

# **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

**Навчальний посібник**

**Частина 2**

Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України  
як навчальний посібник для студентів  
вищих навчальних закладів

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**Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України як навчальний посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів**

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У частині 2 навчального посібника представлений основний курс. У кожному циклі для опрацювання пропонується матеріал з граматики, лексики, на якому відпрацьовуються відповідні навички мовлення, а також завдання, спрямовані на розвиток вмінь читання, говоріння й письма.

Кожний цикл посібника містить додатковий матеріал: тексти для читання, проблемні завдання для обговорення, завдання для розвитку писемного мовлення, ігри тощо.

З метою ефективнішого навчання англійської мови особливу увагу у посібнику приділено забезпеченню комунікативності навчальної діяльності студентів.

Посібник призначений для навчання студентів немовних спеціальностей англійської мови і розрахований на використання у вищих закладах освіти.

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**Unit 5****Higher Education.  
The National University  
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Phonetics:	Sounds [ʌ] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [əʊ] Word Stress
Grammar:	Present Perfect. Present Perfect or Past Simple Present Perfect Continuous. Present Perfect Continuous or Simple Past Participle (Participle II)
Topic:	Higher Education. The National University of Food Technologies
Social English:	The Language of Signs, Warnings, and Notices
Supplement	

**Section 1****PHONETICS****PRONUNCIATION DRILL****A**

[ʌ]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[əʊ]
shut	shot	short	shoat
cut	cot	caught	coat
stuck	stock	stalk	stoke
cud	cod	cord	code
Huck	hock	hawk	home
Chuck	chock	chalk	choke
but	bot	bought	boat
truck	rock	raw	row
sudd	sod	saw	soda
hut	hot	haw	home

## B Word Stress

1. Most English words are stressed on the first syllable.

'teacher	'pretty	'woman
'English	'story	'clever
'little	'mister	'missis
'office	'lazy	'savings
'brother	'ticket	'sorry

2. Many two-syllable words are stressed on the last syllable.

re'peat	a'mong	ga'rage
be'low	e'nough	be'tween
co'lect	a'fraid	a'bout
re'lax	dis'cuss	ex'plain
be'lieve	re'peat	re'duce
be'gin	be'come	for'get

3. Stress on compound nouns usually falls on the first part, A compound noun is one expression made up of two nouns. But the meaning of the whole is different from merely adding the two parts. For example, *girl* and *friend* make up *girlfriend*. The compound noun may sometimes be written as two words, as in *post office*.

'textbook	'classroom	'book store	'work force
'girlfriend	'typewriter	'drug store	'tennis shoes
'blackboard	'flashlight	'phone call	'post office

4. Some nouns and verbs are distinguished only by stress. The nouns receive stress on the first part, the verbs on the last part.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb
'permit	per'mit	'import	im'port
'increase	in'crease	'export	ex'port
'decrease	de'crease	'suspect	sus'pect
'rebel	re'bel	'insult	in'sult
'contrast	con'trast	'incline	in'cline
'progress	pro'gress	'conflict	con'flict
'refuse	re'fuse	'protest	pro'test

## Section 2.

## GRAMMAR

## FOCUS ON GRAMMAR 1

## Present Perfect Simple

The present perfect simple relates past actions and states to the present (it connects the past and the present).

It is in a sense a present tense as it looks back from the present into the past, and expresses what has happened **before now** (When we use the simple present perfect we can think 'of any time up to now'). We use it especially for finished actions that are important **now**.

*I've met a lot of famous people.* (before now).

*She's lived here all her life.* (up to the present, and probably into the future)

Table 1

## Formation

Sentence Type	Formation	Examples
Affirmative sentence	S + have/has + V <sub>3</sub>	I <b>have</b> already written this test. He <b>has</b> already written this test.
Negative sentence	S + have not (haven't) + V <sub>3</sub> S + has not (hasn't) + V <sub>3</sub>	I <b>haven't</b> written this test yet. He <b>hasn't</b> written this test yet.
Interrogative sentence	General Questions Have/Has + S + V <sub>3</sub> ?  Special Questions Wh + have/has + S + V <sub>3</sub> ...?  Special Questions to the Subject Who / What + have/has + V <sub>3</sub>  Tag Questions S + have + V <sub>3</sub> ..., haven't I/you/we/ they? S + has + V <sub>3</sub> ..., hasn't he/she/it?  S + haven't + V <sub>3</sub> ..., have I/you/we/they? S + hasn't + V <sub>3</sub> ..., has he/she/it?	Have you already <b>written</b> this test? Has he already <b>written</b> this test?  What have you <b>written</b> ? What has he <b>written</b> ?  Who <b>has</b> already <b>written</b> this test?  You <b>have</b> already <b>written</b> this test, haven't you? He <b>has</b> already <b>written</b> this test, <b>hasn't</b> he? You <b>haven't written</b> this test yet, <b>have</b> you? He <b>hasn't written</b> this test yet, <b>has</b> he?

**REMEMBER!**

Regular verbs form  $V_3$  adding the ending *-ed*.  
*to ask - asked, to play - played, to want - wanted*

*Note: rules of reading -ed are given in Unit 4, Section 1.*

Table 2

## Uses

USES	MARKERS	EXAMPLES
1. for actions <b>repeated up to now</b> . We are interested in the experience as <b>part of someone's life</b> .	<b>ever, never</b>	<i>I've travelled a lot in Africa.</i> <i>Have you ever been to Africa?</i>
2. (a) to talk about situations which began in the past and <b>continue up to now</b> , especially when we say <b>how long</b> they have lasted; (b) when we speak about actions happening at the periods of time that are <i>not finished</i> at the time of speaking.	(a) <b>recently, lately, so far, in the last few days, for</b> (period of time), <b>since</b> (starting point); (b) <b>today, this morning/evening/week,...</b>	(a) <i>Have you heard from George recently?</i> <i>I've met a lot of people in the last few days.</i> <i>I've known Alice for 7 years.</i> <i>I've known her since childhood.</i> (b) <i>Tom hasn't worked very hard this term.</i> <i>Have you had a holiday this year?</i>
3. (a) to express a past action with the result in the present; (b) to give new information or announce a recent happening.	<b>just</b> (a short time ago) <b>already</b> (to say that something happened sooner than expected) <b>yet</b> (until now)/ <b>not yet</b>	(a) <i>I've lost my wallet. (I haven't got it now.)</i> (b) <i>Ow! I've cut my finger. (It's bleeding.)</i>
4. in sentences with <b>this/it/that is the first/second/third/only/best/worst</b> etc.		<i>Bill is phoning his girlfriend. <u>That's the third time</u> he's <u>phoned</u> her this evening.</i> <i>It's one of the most interesting books that I've ever read.</i>

## NOTES

1. We normally use **yet** only in questions and negative sentences. **Yet** shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. **Yet** usually goes at the end of a sentence.  
*It's 10 o'clock and Tom hasn't got up yet. Has it stopped raining yet?*
2. In **American English** the *simple present perfect* OR the *simple past* can be used (a) for an action in the past with a result now; (b) with **just, already** and **yet**.

(a) *I've lost my key. Have you seen it?*  
OR *I lost my key. Did you see it?*

(b) *I'm not hungry.*      { *I've just had lunch.*  
                                      *I just had lunch.*

## PRACTICE

**Exercise 1.** Respond to the requests according to the model:

Model: Please help Peter to do his homework. (*already*)  
*I've already helped him.*

1. Please close the window. (*already*)
2. Please show Mike your coat. (*just*)
3. Please translate this text into English. (*just*)
4. Please buy a loaf of white bread. (*already*)
5. Please call Ann up. (*already*)
6. Please wake John up. (*just*)
7. Please look through this telegram. (*already*)
8. Please congratulate Mary on her birthday. (*already*)

**Exercise 2.** Open the brackets and put the verb into the Present Perfect. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (*bring*) the flowers into the room.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*buy*) a new book. Here it is.
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ (*repair*) our TV set. Now it is in good order.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (*not to have / yet*) their breakfast.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*never to be*) to Odessa.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (*go out / just*).
7. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (*finish / already*) to read this book.
8. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (*open*) a door.
9. Is this book interesting? — I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not to read*) it.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / see*) Mary? I can find her nowhere.

11. Children \_\_\_\_\_ (go / not yet) for a walk.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have/ever) lunch in this cafe?
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to see) him lately.
14. You \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of mistakes in your test paper.

**Exercise 3. Restore the sentences.**

1. worked, Mr. Burton, ten, the Royal Bank, for, has, years, for.
2. 1995, this, worked, ABC, since, at, has, device.
3. subsidiaries, has, world, company, over, the, my, all.
4. for, with, years, Mrs Curtis, been, our, has, company.
5. countries, world, the, visited, a, all, of, have, lot, we, over.
6. tried, food, never, have, Chinese, they.
7. item, 1996, we, this, to, in, develop, began.

**Exercise 4. Match a line A with a line B.**

*Note: Nick is = Nick's*

- | A                          | B   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Nick's happy because    | a. he's just broken a cup.                          |
| 2. Peter's sad because     | b. he's just had some good news.                    |
| 3. Tom's worried because   | c. his girlfriend's gone away on business.          |
| 4. John's excited          | d. his business partner hasn't called him back yet. |
| 5. Kevin's annoyed because | e. he has won \$1000000 dollars in a lottery.       |

**Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.**

1. Ann's crying because she/just/have/some/ bad news.
2. Jack's laughing because someone/just/tell/ him a joke.
3. My father's furious because I/lose/the car keys.
4. I'm fed up because someone/steal/my bike.
5. Mother is angry with her son because \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His parents are proud of him because \_\_\_\_\_.
7. We are surprised at Paul's behaviour because \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I am not well because \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Ask your partner and write down his/her answers.**

1. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg?
2. Have you brought your English textbook with you?
3. Have you read any verses by Shevchenko?
4. Have you had breakfast today?

5. Have you ever been on a camping trip?
6. Have you seen the film «The X-Files?»
7. Have you visited any museums in Kyiv?
8. Have you read «The Gone With the Wind» by M. Mitchel?
9. Have you gone to the cinema this week?
10. Have you prepared your homework for today?
11. Have you listened to any news programme today?
12. Have you come to the university with your groupmates?
13. Have you already had any classes today?
14. Have you met any friends today?
15. Have you ever tried Indian food?

**Exercise 7.** Translate the following sentences into English. Do it in written form.

1. Я бував у Сполучених Штатах.
2. Ви коли-небудь куштували китайську їжу? Чи сподобалась вона вам?
3. Я живу в столиці. Я прожив тут все своє життя.
4. Алан поїхав до Латинської Америки.
5. Вона схудла. Зараз вона чудово виглядає.
6. Де ти був? Я не бачив тебе вже сто років!
7. Я дзвоню тобі вже втретє. Де ти був?
8. Вона працює в банку десять років і дуже задоволена своєю роботою.
9. Я загубив свій блокнот. Ти не бачила його ?
10. Олена придбала модного капелюха. Ти його вже бачила?  
— Ще ні.
11. Ти отримав моє поздоровлення? — Так, спасибі.
12. Я ще не обідала.
13. В цьому році я відпочивала в Криму.
14. Я завжди мріяла працювати у великій компанії.
15. Як довго ти працюєш головним інженером?

### Activity 1. How Long?

#### With a partner

Ask and answer questions beginning How long ...? about where you and your partner live, work, study, and about some of your possessions. Then try to get some more information.

*For ideas:* How long have you lived in ...?; How long have you worked/studied ...?; How long have you had your watch/jumper/car ...?