



CAE Unit 1



Character adjectives, p.12

Mature = adult (зрілий)

Decisive = firm (рішучий)

Motivated = keen (мотивований)

Sensitive = aware of people's feelings (чуттєвий)

Inquisitive = curious (допитливий)

Ambitious = aiming high (амбітний)

Independent = self-reliant (незалежний)

conscientious = wanting to do things well (добросовісний)

Introverted = withdrawn (замкнутий, зосереджений на собі)

Extrovert = outgoing (відкритий)



Character adjectives

Thoughtful = thinking of something (задумливий)

Thoughtful = considerate (уважний до інших)

Sensible = able to make good decisions (розсудливий)

Vague = uncertain, indecisive (нерішучий)

Trustworthy = someone can trust a person completely (надійний)



Expressions with luck

1. **With any luck** = if things turn out well = якщо пощастить.
2. **The luck of the draw** = decided by chance = the fact that chance decides something, in a way that you cannot control = все залежить від удачі; може пощастить, а може й ні.
3. **Take pot luck** = risk the outcome = ризикувати, покладатися на удачу.
4. **Be out of luck** = not be lucky this time = не щастить.
5. **Beginner's luck** = success at your first attempt = новачкам щастить.
6. **Push your luck** = rely on continuing good luck = випробовувати долю.
7. **No such luck** = unfortunately not = На жаль ні.
8. **By a stroke of luck** = fortunately and unexpectedly = щаслива випадковість.



Expressions with luck Ex.1, p.17

A) Did you manage to fix your car? **No such luck.** It's a complete write-off.

B) You shouldn't **push your luck.** You haven't been caught speeding yet but you might be!

C) You may win the lottery – you may not. It's quite simply **the luck of the draw.**

D) The only problem with this cheap package holiday I've arranged is you can't choose your accommodation; you just have to **take pot luck.**



Expressions with luck Ex.1, p.17

E) You **are out of luck**. I'm afraid. I've just sold the last copy of that particular book.

F) I've just realized I've forgotten my house key, but **with any luck** my wife might be at home.

G) Jane missed the last bus but **by a stroke of luck** a friend was passing and gave her a lift.

H) Robert won his first professional tennis match but modestly said it was just **beginner's luck**.



CAE Unit 2



Very happy

Delighted

Elated

Thrilled

overjoyed



Sad or wanting to cry

Tearful

Miserable

Close to tears

Weepy

Distressing



Nervous or worried

Anxious

Apprehensive

Tense

(be) on edge



collocations

bitterly disappointed - гірко розчарований

deeply grateful - глибоко вдячний

absolutely amazed - дуже вражений

passionately interested – дуже зацікавлений

fiercely jealous – дуже/шалено ревнивий

highly competitive - висококонкурентний

fiercely competitive - жорстокої конкуренції



phrases

Call into question = There is some doubt

Within earshot of (the music) = we could just hear the music

Tempers got very frayed = people got very angry

Get swept up in the excitement = get very excited along with everyone else

To her/his taste = he/she doesn't like something

In its infancy = (the festival) is quite new

Main draws = main things that attract visitors

The environment impact = effect of sth on the environment



The ways of translating Gerund

English	Ukrainian	Part of speech
I think of <u>coming</u> to see you.	Я думаю Вас <u>відвідати</u> .	інфінітив
He likes <u>riding</u> .	Йому подобається <u>їзда</u> верхи.	іменник
They ate without <u>talking</u> .	Вони їли <u>не розмовляючи</u> .	дієприслівник
Excuse my <u>leaving</u> you.	Вибачте, що <u>залишив</u> Вас.	дієслово



Gerund is used

As the subject of a clause or sentence

Eating out can be expensive.

As the object of a clause or sentence

One of my interests is collecting antiques.

After verbs: finish, avoid, consider etc.

Finish eating your breakfast.

After prepositions

He insisted on coming with me.



Gerund is used after verbs

Admit, appreciate, avoid, can't help, consider, delay, deny, finish, stop, quit, forgive, give up, imagine, involve, keep, mind, miss, postpone, put off, prevent, report, resist, risk, suggest, enjoy, resent, mention, can't stand, defend, fancy, discuss, excuse, require

Can you fancy his passing the exam with a good mark!?

I didn't fancy driving home in the storm so I stayed overnight in a hotel.



Gerund is used after prepositions

all prepositions	It's <u>for opening</u> bottles.
Verb + preposition combinations	He <u>accused me of breaking</u> the vase.
Adjective + preposition combinations	I'm <u>interested in applying</u> for a job.
Noun + preposition combinations	He has no <u>objection to being sent</u> there.
Idiomatic and set-expressions	<u>There's no use in talking</u> to her. She never listens.



Gerund is used after verb + preposition combinations

apologize for **arrest sb for** **be/get used to**
congratulate sb on **insist on** **look forward to**
object to **succeed in** **warn sb about**
consist in **burst out** **go on**
keen on **leave off** **thank for**
depend on **think of** **agree to**
accuse of **charge with** **(dis)approve of**



Gerund is used after verb + preposition combinations

complain of **feel like** **give up the idea of**
persist in **prevent from** **rely on**
suspect of **look like**
miss an/the opportunity of **boast of/about**



Gerund is used after adjective + preposition combinations

Nervous/worried **about**

Bad/ good/ clever/ skilled **at**

Sorry/ responsible **for**

Interested/ busy/ engaged **in**

Aware/ capable/ proud/ afraid/ frightened/ terrified/ tired/ guilty/
sure **of**

Bored **with**

Surprised/ (dis)pleased/ indignant **at**



Gerund is used after noun + preposition combinations

Surprise / astonishment/ disappointment **at**

Apology/ plan/ preparation/ reason **for**

Experience/ interest/ skill **in**

Art/ chance/ opportunity/ fear/ habit/ hope/ idea/
importance/ intention/ means/ method/ necessity/
pleasure/ possibility/ problem/ process/ right/ way **of**

Objection **to**



Idiomatic and set-expressions+ gerund

To be on the point of

To be far from

It's no use

There's no use in

It's no good

There's no point in



Infinitive is used after certain verbs:

Afford, agree, arrange, ask, appear, attempt, choose, decide, expect, help, hope, intend, learn, manage, offer, pretend, promise, refuse, seem

I can't afford to go on holiday this year.



Infinitive is used after certain adjectives:

Amazed, certain, difficult, disappointed, easy, free, glad, happy, likely, pleased, possible, simple, sure, surprised

The recipe is simple to follow.



Start, begin, continue

He continued smoking/ to smoke
despite the doctor's advice.

can be followed by either the gerund or the
infinitive, without changing the meaning of
the sentence



Like, love, prefer, hate

Mary prefers eating out to eating at home.

Jane prefers to eat out because there's no washing-up to do. (extra information)

can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive, changing the meaning slightly



Like

I like cooking.

Захоплення, хобі (герундій)

I like to read a book before going to bed.

Захоплення, хобі + додаткова інформація, деталі (інфінітив)

I like to pay bills on time.

Like означає вважаю за потрібне/ слухною думкою робити щось (інфінітив)



Remember, forget, regret

I'll never forget meeting you.
– Я ніколи не забуду як зустріла тебе.

Дія відбулась до моменту згадування про неї (герундій)

Don't forget to lock all the doors. –
Не забудь замкнути...

Дія ще не відбулась – а треба зробити (інфінітив)



stop

They stopped reading the notice. – Вони припинили читати оголошення.

stop + gerund =
припинити щось робити

He stopped to read the notice.
–
Вони зупинилися, щоб прочитати оголошення

stop + infinitive =
зупинитися, щоб щось зробити



try

I tried to learn Chinese, but it was too difficult.

try + infinitive =
намагатися виконувати
складну роботу

I tried going to evening classes.

try + gerund =
експериментувати щось

Have you ever tried driving/ to drive in London?

інколи немає суттєвої
різниці



mean

Being a pilot means travelling a lot. – Професія пілота передбачає багато подорожей.

mean + gerund =
включати в себе,
передбачати

She means to open her own shop. –
Вона має намір відкрити свій власний магазин.

mean + infinitive =
збиратись щось
зробити, мати намір



suggest/recommend/propose/insist

He suggested going to the beach.

He suggested that we go to the beach.

He suggested that we should go to the beach.



Relative Clauses
contain relative pronouns and adverbs

Relative Pronouns:

who, whom, which, whose, that

Relative Adverbs: when, where, why



Relative clauses

Defining		Non-defining	
Person	Thing, animal	Person	Thing, animal
Who / that ЯКИЙ	Which / that ЯКИЙ	Who ЯКИЙ	Which ЯКИЙ



Relative clauses

I saw a friend (**who/whom/that**) I hadn't seen for years. - **object (omit)**

Я побачив друга, якого не бачив довго.

I met a woman **who/ that** was from Japan. – **subject (don't omit)**

Я зустрів жінку, яка родом з Японії.



Relative Clauses

Defining

(essential info)

Scientists **who study volcanic activity** are known as vulcanologists.

Non-defining

(non-essential info/extra info)

Vulcanologists, **who study volcanic activity**, are often able to warn of possible volcanic eruption.



Relative clauses

Which – to the whole sentence (reason)

He helped me to do the washing up, **which was kind of him.**

Which – to the member of a sentence

His flat, **which he bought 2 years ago,** is modern. (non-defining)



CAE Unit 3



Making predictions

Subjective prediction
(based on ideas and
thoughts)

I think it will rain.

**To my mind he will be late
for the lesson.**

I think, I'm sure, It seems to me, I
hope, to my mind, in my opinion,
perhaps, probably, maybe ...

Objective prediction
(based on evidence,
knowledge, facts)

**Look at the clouds! It is going
to rain!**

**He has sent me an SMS that
he is going to be late.**



Future simple

be going to do smth

Spontaneous decision

- It's hot in here.
- Ok. I will open the window.

Deliberate decision, plan, intention

- Why are you buying so much food?
- Because I am going to have a party.

They are going to build a new motorway here.



Making predictions

Малоймовірно, що...

1. **There is no likelihood of** his winning the competition.
There is no likelihood that he will win the competition.
2. **It is unlikely that** he will win the competition.
3. **He is unlikely to win** the competition.
4. **There's absolutely no way that** he will win the competition.



Making predictions Ймовірно, що...

1. **It is likely that** he will be in Spain this time next year.
2. **He is likely to be** in Spain this time next year.
3. **As likely as not** she's forgotten all about it.
4. **Most likely** he'll turn up late.
5. **There's a good chance that** he'll turn up late.
6. **The chances are that** he'll turn up late.



Certain or extremely likely about something
Надзвичайно ймовірно, що...

1. It **seems inevitable**.
2. You **are bound to** feel nervous about your interview.
3. **There's no doubt that** the future will be bright.



Picture 1. p.33 making predictions

Picture 1 shows birds migrating.

They are flying in a straight line.

1.They are going to migrate to the south.

2. They are likely to be migrating to the south.



Predicted or expected trends

In the 22nd century, people **will be living** to the age of 130.



Time and Condition Clauses: Conjunctions

If – якщо

When = as – коли

While - поки, в той час як

Before - перед тим, як

Till - поки

Until - поки не

As soon as - як тільки

After - після того як

By the time - до того часу як

Unless - якщо не



Future actions in when-clauses

When-clause Що?	When-clause Коли?
I don't know <u>when</u> they will arrive .	I will inform you <u>when</u> they arrive .
<i>When</i> introduces an object (Future Simple)	<i>When</i> introduces time (Present Simple)
Object Clauses	Time Clauses



Future actions in if-clauses

if-clause Що?	if-clause За якої умови?
I don't know <u>if</u> he will agree.	I will call you <u>if</u> he agrees.
<i>If</i> - чи (Future Simple)	<i>If</i> - якщо (Present Simple)
Object Clauses	Condition Clauses



Expressions for future

On the cards – можливо, ймовірно

In the pipeline - у процесі, на підході

What lies in store – що очікується в майбутньому

What is around the corner – що наближається

In the long run – в перспективі, коли-небудь в майбутньому



Phrases expressing 'success'

Come up with something original – придумати/запропонувати щось оригінальне

Make it to the top – дістатися до вершини

Beat the competition – перемогти конкурентів, перемогти в конкурентній боротьбі

Make your mark – залишити свій слід, досягти успіху

Be a hit – мати великий успіх

Be a success – бути успішним



Phrases expressing 'failure'

Lack the talent to do something – бракує таланту щось зробити

Lack the necessary ambition – бракує стремління (щоб досягти чогось)

Be a flop / not be up to something – зазнати невдачі

Be a failure - зазнати невдачі



Phrases expressing 'making an effort'

Have the determination to do something – нами намір/рішучість щось зробити

Put your heart and soul into it – вкласти всю душу (в щось, в роботу)

Make (a lot of) sacrifices – жертвувати багато

Give it everything you've got (=try hard) – сильно постаратися, задати жару

Have a go at something – спробувати щось (зробити)



Examples, ex.3 p.44

A) Despite giving it everything we'd got, we still lost yesterday's match.

B) Only by analysing their strengths and weaknesses can we hope to beat the competition.

C) It seems that nowadays you need very little talent to make your mark in life.

D) After years without success, John finally accepted that he lacked the talent to become a star.



Examples, ex.3 p.44

E) Few celebrities realise the pressures involved in making it to the top.

F) You could see from the children's faces that they were putting their heart and soul into the performance.

G) At the end of the day, I wasn't prepared to make the sacrifices needed in my personal life for the sake of my job.

H) To be a successful inventor, you've got to come up with something original at the right time.



Expressions connected with age, p.41

A) My 90-year-old grandfather has only recently begun to feel his age. (= be physically aware of your real age; відчувати свій вік).

B) The children shouldn't have acted so irresponsibly. They are old enough to know better. (= be mature enough to act in a more sensible way; достатньо дорослий, щоб знати як поводити себе).

C) Some people say that the secret of staying young is to remain young at heart. (= still feeling and behaving as you did when you were younger; молодий душею).

D) The youth of today seem so different from when I was a youngster. (= young people of today; сучасна молодь).



Expressions connected with age, p.41

E) My aunt may be 60 but she certainly doesn't look her age. (= look as old as you really are; виглядати на свій вік).

F) When I was a lad, anyone over 40 seemed as old as the hills. (extremely old; дуже старий).

G) Tim's only 14 but very mature. He has an old head on young shoulders. (= be more mature than is expected for someone so young; мудрий не по роках, розумніший своїх однолітків).



Thank you!
