



В рамках спецпроекта «Тесты на все 200» дважды в неделю, по вторникам, мы будем разбирать самые сложные вопросы прошлых лет по украинскому языку, математике, английскому и истории Украины. А помогут в этом будут преподаватели Киево-Могилянской академии, КПИ и «Шевченко». В этом выпуске Иван Патриляк — доктор исторических наук, доцент кафедры новейшей истории Украины КНУ им. Т. Шевченко, и Ирина Пироженко — старший преподаватель кафедры английского языка Киево-Могилянской академии, рассмотрят часть вопросов по истории и фразовые глаголы по английскому.

До ЗНО абітурієнтам знадобиться перелік найпоширеніших фразових дієслів зі словами **get, be, look, keep, go, come, take, run, turn, call, break, give, put, make, clear, cut, fall, hold, let, hand**. Пропонуємо першу частину таких дієслів. Зазначимо, що вони можуть мати й інші значення.

Сьогодні абітурієнти вивчать необхідні фразові дієслова і тематичну лексику (про дружбу, любов і стосунки в колективі). Також вони потренуються формулювати свої думки за допомогою переказу тексту.

Пропонуємо словничок тематичної лексики (про дружбу, любов і стосунки в колективі)

A friend in need is a friend indeed — Друг пізнається в біді.
form a friendship = make friends with — подружитися
old friend — старий друг
close friend — близький друг
good friend — гарний друг
my best friend — мій найкращий друг
my friend = a friend of mine — мій друг
become friends — стати друзями
stay friends — залишатися друзями
a friendly smile — дружня посмішка
keep in touch — підтримувати зв'язок
lose touch — втратити зв'язок
class/group mate — однокласник, одногрупник
hang out with friends — проводити багато часу в конкретному місці або з конкретними друзями
become friendly after a quarrel = make up — помиритися
quarrel / fall out with — посваритися
be friendly/kind/nice/open-hearted with — бути дружним з кимось
shake hands with — потискати руки
socialize/communicate — спілкуватися
be on good / friendly terms — бути в гарних, дружніх стосунках
share interests with — розділяти інтереси
rely on — покладатися
be confident in — бути впевненим у чомусь
trust — довіряти
feel comfortable with — почуватися комфортно
help out — виручити, допомогти
give a hand — допомогти

laugh at — сміятися над
look after/take care of/care about — піклуватися
get on well with — мати гарні стосунки
cheer up — підбадьорювати
have sth in common — мати щось спільне
be on the same wavelength — бути на одній хвилі
forgive — прощати
support — підтримувати
supporter — той, що підтримує
leader — лідер
be the centre of attention — бути в центрі уваги
have fun — веселитися
attitude to — ставлення до
be fond of — подобатися
love at first sight — кохання з першого погляду
beloved — коханий
boy/girlfriend — хлопець/дівчина
date somebody = go out with = have a romantic relationship with — мати романтичні стосунки
be in love with — бути закоханим
fall in love with — закохатися
make love to — упадати за кимось
for the love of — заради любові
infatuation — палке захоплення, закоханість
madly in love = head over heels in love — палко закоханий

creative = imaginative — творчий
careful/thoughtful — турботливий
easy-going — з легким характером
cheerful — веселий
frank/sincere — відвертий, щирий
honest — чесний
humorous — з гумором
intelligent = clever = smart — розумний
interesting = fascinating — захоплюючий
loyal — вірний
outgoing = sociable — товариський
patient = tolerant — терплячий, толерантний
polite — ввічливий
reliable — надійний
sensitive/understanding — розуміючий
versatile — різнобічний
witty — дотепний, кмітливий

traits of character — риси характеру
reasonable ambitions — розумні амбіції
ambitious — амбіційний
hard-working — працьовитий
industrious — старанний
diligent — старанний
outstanding — видатний
superstitious — забобонний
upbeat — оптимістичний
energetic — енергійний
intelligent — інтелігентний
organized — організований
punctual — пунктуальний
fantastic — фантастичний, чудовий
magnificent — чудовий
powerful — могутній
independent — незалежний
clever, knowledgeable = smart — кмітливий, розумний, інтелектуально розвинений
lazy — лінивий
selfish — егоїстичний
shy — сором'язливий
silly — дурний
(un)friendly — (не)дружелюбний
adventurous — авантюрний, ризикований
amazing — рязучий, дивовижний
amazed — вражений, здивований
exciting — збуджуючий, хвилюючий
excited — збуджений, схвилюваний
surprising — вражаючий
surprised — здивований, вражений

ЗАВДАННЯ:
ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ТЕКСТ
І НАПИШІТЬ СТИСЛИЙ
ПЕРЕКАЗ СВОЇМИ
СЛОВАМИ

TULIP FEVER



It might come as a bit of a surprise, but tulips, the vividly colored yet rather ordinary flowers, have an extraordinary history. Today the country most commonly associated with tulips is Holland. However, that was not always the case. No one is sure where the first tulips came from, but we do know that it was not Holland. The first wild tulips probably grew thousands of years ago somewhere in the region between Northern China and Southern Europe.

Turkish rulers, called sultans, were captivated by the tulip. From the late fifteenth to early eighteenth centuries, tulips were associated with wealth and high social position in Turkey. There were special festivals to celebrate the tulip. On the night of the full moon, crystal vases filled with the most exceptional tulip varieties were placed around the Sultan's gardens. Crystal lanterns lit up the enchanting flowers. Songbirds in cages entertained the guests, who dressed in a dizzying range of colors to match the beautiful flowers. Access to the distinctive flowers was controlled by law. It was illegal for most ordinary Turks to grow, buy, or sell them.

Europeans traveling in Turkey admired the beautiful flowers and brought back descriptions of the extraordinary Turkish tulips. As far as we know, the first tulip bulbs from Turkey were sent to the famous botanist Carolus Clusius (1526-1609) at the Royal Medicinal Gardens in Vienna in the late 1500s. The bulbs arrived in Holland some years later when Clusius moved to Leiden, taking the Turkish bulbs with him. There he planted them in the Leiden Botanical Gardens.

At that time, merchants in Holland had become very rich from trading with other countries. These Dutch merchants built large, luxurious houses to show off their wealth. And like the Turkish sultans, they wanted the most dramatic varieties of tulips for their gardens. But there was a problem. Clusius did not want to share his tulips. To get them, people had to sneak into the botanical garden and steal the bulbs.

Because tulips were so difficult to get and so many wealthy people wanted them, the flowers became very expensive. At first only wealthy merchants could afford them. But in 1630 a new profession began: tulip trading. Traders bought tulip bulbs and then resold them at a much higher price. It seemed an easy way to make money fast.

Soon the obsession with tulips had become widespread. Everyone was borrowing money to buy tulip bulbs. Ordinary farmers and workers risked their livelihoods to buy them. In 1633 one man traded his farmhouse for three bulbs. In 1636 one bulb sold for an astonishing 5,200 guilders. That was as much money as a rich merchant made in a year! The whole country was wild for tulips. Soon, everyone had tulip fever.

Today, we can see that the Dutch were not thinking clearly. They believed that tulip prices would rise forever. But of course that was an illusion. The traders came to their senses first. From one day to the next, they stopped buying tulip bulbs. The demand for tulip bulbs evaporated, and the tulip markets crashed. Bulbs worth 5,000 guilders one day were worth nothing the next. The lives of ordinary people were destroyed. They lost everything: their homes, their land, their farms, and their life savings.

Tulip fever was a disaster for ordinary people in Holland, but the financial markets survived. Today, the tulip is a flower for everyone, not just the rich. That is good news for the Dutch, who make hundreds of millions of dollars a year from tulip sales to ordinary people all over the world.

ВАРІАНТ ПЕРЕКАЗУ

■ Nobody knows exactly where tulips come from. We do know that tulips were popular in Turkey before they became popular in Europe. Turkish sultans grew tulips in their gardens. They also had tulip festivals.

Clusius was a famous botanist. He got tulip bulbs from Turkey and planted them in a public garden. When he moved to Holland, he took his tulip bulbs. He planted them in a botanical garden in Holland, but he didn't want to share them. If people wanted tulips, they had to steal them from Clusius.

Tulip bulbs became very expensive in Holland because it was so difficult to get them. For several years, tulip prices rose dramatically. People thought that the prices would keep going up. Ordinary people bought tulip bulbs for very high prices. Then one day, the tulip markets crashed. Ordinary people lost their life savings. However, the Dutch economy survived.

BE ПЕРЕКАЛД ПРИКЛАД

ABOUT бути поряд	I have just seen him. He must be somewhere about .
AWAY йти, бути відсутнім	You'll have to call again. The director is away on business.
BACK повернутися	I have to go out, but I'll be back soon.
FOR на користь чогось	I am all for what you say.
IN бути вдома, в офісі	Is the dean in ?
OFF 1 йти, бути відсутнім 2 бути скасованим, закінченим 3 закінчитися	1 I must be off . 2 The meeting is off . 3 The electricity was off yesterday.
ON 1 працювати, функціонувати, бути увімкненим 2 бути показаним, відбуватися, йти (наприклад, кіно, вистава)	1 The light has been on since 7. 2 There is a good film on at our cinema.
OUT 1 (of) йти, бути відсутнім вдома чи в офісі 2 (of) закінчуватися (наприклад, їжа, гроші), не вистачати чогось	1 He is out of Moscow today. 2 The money is out . We are out of bread.
UP 1 вставати, прокидатися 2 рости, підніматися, бути на вищій позиції 3 закінчитися, вичерпатися, тратити силу (наприклад, час, канікули, домовленість)	1 I am always up at seven o'clock. 2 The prices are up now. He is up in the world now. 3 The time is up .
WITH 1 бути з кимось 2 підтримувати	1 I'll be with you in a minute. 2 I'll be with you in all your misfortunes.

BREAK

DOWN псуватися, припинити працювати	The machine has broken down .
OFF припинити щось робити несподівано, раптом	They broke off the conversation.
OUT вибухнути, несподівано початися (війна, пожежа, сварка, хвороба)	A fire broke out during the night.
UP закінчувати, припиняти (наприклад, навчання в школі)	The school broke up in May. The schoolchildren will break up next week.
WITH припинити спілкуватися з кимось, покінчити з кимось	He has broken with all his old friends. It's difficult for him to break with his old habit.

CALL

AT заходити кудись	He will call at the office later. The ship will call at several ports.
OFF відмінити, скасовувати	The arrangement was called off at short notice. The flight was called off .
ON провідати когось або щось	When did he call on you last?
OUT голосно говорити, викрикувати	He called out each name twice. «Come in», — he called out from the balcony.
TO кричати комусь	He called to the gardener to open the gates.
UP дзвонити комусь	I called him up and asked if he had any news.

CLEAR

AWAY прибрати зі стола, прибрати сміття, брудний посуд	Don't bother to clear away . I'll do it myself.
OUT очистити від сміття, бруду, звільнити від зайвих речей	We have to clear out the cupboards as a preliminary cleaning.
UP навести порядок, зробити чистим та акуратним	The room needs clearing up after the party.

CUT

DOWN зменшуватися в розмірі чи значенні	Why haven't you cut down your expenses? She will have to cut down her article.
IN переривати когось, вставляти зауваження	«I'll come tomorrow», — he cut in . Stop cutting in with your remarks.
OFF роз'єднати	The telephone operator cut us off before we finished our conversation.
OUT 1 вирізати 2 видаляти, прибрати геть	1 He cut a picture out of a newspaper. She cut out a dress. 2 The editor cut out the last paragraph.
OUT FOR бути призначеним, створеним для чогось	He is cut out for an actor. She is not cut out for that sort of work.