Poltavka", "Taras Bulba" and operas for children.

1	2	3	4	5

**II. Use of English**

**TASK 1**

Choose the correct form of the verb in Present Simple:

16. They \_\_\_\_\_ their students' intellect, form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people.

A-TO DEVELOP	B- DEVELOPED	C- DEVELOPING	D - DEVELOP
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17. I \_\_\_\_\_ that one of the most difficult things is to plan one's own future.

A - TO THINK	B - THINK	C- THINKS	D - THINKING
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18. I \_\_\_\_\_ that the knowledge of languages is very important nowadays.

A - TO REALIZE	B - REALIZES	C- REALIZED	D - REALIZE
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19. I \_\_\_\_\_ to become a teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature.

A - TO WANT	B - WANT	C- WANTED	D - WANTS
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20. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ not only teach their subjects.

A - DO	B - DOES	C- DOING	D- DID
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1	2	3	4	5

**TASK 2**

Translate the expressions in brackets into English:

1.	We (збираємося йти) to the party.		
2.	That is (найвища) building in the city.		
3.	(Можна) I go? He (може) be in danger.		
4.	His grandmother is (молодша за) his grandfather.		
5.	We were waiting for you (у) cafe.		

**TASK 3**

Underline the correct expressions in the sentences:

1.	He's ( <b>good / the best</b> ) coach.	
2.	You ( <b>can / should</b> ) consult a doctor.	
3.	Look at the clouds! ( <b>It's going to rain / It was rain</b> ).	
4.	He ( <b>living / has lived</b> ) in London for 10 years.	
5.	Students ( <b>will do / have to do</b> ) their homework.	

### III. WRITING

#### TASK 4

You were asked to write an article for student's magazine about your readiness to help someone (100 words). Use the plan below and your own ideas:

1. what kind of help are you prepared to give other people;
2. an English proverb says: "He teaches who gives, and he learns who receives";
3. what the sign of culture means.

### ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ №21

#### Підсумкове заняття

#### Зміст теми

Граматичний матеріал	Лексичний матеріал	Читання	Аудіювання	Мовлення	Письмо	Домашнє завдання
Grammar Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Vocabulary Revision:	Explain the meaning of the proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed"	Write a description of your best friend (100 words).	<b>Повторити вивчений лексичний та граматичний матеріал</b>