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ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ:

**КОМПЛЕКС ВПРАВ ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
СТУДЕНТІВ З ТЕМИ “ХВОРОБИ ТА ЇХ СИМПТОМИ.
ПРОФІЛАКТИКА ЗАХВОРЮВАНЬ”**

(до підручника Upstream Intermediate by Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley)

Дрогобич

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С 88

Практика усного та писемного мовлення: комплекс вправ для організації самостійної роботи студентів з теми “Хвороби та їх симптоми. Профілактика захворювань” (до підручника *Upstream Intermediate by Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley*) : навчально-методичний посібник. – Дрогобич: Редакційно – видавничий відділ Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка, 2019. – 70 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник укладено відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни “Практика усного та писемного мовлення” для підготовки фахівців першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська)), галузі знань 01 Освіта / Педагогіка, затвердженої вченою радою Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка.

Посібник орієнтований на розвиток лексичної, граматичної та комунікативної компетенцій і складається з трьох розділів, які містять великий обсяг розроблених завдань.

Призначений для студентів ВНЗ другого курсу навчання англійської філології, учнів старших класів спеціалізованих шкіл, ліцеїв та гімназій.

Бібліографія складається з 7 назв.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник укладено відповідно до чинної програми навчальної дисципліни “Практика усного та писемного мовлення” для підготовки фахівців першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська)), галузі знань 01 Освіта / Педагогіка, затвердженої вченою радою Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка.

Пропонована розробка може слугувати додатковим матеріалом для поглибленого аудиторного та самостійного вивчення студентами лексичного матеріалу з теми “Хвороби та їх симптоми. Профілактика захворювань”.

Навчальний матеріал систематизовано у трьох розділах, в яких передбачається класифікація лексичних одиниць з означеної теми, що сприятиме збагаченню та розширенню словникового запасу та кругозору студентів, виконання завдань лексико-граматичного характеру, розуміння прочитаних монологів та діалогів. Ряд запропонованих вправ сприяють формуванню комунікативної компетенції. Завдання комунікативної спрямованості розвивають навички і вміння співпрацювати, враховувати зацікавлення співрозмовника, аргументувати й відстоювати власну думку. Вони формують здатність користуватися мовою в повсякденному житті. Ситуації на переклад забезпечують реалізацію ситуативного вживання засвоєних лексичних одиниць в усній та письмовій формах. Подані у посібнику вправи мають різний рівень складності, зрозумілі за змістом, адаптовані до навчальних потреб, вирізняються широкою вживаністю лексико-граматичних елементів.

Представлений навчально-методичний посібник можуть використовувати студенти ВНЗ, абітурієнти, учні старших класів спеціалізованих шкіл, гімназій та ліцеїв.

Thematic Vocabulary

The Names of Doctors and Diseases

therapist – терапевт	dietician – дієтолог
psychotherapist – психотерапевт	immunologist – імунолог
throat-specialist – отоларинголог	endocrinologist – ендокринолог
gynaecologist – гінеколог	dermatologist – дерматолог
nerve-specialist – невропатолог	plastic surgeon – пластичний хірург
cardiologist – кардіолог	cosmetologist – косметолог
neurosurgeon – нейрохірург	psychiatrist – психіатр
surgeon – хірург	oncologist – онколог
oculist / eye-specialist – окуліст	angiologist – ангіолог
children's doctor / paediatrician – педіатр	acupuncturist – голкотерапевт
urologist – уролог	proctologist – проктолог
traumatologist – травматолог	pathoanatomist – патологоанатом
dentist – стоматолог	veterinary surgeon – ветеринар
the flu, influenza – грип	antritis / maxillary sinusitis – гайморит
mumps – свинка	osteochondrosis – остеохондроз
smallpox – віспа	sprain – вивих
measles – кір	housemaid's knee – запалення гомілки
scarlet fever – скарлатина	polyarthritis – поліартрит
chickenpox – вітряна віспа	rheumatism – ревматизм
(w)hooping-cough – коклюш	arthritis – артрит
rash – сип	arthrosis – артроз
pneumonia – пневмонія	radiculitis – радикуліт
tuberculosis – туберкульоз	podagra – подагра
asthma – астма	pancreatitis – панкреатит
quinsy – ангіна	

bronchitis – бронхіт	diabetes mellitus – цукровий діабет
diphtheria – дифтерія	hepatitis – гепатит
stomatitis – стоматит	cirrhosis of the liver – цироз печінки
parodontosis – пародонтоз	gastritis – гастрит
insomnia – безсоння	stomach ulcer – виразка шлунку
depression – депресія	enteritis – запалення кишечника
epilepsy – епілепсія	typhlitis – запалення сліпої кишки
schizophrenia – шизофренія	appendicitis – апендицит
migraine / sick headache – мігрень	h(a)emorrhoids – геморої
meningitis – менінгіт	constipation – закреп
cerebral paralysis – церебральний параліч	diarrhoea – діарея
cerebral crisis (thrombosis) – інсульт	typhoid fever – черевний тиф
coronary thrombosis / infarction – інфаркт	dysentery – дизентерія
stenocardia – стенокардія	cholera – холера
atherosclerosis – атеросклероз	mastopathy – мастопатія
vegetative neurosis – вегетоневроз	prostate adenoma – аденома простати
hypertonia – гіпертонія	cystitis – цистит
hypotonia – гіпотонія	nephritis – запалення нирок
leuk(a)emia – лейкемія	swelling – пухлина
glaucoma – глаукома	cancer – рак
cataract – катаракта	myoma – міома
otitis – отит	fibroma – фіброма
rhinitis – риніт	AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) – СНІД
tonsillitis – тонзиліт	allergy – алергія
pharyngitis – фарингіт	psoriasis – псоріаз
	malaria – малярія
	gangrene – гангрена

Words and Phrases

Medicine – медицина, ліки
medical service – медичне обслуговування
healthy – здоровий
in-patient – стаціонарний хворий
out-patient – амбулаторний хворий
convalescent – одужуючий
complaint – скарга, хвороба
to fall ill / to fall sick / to get ill – захворіти
to be laid up with – злягти
to be confined to bed – бути прикутим до ліжка
district doctor – дільничий лікар
to go / to consult a doctor – звернутися до лікаря
to call up a doctor – викликати лікаря по телефону
to see a patient – приймати хворого
consulting-room – кабінет лікаря
examination couch – кушетка для пацієнта в кабінеті лікаря
stretcher – носилки, ноші
nurse – медсестра
medical centre – медпункт
to nurse – доглядати хворого
out-patient department – амбулаторія
hospital – лікарня
ward – палата
maternity hospital – пологовий будинок
polyclinic – поліклініка
reception-office – реєстратура
ambulance – карета швидкої допомоги

How are you? – Як ваше здоров'я?

I am well (all right), thank you. – Добре, дякую.

I am much better. – Мені значно краще.

I am not feeling too well. – Я почуваю себе не дуже добре.

What do you complain of? – На що ви скаржитесь?

How long have you been ill? – Як довго ви хворієте?

Have you any appetite? – Чи є у вас апетит?

Something is wrong with my eye (nose, ear). – Мене непокоїть око (ніс, вухо).

to have a pain / to feel a pain – відчувати біль

slight / bad / splitting headache – легкий / сильний / розколюючий головний біль

earache – біль у вусі

stomachache – біль у шлунку

backache – біль у спині

to have a sore throat – мати хворе горло

to feel feverish – лихорадити

to suffer from toothache – страждати від зубного болю

to break a leg (an arm) – зламати ногу (руку)

sick man – хворий чоловік

to be nervous – нервувати

weak (bad) heart – слабке (хворе) серце

to have a heart attack – мати серцевий напад

to examine – оглядати

to sound / to check / to listen to one's chest / heart / lungs – прослухати грудну клітку / серце / легені

You have all symptoms of influenza. – У вас всі симптоми грипу.

The tongue is coated. – Язик обкладений.

My nose is all clogged up. – У мене закладений ніс.

to feel one's pulse – нащупати пульс

high (low, normal) temperature – висока (низька, нормальна) температура

to take one's temperature – поміряти температуру

The temperature falls (rises). – Температура падає (підвищується).

to cough – кашляти

to sneeze – чхати

cold in the head, rhinitis – нежить

cold – застуда

to catch a bad cold – сильно застудитися

diagnosis – діагноз

fracture – перелом

sunstroke – сонячний удар

burn – опік

chilblain – обморожене місце

treatment – лікування

disease prevention – профілактика

case history – історія хвороби

catching disease – заразна хвороба

curable (incurable) disease –виліковна (невиліковна) хвороба

to keep the bed, to stay in bed – дотримуватися постільного режиму

to give something for the flu (headache) – дати щось від грипу, головного болю

prescription – рецепт

to take something for one's cough (toothache) – приймати щось від кашлю (зубного болю)

to take a spoonful of mixture – приймати повну ложку мікстури

pharmacy, chemist's shop, apothecary's shop, drug-store, dispensary – аптека

remedy – ліки
drug – ліки, наркотик
pain-killer – знеболюючий засіб
antiseptic – антисептичний, протигнільний засіб
anaesthetic – наркоз, анестезуючий засіб
ointment – мазь
powder – порошок
pill – пілюля
tablet, tabloid – таблетка
antibiotics – антибіотики
ampicillin – ампіцилін
penicillin – пеніцилін
analginum – анальгін
laxative – проносне
mixture – мікстура
drops – краплі
valerian drops – валеріанові краплі
iodine – йод
hot-water bottle (bag) – грілка
cotton – вата
bandage – бинт
to bandage – перев'язувати, перебинтовувати
thermometer – термометр
plaster – пластир, гіпс
paper mustard, mustard plaster – гірчичник
to operate – оперувати
compress – компрес
diet, dietary – дієта

to cure – виліковувати
to recover from – одужувати від
rest-home – будинок відпочинку
sanatorium – санаторій
accommodation card – путівка
long (far)-sighted – далекозорий
short (near)-sighted – короткозорий
cross-eyed – косоокий
blind – сліпий
deaf – глухий
dumb – німий
deaf and dumb – глухонімий
to limp – кульгати
cripple – каліка
hunchback – горбун
stammerer – заїка
fit of coughing – напад кашлю
fit of giddiness – напад запаморочення
to sweat – потіти
to catch a chill – застудитися
to be hoarse – захрипнути
to faint / to lose consciousness – втратити свідомість
to recover consciousness – прийти до тями, опритомніти
splinter – скалка
to get splinter into one's finger – загнати скалку в палець
abscess – нарив, абсцес
h(a)emoglobin – гемоглобін
to strip to the waist – роздягнутись до пояса

to go through necessary tests – пройти необхідні аналізи
to have one's blood tested – зробити аналіз крові
to check / to test one's blood-pressure – поміряти кров'яний тиск
to X-ray – зробити рентген
to get a painkilling injection – зробити знеболюючий укол
to gargle one's throat – полоскати горло
to take medical baths – приймати лікувальні ванни
to perform an operation – оперувати
to dress a wound – перев'язувати рану
to amputate – ампутувати
to be under a doctor's care – знаходитись під наглядом лікаря
dressing – перев'язка
sling – пов'язка
electrical treatments – електропроцедури
vaccination – щеплення
to inoculate – робити запобіжне щеплення
to take / pull out a tooth, to have an extraction – вирвати зуб
filling, stopping – пломба
to fill / to stop a tooth, to have one's tooth filled, to have a filling – пломбувати
зуб
false tooth – штучний зуб
crown – коронка
complication – ускладнення
hygiene – гігієна
indigestion – розлад травлення шлунка
surgery – хірургія
symptom – симптом
tonic – тонізуючий засіб

to follow the doctor's directions – слідувати настановам лікаря

to have an accident – мати нещасний випадок, потрапити в катастрофу

to breathe in deeply – глибоко вдихнути

to be on a diet / to follow a diet – дотримуватись дієти

to get sick leave – отримати лікарняний листок

to do (a world of) good – приносити (величезну) користь, допомагати

to do harm – шкодити

The man's sight is getting dim. – Зір чоловіка погіршується.

His eyes are sore, swollen and itching. – Його очі хворі, припухлі та сверблять.

You look the very picture of health. – Ви чудово виглядаєте.

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Write the correct word opposite the suggested sentences.

Headache	cold	earache	backache	colic
fever	sore throat	cough	toothache	stomach-ache

1. Scratchiness in the throat, painful and sensitive condition. _____
2. An illness characterized by frequent coughing. _____
3. A respiratory disorder characterized by sneezing, sore throat, coughing, etc.

4. Severe abdominal pain caused by spasm. _____
5. A pain located in the head as over the eyes, at the temples or at the base of the skull. _____
6. Abnormally high body temperature. _____
7. Pain in the ear. _____
8. A pain or discomfort in the region of the back or spine. _____
9. Pain in or about a tooth. _____
10. Pain in the stomach or abdomen. _____

Exercise 2. Insert.

a) refuse, give up:

1. In spite of his father's wish he to leave the Medical Institute as he was fond of medicine and didn't want to
2. I decided to break with him after he had to help me when I was in great need of help.
3. Though she regularly his proposals he couldn't his dream of marrying her sooner or later.
4. If she asks me for any favour I'll never her.
5. If I were you I wouldn't my plan so easily.

b) in, on:

– Your child’s health is a rather bad condition, he must be thoroughly examined in the polyclinic.

– But, doctor, he is no condition to leave the house, he’s too weak.

– Perhaps, we’d better take him to hospital then.

– Oh, doctor, isn’t it possible to keep him at home?

– Well, only condition that you follow all my instructions.

c) ache, hurt, pain, painful:

– What you, Mary?

– I can’t say I feel any sharp in some definite place, I just all over.

– Does it you to move your arms, legs or head?

– My head all the time, it me to look at the light and each movement is

– Well, I must examine you. Don’t be afraid, it won’t be

– But, doctor, each touch gives me

– Well, try and take it easy [2, с. 57-58].

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

Функції імунної системи, глюкоза, гармоніювати з, пити рідину, смоктати льодяник від горла, кровотеча з носа, на світанку, травна ситема, випадковий шум, втома, вірусні інфекції, пластир, хрипіння, затиснути ніс, сильний нежить, діарея, стетоскоп, печія, реєстратор (у лікарні), мати пухир, вилити душу, бути солодкоїжкою, мати сталльні нерви, розрядити обстановку. Я більше не можу цього терпіти! З глузду можна з’їхати! Я ситий по горло! Бога ради!

Exercise 4. Match the words in column A to those in column B to make collocations. Make up a story using as many of them as possible.

A	B
black	headache
runny	stomach
hay	cold
splitting	muscle
bloated	eye
viral	noise
streaming	fever
pulled	nose
random	infections
holiday	properties
healing	resorts

Exercise 5. Give three forms of the verbs.

Hurt, shut, overcome, lie, wake, lay, freeze, worry, die, sit, get, break, give, run, keep, feel, take, think, make, advise, leave, test, swim, pull, walk, prevent, grow, drink, sneeze.

Exercise 6. Translate the following situations into English.

1. – У мене була висока температура. Я звернулась до лікаря. Він послухав мої груди, серце та легені і взяв кров для аналізу. Виписав рецепт і сказав, що через 5 днів я повністю одужаю. Ось рецепт. Піди, будь ласка, в аптеку і купи мені ліки. – Гарзд.

2. – Лікарю, я почуваюсь хворим. – Що вас турбує? – Я втратив апетит, у мене нудота і головний біль. – Ви повинні турбуватись про себе.

Перш за все, я вам пораджу перестати нервуватись, багато відпочивати, регулярно харчуватись, дотримуватись овочевої та фруктової дієти.

3. На сьогоднішній день ми маємо дуже багато різноманітних хворіб: грип, кір, бронхіт, ангіна, дифтерія. Якщо ви хочете уникнути їх, ви повинні тримати себе у формі, робити фізичні вправи, регулярно мити руки, більше знаходитись на свіжому повітрі, утримуватись від алкоголю і кинути палити. Немає сумнівів, що людина, яка не дотримується цього, може легко захворіти.

4. – Що з тобою трапилось? – Я, здається, страждаю від усіх недуг, які можна собі уявити: безсоння, головний біль, розлад шлунку, біль у спині. Я також застудився, мене болить горло, у мене нежить, і я кашляю. На довершення, я потрапив в аварію на днях, пошкодив праве плече, чуть не зламав собі шию.

5. Коли у мене був жахливий зубний біль, я подзвонив стоматологу, щоб призначити прийом. Він зробить рентген зуба і вирішить, чи ставити пломбу, чи виривати зуб. Стоматолог також допоможе, якщо вам потрібне протезування.

Exercise 7. Read aloud and give Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases.

To sprain, to vaccinate, injection, cancer, hot water bottle, epidemic, health-resort, cripple, splinter, feverish, consciousness, hunchback, abscess, injure, breath, inoculation, blood-pressure, diphtheria, analysis, infectious, convalescent, cough, sweat, amputate, inflammation, chilblain, fracture, undergo an operation, a coated tongue, free medical service, to be run down, the rate of mortality, disease prevention, an accommodation card, to feel giddy.

Exercise 8. Translate the following words and word combinations into English as quick as possible.

Реєстратура, захрипнути, електропроцедури, кульгати, знеболюючий засіб, каліка, амбулаторний хворий, районний лікар, бути перевтомленим, безкоштовна медична допомога, грілка, гірчичник, приступ кашлю, провести операцію, приймати лікувальні ванни, виміряти кров'яний тиск, знаходитись під наглядом лікаря, здати аналізи, бути прикутим до ліжка, надати першу допомогу, перев'язати рану, медичне обладнання, прийти до тями.

Exercise 9. Make up three short dialogues, using the phrases listed below.

a) To have a headache, to have a fever, to take one's temperature, had better, to have a prescription made up;

b) to consult a doctor, a light epidemic of the flu, to prescribe the medicine for, to be light-headed, would rather, to do good;

c) to take smth. easy, to keep from doing smth., there is nothing to worry about, on condition that, to be of no importance.

Exercise 10. I. Supply prepositions where necessary:

Scarlet fever is an infectious fever, marked ... the appearance ... the second day ... a bright red rash consisting ... closely-set red spots. Shortly after the patient develops a high temperature and suffers ... painful sore throat. ... the third or fourth day the rash starts to fade and ... favourable cases the temperature falls and the patient feels better. ... the end ... a week the rash usually disappears. Complete recovery may be expected ... the following month. The complications ... scarlet fever are very serious, the commonest being inflammation ... the ear. Scarlet fever is essentially a disease ... children and

young persons [2, c. 73].

II. Describe any other disease using a few phrases from the text above.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences using the word combinations, mentioned below.

1) To fall ill with chicken pox; 2) to follow a diet; 3) to give (get) an injection; 4) to get sick leave; 5) to set in (about complications); 6) to prescribe pills for; 7) to undergo a treatment; 8) to recover from; 9) to diagnose smb.'s illness (as); 10) to have one's tooth filled; 11) to need the services of a surgeon.

Exercise 12. Insert the missing word.

1. He's really accident, so I'm not surprised he's in hospital.

2. In Rotorua you can visit a volcanic crater, hike in a national park or visit a wildlife

3. The truth is that, unlike the owl, human owls can't claim that a nocturnal existence is their natural lifestyle.

4. He wants to be the general manager of the company one day. He's a very man.

5. I think Jack is a, because he wants everything to be perfect, and won't accept anything that is not as good as it could possibly be.

6. When the alarm went she woke up and got out of bed.

7. Everyone should have a first-aid at home.

8. Young children usually suffer from travel

9. Remember, you can suffer from food if you have eaten undercooked meat.

10. The Englishmen are known to be as they stick to traditions.

11. Tom had no intention insulting her. She got upset in vain.
12. The boy knocked the door before entering the surgery.
13. The old man felt better but the nurse insisted taking the pill.
14. My neighbour is going to get that job: I can it in my bones.
15. I can't stay in one place for more than a year without getting feet.
16. Mrs. Brown has never complained to her boss about her poor salary, but she finally decided to get it off her

Exercise 13. Answer the questions.

1. What infectious diseases do children suffer from? 2. What diseases are typical of old age? 3. What is being done to prolong the life of people? 4. What can be done to prevent an epidemic? 5. What do you have to do if you are short-sighted / long-sighted? 6. What are the symptoms of the flu (measles, mumps, typhoid fever)? 7. What do you usually do when you fall ill? 8. How does a sick person look? 9. What catching diseases do you know? Dwell on them. 10. Do people in our country get their pay when they are ill? 11. Why must we go to the dentist regularly? Have you ever suffered from a bad toothache? What did you do about it?

Exercise 14. Say what you know about the cost of health service in Ukraine and in other countries nowadays [2, c. 77].

Exercise 15. Fill in the missing word of active vocabulary.

1. Life in the city was so that I was always stressed out.

2. I decided that there are more important things in this world than a pay pocket.
3. You may get food poisoning if you eat the food that off.
4. Sam is in hospital again. He seems to be accident
5. Peter tried to make a good on his girl-friend's parents.
6. The man gave the police false information his background.
7. I can't go to work today. I have my ankle while playing football.
8. The doctor gave me some for my rheumatism.
9. You go on sneezing. You must have caught a Stay in bed and drink plenty of fluids.
10. I can never touch lobster because I am to seafood.
11. Hot springs in Rotorua were discovered by a travelling
12. There wasn't enough cake to around.
13. I promise to keep it secret, I won't give it
14. He is never willing to take risks anything.
15. At first the woman felt awkward but then she told some jokes to break the
16. The springs have a naturally high mineral and have long been used for relaxation and therapeutic purposes.
17. I prefer going shopping getting together with friends.

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

I. – Ти виглядаєш зовсім погано. Що з тобою?

– Щиро кажучи, я погано себе почуваю. Мабуть, доведеться йти у поліклініку до лікаря.

– Звичайно, іди негайно. Або просто зателефонуй до поліклініки і виклич лікаря.

– Я думаю, що зможу дійти сам. Це зовсім близько.

II. *Лікар*: На що ви скаржитесь?

Пацієнт: У мене страшенно болить голова, і спина теж болить.

Лікар: Роздягніться до пояса, я огляну вас. Тепер можете одягнутись. У вас грип. Вам доведеться полежати у ліжку 2–3 дні, доки не спаде температура. Ось вам лікарняний листок.

III. – Як почуває себе Михайло?

– На жаль, гірше. Він дуже хворий. Минулої ночі у нього знову був жар. Температура вище 39,5°. Він був такий слабкий, що не міг навіть розмовляти зі мною. Вже три дні, як він у важкому стані.

IV. Під час обіду Петро відмовився від їжі. У нього не було апетиту, він виглядав хворим. Мати помітила, що хлопчик нездоровий і викликала лікаря. Приїхав лікар. Він підійшов до ліжка Петра, сів на стілець і почав оглядати хворого хлопчика. Лікар нащупав пульс. Язик був білий. Потім лікар помірвав температуру Петра. Хлопця морозило, боліла голова, горло. Лікар порадив матері тримати Петра в ліжку. Він виписав мікстуру від кашлю і звелів хлопцеві полоскати горло. Наступного дня температура у Петра піднялася до 38,9°C; його очі почервоніли, він кашляв, чхав. На четвертий день на обличчі, за вухами, а потім по всьому тілу з'явилась висипка. У Петра був кір.

Exercise 17. Read the proverbs and explain them.

After death the doctor.

Apothecaries would not sugar their pills unless they were bitter.

A blind man would be glad to see.

As dead as a doornail.

Deaf as an adder.

Exercise 18. Fill in the blanks with more, still, other, another, yet, else.

1. What ... medicine did the doctor prescribe? 2. Who ... wants to go to a sanatorium? 3. The girl will stay at the sanatorium several days 4. Will anybody ... call on Tom in the evening? 5. Isn't the medicine ready ... ? 6. I don't think he is ... in hospital. 7. What ... did the doctor tell you? 8. I shall drink ... glass of tea. I'm ... thirsty. 9. What ... remedies do you take for a headache? 10. I think that he will ... be keeping to his room on Tuesday. 11. The doctor did not allow Nelly to go out 12. We hope that some ... doctors will take part in the discussion. 13. The doctor was sure that ... week in the country would do him a world of good.

Exercise 19. Do the crossword puzzle.

- Lie on your ... if you want to look at the sky. b _ _ _
- Using the word "... " which now usually means *not smart* is now considered offensive when talking about people who can't speak. *Mute* is a more word. d _ _ _
- Special bed used in hospitals to transport patients. s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- The organ that filters the blood. k _ _ _ _ _
- It's a synonym for *cerebral accident*. s _ _ _ _ _
- An ear has cartilage, not b _ _ _ _
- Scientists are still searching for the ... for cancer. c _ _ _
- It's the opposite of inhale. e _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 20. Complete the dialogue. Match responses A – D to the spaces 1 – 4. In pairs, read the dialogue aloud.

Doctor: Hello, Mr. Harris. What seems to be the matter?

Patient: 1) _____ .

Doctor: How long has it been bothering you?

Patient: 2) _____ .

Doctor: Do you have any history of this kind of trouble?

Patient: 3) _____ .

Doctor: I see. Are you taking any medication at the moment?

Patient: 4) _____ .

Doctor: Ok, let's have a look at you. Could you, please, take off your shirt?

A No – just an aspirin from time to time to kill the pain.

B Good morning. I have a terrible backache.

C No, this is the first time. Actually, it all started after a game of tennis.

D Well ... about a couple of days.

Exercise 21. Dwell on the most important factors in keeping healthy.

Exercise 22. Make up questions to which the following sentences are the answers.

1. I was ill last in February. 2. Yes, I did. I kept my bed. 3. Yes, I was. I was put on the sick-list. 4. No ambulance was called; the district visiting doctor was sent for. 5. I complained of a bad headache, a pain in the back and a feeling of sickness. 6. The doctor prescribed powders for the headache and cups or mustard plasters for the pain in the back. 7. He diagnosed the case as the flu. 8. Yes, the treatment did me a world of good. 9. It took me two weeks to get well.

Exercise 23. Read the dialogue. Make up similar dialogues using the prompts below.

headache	toothache	back hurts	leg aches
rest	hot bath	aspirin	dentist

- What’s the matter?
- I’ve got a really sore throat.
- Oh, dear. Perhaps, you should see a doctor.

Exercise 24. Insert prepositions where necessary. Learn the dialogue and act it out in class.

A Touch of the Flu

Mrs. B.: What’s the matter, Ellen, a headache?

Ellen: Yes, rather. I’ve been feeling poorly ... two days now, and I woke ...
... a sore throat this morning.

Mike: Shall I fetch you a couple ... aspirins?

Ellen: No, thank you. I’ve been taking aspirin all the time and it doesn’t help me much.

Mr. B.: As a matter of fact, I’m feeling rather run ... myself. Perhaps, we’ve got a touch ... the flu. It generally begins ... a headache and a sore throat.

Mrs. B.: I’m afraid that’s what it is.

Mike: No wonder, with so much the flu about.

Mrs. B.: Exactly. Well, the first thing to do is to take your temperature.

Mike, fetch a thermometer, will you?

Mike: Certainly, Mum, it’s ... the medical chest, isn’t it?

Mrs. B.: Probably, but if it isn’t there look ... it ... my top right-hand drawer.

Mike: All right.

Ellen: Mummy, I think I’d better go ... my room and lie I’m afraid I

don't feel well at all.

Mrs. B.: Poor dear, of course. Off ... bed with you and I'll come ... you presently.

Exercise 25. Choose the correct word for each gap from the list below.

their	about	so	most	from
-------	-------	----	------	------

1. We need to tell people to keep clean that we can stop illnesses spreading.

2. It's important to get people to sleep enough and maintain energy levels.

3. I think regular exercise is the important point-keeping fit.

4. I don't really agree. It's more important to protect yourself the cold in winter.

5. Well, what do you think the recommendation to eat less sugar?

Exercise 26. Read the conversation in which three friends talk about medical problems they have experienced. Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

David: Hi Agneta, hi John.

Agneta: Hi David.

John: Hi David.

David: Did you hurt your foot?

Agneta: It looks terrible!

John: Yes, it doesn't look good, does it? Oh, I was so stupid. I was playing with a ball, and it got stuck up a tree. The only way to get it back was to go up the tree, I thought, so I got my dad's ladder, and started climbing up that,

but then I slipped, and so me and the ladder came crashing down. I landed badly on my foot, and so here we are.

David: Oh, dear! And is it broken? Will the damage be permanent?

Agneta: What did the doctor say?

John: She said it's not actually broken, and basically said I shouldn't worry – it will fully recover. In the meantime I have to do some gentle exercise. So I have to rest a lot. But it's OK, I can watch TV a lot. And eat too. I always love having soup when I'm not well – it's really nice. Anyway, didn't you damage your foot last year, Agneta?

Agneta: Er, my leg, not foot, but yes, it was horrible. It ruined my holiday. We were skiing, and I went the wrong way suddenly somehow – I don't know, but, crack, that was that.

John: Awful. And I suppose the holiday was expensive...

Agneta: Yes, and to make matters worse my dad, my silly dad, hadn't remembered to renew my travel insurance, so I wasn't insured at all. We had to pay really big hospital bills.

John: Oh no.

David: How long were you out of action?

Agneta: I don't know, it was weeks and weeks and weeks. I hated it because I couldn't really do anything.

John: I wouldn't mind!

Agneta: Yes, but I couldn't even go for a walk, and you know how I really love swimming, so it was completely awful not being able to go – that was the worst thing.

John: At least you've never broken anything, David.

David: Yes, I'm glad about that.

Agneta: But, on the other hand, you had that skin thing.

John: Oh, yes, your amazing spots.

David: Last month, yes. There were so many – they seemed funny to me, but I know my parents were worried.

Agneta: I remember I thought they were pretty strange.

John: And is it right they were part of an allergy?

David: Yes, a bad allergic reaction. So now I must never have any strawberries. As long as I don't, I'm OK.

Agneta: Ooh, that's not fair. Strawberries are the best fruit!

David: Well, I've never been crazy about them anyway...

John

1. He hurt his foot when he was on a _____ .
2. His doctor told him not to _____ .
3. When he's ill, his favourite food is _____ .

Agneta

4. She broke her leg when she was _____ .
5. Her father had forgotten to organise any _____ for her.
6. She missed _____ when she was recovering.

David

7. He thought his spots were very _____ .
8. He's not allowed to eat any _____ [7, c. 83].

Exercise 27. Choose the right word and fill in the blanks.

a) ache – pain – to ache – to hurt – to pain

1. We've given him an anaesthetic so that he won't feel any _____.
2. These pills should help to ease the _____.
3. My hand suddenly started to _____, with a dull _____ which soon spread into my wrist.
4. Don't worry, the injection won't _____ at all.

5. Can't we stop for a while? We've been walking for hours and my feet are _____.

6. I _____ all over after climbing the rock.

b) to cure – to treat – to heal

1. The open air life on the farm _____ him of his headaches.

2. Pam's foot is _____ quickly, but it's still a little painful and she can't walk on it.

3. Doctors began _____ AIDS patients with drug AZT in the mid 80s.

4. My dad is in the hospital where he is being _____ for a heart condition.

5. Many cancer patients can be _____ if the disease is detected early enough.

6. The seawater is now so polluted that it would infect rather than _____.

7. There are many diseases which doctors still cannot _____.

8. This drug is used to _____ heart disease.

Exercise 28. Comment on the following quotation.

Health is a blessing that money cannot buy.

(Izaak Walton)

Exercise 29. Write the antonyms of the words in italics. There can be more than one correct answer.

1. a *curable* disease: _____

2. a *painful* operation: _____

3. a *terrible* pain in the left side: _____

4. a *slight* headache: _____

5. a *breathless* body: _____

6. a *slight* cold: _____
7. a *terrible* headache: _____
8. a *serious* illness: _____
9. an *awful* cold: _____
10. a *mild* pain: _____

Exercise 30. Choose the correct option.

1. What would you advise to a person who has got indigestion?

- A** drink pine-apple juice **B** eat cherry pie
C eat banana **D** eat mushrooms

2. What kind of vegetable or fruit can save your eyesight?

- A** broccoli **B** apple **C** pineapple **D** banana

3. What should you eat to stay young?

- A** mushrooms **B** cherries **C** tomatoes **D** chili pepper

4. Whom would you advise to eat more lemons, oranges, cherries, watermelons, bananas and strawberries?

- A** a person who has problems with kidneys **B** a fat man
C a man who is in danger of heart attack **D** a person who caught a cold

5. Why should we eat chili pepper?

- A** to smooth skin **B** to stay young
C to lose weight **D** to get rid of colds and sinuses

Exercise 31. Put the sentences in the proper order to tell a story. Retell the story to your fellow-students.

1. A cat was crossing the road.
2. The surgeon entered the room.
3. Someone called for an ambulance.

4. The man was killed and his son was seriously injured.
5. They had a very good party.
6. The man swerved to avoid fie cat.
7. They were driving back together.
8. It was raining and the road was wet.
9. A man and his son had been to a party.
10. The car skidded on the wet road and crashed into a tree.
11. The surgeon saw the boy and called a son.
12. He was taken directly to an operating room.
13. An ambulance came and rushed fie son to fie hospital.
14. Can you explain?

Exercise 32. Supply ill or sick in the sentences below.

1. When I'm ... I stay in bed.
2. It goes without saying that healthy men are happier than ... men.
3. The meat at the birthday party was bad and made everybody
4. My nephew went to the hospital to visit a ... friend of his.
5. When I travel by boat I always become
6. I've been very ... , but I'm much better now.
7. Her uncle felt ... and left in the middle of the game.

Exercise 33. Match the name of a disease in the left-hand column with its definition from the right-hand column.

1. appendicitis	a. disease growth in the body, often causing death
2. bronchitis	b. infectious disease, marked by fever and small red spots (a rash) that cover the whole body
3. cancer	c. wasting disease affecting various parts of the body's tissues, especially the lungs
4. chicken pox	d. diseased condition of the vermiform appendix, requiring in many cases a surgical operation
5. diabetes	
6. hepatitis	
7. influenza (flu)	

8. leukaemia	e. inflammation of the liver
9. measles	f. disease of the pancreas in which sugar and starchy foods cannot be properly absorbed
10. pneumonia	g. (kinds of) painful disease with stiffness and inflammation of the muscles and joints
11. rheumatism	h. inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchi
12. tuberculosis (TB)	i. infectious disease with fever, muscular pain and catarrh
	j. disease in which there is an excess of leukocytes, with changes in the lymph glands
	k. disease (especially of children) accompanied by red spots on the skin
	l. serious illness with inflammation of one or both lungs

Exercise 34. Translate into English.

Рентген, укол, пов'язка, щеплення, здоровий, горло, грип, скарга, апетит, біль, головний біль, запалений, хворий, нервувати, лікувати, рецепт, лікування, мазь, наркотик, йод, термометр, гіпс, одужання, санаторій, окуліст, скарлатина, туберкульоз, рак, дизентерія, горбун, каліка, напад, захрипнути.

Exercise 35. Read, translate and transcribe the words.

Medicine, doctor, patient, health, complaint, to hurt, healthy, pain, toothache, sore, illness, disease, to cough, to sneeze, diagnosis, treatment, chemist, powder, tablets, cotton, bandage, plaster, recovery, pneumonia, bronchitis, stammerer, faint, sprain, dressing, cavity, injection, blood, heart.

Exercise 36. Fill in an appropriate preposition.

1. My neighbour is a fire fighter and often runs the risk ... seriously damaging his health.

2. Have a look! These shoes are identical ... the ones Tom was wearing at the party.

3. My elder sister insisted ... moving to London next year.

4. Mary's husband suggested her going to the Chinese restaurant to have supper but the woman was not so keen ... the idea.

5. Everyone has been very kind ... James lately because of his insomnia and miserable look.

6. Don't be jealous ... Ann. She was in a car accident three days ago, has got a black eye and a broken arm.

7. That doctor has made a strong impression ... me. He performs operations so well and is such a talkative person.

8. This year there has been a large increase ... the number ... patients treated at our hospital.

9. Today my grandparents got up ... the crack of dawn and started their working day.

10. People suffer ... many serious diseases, ... example, asthma, bronchitis, cancer, tuberculosis, stomach ulcer, rheumatism, kidney trouble.

11. ... fact, I fell ill ... pneumonia for the first time this year.

12. The boy was operated on ... appendicitis ... the long run.

Exercise 37. Insert the correct word.

1. Mary has really got a sweet She eats chocolate and sweets every day. That is the reason for having indigestion so often.

2. I want to tell you about my health problems and get some pieces of good advice. I'm about that terrible cough. I need to get that off my

3. Doctors need to have a strong to treat patients without paying attention to their pains.

4. Debbie considers she has fallen ill with the flu. But she is getting worse and worse every day. I think it is pneumonia. I just can feel it in my

5. Sally needed to be operated on for appendicitis but was very afraid of it. But the surgeon had a pleasant conversation with her to break the at first.

6. Emma is good at medicine but she has no of becoming a doctor. She is eager to be a stewardess.

7. My friend is so funny, she can impressions of people of different professions, including doctors.

8. Her neighbour has itchy but this summer he must stay at home because he has been seriously ill for a month.

9. The professor has the jackpot with his latest invention in the field of medicine.

Exercise 38. Match the following words with the correct meanings.

1. Indigestion

6. Cramp

2. Asthma

7. Acne

3. Insomnia

8. Heat stroke

4. Overtired

9. Hay fever

5. Flu

a) a common illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, gives you a sore throat, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot;

b) if you suffer from it, you are not able to sleep;

c) a medical condition that causes difficulties in breathing;

d) pain that you get when your stomach cannot break down food that you have eaten;

- e) very tired, so that you cannot think or do things normally and become annoyed easily;
- f) a medical problem which causes a lot of red spots on your face and neck and mainly affects young people;
- g) a severe pain that you get in part of your body when a muscle becomes too tight, making it difficult for you to move that part of your body;
- h) a condition marked by fever and often by unconsciousness, caused by failure of the body's temperature-regulating mechanism when exposed to excessively high temperatures;
- i) a medical condition, like a bad cold that is caused by breathing in pollen.

Exercise 39. Replace the phrases in bold with the names of diseases from the previous exercise.

1. I have never really suffered from **red pimples**, but the skin in these areas is covered in blackheads.
2. The fungi can also worsen the symptoms of a **respiratory condition** and cause allergic sinusitis.
3. Sneezing, a blocked or runny nose and itchy eyes are common symptoms of **seasonal allergic rhinitis**.
4. You know crisps give me **stomachache**.
5. So you need to get checked out by a good doctor who knows something about sound sleep and **sleeplessness**.
6. He suffered severe **muscular spasms** in his foot.
7. Worse, you may risk such dangerous conditions as **dangerously high body temperature** and heart failure.
8. Bear in mind that the viruses causing **influenza** change annually and no two flu epidemics are identical.

Exercise 40. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1. The old man is ill ... quinsy ... a very severe form. He has been keeping ... his bed ... a fortnight already and is sure to stay ... bed ... another week.
2. Take these tablets ... your cough to be ... the safe side. Otherwise you may fall ill ... the flu. It's strange that you can't get rid ... it ... such a long time.
3. The doctor gave him a sick-leave because he has a very serious complication ... his heart ... quinsy.
4. As you are subject ... colds you must start hardening yourself. It is the best remedy ... it.
5. I see you are constantly suffering ... your liver.
6. If you complain ... an earache, go and have this prescription made up ... the chemist's.
7. I feel I am aching all ... and running a temperature. I think we must call ... a doctor.
8. If you don't want to put ... weight, stop eating so much bread and pastry. Cut it ... to the minimum.
9. Well, Nick, your temperature isn't much above normal. Nothing to worry ... , but I think you'd better go ... bed at once. A little rest will do you a world ... good.

Exercise 41. Use the adjective dead or the verb to die in the suitable form.

1. My neighbour of fever last year.
2. His grandfather is He many years ago.
3. Look! A bird is lying in the cage.
4. The flowers You should have watered them two-three times a week.
5. People seldom of pneumonia nowadays. There exist a lot of medicines to cure this disease.
6. The past is
7. Unfortunately, the soldier from his wounds.

Exercise 42. Read the dialogue and retell it in indirect speech.

David Has a Cold

Mrs. Brown: What's the matter, David? Why have you come home in the middle of the morning?

David: I don't feel well. I was shivering and sneezing in class and I felt very hot.

Mrs. Brown: I think you've got a bad cold. A lot of people have got them just now. You'd better go to bed at once. Get undressed and jump into bed. Then I'll bring you some hot milk.

David: All right, Mother. I hope I will soon be better.

(The next day)

Mrs. Brown: Good morning, doctor. I'm glad you've come.

Dr. Cuthbert: Now, Mrs. Brown, what's the matter?

Mrs. Brown: It's David. He came home from college yesterday morning. He was hot and shivering, so I sent him to bed. He was very ill in the night, but he's a little better this morning. He doesn't often have a cold, but when he does, it's usually a bad one.

Dr. Cuthbert: Well, let's go and see him.

Mrs. Brown: This way, doctor. David, here's Dr. Cuthbert.

Dr. Cuthbert: Now, David, my boy. A cold, is it? There are a lot of them about. How are you – still alive?

David: Well, I'm not dead yet, doctor. I feel much better this morning, thank you. I'm not so hot and shivering now. Yesterday I felt very ill.

Dr. Cuthbert: Good. Let me look at your tongue. Now your temperature. H-m. Not too bad. You'll be well again in a day or two. Get this medicine for him, Mrs. Brown, and give it to him three times a day after meals. Give him plenty to drink, but he'll have to stay in bed.

David: When can I get up?

Dr. Cuthbert: Not until I tell you. On Sunday, perhaps.

David: I want to play on Saturday, doctor.

Dr. Cuthbert: Well, you can't play this Saturday, that's certain. Lie in bed, keep warm and take your medicine. I'll come in again on Saturday. Now I must go.

There are hundreds of people in bed with a cold in this bad weather, and everyone wants to see the doctor. Good-bye, David.

David: Good-bye, doctor.

Mrs. Brown: Thank you, doctor. Good-bye [1, c. 333-334].

Exercise 43. Match the phrasal verb give and particles with the correct meanings.

1. give back	a. abandon an attempt; surrender
2. give off	b. emit (smells, heat, fumes, etc.)
3. give away	c. reveal; give smth. free of charge
4. give in	d. return
5. give up	e. surrender; yield
6. give out	f. come to an end; distribute

Exercise 44. Match the phrasal verb go and particles with the correct meanings.

1. go on	a. be allowed to happen
2. go off	b. stop; cease
3. go in for	c. break a promise / agreement
4. go for	d. base one's ideas on
5. go down with	e. become ill
6. go by	f. attack; apply for (a job)
7. go back on	g. take part in (a competition)
8. go away	h. explode (of a bomb); ring (of an alarm); spoil (of food)
9. go ahead	i. continue; happen
10. go after	j. pursue
11. go without	

12. go with	k. examine details; repeat
13. go up	l. be enough for everyone to have a share; spread (news / disease); circulate
14. go through	m. experience; be completed with success (of a deal / arrangement); discuss in detail
15. go round	n. rise
16. go over	o. match
17. go out	p. endure the lack of smth.
	q. stop burning

Exercise 45. Insert the correct particle taking into consideration the phrasal verb give.

1. Mary didn't give ... work when she had a baby.
2. The date of the wedding will be given ... soon.
3. Tom had to give ... his studies at the Medical University because of lack of money.
4. The girl suddenly gave ... a loud scream and clutched at me.
5. Jack won \$100 and gave it all
6. That chemical gives ... a strange smell.
7. I advise you not to give ... this secret to anyone.
8. The criminals were forced to give
9. Give your diploma paper ... before Monday, please.
10. The conductor is the person on a bus who gives ... tickets.
11. The men gave ... information about the treatment of some serious diseases last week.
12. The boy tried running but gave ... in about fifteen minutes.
13. Finally the hijackers gave themselves ... to the police.
14. All the students swam the lake except the three who gave ... halfway.

15. The doctor told him to give ... drinking alcohol.

16. The library was giving ... old books on Monday.

Exercise 46. Choose the correct variant.

1. The robber went to the police station and gave himself

- a) out b) in c) off

2. The pupil gave his homework ... to the teacher on Monday.

- a) in b) off c) up

3. The car gives ... too much smoke, so the police told him not to drive it anymore.

- a) up b) in c) off

4. The worst job my uncle ever had was giving ... leaflets to passengers in the tube.

- a) out b) up c) into

5. The traveller pretended that he was not frightened but his staring eyes gave the truth

- a) out b) off c) away

6. The date of the election will be given ... on the news tomorrow.

- a) out b) in c) up

7. The therapist thought that he was going to die. He had given him ... for dead.

- a) in b) off c) up

8. The key is nowhere to be found. We have given ... looking for it.

- a) in b) off c) up

9. It was a very old tractor. It is not surprising it has given

- a) out b) up c) into

10. Do you know you are doing really well? Don't give ... now. Keep going.

- a) back b) in c) off

18. First he told us about the present situation, then he went ... to tell us about the future.

19. I shan't be at home tonight. I am going ... with Mary.

20. Cash flow is the reason that most companies go

21. I am not eager to do it now. I have gone ... the idea.

22. I consider James is right. I have to go ... him.

23. I could never go in ... rock climbing. It is not my kind of sport.

24. Kate went ... with pneumonia last week. She still feels very bad now.

25. I went ... my dream and now I am a professional surgeon.

26. The girl went ... politics as soon as she had completed her degree.

27. Why do you go ... with such strange people?

Exercise 48. Choose the correct continuation of the sentences.

1. Nelly nearly always goes along with whatever her husband says because she doesn't like

A agreeing with him **B** arguing with him **C** going with anyone else

2. Our family had such a great holiday in Havana last year that we have decided to go back

A to last year **B** again this year **C** around next year

3. If you are waiting at a bus stop and your bus goes by, it

A doesn't stop to pick you up **B** stops to pick you up **C** stops, but you don't get on

4. During the storm every light in the house suddenly went off so we

A turned them back on **B** lit some candles **C** replaced the globes

5. Before the examination the student should go over

A his notes **B** his memory **C** his teacher

6. The police went after the man in the BMW because he
A had stopped his car **B** had an expensive car **C** went through a red light
7. The building's construction period went beyond the three years originally scheduled, it took
A over three years **B** under three years **C** about three years
8. The temperature in the desert usually goes down quickly
A after sunrise **B** after sunset **C** after midday
9. The girls are going out, so they are getting into
A their work uniforms **B** their party dresses **C** their birthday suits
10. I had to go through all the boxes of old books I had in the attic to
A make some money **B** make room for some **C** find the book I more wanted
11. John hates his new haircut, so he is going around
A in a hat **B** the corner **C** his barber
12. If there isn't enough cake to go around, we'll have to
A order some more **B** turn it around **C** cook it again
13. The pain went away because I had
A taken some medicine **B** cut my foot **C** a really bad headache

Exercise 49. Translate sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The centre forward gave that ball away. 2. Tom and Mary decided to get married but didn't tell anybody about it. They wanted their marriage to be a surprise for friends and relatives. But their neighbour heard their conversation and gave away a secret. 3. Her grandmother gave most of her child's old clothes away. 4. I wondered what the woman was thinking. Her expression gave very little away. 5. They just keep battling on and refuse to give in. 6. Most light bulbs give off more heat than light. 7. The old engine

was giving out a strange noise. 8. Give over this magazine, please, I ask you. 9. I couldn't think how to go about breaking the news to her. 10. There's no need for him to go about insulting people like that. 11. Go after her and say you love her and are eager to marry her. 12. There's a rumour going about that Jane is pregnant and is going to get married for the second time. 13. The man went after several jobs and decided to work as a ditch digger. 14. Give up smoking or you'll have some health problems. 15. Many years of her life have been given over to this task. 16. We had all given her up when she made this miraculous recovery. 17. They have gone away on holiday to Italy. 18. Nick goes around with a very strange crowd. 19. This is a completely new issue and has nothing to do with anything that has gone before. 20. I stood at the bus stop and watched the traffic go by. 21. Fifteen years went by before the sailor saw his home town again. 22. My friend's office is the second on the left as you go down the stairs. 23. The water level in the pond has gone down during the drought. 24. At the beginning of winter holidays Nelly went down with mumps. 25. Do you know that your dog went for me when I was going to visit you? 26. The scheme can't go forward unless we get planning permission. 27. It's cold outside. I'm going in. 28. James went on working though the others made up their minds to find a new job. 29. He set the timer so that the TV would go off in 40 minutes. 30. The fridge broke down and all the meat went off. 31. The old man went out into the yard of a nine-storied building. 32. The path goes through the field. 33. The man went up the stairs to take a tool. 34. A red silk skirt doesn't go with that sweater. 35. There is little room in our flat so we went without a New Year tree this year.

Exercise 50. Retell the dialogue in the reported speech.

At the Doctor's

Patient: Doctor, I have a bad headache and I have no appetite.

Doctor: Show me your tongue. (*The patient opens his mouth and shows his tongue*). Yes, you have a very nasty tongue. Have you a pain in the stomach?

Patient: Yes, doctor, sometimes, especially after meals. I have a temperature after meals too.

Doctor: I must examine your stomach... Does it hurt here?

Patient: No, not there.

Doctor: Here?

Patient: Oh, yes, it does there.

Doctor: You have digestion trouble. But it is not serious. I will prescribe some tablets. You must take two before each meal. Do not eat any roast meat or any heavy food. Eat boiled vegetables and milk puddings. You need not go to bed, but do not overtire yourself. If you follow my prescriptions you will feel much better tomorrow and in two or three days you will be quite well again [1, c. 335].

Exercise 51. Translate into English.

1. Грип – вірусне інфекційне захворювання, що легко передається від однієї людини до іншої. Передуючими симптомами є лихоманка, кашель, нежить та висока температура. Період лікування становить сім днів. Протягом цього часу ви повинні залишатися в ліжку, приймати ліки, які виписав лікар, та пити багато рідини.

2. Щоб отримати повне медичне обстеження, слід зробити аналіз крові, рентген та відвідати лікарів, щоб вони оглянули вас. Після цього вони запишуть результати свого обстеження у вашу медичну картку.

3. Якщо ми не зважатимемо на наш внутрішній біоритм, то ми себе позбавимо не лише необхідного відпочинку, але також ризикуємо завдати серйозної шкоди здоров'ю.

4. Люди, які страждають від безсоння чи не можуть заснути вночі, здебільшого мають труднощі з прокиненням вранці. Дослідження показують, що люди-сови мають це закладено генетично.

5. Моя сестра – солодкоїжка. У неї часто болять зуби. Минулого тижня ми ходили до стоматолога, і він запломбував їй три зуби. Також він порадив видалити один зуб. Для цього їй необхідно зробити рентген зуба і записатися на прийом до зубного хірурга.

6. Ти чхаєш, не перестаючи, вже півгодини. Безперечно, ти будеш хвора. Ні, у мене алергія на шерсть котів. Ось чому я чхаю, та мене сильно болять очі.

7. Серйозні проблеми зі здоров'ям, такі як серцеві захворювання, втомлюваність, виразка, біль у м'язах та часті вірусні інфекції, є результатом нездорового способу життя.

Exercise 52. Translate the following situations into English.

1. Очевидно, мої напади астми спричинені алергією на хутро мого собаки. Я не звикла скаржитись на здоров'я, бо, зазвичай, мені це байдуже.

2. Поширились новини, що багато людей зацікавлені в тому, щоб відвідувати гарячі термальні джерела заради розслаблення та з терапевтичними цілями. Вони допоможуть тим людям, які хворі на артрит, невралгію та ревматизм.

3. Джейн інтуїтивно відчула, що щось недобре станеться. По дорозі додому її чоловік ледь не в'їхав в дерево. А потім двигун машини заглох, та чоловік не міг второпати, в чому справа.

4. Якщо ви любляете спорт, це допомагає вам тримати тіло у формі. Переваги є очевидні, але будьте обережними, щоб не потягнути м'яз чи не зашкодити собі. Крім того, спорт може завдати ще більшого стресу.

5. Том такий незграбний і схильний до нещасних випадків. Але якщо він регулярно висипатиметься, то не страждатиме розладами шлунку та безсонням. А ще я наполягала би на дотриманні ним здорової дієти заради фізичного та психологічного благополуччя.

6. Джеймса вдарили по обличчі тенісним м'ячем. На щастя, його не було сильно пошкоджено, лише невелика кровотеча з носа. Він відчував незначне запаморочення і, як наслідок, зашпортався та вивихнув ногу.

7. Вчора моя одногрупниця не спала вночі, бо вирішила повторити весь матеріал перед екзаменом. І тільки на світанку вона заснула. Тому дівчина не могла не позіхати увесь день і була надзвичайно перевтомлена. Однак вона не здалася.

8. Мого сусіда оперували на апендицит. Після операційної його відправили у палату, де він провів декілька днів, але з нетерпінням чекав того дня, коли покине лікарняне ліжко і не буде стаціонарним пацієнтом даного медичного закладу.

9. – Що вас турбує? – Мене вже два дні жахливо болить зуб. – Відкрийте рот. Де болить? – Зліва. Будете пломбувати зуб? – Ні, пломба там є, але зуб нікуди не годиться. Його слід вирвати.

10. – Що трапилось? – Погляньте, будь ласка, в моє праве око. Щось попало в нього. Воно болить і, здається, спухло. – Давайте поглянемо. Одну хвилинку... Ви носите окуляри? – Так, я далекозорий. – Тепер все в порядку. Це був лише волосок, і я його витягнув. Ще щось вас турбує? – Так, лікарю, коли я багато читаю, мене болять очі. – Ви, напевно, читаете в лежачому положенні. – Майже кожен вечір перед тим, як лягти спати. –

Читання в ліжку є дуже шкідливим для здоров'я. Воно втомлює очі та погіршує зір.

Exercise 53. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. We live in what is fast becoming a 24-hour society. 2. If we try to ignore our body clocks we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health. 3. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system. 4. We function best in tune with our natural environment. 5. If you have spots and red lumps on the face and neck, then you've probably got acne. This is usually caused by bacteria under the skin. 6. He may get a splitting headache if he works on a computer for a long time. 7. Going to the gym was tiring for me. 8. Nick felt embarrassed when he fell down the stairs. 9. My neighbour always feels annoyed when he is stuck in a traffic jam. 10. I felt fascinated when I saw a peacock in the zoo. 11. The girl is afraid of going to the dentist because she can't stand drills. 12. Doctors ought to explain treatments to their patients. 13. Everyone should have a first aid kit at home because you never know when you will need it. 14. Patients with a heart condition must avoid stress because it is harmful to their health. 15. My best friend was in a car accident and nearly broke her neck yesterday. The whole life flashed before her at that moment. 16. The boy was coughing and sneezing and his mother insisted on making an appointment with a therapist. 17. The day before yesterday my grandmother got up at the crack of dawn, did some work in the shed and went to hospital to visit her distant relative. 18. If you don't wear a hat, a scarf or gloves in winter you often run the risk of falling ill with the flu. 19. We drove our car in the suburbs of Kyiv when the engine suddenly gave out. 20. Owls are nocturnal creatures. They are awake at night and sleep during the day. 21. James feels very bad and is running a high temperature but the doctors can't put their

fingers on what the matter is. 22. Surgeons need to have a strong stomach as it's not easy to perform operations. 23. My niece has no intention of entering the Medical Institute because she loses consciousness when she looks at blood or some injuries. 24. Doctors use a stethoscope to listen to your heartbeat. 25. Asthma attacks can be caused by an allergy to animal fur or dust. 26. You should drink lots of fluids when you have diarrhoea. 27. Regular exercise will help to keep your muscles strong. 28. If I had a burning feeling in my chest I would take an antacid tablet. 29. The high mineral content of the water has healing properties. 30. The springs come from caves which are deep underground. 31. You can take a natural steam bath in the hot springs. 32. Rotorua is one of the world's most famous active volcano areas. 33. Fast food is convenient as it is available whenever you want it but it is not healthy because it doesn't provide a person with enough vitamins and minerals. 34. If the person is out of shape exercise can be painful. He may pull a muscle or injure himself.

Exercise 54. Translate the following situations into English paying attention to the underlined phrases.

1. Якщо тебе болить голова, у тебе нежить, жар та болять м'язи, ти, ймовірно, підхопив грип, який, звичайно, спричинений вірусом. Прийми аспірин, пий багато рідини, дотримуйся постільного режиму та намагайся добре висипатись.

2. Моя тітка прокидається на світанку та займається бізнесом в мережі інтернету. Останнім часом вона працює понаднормово та часто почувається втомленою. Позбавляючи себе необхідного відпочинку, вона ризикує завдати серйозної шкоди здоров'ю. Ми повинні стати членами суспільства, яке працює з 9 год. ранку до 5 год. вечора. Це має важливе значення для нашого фізичного та психологічного благополуччя.

3. Я гадаю, Марія – товариська дівчина, адже вона любить ходити на вечірки та проводити багато часу з друзями. Хочу додати, що вона відповідальна, надійна та впевнена в собі. Але іноді Марія нетерпляча, бо не терпить довго чекати, ненавидить довготривалу роботу.

4. Намагаючись перехитрити свій біологічний годинник, ми ризикуюмо бути пригніченими, нервовими, занепокоєними, схильними до нещасних випадків. Це може призвести до серйозних проблем зі здоров'ям: серцевої хвороби, раку, болей у м'язах, частих інфекційних хворіб. Наша травна система є під загрозою також.

5. – Стів має чудовий намір зробити надбудову до будинку. Так його сім'я матиме більше простору та зручностей вдома. – Мені не подобається ця ідея. Я наполягаю на купівлі квартири у великому промисловому місті. Так ми не житимемо в гармонії з природою, але матимемо високооплачувану роботу та можливість часто відвідувати визначні місця.

6. – Сьогоднішній візит до стоматолога дуже стресовий. Я ненавиджу буріння! Крім цього, мені вирвали зуб, і у мене розколюючий головний біль. – Бідолашна! Заспокійся, випий таблетку та полікуй зуб належним чином врешті-решт.

7. У Тома стальні нерви. Його неслухняний син минулого тижня розбив вікно у школі, кілька днів тому поламав стілець, а вчора у нього було безсоння. Том провів біля ліжка сина безсонну ніч. Сьогодні він не перестає позіхати та почувається перевтомленим. Найкраща порада – рано лягти спати.

8. – Я сита по горло! Прибери цей безлад негайно, кажу тобі. – Ради Бога, мамо, не кричіть. Мої друзі мають намір відвідати мене сьогодні. Ми будемо дивитись телевизор та грати наші улюблені ігри, щоб розрядити атмосферу. І не забудьте купити в аптеці новий термометр. Я поміряю ввечері температуру.

9. – З глузду можна з'їхати! Ти з'їла усі шоколадні цукерки. Ти така солодкоїжка! – Я шкодую про це. У мене тепер болить зуб, і я призначила зустріч з лікарем на завтра.

10. – Мене болить горло. – Ти виглядаєш блідою та засмученою. На твоєму місці я б посмоктала льодяник від горла, а завтра пішла до ЛЮРа в поліклініку. – Дякую за слухну пораду. Ти дуже добра зі мною, і твоє ставлення справляє на мене хороше враження.

Exercise 55. Translate the following situations into English paying attention to the words and phrases of active vocabulary.

1. Мій чоловік любить подорожувати. Одного дня ми вирушили на пікнік автомобілем. Проїхавши половину дороги, двигун автомобіля раптом заглох. Але ми не здалися. Одному з наших знайомих вдалося відремонтувати автомобіль. Перед в'їздом у ліс нас атакували собаки, та ми їх швидко розігнали. Ми гарно провели час на свіжому повітрі. Незважаючи на розлад травлення шлунка мого сина ввечері, що проявився у здутті та болях у животі, я почувалась щасливою та задоволеною.

2. Минулого року я їхав верхи на коні по лісі. Раптом кінь почав мчати галопом. Я вдарився головою об низьку гілку та впав до землі. Мене дуже боліла ліва нога, і я не міг нею ворухнути. Через якийсь час мене забрали до лікарні. Виявилось, що у мене зламана нога. Лікар наклав на неї гіпс. Певний час я ходив на милицях. Після тривалого часу реабілітації я знову повернувся до їзди на коні.

3. Моя товаришка перехвилювалась, і в неї почалась носова кровотеча. Та я не розгубилась. Я затиснула ніс на кілька секунд та поклала на нього лід. Згодом ми викликали швидку допомогу. Лікар зупинив кровотечу та виписав ліки. Ввечері товаришка провела багато часу на свіжому повітрі.

4. – Я жахливо провів вихідні. Я не переставав чхати. – Ти застудився? – Ні, я відвідував свого товариша, який має домашнього улюбленця – kota. А у мене алергія на котів та їхню шерсть. Я навіть нормально дихати не міг. – Як шкода! І твої очі все ще червоні. Спробуй ці очні каплі. Я гадаю, вони тобі допоможуть. – Дякую.

5. – Це глибока рана. Як таке трапилось? – Я впав з велосипеда в парку і вдарився об металеву лавку. – Вам пощастило, що не сталося щось гірше. Давайте спершу почистимо рану. – Ви будете її зашивати? – Так, накладу три-чотири шви, щоб вилікувати рану. Прийдете в лікарню через два тижні, щоб зняти їх. Кілька днів вам доведеться ходити на іншій нозі.

6. Ця вулканічна територія повна гейзерів, боліт та природніх гарячих джерел. Джерела відомі своїми розслабляючими та болезаспокійливими властивостями. Вони допомагають людям, хворим на артрит, ревматизм, невралгію та покращують їхній загальний стан здоров'я.

7. Лікар-терапевт попросив мого дядька роздягнутись до пояса, послухав легені та серце, поміряв кров'яний тиск. Наступного дня дядьку зробили аналіз крові. Після того, як кардіолог провів кілька медичних обстежень, було повідомлено, що дядько ризикує мати серцеву хворобу. Йому слід сісти на здорову дієту та виконувати більше фізичних вправ.

8. У деяких клініках використовують роботів-хірургів, які дають змогу лікарям проводити складні операції точно та безпечно за допомогою дистанційного управління. Дуже точні рухи виконуються такими роботами легко, швидко та ефективно в порівнянні з виконанням їх руками хірурга. Роботи-хірурги виконують надзвичайно складні операції в сфері кардіо- та нейрохірургії.

9. Том народився глухим. Його мати зрозуміла це, коли помітила, що син не реагує так, як інші діти. В лікарні провели кілька обстежень на

слух, і лікарі вирішили, що дитина відстає в розвитку. Згодом виявилось, що хлопець був повністю глухим і не було жодного шансу на відновлення слуху. Єдиним виходом було встановлення імпланту. Після вдалої операції Том певною мірою подолав свою глухоту.

10. Я дуже швидко снідала, і тепер у мене розлад травлення шлунка. У мене здутий живіт, я повинна прийняти таблетку та трохи полежати. Завтра я піду до товаришки та вилию свою душу. Вона тепер на лікарняному, бо нещодавно зламала ногу, а тому мене добре зрозуміє.

GRAMMAR IN USE

MODAL VERBS

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1. It wasn't necessary for John to help me, but he did.

have He _____ me.

2. It is forbidden to take your dog into the building.

mustn't You _____ into the building.

3. Running in the corridors is forbidden.

allowed You _____ in the corridors.

4. Is it possible that Marta is leaving school at the end of this week?

be Could _____ at the end of this week?

5. I'd rather start studying for my examinations soon.

ought I _____ for my examinations soon.

6. Let's have dinner in twenty minutes.

can We _____ in twenty minutes.

7. I advise you to open a bank account.

should You _____ a bank account.

8. I am sure Mary didn't mean what she said.

can't Mary _____ what she said.

9. Perhaps Peter is in the workshop.

could Peter _____ the workshop.

Exercise 2. Insert the appropriate modal verb and the form of the infinitive.

1. There is so much water on the road. It . . . (to rain) heavily all day long.

2. – Perhaps, Tim swam across. – No, he . . . (to do) that; he can't swim.

3. I wonder who broke the vase. It . . . (to be) Nelly for she was out all day.

4. Susan . . . (to leave) the birthday party early last night. She wasn't very well.
5. – I have just watered the tulips. – You . . . (to water) them. Look! It is raining now!
6. – Did you hear me come in yesterday? – No, I . . . (to be) asleep.
7. We . . . as well (to stay) here till the weather improves.
8. I . . . (to visit) my friend on Sundays and we would go for a walk.
9. Tim drives really well now. He . . . (to pass) his driving test easily.
10. Fortunately, an old man . . . (to convince) the police that he was innocent.
11. Everyone in the world . . . (to have) food and shelter.
12. The niece . . . (to be) at the party last night. She was ill.
13. James never comes to work late. He . . . (to oversleep) today.
14. People . . . (to treat) animals in a better way but they don't always do so.
15. You . . . (to be) thirsty after carrying those heavy boxes. Shall I make you some tea or coffee?
16. Arthur ran all the way to work, but . . . (to hurry) because he was the first person to arrive.
17. Where is Robert? He . . . (to be) at home. I saw him two minutes ago.
18. – I have bought some butter. – You . . . (not to do) it. I bought it.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. It be a good movie – the reviews were very good.
A should **B** can't **C** could have **D** must have
2. That be Tom coming home now. Go and open the door for him, will you?
A shall **B** ought **C** can **D** will
3. Things have been worse – everything seemed to be going wrong at once.
A couldn't **B** shouldn't **C** mustn't **D** may
4. You do your homework before you watch TV.
A can't **B** should **C** shall **D** needn't

5. Last autumn I a well-paid job.
A should get **B** need to get **C** could get **D** could have got
6. I go now. My friends are waiting.
A have **B** must **C** need to **D** am able to
7. Mary hasn't decided where to go for her holiday. She go to Egypt.
A would **B** ought **C** must **D** might
8. The girl have rushed to the airport like that. The plane was delayed by several hours.
A wouldn't **B** needn't **C** mustn't **D** couldn't
9. The pupils understand their teacher because he spoke too fast.
A shouldn't **B** couldn't **C** can't **D** wouldn't
10. It was wrong of you to talk to him like that. You apologize.
A may **B** should **C** ought **D** need
11. I have a glass of pine-apple juice, please?
A Will **B** Must **C** May **D** Shall
12. The woman hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.
A can't **B** might not **C** couldn't **D** needn't
13. – Susan lose some weight. Her doctor said so. – Then she must go on a diet.
A has to **B** mustn't **C** can **D** must

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs.

1. Perhaps, Nick visited the Hermitage when he was in St. Petersburg last year.
2. No doubt, she knew what she was going to do.
3. It is impossible that the cat ate all the fish.
4. Policemen are obliged to wear a uniform while on duty.
5. Why don't we go to the cinema?
6. Do you mind if I close the door?

7. Would you like me to tidy up the flat for you?
8. The distant relatives are supposed to arrive at 9 a.m.
9. It wasn't necessary for Tim to go to work because it was Sunday.
10. We managed to do that task, though it was difficult.
11. I'm certain James heard me calling him.
12. It wasn't necessary for you to buy all those products, but you did it.
13. It is not right to speak to your parents like that.
14. John is good at playing basketball.
15. It was wrong to tell her the news. It hurt her feelings.
16. I am sure my son is not playing football now.

Exercise 5. Supply can, must or their equivalents.

1. Last term she ____ leave home at half past eight every morning.
2. The boy sees very badly, he ____ wear glasses all the time.
3. You ____ read this book. It's really exciting.
4. David felt ill and ____ leave early.
5. Bob ____ cook his own meals. His wife is away.
6. – I can't come now. – You ____ come. He is terribly ill.
7. The buses were all full. I ____ get a taxi.
8. Tell her that she ____ be here by six tomorrow. I insist on it.
9. I got lost and ____ ask the passer-by to show me the way.
10. If you want to have this book, you ____ come to my place in the evening.

Exercise 6. Fill in each blank with the modal verbs can, may or must.

1. Tell your son that he ____ not drink cold water.
2. – ____ you help me? – I am afraid not.
3. You ____ take this book, I don't need it now.
4. I am free and I ____ read you aloud a little.
5. My cousin ____ not translate this article. It is very difficult.
6. Hurry up! It is late. We ____ come on time.
7. I ____ see her tonight.
8. My brother ____ know her address.
9. Let us ask our mother. She ____ know this word.
10. Ol'ha ____ be leaving shortly.

Exercise 7. Insert modal verbs may or must.

1. He . . . be on the next train. Let's wait a little. 2. I . . . see John tomorrow morning. 3. My daughter . . . be at the University. She is having her examination. 4. Our parents . . . be at the theatre now as it is 8 o'clock already. 5. Go to this lecture, you . . . learn something interesting. 6. I have five lottery tickets. I . . . win something. 7. Mykola . . . be at home now. Let's ring him up. 8. Don't say it to him. He . . . be offended. 9. You . . . be right, but I can't do it.

Exercise 8. Use mustn't or needn't to fill the spaces in the following sentences.

1. Remember: you . . . feed this animal. 2. We . . . ring the bell, I have a key. 3. She . . . write this exercise. She can do it orally. 4. You . . . switch on the light. I can see quite well. 5. Edward . . . do the whole exercise. Nine sentences are enough. 6. Schoolchildren . . . talk during the lesson. 7. Keep in mind that you . . . interrupt me when I am speaking. 8. I . . . go shopping today. There is plenty of food in the house.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions using mayn't, mustn't, needn't.

1. – Must I do the flat? – No, you It is clean and tidy.
2. – Mother, may I play with matches? – No, you
3. Must we go there at once? – No, you
4. Shall I meet you at the University after the evening classes? – No, you Peter promised to see me home.
5. May I take your bicycle for a run in the country? – No, you . . . , because it is out of order.
6. Must I look through this text now? – No, you . . . , you can do it tomorrow.

Exercise 10. Insert appropriate modal verbs.

1. You hardly find a grown-up person or a youngster who is not enthusiastic about sport. 2. This girl will hardly go there again. 3. Every school have good sports facilities. 4. I think it rain today. 5. How he say such things about me! 6. I come to see you next Sunday. 7. We have a ten minutes' interval now because I am tired. 8. My mother thinks he come tonight. 9. John be more careful. 10. I carry your bag for you? 11. we get up early to meet him? 12. I ask you to open the window? 13. You eat less bread and potatoes not to be fat. 14. She know her because she is also a member of a Dynamo team. 15. No one ask my neighbour about the accident. 16. We all work hard so that our country be prosperous.

Exercise 11. Use may or must in the blanks.

1. Leonardo ... still come. He ... have been detained at the office.
2. Nick ... be still here. Here is his coat.
3. What a smell! The milk ... have boiled over again.
4. You ... think I'm made of money. I gave you \$20 on Sunday, didn't I?
5. I tell you I left the keys on the chest-of-drawers. Somebody ... have taken them.
6. She ... not know about it. She ... have been out when they phoned.
7. Only a few charred stones remained after the fire. The heat ... have been terrible.
8. It ... be later than we thought the metro isn't running any longer.
9. There's a chance if we hurry. We ... catch the 8.30 train.
10. Don't worry, my dear. Things ... turn out better than you think.
11. After all it is his job. He ... know what he is thinking about.

Exercise 12. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Robert must have taken the book about Canada. 2. The boy must be trying to find the leak. 3. She must be the youngest child in this group. 4. If you want to become a good football player, you must be an all round athlete. 5. I had to read the letter twice before I understood it. 6. What must you think of me? 7. The boy must have read the article many times. 8. They must be talking about their neighbours.

Exercise 13. Insert modal verbs can, may, have to, need in the affirmative or negative form.

1. You ... undo each other's dresses while I go to fetch the bath water.
2. –... I stay here? – Of course, you
3. No, Mary, you ... have another potato. You've had two already.
4. You ... not walk all the way to the station. You ... take a bus round the corner.
5. But you ... done it alone!
6. Why doesn't Nick ... to go to school?
7. You ... not switch off the light if you are afraid of the dark.
8. Your nephew always worked hard. I ... to tell him to do his homework.
9. – ... you to go there tonight? – Well, I consider I ... really. But I'll feel better if I do.

Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks with can, may, might, could.

1. The boy have been hurt. 2. Tomorrow I be away from home.
3. It was so dark we see nothing. 4. you hear what he is saying? 5. You walk kilometres in this district without seeing a house. 6. – we go to the cinema after we wash up? – Yes, you 7. The grandfather says I not go out. 8. Sorry, sir, you not smoke in here. 9. It not be so far as all that.

10. I have some more sugar? 11. You ask him to be the chairman.
12. The letters have been written in this house of a large industrial city.

Exercise 15. Translate into English.

1. – Можна мені тут почекати? – Звичайно. 2. Не можна користуватися словником під час контрольної роботи. 3. Я не міг прийти вчасно, мій поїзд запізнився. 4. Мої сусіди створили такий шум, що мені довелось послати одного з хлопців, щоб втихомирити їх. 5. Не може бути, щоб доросла людина полюбляла читати такі книжки. 6. Невже ви його не бачили? 7. Не може бути, щоб Вероніка вам про це не розповідала. 8. Шкода, що Петра немає вдома. Він міг би нам допомогти. 9. Він міг навчити її правильно вимовляти цей звук тільки тому, що вона дуже старалась. 10. Я повинна прочитати цю книгу про екзотичних тварин. 11. Мати захворіла, і мені довелось вести молодшу сестру до школи. 12. Вони, напевно, розмовляють італійською мовою. 13. У них, можливо, немає багато журналів та газет. 14. Ця робота, напевно, не зайняла у них багато часу. 15. Твої родичі, напевно, не отримали листа. 16. – Я не застав вашого брата вдома. – Напевно, він спав і не чув дзвінка. 17. Даруйте, але вам доведеться трохи зачекати. 18. Дівчина в депресії. Її найкращий товариш сильно нездужає. Тобі доведеться поговорити з нею та заспокоїти її. 19. Автобус поламався. Їм довелося довго йти пішки, щоб добратися додому. 20. Джек – відомий художник. Зараз він, напевно, малює портрет своєї дружини.

Exercise 16. In which of the sentences does the speaker: 1) ask for instructions, 2) ask for permission not to do something, 3) ask for advice?

1. Can I stay a little longer? 2. Will you say it again, please? 3. Can we have taken the wrong turning? 4. Must I do it again? 5. Shall I bring the mail in

now? 6. Why should it be always me? 7. Need Edward stay at home too? 8. Should I apply in person? 9. Shall I just open a tin? We've got some tomato soup left. 10. Should Nick take up golf at his age?

Exercise 17. Translate sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You needn't go back to school after your dinner. 2. You might have been a little more careful. 3. She must have taken no end of trouble over it. 4. Who could have guessed it? 5. You will go right back and apologize. 6. Can my slip be showing? 7. I haven't set eyes on any of them since I left. Nelly ought to be a big girl now. 8. You ought to have been X-rayed at once. 9. The girl might have taken the wrong medicine. 10. I don't dare to step out. They might phone any time now. 11. You needn't take it for granted. 12. Could you get me a pattern of this blouse? 13. You can't have recognized him by the way he ran. 14. It's a matter of routine. We have to check on everybody. 15. I must have seen his name in the newspapers. 16. Oh, no! You can't have another dog in the house. 17. You might have brought chipped glasses back at least. 18. Could you go to the market and buy some kilos of tomatoes and cucumbers? 19. You shouldn't have spent all your money on just two shirts.

Exercise 18. Explain the meaning of the modal verb. Translate sentences into Ukrainian.

1. No one *may be arrested* or detained unless a lawful cause is stated. 2. Children *may borrow* books from the school library. 3. I *may show* him your reports later. I don't know. 4. You *might just as well come* in time. 5. Your hair is getting rather thin, sir, *may I advise* to change your parting? 6. Father, *may I have* a glass of orange juice? 7. I *may have wrecked* my own life, but I will not let you wreck yours. 8. Justice *may be slow*, mother, but it comes in the end. 9. Certainly, a great deal *may be done* by means of cheap entertainment.

10. Martin, we *may never be married!* 11. For the first time the girl faced the thought that she *might never be well* again. 12. My nephew *may have written* the letter, but the signature is certainly not his. 13. It *might have been worse*.

Exercise 19. Use modal verbs have to or be to while translating sentences into English.

1. Жінці довелось випити чай без цукру. 2. Я знав, що Ольга повинна була прийти до клубу. 3. Я була трохи здивована, побачивши так багато людей в залі, де я повинна була виступати. 4. Тома запросили на обід до дому Мері. Після обіду вони повинні були піти в кіно. 5. Вони бомбили нас увесь день вчора, і ми змушені були залишатися в окопах. 6. – У тебе коротке волосся, і воно в'ється. – Я хворіла на скарлатину, і волосся довелось підстригти. 7. Наступного дня Філіп взяв мене на довгу автомобільну прогулянку, а о шостій годині ми повинні були вечеряти з Браунами. 8. Старший чоловік був змушений підсунутись ближче, щоб почути колегу. 9. Нам довелось зігнути вазон, щоб він помістився в коробці.

Exercise 20. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. He couldn't see anything. He thought that he ought (to bring) a torch.
2. Should the baby (to play) with a box of matches?
3. The doctor said it was appendicitis and she ought (to operate) on.
4. You should (to see) him yesterday on horseback.
5. My father and I should (to arrange) everything before I came here.
6. Oughtn't you (to answer) that letter now?
7. Where is his car? He shouldn't (to leave) it unattended.
8. He drove at great speed. He knew that about this hour the guests should (to arrive) at his house.

9. – I don't think he had the least idea of what I meant. – You should (to be) more explicit, my dear.

Exercise 21. Translate into English.

1. Я гадаю, я повинна одягнути ці чорні замшеві мешти на високих підборах на вечірку. 2. Я не можу піти, не розрахувавшись. 3. Брауни знають, що вони повинні повернути усі гроші. 4. Ти міг би їм зателефонувати і сказати, що не прийдеш. 5. – Мені взяти парасолю? – Так, напевно, падатиме дощ. 6. Ти не міг би прийти трохи пізніше? 7. Невже ти сам написав цей твір? Він справив на мене глибоке враження. 8. Можливо, він не захотів виступити. 9. Марія ніколи не розповідала про своє дитинство, і на це, напевно, була якась причина. 10. Я зможу написати лист своїм далеким родичам завтра? 11. Нік був таким сином, яким будь-який батько міг би пишатися. 12. Я думаю, що не буду нікуди виходити сьогодні. Я напевно посиджу біля каміна в таку погоду. 13. Ти можеш робити, що хочеш. 14. Мати Джеймса знову в лікарні. Вона, напевно, серйозно хвора. 15. Серед них не було нікого, до кого я міг би звернутися за допомогою. 16. Я не розумію, як ти міг так нерозумно повестися. 17. Де мої окуляри? Їх тут немає. Я, напевно, залишила їх вдома. 18. Він запитав, чи може покластися на мене. 19. Коли ваша донька така хвора, ви, напевно, почуваете себе жахливо. 20. Вчитель запитав, чи можу я позайматися з його класом на наступному уроці. 21. Сусідка каже, що погода ще може помінятися на кращу. 22. Не може бути, щоб моя одногрупниця не знала цього правила. 23. У понеділок я ще не зможу дати вам остаточну відповідь. 24. Можливо, вони ще проводять слідство стосовно цієї справи. 25. І хто міг засвітити світло в моїй кімнаті? 26. Можливо, вони були на весіллі, але я їх не бачив. 27. Невже він попросив вас прийти сюди? Вже дуже темно, і всі відділення зачинені.

28. – Де мій ключ? – Ти, напевно, загубив його. – Не може бути, щоб я його загубив. Я, можливо, залишив його в шухляді письмового стола.

Exercise 22. Use must not, need not, cannot, may not, dare not, could not, should not, ought not to fill the spaces in the following sentences.

1. We ... make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
2. You ... write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
3. They ... to take the examination.
4. I am sure they ... understand the text because it is too difficult.
5. They ... talk to each other yesterday.
6. You ... waste much time because time is money.
7. Children ... be heard when guests come.
8. Peter ... drive so fast, because he is not a very good driver.
9. You ... say such things if you don't mean them.
10. Mary ... play at the concert last night as she hurt her hand.
11. She ... be at the stadium now because she has broken her leg.
12. He ... go to the theatre because the students are waiting for him at the tennis court.
13. The woman ... to ask him about it.
14. Students ... bring books into the examination room.
15. You ... take an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
16. People ... smoke in a non-smoking compartment.
17. You ... eat so many sweets, Nelly. It is bad for your figure, you know.

Exercise 23. Explain the meanings of the modal verbs will and would.

1. He had a wound that *wouldn't* heal.
2. All that I *would* tell them was that uncle Nick was ill.
3. She was the sort of girl any man might be glad to bring to a dance if

she *would* come.

4. I know there is a theory that a book, if it is any good, *will* always find a publisher.

5. *Will* you come round tomorrow?

6. The toilet in this room *won't* stop running.

7. When he returned I repeated my offer of food, but he *would* take nothing.

8. – What time is it? – It's half past twelve. – Well, the last train *will* have left.

9. *Would* you really do it for me?

10. He *would* smoke a pipe before going to bed.

11. Shut the door, *would* you?

Exercise 24. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I have to take my youngest to the kindergarten, otherwise I could explain it to you now.

2. Our teacher of Mathematics could read fluently and expressively when she was six.

3. Of course, I could have taken the short cut across the birch grove, but I did not want to in the dark.

4. I could do it only because we had no lectures that day.

5. It's only ten to five, I think we could do it if we ran all the way.

6. You could have done it quite well if you had only tried.

7. – How can I describe it to you? – You could try.

8. There's something wrong with your torch. I tried and tried, but I could not make it work.

Exercise 25. Translate the following sentences into English using appropriate modal verbs.

1. Тобі не слід було так з ним розмовляти. Він міг образитися.
2. Мені зателефонувати Оксані зараз?
3. Завтра день народження твоєї племінниці. Я думаю, ти повинен подарувати їй щось незабутнє.
4. Не може бути, щоб Мартін забув про свою обіцянку. Він дуже пунктуальний та відповідальний.
5. Тобі слід було надіслати їм телеграму. Вони могли би вже приїхати.
6. Вибачте, що я запізнився. Вам довго довелось чекати на мене?
7. Я нікуди не виходив того вечора, оскільки після роботи до мене повинен був зайти Джордж.
8. Невже зараз лише сьома година? Я вже встигла виконати всю роботу по дому.
9. Мій хороший знайомий повинен був повернутися в готель, так як час відправлення його літака було відтерміновано.
10. Едвін знав, що йому доведеться бути присутнім на двох засіданнях наступного тижня.
11. Пам'ятай, Марія нічого не повинна знати про твої справи.
12. Вам потрібно буде ще раз їм зателефонувати?
13. – Про що вони розмовляють? – Вони, можливо, сперечаються про сценарій.
14. Тобі не потрібно робити покупки сьогодні. Ми обідатимемо в гостях.
15. Будь обережним! Ця новина може її налякати.
16. Петре, ти вже дорослий. Тобі слід самому заробляти на життя.
17. Їхній старий будинок повинні були знести, і їм довелось переїхати в новий житловий район на околиці міста.
18. Погода хороша, і ми могли б піти на пікнік до лісу.
19. Ти знаєш, що твій двоюрідний брат зараз в лікарні? Його прооперували на апендицит. Тобі слід його провідати.
20. Ви можете сказати, що відбувається?
21. Тобі не слід звинувачувати його за це. Це частково і твоя провина.
22. Я думаю, вчителеві з української мови слід прочитати твою поезію. Там, напевно, багато помилок.
23. Як ти смієш так зі мною розмовляти?
24. Тобі не потрібно було йти на ринок. Я купила спеції, овочі та фрукти сама.

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Галина СТУПНИЦЬКА

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