

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ХАРЧУВАННЯ ТА ТОРГІВЛІ**

ENGLISH TOPICS

Навчальний посібник

Харків

2010

Передмова

Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення містить 5 розділів і охоплює основні розмовні теми курсу англійської мови. Аутентичні тексти та низка різноманітних вправ допоможуть студентам свій лексичний запас та удосконалити практичні мовленнєві навички.

Ключі для самоконтролю призначені для того, щоб студент мав можливість самостійно оцінити свій рівень знань під час самостійної роботи. Зміст і методика подання матеріалу сприяє активізації засвоєння матеріалу та творчого мислення у студентів.

Головним принципом збірника є його мовна спрямованість і використання інтерактивних вправ.

Роботу над матеріалом кожного блоку доцільно проводити наступним чином:

- ознайомлення з лексичним матеріалом
- читання та переклад текстів
- матеріал, запропонований в розділі вправ та завдань, може бути опрацьований вибірково в аудиторії, в залежності від рівня складності. Іншу частину його бажано застосувати для самостійної роботи.

NEEDS ANALYSIS: EDUCATION

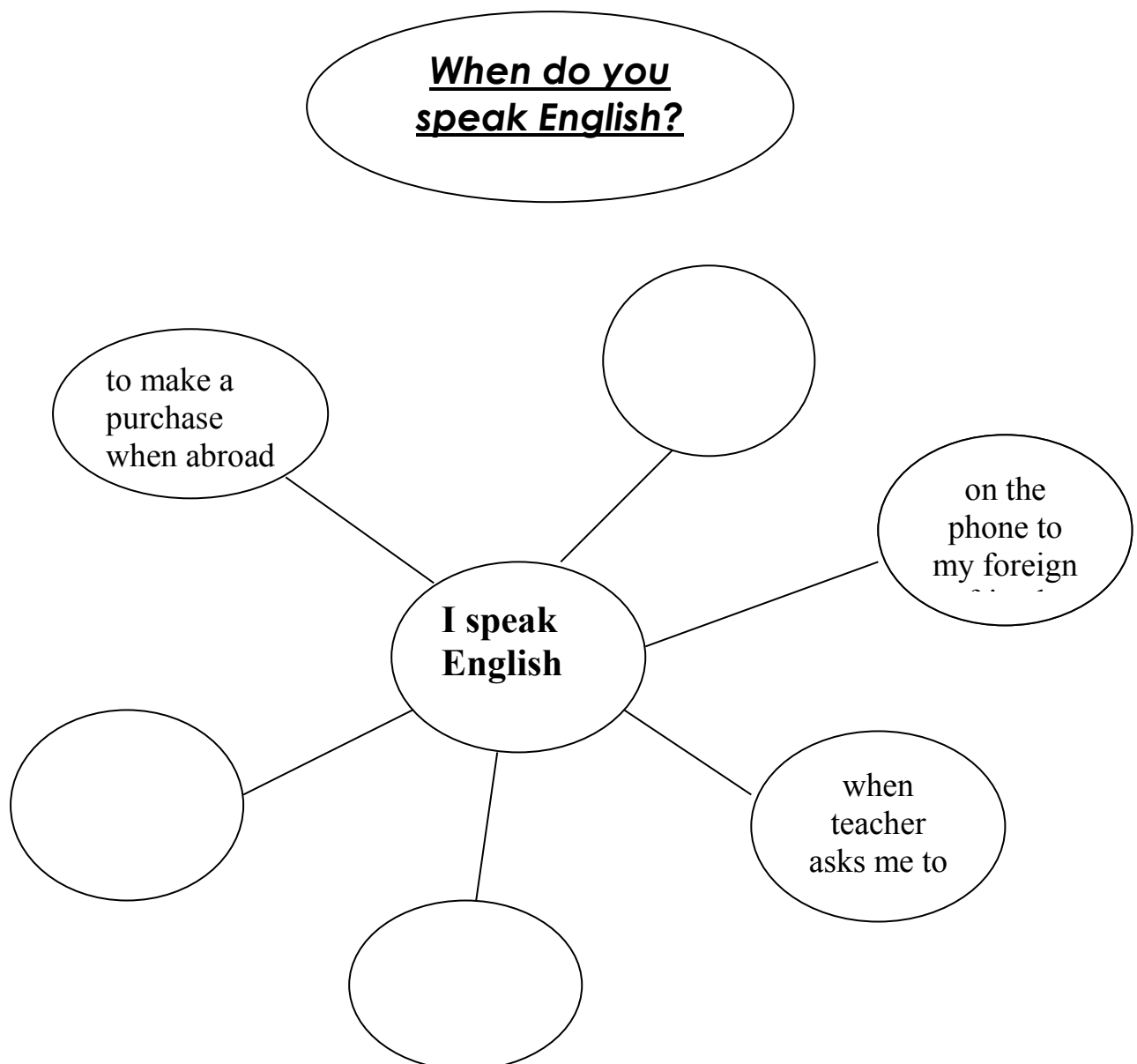
Pre-reading task

A. Find international words that are used in Ukrainian:

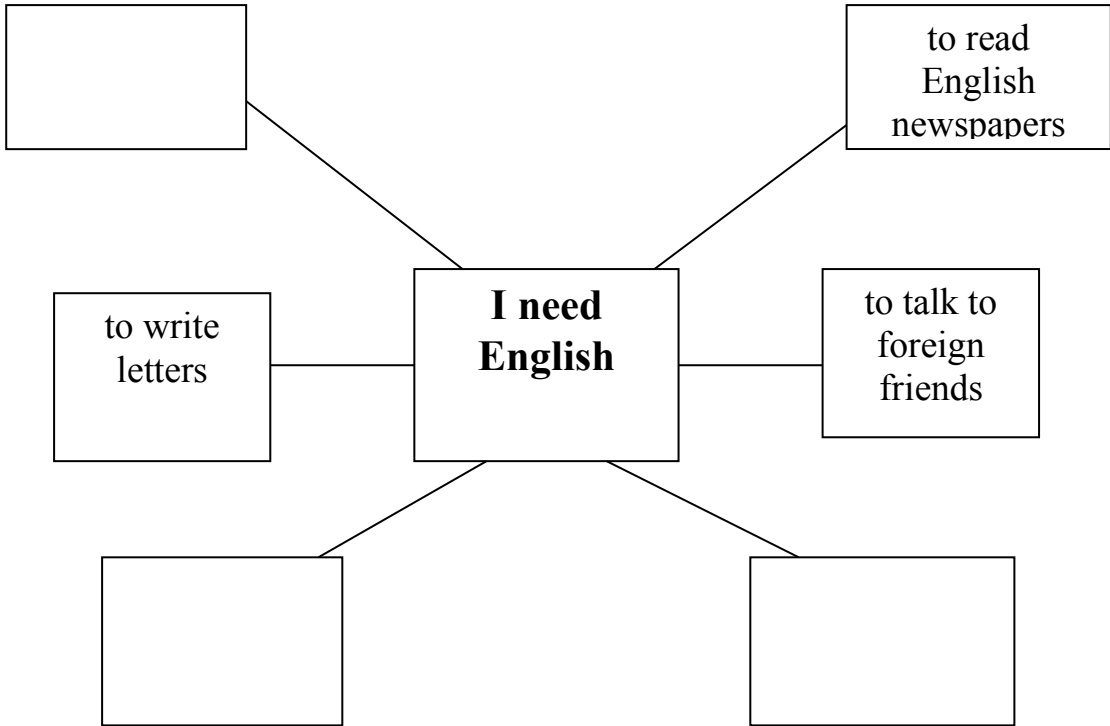
Marketing, advertisement, shopping, management, know-how, businessman, smoking, bestseller, golf, sandwich

Can you add some more examples of international words?

B. Give your own answers to the questions.



Why do you need English?



C. Read and translate:

Communicate: Internet helps to communicate with the world; to communicate by telephone;

Business: businessman; business ethics; business letter; business organization;

Get: to get money; I like to get letters from my friends; to get information; I want to get a job in a large international company

TEXT I

THE LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD

Vocabulary

source	джерело
modern	сучасний
company	компанія
communicate	повідомляти, спілкуватися
business	<i>тут</i> діловий
organization	організація
job	робота
get	отримувати
national	національний
border	кордон
successful	успішний, вдалиий

THE LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD

The number of languages in the world is between 2,500 and 5,000. Chinese, English, Spanish and Russian are the most widespread. But the most popular of them is English. It is the first language for those who live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Many people speak English in China, Japan, India, African countries and many others. About 350 million people of the world use English as the first language and for about 300 million English is the second language.

In more than 70 countries and in many international organizations it is an official language. Many large companies use English to communicate between offices in different countries across national borders. 75% (per cent) of all computer information is in English, and 80% of all business letters in the world are also in English, that is why many international companies need workers who speak good

English. Sometimes English helps people to get a new, interesting job and much money.

English is one of the six working and official languages of the United Nations. English is a very friendly language. Many English words, which come from other languages, become “citizens” of the English language.

The major sources of English words are Latin, French, and Scandinavian. But many modern English words come from Greek (theory, athlete, and democracy), Italian (piano, umbrella), Spanish (cargo, mosquito, and guerilla), Portuguese (banana, marmalade), Arabic (zero, algebra, sugar, coffee, and magazine), Persian (orange, tulip, bazaar), Russian (steppe, vodka), German (waltz, hamburger) and other languages.

Task 1

Find international words in the text.

Task 2

Answer the questions:

1. What languages are the most widespread?
2. How many people use English as the first language? as the second language?
3. How much computer information is in English?
4. What can people get with the help of the English language?
5. Why is English a friendly language?
6. What languages are the major sources of English words?

Task 3

Complete the sentences:

1. The number of languages in the world is _____.
2. The most widespread languages are _____.
3. English is the first language for those who live in _____.
4. English is the official language in _____.

5. English helps people to _____.
6. In the UN English is _____.
7. The major sources of English are _____.

Task 4

Choose the correct answers after reading the text “The language of the world”:

1. What is the number of languages in the world?
 - a. more than 5,000
 - b. about 2,500
 - c. between 2,500 and 5,000
2. Choose five countries where English is the first (official) language. – *Italy, Australia, Spain, Canada, Russia, New Zealand, France, United Kingdom, Germany, USA, Austria, Japan.*
3. How many people speak English as a native language?
 - a. about 350 million
 - b. about 100 million
 - c. about 500 million
4. Many words came to English from other languages. What languages are these English words from?

ENGLISH WORD

cargo

waltz

elite

marmalade

umbrella

LANGUAGE OF ORIGIN

Portuguese

French

Italian

Spanish

German

Task 5

Match the definition and the term:

1. the thing from which something begins.
2. not ancient, up-to-date.
3. an association or a society of people working together.
4. a specific piece of work, done for payment.
5. concerning the nation as a whole, in contrast with “international”.

6. to receive.

job; source; get; modern; national; organization

TEXT 2
EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Vocabulary

independent - незалежний

domain – галузь

full-fledged – знаючий

to assess – обкладати податком

collaboration - співробітництво

to embrace – обіймати, охоплювати

tutor – наставник

confident – упевнений

ramified – розгалужений

vital - життєвий

transition - перехід

Pre-reading tasks

Read the dialogue and do the exercises.

This is a conversation between Tom, a pupil at a secondary school and an old friend, Mark, who has just started at university.

TOM: Hi, Mark. How's college?

MARK: Great. I'm having such a good time.

I used to study harder when I was at secondary school.

TOM: You're so lucky to be a year older than me. I'm still studying four hours a night.

MARK: I know! It's funny, it seems like only yesterday that we were little schoolchildren in kindergarten together. Now here I am, an undergraduate at and next year you will be, too.

TOM: If I pass my exams.

MARK: Of course you will. Listen, why don't you relax tonight. Take a night off

and come out with me.

TOM: I can't. I've got to study for an exam tomorrow.

MARK: What exam are you taking?

TOM: It's one of Davis's history tests.

MARK: Oh, I remember Davis's history tests. You don't have to worry about them. His tests are always easy. Nobody ever fails.

TOM: Well, I'm in real trouble if I don't pass.

MARK: Listen, you're a good student, aren't you?

TOM: Yes, but ...

MARK: You attend all his classes, right?

TOM: Yes, of course, but ...

MARK: And did you take good notes in his lessons?

TOM: Yes, I took pages and pages of notes in a pig notebook and ...

MARK: And did you do all the homework?

TOM: Yes, I kept it all in my notebook with my lesson notes.

MARK: And did you write all the essays you had to do?

TOM: Yes. they're all together in the same big notebook.

MARK: So why are you worried?

TOM: There's only one problem. I've lost the notebook.

Pre-reading task 1

Choose the best answers according to the information in the dialogue.

1 Who is probably older?

a) Tom b) Mark c) impossible to know

2 How many years have Tom and Mark known each other?

a) about four b) about eight c) about twelve

3 Who now does more studying?

a) Tom b) Mark c) they do the same

4 Has Mark ever taken Davis's history test?

a) yes b) no c) impossible to know

- 5 Is Tom a good student?
 a) yes b) no c) impossible to know
- 6 Is Tom going to fail his history test?
 a) yes b) no c) impossible to know

Pre-reading task 2

Put the following words into one of the three columns.

undergraduate	essay	homework	college	kindergarten
pupil	student	notes	university	

place for learning	person who studies	something produced by a student
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Pre-reading task 3

Put the following events in order of which happens first, second and third

1	a) take an exam	b) pass an exam	c) study for an exam
2	a) go to college	b) go to secondary	c) go to kindergarten
3	a) learn	b) listen	c) forget
4	a) be a teacher	b) be a schoolchild	c) be an undergraduate
5	a) have a lesson	b) do homework	c) take a test

Just for fun

Which of the following characteristics do you like best in a teacher?

Put them in order from 1-8.

- is friendly _____ gives a lot of homework _____
- gives frequent tests _____ is young and attractive _____
- has a good sense of humour _____ keeps good control of the students'

behaviour _____
makes a subject interesting _____ knows his or her subject well _____

EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Since ancient times it has been common with scholars - students and their tutors, to move from one place to another freely. It is the educational aspect that plays nowadays a significant role in the understanding between nations. It is enough to recollect that the concept of international integration has specified among other things the internationalization of higher education.

Present-day independent Ukraine has got a rather developed system of education. Ukraine has all grounds to be a full-fledged participant to this international collaboration.



About a quarter out of 500 professions taught in the Ukrainian higher educational institutions are connected with high technologies and up-to-date industries: aviation & space, welding, electronics, telecommunications, chemistry. Ten percent are oriented at fundamental sciences.

Higher education in Ukraine has always been and still remains to be of high quality. During 10 years of independence the country has built a well-developed and ramified system of national education meeting in the main, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the international standards, and being competitive in the European educational area.

This is evidenced by the fact that Ukraine has signed the Lisbon Convention on mutual recognition of qualifications in the field of higher education. A number of Ukrainian universities have already concluded dozens of agreements on co-operation with their foreign partners. The most active in this process are the higher educational institutions having national status. Among the 48 national educational institutions there are the Taras Shevchenko Kyiv University, University

of Economics, technical universities "The Kyiv Polytechnical Institute" and "The Lviv Polytechnika".

The UNESCO statute (Ukraine is a member of this highly authorized organization since its foundation) specifies that the development of international co-operation will now be the principal goal and basic form of educational activities.

The reform of education suggests that special subjects be taught apart from fundamental basic training, thereby providing students with the opportunity of mastering high technologies. High technologies are connected primarily with the subjects involving physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology, i.e. the subjects with strong scientific and educational basis in the Ukrainian higher education.

The transition has been effected to training specialists in new domains of knowledge and branches of economy using new qualification grades for graduates (junior specialist, bachelor, specialist, master). Effective mechanisms have been triggered to control and assess the quality of education through licensing, attestation and accreditation of schooling institutions.

In the years of independence the network of higher educational institutions has changed structurally. Now it varies in the types of educational institutions, forms of ownership and subordination, and meets the structural design adopted in the developed countries of the world. The current educational system embraces the state-owned schooling facilities and those belonging to other owners.

The Ukraine's higher education, like that all over the world, requires further modernization in compliance with new social needs.

The first thing to do in the 21st century is to solve the global problems of the present-day civilization. The first and principal condition for having education modernized lies in its globalization in the context of the newest scientific idea of the World and Man.

A higher school graduate must be confident in the vital necessity to achieve total harmony of a personality, society and nature.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The educational aspect plays nowadays a significant role in the understanding between nations.
2. Ukraine hasn't all grounds to be a full-fledged participant to this international collaboration.
3. Forty percent are oriented at fundamental sciences.
4. Higher education in Ukraine has always been and still remains to be of high quality.
5. Ukraine has signed the Lisbon Convention on mutual recognition of qualifications in the field of higher education.
6. Ukraine isn't a member of highly authorized organization since its foundation.
7. The transition has been effected to training specialists in old domains of knowledge and branches of economy using new qualification grades for graduates.
8. In the years of independence the network of higher educational institutions has changed structurally.
9. The Ukraine's higher education, like that all over the world, doesn't requires further modernization in compliance with new social needs.
10. The second thing to do in the 21st century is to solve the global problems of the present-day civilization.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word.

foreign	graduate	tutors	education	high quality
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1. Since ancient times it has been common with scholars - students and their ..., to move from one place to another freely.
2. Higher education in Ukraine has always been and still remains to be of

3. A number of Ukrainian universities have already concluded dozens of agreements on co-operation with their ... partners.
4. Effective mechanisms have been triggered to control and assess the quality of ... through licensing, attestation and accreditation of schooling institutions.
5. A higher school ... must be confident in the vital necessity to achieve total harmony of a personality, society and nature.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. lecturer | 4. cooperation |
| 2. skilful | 5. passage |
| 3. modern | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. poor quality | 4. rather bad |
| 2. few | 5. then |
| 3. passive | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. мати всі підстави
2. міжнародна співпраця
3. сучасна промисловість
4. високо розвинута та розгалужена система
5. як якісно так і кількісно
6. нові галузі знань
7. вирішувати глобальні проблеми
8. життєва необхідність

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. At what ages do you take important examinations in your country?
2. Describe the education system in your country.
3. What subjects do you think are the most important to study at school?
4. Do you think a good education should prepare you for life in general or for a particular job?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Present-day has got a rather developed system of education.
2. About a quarter out of 500 professions taught in the Ukrainian higher educational institutions are connected with high
3. During 10 years of independence the country has built a well-developed and ramified system of
4. This is evidenced by the fact that Ukraine has signed the on mutual recognition of qualifications in the field of higher education.
5. The current educational system ... the state-owned schooling facilities and those belonging to other owners.
6. The Ukraine's higher education, like that all over the world, requires in compliance with new social needs.
7. The first thing to do in the 21st century is to solve the of the present-day civilization.

TEXT 3

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

application form - заява

to attend - відвідувати

to offer - пропонувати

to provide – забезпечувати

to submit - подавати

academic year - навчальний рік

tuition fee - плата за навчання

Pre-reading task

Studying at university (in England and Wales)

If you want to **go to** (= **enter** *Am*) university, you must first **pass examinations** that most students take at the age of eighteen (called 'A' levels). Most students take three 'A' levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to **get/obtain** a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.



If you get a place at university, the **tuition** (= the teaching) is free, and some students also **get** (= receive) a **grant** (= money to pay for living expenses, e.g. food and accommodation) as well. Students at university are called **undergraduates** while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses **last** (= go on for / continue for) three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are **doing/studying** history, or **doing / studying for** a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a **degree** (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a **BA** (= Bachelor of Arts) or a **BSc** (= Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend who has a BA in history, and another who has a BSc in chemistry.

Postgraduate courses

When you complete your first degree, you are a **graduate**. (In the US, students also use the word as a verb and say, they 'graduated in history' or 'graduated in chemistry', for example.) Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (**postgraduate course/ postgraduate degree**). These students are then **postgraduates**. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science); usually one year MPhil (Master of Philosophy); usually two years PhD (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years
When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are **conducting / doing / carrying out research** (U); e.g.

I'm **doing** some **research into/on** the languages of different African tribes.

School vs. university

At school, you have **teachers** and **lessons**, at university, you have **lecturers** and **lectures**. When a lecturer **gives/does** a lecture, the students listen and **take/make notes** (= write down the important information), but do not usually say much, except to ask occasional questions.

Pre-reading task 1

What do you call:

1. the money some students receive if they get a place at university?
2. the qualification you get at the end of university?
3. the name we give students during this period at university?
4. teachers at university?
5. students when they have completed their first degree?
6. students studying for a second degree?
7. the study of one subject in great depth and detail, often to get new information?
8. the talks that students go to while they are at university?

Pre-reading task 2

Replace the underlined verbs with different verbs that have the same meaning in the context.

1. Who is giving the lecture today?
2. Did she receive a grant for her course?
3. Is it more difficult to obtain a place at university?
4. You have to pass the exams before you can enter university.
5. He's studying physics, I think.

6. I think they're carrying out some research into the cause of asthma.
7. I didn't take any notes in the lecture yesterday.
8. The course goes on for three years.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are different kinds of educational institutions in Great Britain: universities, colleges (residential and non-residential), University extra-mural departments, evening departments at colleges.

If you want to go to university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant or a loan from the government to study.

At the beginning of your last year at school you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an offer, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't get those grades, then you will not be able to accept the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply again to another university.

You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university, so after they have taken their A-levels, they take a year out to work or travel.

At present there are about 40 universities in Great Britain: practically every big city of the country has a university.

A university usually consists of some colleges, which are a part of the University. They provide training and give degrees to their students.

Universities in Britain are different from those in other countries. They greatly differ from each other in date of foundation, history, tradition, size, methods of teaching, way of student life, etc.

Until the 19th century there were only two universities in England: Oxford and Cambridge. Both Universities are residential. They have a tutorial system of education. Each student has a tutor who helps the student to plan his work.

The student must regularly come to see his tutor. They discuss different questions and problems. A student writes papers on the subject which he is studying and submits them regularly to his tutor for correction.

The modern Universities are University of London, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and others. They are not residential. They provide instruction chiefly by means of lectures attended mainly by day students.

Most of civic universities were founded in the 19th century as University colleges. Later they became universities. These universities were founded to serve the needs of their city and surrounding area, in contrast to Oxford, Cambridge and London which took students from all over the country.

College is a separate institution. Most colleges are state colleges but there are also private colleges.

At present there are about 300 technical colleges in England. They give diplomas, not degrees. The course for training specialists at such colleges is shorter as a rule than at the universities. It usually lasts 3 or 4 years, while at the universities it lasts as a rule more than 4 years.

A person who studies for a degree at a British University is called an undergraduate. Bachelor of Arts or of Science is the first degree. One can become a B.A. after 3 years of hard study and a M.A. (Master of Arts or of Science) at the end of 5 years. Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree.

Tuition costs a lot of money, about 800 dollars. We have to pay for taking examinations, for attending lectures, for borrowing books from the library, for hostel accommodations.

At all British universities there are good sporting grounds for jumping, boxing, skating, playing football, golf and other games.

The academic year has 3 terms. Each term lasts about eight — ten weeks. Between terms the students have their holidays — a month in winter, a month in spring and three or four months in summer.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. If you want to go to university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 15-16.
2. University students usually live away from home.
3. Students don't get a grant or a loan from the government to study.
4. The application form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record.
5. Applications and interviews take place a month before students do their A-level examinations.
6. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university.
7. A university usually consists of some colleges, which are a part of the University.
8. Until the 19th century there was only one university in England.
9. Each student has a tutor who helps the student to plan his work.
10. The student has to regularly come to see his tutor.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

offer	grant	application	loan	papers	big city
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1. Students get a ... or a ... from the government to study.
2. If the universities are interested in your ..., they will ask you to attend an interview.
3. When a university makes an ..., it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams.
4. At present there are about 40 universities in Great Britain: practically every of the country has a university.
5. A student writes ... on the subject which he is studying and submits them regularly to his tutor for correction.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. to enter | 4. at once |
| 2. to get | 5. to go on for |
| 3. once more | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. at the end | 4. same |
| 2. to receive | 5. answer |
| 3. maximum | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. звертатися протягом останнього року
2. одержувати дотацію або позичку
3. одержувати заяву
4. відвідати співбесіду
5. наставницька система навчання

6. відвідувати наставника
7. окрема установа

Task 5

How similar is university education in your own country?

Answer these questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else from your own country and/or someone from a different country.

1. Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
2. Do some students get a grant to study at university?
3. Is the tuition free if you go to university?
4. Do most students go to university at the age of 18 or 19?
5. Do more students go to university in your country than in Britain?
6. Do most degree courses last three years?
7. What is your equivalent of the British BA or BSc?
8. Do you have similar postgraduate degrees in your country?
9. Who has the right to higher education?
10. What is tuition fee at the university?
11. How do the modern universities provide instruction?
12. What university cities do you know?
13. Are universities in Britain different from those in other countries?
14. What does the word "residential" mean?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. There are different kinds of in Great Britain.
2. If they are still interested after the ..., they will offer you a place.
3. Any offer, however, is only ... at this stage.
4. These are the ... that you do of your time at school.
5. If you don't get those ..., then you will not be able to accept the place.
6. A university usually some colleges, which are a part of the

University.

7. Each student has a ... who helps the student to plan his work..
8. Most of civic universities in the 19th century as University colleges.
9. College is a ... institution.
10. Tuition costs a , about 800 dollars.

ADDITIONAL READING

LONDON UNIVERSITY

London University was established in 1836 by union of two colleges. Later many other colleges, schools and institutes were added. Now it is the largest University in Britain.

Its function is to give the highest type of education and training to its students, to make them able to carry out scientific work. A University graduate leaves with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take the Master's Degree by thesis or research and if he becomes a good specialist in the subject, the Degree of Doctor is open to him. London University provides instructions mainly by means of lectures while the students of extra-mural department come to London only to sit for their examinations.

The University gives people not studying at the University the opportunity of taking the degree examinations. The University doesn't provide any tuition for such students, they study for the examinations on their own, or take correspondence courses, or have private lessons.

It is a federation of colleges, each largely independent. There is a large department of Extra-Mural Studies, four faculties of Theology, thirteen of Arts, thirty-one of Medicine, ten of Science. There are ten "Institutes" of which the Institute of Education is one of the biggest. The Institute of Education itself is a complex organization. University building and hostels are scattered the length and breadth of London. Such names as A. E. Housman, a philologist and poet,

A.L. Whitehead, a mathematician, Michael Faraday, a physicist, I. Alex Fleming, a famous bacteriologist, are associated with the University of London.



OXFORD UNIVERSITY

University College was founded in 1249. The tutorial system is one of the ways in which Oxford University differs from all the other English Universities. Every student has a tutor and as soon as you come to Oxford one of the first thing you have to do is to go and see your tutor. He, more or less, plans your work, gives you a list of books to read and gives work for you to do (for example an essay to write). Each week you go to see him, may be with two or three other students and he discusses with you the' work that you did last week, criticizes in detail your essays and gives you the next week's work.

As the colleges of Oxford are residential (i.e. the students have to live in one of the University hostels or in A private room) they are smaller than most of the colleges of other Universities. The students wear black gowns and caps. Without a gown a student is not allowed to come to his tutor to have dinner in the college dining-hall or attend a lecture. When they are taking examinations they have to wear a black suit and a white bow-tie.

The majority of the student body are sons of rich parents as the tuition fee is very high. A person who has taken the lowest degree, a Degree of Bachelor, is called a graduate, while any graduate that continues his studies or research to receive a Degree of Master or Doctor is called a post-graduate. A degree costs a lot at Oxford.

Task 1

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. London University was established in 1836 by union of three colleges.
2. Now London University is the largest University in Britain.

3. The University gives people not studying at the University the opportunity of taking the degree examinations.
4. The University provides a tuition for such students, they study for the examinations on their own, or take correspondence courses, or have private lessons.
5. The Institute of Education itself is a complex organization.
6. The tutorial system is one of the ways in which Oxford University doesn't differ from all the other English Universities.
7. As the colleges of Oxford are residential they are smaller than most of the colleges of other Universities.
8. The students wear white gowns and caps.
9. When they are taking examinations they have to wear a black suit and a white bow-tie.
10. A degree costs a lot at Oxford.

Task 2

Complete the sentences:

1. London University was established in 1836 by union of ... colleges.
2. A University ... leaves with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc.
3. The students of ... department come to London only to sit for their examinations.
4. The University gives people not studying at the University the opportunity of taking the
5. The Institute of Education itself is a ... organization.
6. Every student has a ... and as soon as you come to Oxford one of the first thing you have to do is to go and see your tutor.
7. Without a ... a student is not allowed to come to his tutor to have dinner in the college dining-hall or attend a lecture.
8. When they are taking examinations they have to wear a and a ...

....

9. The majority of the student body are sons of rich parents as the is very high.

10. A degree costs ... at Oxford.

TEXT 4

EDUCATION IN USA

Vocabulary

to show a great concern - піклуватися

graduate - випускник

institution of higher learning - вищий навчальний заклад

to take great pride - пишатися

parochial schools – парафіяльні школи

creative abilities - творчі здібності

effort - зусилля

responsible for - відповідальний (за)

to refer to - ставитись до

admission - вступ (до навчального закладу)

grant - заохочувальна стипендія

to encourage - підбадьорювати

to devise - розробляти

post-graduate program - аспірантура

campus - студентське містечко

expenses - витрати

financial aid - фінансова допомога

to commit - виділяти (кошти)

adult education courses - освітні курси для дорослих

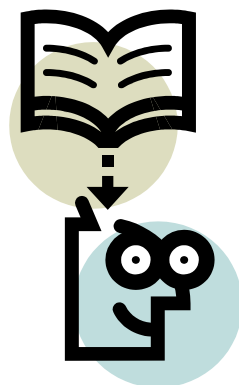
Pre-reading task

Exams and qualifications:

take/do/sit/resit an exam **pass / do well in** an exam **fail / do badly in** an exam

Before an exam it's a good idea to **revise** for it.

If you **skip classes/lectures**, you'll probably do badly in the exam, [informal; miss deliberately]



Some schools give pupils **tests** every week or month to see if they are making progress. The **school-leaving exams** are held in May/June. In some schools, colleges and universities, instead of tests and exams there is **continuous assessment**, with **marks**, e.g. 65%, or **grades** e.g. A, B+, for essays and projects during the term. If you pass your university exams, **graduate** (get a degree), then you're a graduate.

Talking about education

Ask somebody about their country's education system:

- What age do children start school at?
- What's the school-leaving age?
- Are there evening classes for adults?
- Do you have state and private universities?
- Do students get grants for further education?

Note: *A professor is a senior university academic, not an ordinary teacher.*

*University college teachers are usually called **lecturers** or **tutors**.*

Pre-reading task 1

Correct the mis-collocations in these sentences:

1. I can't come out. I'm studying. I'm passing an examination tomorrow.
2. Congratulations! I hear you succeeded your examination!
3. You can study a lot of different careers at this university.

4. I got some good notes in my continuous assessment this term.
5. She's a professor in a primary school.
6. He gave an interesting 45-minute conference on Goethe.
7. She got a degree in personnel management from a private college.

Pre-reading task 2

What questions could you ask to get these answers?

1. No, they have to finance their own studies.
2. There isn't much difference; it's just that the courses are more practical in a polytechnic instead of being very academic.
3. Because I wanted to be a teacher, no other reason.
4. It's sixteen, but a lot of kids stay on until eighteen.
5. Well, I've been up all night revising for an exam.
6. No, ours are given in grades, you know, B+, A, that sort of thing.
7. No, I was ill. I didn't miss it deliberately.

EDUCATION IN THE USA

Americans have shown a great concern for education since early colonial times. Among the first settlers there was an unusually high proportion of educated men. Some of these men, many of them graduates of Cambridge, came together and in 1636 founded Harvard College.

Today, about half of young people who graduate from secondary school go on to colleges or universities. (In the United States, the term "college" refers to an institution requiring a secondary school certificate for admission and granting a degree after four years of study. It is often used in place of the word "university". A college may or may not be a part of a university, which ordinarily offers post-graduate programs and grants professional degrees). The University of California, the nation's largest university, has over 121,000 students on its many branch campuses.

The cost of higher education is substantial in private colleges and universities, but is much less in those supported by states and cities. A large number of students work to help pay their expenses. Many receive scholarship grants, some of which cover almost the entire expenses of attending college.

Each year Congress appropriates funds to assist states in furthering their public education programs. In 1965 financial aid was also extended to private and parochial schools for the first time. This substantial federal support helps the states improve the quality of their education systems.

Since the important 1954 Supreme Court decision that ordered an end to separate schools for black and white students, the federal government has become increasingly committed to a program of providing equal educational opportunity. Of the more than 11 million students in colleges and universities, 11 percent are black. Before the Revolution in 1776, nine colleges had been opened in the colonies, most of them later became universities. From the early times, especially in the northern and western states, the public policy was to produce educated people.

Americans take great pride in their schools, and want their children to have the best possible education. Only one percent of the population cannot read or write, compared to 20 percent a century ago. There are more than 57 million students enrolled in schools and universities. New methods of instruction that encourage children to develop their creative abilities are being devised and tested in schools. Today there is a strong emphasis on science, mathematics and foreign languages, and an effort is being made to broaden the students' knowledge of other peoples and cultures. Television and motion pictures are widely used in teaching. More effort is being made to guide young people into careers suited to their talents and abilities.

Free public schools supported by taxes were established in the early days of the nation, with each state responsible for organizing its own education system. Most states require that children go to school until they reach a certain age, which varies from 6 to 18 years. Education requirements, set by the state legislatures, vary, but local communities, divided into approximately 15,517 state school districts, manage

their own public schools. Community school boards are free to establish education programs that surpass the basic requirements set by state law, and they usually do.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentence.

1. Among the first settlers there was an unusually high proportion of uneducated men.
2. Today, about half of young people who graduate from secondary school go on to colleges or universities.
- 3 The University of California, the nation's smallest university, has over 121,000 students on its many branch campuses.
4. The cost of higher education is substantial in private colleges and universities, and is much more in those supported by states and cities.
5. A large number of students work to help pay their expenses.
6. substantial federal support helps the states improve the quality of their education systems.
7. Ten percent of the population cannot read or write, compared to 20 percent a century ago.
8. Old methods of instruction that encourage children to develop their creative abilities are being devised and tested in schools.
9. Television and motion pictures are widely used in teaching.
10. Most states don't require that children go to school until they reach a certain age, which varies from 6 to 18 years.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

Supreme Court	education	substantial	private	college	parochial
---------------	-----------	-------------	---------	---------	-----------

1. Americans have shown a great concern for ... since early colonial times.

2. The term "... " refers to an institution requiring a secondary school certificate for admission and granting a degree after four years of study.
3. The cost of higher education is ... in private colleges and universities.
4. In 1965 financial aid was also extended to ...and ... schools for the first time.
5. Since the important 1954 decision that ordered an end to separate schools for black and white students.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. to enter | 4. training |
| 2. to take care of | 5. to stimulate the interest (of) |
| 3. access | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. seldom | 4. a beginning |
| 2. to enter | 5. after |
| 3. to close | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. піклуватися
2. закінчувати середній навчальний заклад
3. аспірантура
4. фінансова допомога
5. освітянські курси для дорослих

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

The education system in the USA is a bit different from in the UK.

How could you find out what the following terms mean in the US education system?

high-school college sophomore graduate school

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Today, about half of young people who secondary school go on to colleges or universities.
2. The University of California, the nation's largest university, has over 121,000 students on its many
3. The cost of higher education is ... in private colleges and universities, but is much less in those supported by states and cities.
4. Many students receive, some of which cover almost the entire expenses of attending college.
5. From the, especially in the northern and western states, the public policy was to produce educated people.
6. Only one percent of the population cannot ... or ..., compared to 20 percent a century ago.

II. STUDENTS' LIFE

The University I Study at

to be a first- (second, third, etc.) year student	бути студентом першого (другого, третього й т.д.) курсу
to be in the first (second) year	вчитися на першому другому курсі
to be over (<i>about the lesson, concert, meeting, vacation</i>)	закінчитися, скінчиться (<i>про урок, концерт, збори, канікули</i>)
to be well up in Chemistry, etc.	добре знати хімію
to be an expert in Chemistry	бути знавцем хімії
to be right (wrong) in smth.	бути правим (неправим) у чому-небудь
to be under the impression that...	бути, бути під враженням, що...
to be doing Mathematics, Physics, Political Economy, etc.	вивчати математику, фізику, політекономію
to attend lectures (classes)	відвідувати лекції (уроки, заняття)
to cut (miss) lectures (classes)	пропускати лекції (заняття)
to enter a University	вступати до університету
to take the entrance examinations	здавати вступні іспити
to take part (to participate) in the University's social life	брати участь (брати участь) у суспільному житті університету
to pass the entrance examinations successfully	успішно витримати (здати) вступні іспити
to give a good (bad) mark for one's answer	поставити гарну (погану) оцінку за відповідь
to deliver lectures on (to be lecturing on)	читати лекції з
to come to the conclusion	дійти висновку
the Dean's	деканат,
the Rector's office,	ректорат
students' amateur concerts	концерти студентської самодіяльності
a group monitor	староста групи
a group register	журнал групи
teaching staff	професорсько-викладацький склад
Foreign Languages (Chemistry, History) Department (chair)	кафедра іноземних мов (хімії, історії)

to be on good (friendly) terms with smb.	бути в гарних (приятельських) відносинах з ким-небудь
to be fond of music (dancing)	любити музику (танці)
to dance well (poorly)	добре (погано) танцювати
to have smth. at one's disposal	мати що-небудь у своєму розпорядженні
to do morning exercises regularly	регулярно робити ранкову фіззарядку
to do the room (the beds)	прибирати кімнату (постіль)
to call on a person	відвідати кого-небудь
to drop in to smb. (to a shop)	зайти до кого-небудь (у магазин)
to talk smth. over	обговорити що-небудь
to listen to the radio	слухати радіо
to hear smth. over the radio	почути що-небудь по радіо
to watch TV ['ti: 'vi:]	дивитися телевізор
to see smth. on (over the) TV	подивитися, побачити що-небудь по телебаченню
to see smb. home (to the underground station, to a tram-stop, etc.)	проводити кого-небудь додому (до станції метро, до трамвайної зупинки)
to see smb. off	проводити кого-небудь (на деяку відстань)
switch on (off) TV	включити (виключити) телевізор
to sweep (wash) the floor	підмести (вимити) підлогу
to put (keep) books on a shelf	класти (тримати) книги на полицю
to keep things in a locker	тримати, зберігати речі в шафці
to start an argument about smth.	затівати суперечку про що-небудь
to turn on (off) a tap	відкрити (закрити) кран
to take a cold (warm) shower in the morning (or before going to bed)	прийняти холодний (теплий) душ ранком (або перед сном)
to make tea (coffee)	заварити (приготувати) чай (каву)
a hostel in the centre of a town (on the outskirts of a town)	гуртожиток у центрі міста (на окраїні міста)
one's room-mate	чий-небудь товариш по кімнаті
a lively discussion	жвава дискусія (обговорення)

Vocabulary focus

Make up 10 sentences of your own using the following word combinations:

1. to insist on doing something;
2. to be well up in some subject;
3. to be taking a correspondence course in some institute;
4. after passing the entrance examinations;
5. an interesting film to see;
6. a wonderful book to read;
7. to be. in the habit of doing something;
8. it is necessary for us to;
9. once a fortnight (a week, a month, a year);
10. to be fond of.

TEXT 1

KHARKIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE

Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. catering | громадське харчування |
| 2. trade | торгівля |
| 3. hospitality | готельна справа |
| 4. customs | митниця |
| 5. institution of higher education | вищий навчальний заклад |
| 6. entrance examinations | вступні іспити |
| 7. day-time department | денне відділення |
| 8. correspondence department | заочне відділення |
| 9. curriculum | навчальна програма |
| 10. to conduct research | проводити наукові дослідження |
| 11. experienced laboratory assistant | досвідчений лаборант |

Pre-reading task

Match the term and the definition:

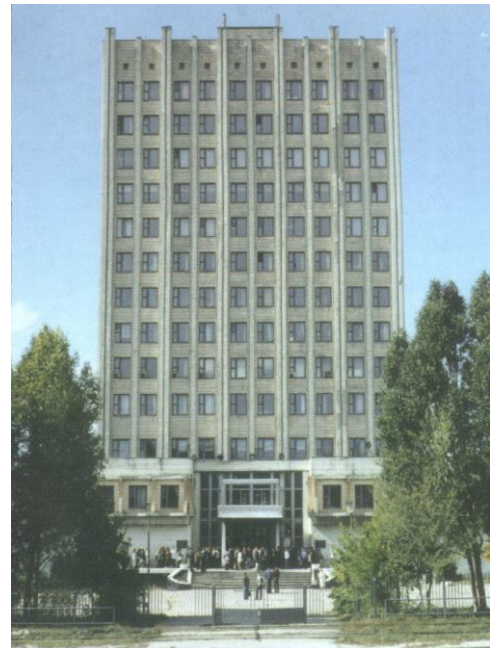
trade	a basic substance used as food
catering	the industry of attracting tourists and catering to them

tourism	goods bought and sold in commerce
foodstuff	providing meals, refreshments etc.
merchandise	the business of distribution, selling and exchange

KHARKIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE

The Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade is a multi-profile institution of higher education of the 4th level of accreditation. It is aimed at training specialists in food production, catering, trade, customs, hospitality and tourism.

The University has continued the glorious traditions of Sloboda's commercial training for more than one hundred years. The recent history of the University starts in 1967 with Kharkiv Institute of Public Catering. In October 2002 our institution of higher education was granted the University status.



Our University has well-equipped laboratories, lecture halls, a library and a computer centre. The library provides a lot of necessary books, text-books dictionaries, reference books, journals etc. Students not originally from Kharkiv can stay at our hostel.

The course of study lasts 5-6 years. The academic year consists of two semesters. And at the end of each semester there is an examination session. According to the curriculum during the first two years students have to attend lectures on some humanitarian and general educational subjects. Specialization begins in the third year.

At present time there are six faculties at our University where the students of day-time and correspondence departments are trained. They are the Process Engineering faculty, Economics faculty, Accounting and Finance faculty, Merchandise Expertising faculty, Management faculty, the faculty of Equipment and Technical Service.

The students are engaged in Bachelor, Specialist and Master degree programmes. The Center for Professional and Pre-Higher Learning Training, the Ukrainian-German Lyceum, the preparation departments for the Ukrainian and foreign citizens prepare young people to enter the University.

The teaching staff of the University includes many professors, assistant professors, candidates of sciences, lecturers, and experienced laboratory assistants. 27 University departments conduct research in the priority fields of engineering, technology and economics of food production and services. Every year the University holds scientific conferences with the participation of the leading scientists and managers in trade and catering. The students also take an active part in the scientific work and make reports during the conferences.

The students get practical experience at the major quality restaurants, hotels and firms in Ukraine and abroad.

This year I have entered the Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade. The entrance examinations were rather difficult but I passed them with good and excellent marks. Now I am a first year student of the Economics faculty of the day-time department.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Our University has continued the glorious traditions of Sloboda's commercial training for two hundred years.
2. Students who come from different cities, towns and countries can stay at our hostel.
3. According to the curriculum specialization begins in the first year.

4. The recent history of the University begins in 2002 when it was granted the university status.
5. The major quality Ukrainian and foreign restaurants, hotels and firms are the places where our students get practical experience.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

1. The University has continued the glorious _____ of Sloboda's commercial training for more than one hundred years.
 - a) customs
 - b) traditions
 - c) principles
2. Our University has well-equipped laboratories, lecture halls, a library and a _____.
 - a) computer centre
 - b) swimming pool
 - c) sports ground
3. The Center for Professional and Pre-Higher Learning Training, the Ukrainian-German _____, the preparation departments for the Ukrainian and foreign citizens prepare young people to enter the University.
 - a) school
 - b) gymnasia
 - c) lyceum
4. Every year the University holds scientific _____ with the participation of the leading scientists and managers in trade and catering.
 - a) seminars
 - b) conferences
 - c) colloquiums

5. The _____ examinations were rather difficult but I passed them with good and excellent marks.

- a) final
- b) primary
- c) entrance

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) manufacturing | e) to carry on |
| b) to provide | f) executives |
| c) to go on | g) a company |
| d) a wide range of | h) a grade |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a) infamous | e) to graduate from |
| b) to miss | f) unsatisfactory |
| c) passive | g) to fail |
| d) minor | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

Вищий навчальний заклад, підготовка спеціалістів, виробництво харчових продуктів, довідник, денне та заочне відділення, ступінь бакалавра / спеціаліста / магістра, підготовче відділення, іноземні громадяни, провідні науковці, скласти іспити.

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

- What are your career goals?
- Who helped you to choose the University?
- How did you prepare for entering the University?

- What personal and professional qualities should you acquire as a future specialist?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Our University is aimed at training specialists in _____.
2. According to the curriculum during the first two years students have to attend lectures on _____.
3. At present time there are six faculties at our University where the students of _____.
4. 27 University departments conduct research in the priority fields of _____.
5. The students also take an active part in the scientific work and _____.
6. The students get practical experience at the major quality _____.

TEXT 2

MY WORKING DAY

Vocabulary

1. a dormitory - гуртожиток
2. to rent a flat – орендувати квартиру
3. to share a room with – ділити кімнату з
4. boring – нецікавий, нудний
5. to put on a light make-up – робити макіяж
6. to fall asleep – заснути

Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions;

1. Do you get up early?

2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm clock wake you up?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you prefer: a hot or cold shower in the morning?
6. How long does it take you to get dressed?
7. What do you usually have for breakfast?
8. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
9. When do you usually leave your house?
10. Do you work? If yes, where?
11. How long does it take you to get to your University?
12. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
13. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
14. What time do you come home?
15. How long does it take you to do your homework?
16. How do you usually spend your evenings?
17. Do you have a lot of free time?
18. Do you play any musical instrument?
19. Are you fond of listening to music?
20. What kind of music do you prefer?
21. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, postcards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?

MY WORKING DAY

I am a first-year student of the Economics Faculty of the Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade. My parents live in Dnipropetrovsk and I study in Kharkiv so I need some housing. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a dormitory (a students' hostel) or rent a flat (an apartment).

I decided to rent a room. To make the rent smaller I decided to share my room with another girl, Olya Alyokhina. She studies at the University, too, and she is my best friend now.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:00. So, on week-days I have to get up at 7:00. I turn on the radio and do my morning



exercises while Olya takes a shower. I don't take a bath in the morning because I don't have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that's when I completely wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make-up. Then we have breakfast; Olya makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I have to serve breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating and Olya prefers light music.

We leave the house about eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. We live rather close to the University and it usually takes us about ten-fifteen minutes to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have enough time we walk to the University. It is very healthy to walk a lot.

Our classes begin at 8:00 in the morning and they end at 4:00 p.m. We have lectures on different subjects. As a rule, we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end.

Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

In the middle of the day we have lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to chat. My friends and I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not far from the University.

Occasionally I have to stay at the University till 5 or even 6 o'clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule, I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired.

When we come home in the evening, we have supper together and share the news.

After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Olya likes soap-operas or films about traveling. Sometimes Olya and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Olya likes to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading and Olya switches off the light and says: Good night!

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a students' hostel or to rent a flat .
2. I take a bath every morning.
3. Olya makes breakfast every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
4. We have lectures till 6 p.m. every day.
5. After supper I watch TV: I prefer old comedies.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

1. I decided to _____ a room.
 - a) take
 - b) rent
 - c) acquire
2. I _____ my hair and put on a light make-up.
 - a) wash
 - b) cut
 - c) brush
3. Sometimes when the weather is fine we _____ to the University.
 - a) go
 - b) run
 - c) walk

4. My friends and I often have lunch in a small _____ not far from the University.

- a) canteen
- b) café
- c) snack bar

5. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am _____.

- a) watching TV
- b) reading
- c) listening to music

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) a place to live | e) to return |
| b) to hire | f) various |
| c) possibility | g) to talk |
| d) to put clothes on | h) leisure time |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) to lease out | e) to dislike |
| b) day off | f) far from |
| c) to teach | g) weekend |
| d) partially | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

- a) жити у гуртожитку, b) найкращий друг, c) робити ранкову гімнастику, d) успішно здати іспити, e) останні новини, f) готуватися до практичних занять, g) писати реферат (доповідь), h) як правило, i) вільний час, j) втомитися, k) базікати.

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

- a) the working-day of your father and mother
- b) the usual weekend at home
- c) the best day of your life
- d) a holiday spent with your friends or relatives (New Year's day, Christmas, 8th of March)

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. There are two opportunities for me: I can _____.
2. _____ I decided to share my room with another girl.
3. I love to listen to _____ while I am eating.
4. Usually I don't miss my classes because _____.
5. My friends and I prefer to have lunch in a small café _____.
6. When we come home in the evening _____.

TEXT 3

NICK'S USUAL WORKING DAY

Vocabulary

1. freshman - першокурсник
2. suburbs - передмістя
3. afford – дозволити собі
4. campus – студентське містечко
5. to cover expenses – відшкодувати витрати
6. to work part-time – працювати неповний день
7. jogging – бігати підтюпцем

NICK'S USUAL WORKING DAY

Hi, nice to meet you all!

My name is Nick Price. I am a freshman at College of Business at Western Carolina University. It is a very small school situated in the mountain region of North Carolina. I am not from North Carolina myself, I was born in Vermilion, Ohio, in the suburbs of Cleveland. But my grandpa and grandma live in North Carolina. And I like mountains more than plains.

My family is not very rich that is why I can't afford to live on campus. But it is a rule, that every student must spend his or her freshman year on campus. To cover some of the expenses I've got to work part-time on the campus. I work in cafeteria.

Now let me tell you about my usual working day. I wake up at seven in the morning. My alarm clock radio is tuned to my favorite radio station. My roommate Todd Hall is a football player. He jogs every morning at 6:30. He is still out jogging when I get up. First I take a cold shower and brush my teeth. Then I dress myself up and rush to work — to the University cafeteria. I wash dishes and clean the tables. It is not a very interesting job, I know that, but soon I'll be a waiter at the small Italian Restaurant and will earn more. My boss Suzie is a very strict lady but very nice when you do your job properly.

My first class starts at 11:15. The professor is never late for his classes. The lecture hall we sit in has about 100 seats. WCU (Western Carolina University), like I said, is a very small school. But I think that it is one of the best schools of business in the North Carolina.

At 2 PM I eat lunch at school cafeteria. The food is free for me because I work there. I am a vegetarian and I don't like drinks with caffeine. I prefer cool filtered water or juice.

Then I have two more classes. I need to go to the library right after the classes to do my homework. There I meet my friends and we talk. Twice a week I play basketball with my friends. I swim once a week. Usually after library we go out to the cafe or just sit outside and talk.

I have dinner at 6 PM at the little Chinese restaurant not too far from the dormitory. Or I cook myself in the kitchen in my dorm. My favorite food is pizza and potato salad.

After dinner I watch TV or play ping-pong with my friends. When it is Friday, we go to see the football game. I spend most of my weekends visiting my grandmother and my grandfather. They are always glad to see me and take me out for picnics and golf.

I usually read before I go to bed. It calms me down after the long day. My favourite author is Stephen King. Well, I guess that's enough for one time. See you later!

Task 1

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Nick Price study?
2. What year of study is he in?
3. Is Nick from North Carolina?
4. Is Nick's family a rich one?
5. What is Nick's job? Do you think he enjoys it?
6. What do we know about Western Carolina University from Nick's story?
7. What is Nick's roommate name? What do we know about him?
- 8.-Where does Nick spend his evenings?
9. What does Nick usually do on Friday nights?

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a) first year student | e) Saturday and Sunday |
| b) outskirts | f) hostel |
| c) hurry | g) to come to see |
| d) well | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) poor | d) to spend |
| b) earnings | e) before |
| c) inside | f) kind |

Task 4

Match a line in A with a line in B:

1	to be a freshman	a	a cold shower
2	wake up	b	pizza and potato salad
3	to take	c	the football game
4	to see	d	on the campus
5	to work part-time	e	to the library
6	to go	f	at College of Business
7	my favorite food is	g	at seven in the morning

Task 5

Translate into Ukrainian:

Situated in the mountain region, in the suburbs of, to spend one's freshman year on campus, to cover some of the expenses, to work part-time, alarm clock, to be tuned to one's favorite radio station, a very strict lady, to do one's job properly, to take smb out, to calm smb down.

Task 6

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

alarm clock	expenses	free	jogging
properly	take out	afford	calms down

1. My family is not very rich that is why I can't _____ to live on campus.

2. To cover some of the _____ I've got to work part-time on the campus.
3. My _____ radio is tuned to my favorite radio station.
4. He is still out _____ when I get up.
5. My boss Suzie is a very strict lady but very nice when you do your job _____.
6. The food is _____ for me because I work there.
7. They are always glad to see me and _____ me _____ for picnics and golf.
8. It _____ me _____ after the long day.

Task 7

Complete the sentences:

1. But it is a rule, that every student must _____ on campus.
2. _____ Todd Hall is a football player.
3. Then I dress myself up and _____ — to the University cafeteria.
4. I am a vegetarian and I don't like _____.
5. I cook myself in the kitchen _____.
6. _____ is pizza and potato salad.

TEXT 4

STUDENTS' LIFE AND HOLIDAYS

Pre-reading task

Make up 6 sentences of your own using the following word combinations:

1. to exchange opinions on (about) something;
2. to suggest going to the pictures (that we go to the pictures);
3. splendid paintings;
4. an industrial (agricultural) fair;
5. to hear somebody singing;
6. from time to time.

STUDENTS' LIFE AND HOLIDAYS

• Students' life

Pavel is a full-time student that is he attends classes and lectures in the daytime, whereas the University accepts many young people for correspondence course.

Korin is a diligent student; he tries hard not to cut his classes or lectures. While in the third year he is doing quite a number of subjects. Pavel is well up in Chemistry and Mathematics. He has passed quite successfully the winter term tests and examinations.

Korin is in the habit of doing his homework in the University reading-hall. He is a great book-lover and usually borrows magazines and references from the library. As the librarians always insist on books being returned in time, Pavel never breaks the rule.

Recently Korin has become very interested in computers. He is very keen on experimenting in the field of planning specialized diets for various population groups.

There are many serious problems to tackle here and a lot of books on human nutrition to read. Pavel is eager to get down to business, that's why he has of late joined the scientific club at his faculty. He will surely make a clever experimentation in the near future.

• Students' holidays

Students have little free time. Lectures take up the first part of the day and then they usually have a lot of work to prepare for classes. But they can always find an hour or two to relax every day. After a hard day's work a good walk is very refreshing. Twice a year students have their examination sessions and at the end of each term, when the session is over, students have a break for the holidays. The winter holidays are rather short, but students have a good rest after the end of term exams. They have different ways for organizing their leisure time: they skate and ski in winter, read much, go to the theatre, cinema or to the concert halls, visit art or

industrial exhibitions. They like listening to modern music and discuss various problems of students' life.

All students are looking forward to their summer holidays because they are much longer than winter ones. At the end of June, when the summer examination session is over, the students are free. Some of them go to the rest-homes or the tourist-camps.

I usually go to the tourist camp on the shore of the Black Sea. I like the sea best of all so I have my rest on the beach. I swim on the sea and row, play volleyball on the beach and take the sun.

DIALOGUE

Helen: Glad to see you, Pavel. How are you getting on?

I hear you've become quite a researcher, isn't that so?

Pavel: Don't say 'yes' until you've leapt. I've been doing a bit of research in our laboratory under the guidance of Professor Simonov. It is very important for us to solve some difficult problems. Professor says we'll have to make a lot of experiments before we have reached a satisfactory result.

Helen: You must no doubt have an up-to-date equipment. Old-fashioned apparatuses and appliances won't do here, will they?

Pavel: Right you are, Helen. Certainly, they won't. Our faculty academic board is going to see to it. Would you like to engage yourself in research?

Helen: I'd rather not. Seems to me it'll be very difficult for a girl of my nature. Though I feel I could tackle a serious problem if somebody made me do it and wouldn't let me drop it.

Pavel: In this case I'm catching you at the word. Consider yourself our scientific club member. We have our get-togethers once a fortnight, on Tuesdays, at 5 p. m.

Be sure to come on time, don't fail me.

Helen: Well, I'll be there just on the minute. Glad to have seen and talked to you, Pavel. And now good-bye. Hope to see you soon.

Pavel: Good-bye.

Notes to the text and dialogue

- to break the rule — порушити правило
- to be keen on experimenting —полюбляти ставити досліди
- to be eager —дуже сильно прагнути
- the scientific club — наукова спілка
- to make a clever experimentator —стати гарним експериментатором
- in the near future — у скорому майбутні
- our faculty academic board — наукова спілка нашого факультету
- I'd rather not — я б не хотів (мені не хочеться)
- to catch at the word — ловити на слові
- is our get-togethers once a fortnight —наші зустрічі (збори) один раз у два тижні
- don't fail me! — не підведи мене!
- just on the minute — хвилинка в хвилину, саме вчасно

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Korin is a diligent student; he tries hard to cut his classes or lectures.
2. Pavel is in the habit of doing his homework in the University reading-hall.
3. As the librarians never insist on books being returned in time, Pavel always breaks the rule.
4. There are many serious problems to tackle here and a few books on human nutrition to read.
5. Twice a year students have their examination sessions and at the end of each term, when the session is over, students have a break for the holidays.

Task 1

Copy the questions and give short answers wherever possible:

1. What is Pavel Korin well up in? 2. How has he passed the winter term examinations? 3. What do the librarians insist on? 4. Korin has recently become interested in electronic computers, hasn't he? 5. What are you keen on? 6. There are a lot of technical books and magazines to read in the library, aren't there? 7. We must have up-to-date equipment in our laboratories, mustn't we?

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) hard-working | e) to be fond of |
| b) free time | f) contemporary |
| c) to do well in | g) complex |
| d) to give smth back | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) correspondence | e) to observe the rule |
| b) busy | f) to work |
| c) to fail | g) similar |
| d) to land | |

Task 4

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

to relax	leisure time	to tackle	forward
up-to-date	references	word	successfully

1. He is a great book-lover and usually borrows magazines and _____ from the library.
2. He has passed quite _____ the winter term tests and examinations.
3. There are many serious problems to tackle here and a lot of books on human nutrition to read.
4. Our students can always find an hour or two _____ every day.
5. They have different ways for organizing their _____: they read much, go to the theatre, cinema or to the concert halls, visit art or industrial exhibitions.
6. All students are looking forward to their summer holidays because they are much longer than winter ones.
7. You must no doubt have an _____ equipment.
8. In this case I'm catching you at the_____.

Task 5

Give English equivalents to the following:

Заочне відділення, відвідувати лекції, сумлінний студент, скласти іспити, помислові виставки, довідники, наполягати на, мати звичку, різноманітні проблеми студентського життя, дозвілля, засмагати, сучасне обладнання, очікувати з нетерпінням.

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. While in the third year he is doing quite_____.
2. Korin is a diligent student; he tries hard not _____.
3. _____ the winter term tests and examinations.
4. He is very keen on experimenting in the field of planning _____.
5. They like listening to modern music and discuss _____.
6. _____ is going to see to it.

III. UKRAINE



TEXT 1
UKRAINE
Vocabulary

Sovereign – незалежний	to blast – вибухати
to proclaim – проголошувати	executive – виконавчий
anthem – гімн	legislative – законодавчий
national emblem – герб	urban areas – міста
flat – рівнинний	crossroad – перехрестя
raw materials – сировина	sovereign – незалежний
maize – кукурудза	flat – рівний
corn – зернові	raw materials – сировина
ancient – старовинний	corn – зернові
buckwheat – гречка	maize – кукурудза
disaster – лихо, катастрофа	to proclaim – проголошувати
nuclear – ядерний	

Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions:

- What do you think should be done to make people feel really patriotic?
- What feeling do you think people have when they sing their national anthem?

UKRAINE

Ukraine is a sovereign state, it was proclaimed on August 24, 1991. Ukraine was recognized by the international community and established diplomatic relations with many countries.

The name Ukraine means Borderland. It was the traditional crossroads between the Baltic and the Black seas, the fringe between Europe and Central Asia.

The country has its own territory, government national emblem, state flag and anthem. There are 24 administrative regions and the Crimean autonomous republic in Ukraine.

Now Ukraine is the largest country in Europe. It covers the territory of 603.700 sq. km. and stretches from the west to the east for 1316 km. and from the north to the south for 893 km.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable to the development of its relations with countries of Europe. It borders on Russia, Byelorussia, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, **Romania**. It is washed by the Black sea and the sea of Azov. The greater part of its territory is plains and steppes. 95 % of the Ukrainian area is flat and the rest of it is mountainous. The Ukrainian Carpathians (with its highest peak Hoverla (2061m)) and the Crimean Mountains make up those 5 % of its area. Mixed forests of pines, fir trees, bushes, limes, oaks and elms cover the mountains. The thickest woods can be found in the northern part of country.

There are 71 thousand rivers and streams in Ukraine, their total length is 248 thousand km. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug, the Donets, the Prypyat, the Desna. The Dnieper is one of the longest European rivers and one of the country's main sources of hydroelectric power. Its total length is 2285 km., 1205 km. over the territory of Ukraine.

Ukraine has a relatively moderate continental climate and subtropical on the southern coast of the Crimea.

The population of the country is about 46 million. Over half of the population (66%) live in urban areas. Five cities have more than a million citizen- Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa and Donetsk.

Kyiv is the official capital. Lviv is the cultural capital of the west and Kharkiv is the centre of the east. Simferopol is the political capital of the Crimean Republic.

The seat of the national government is Kyiv. Executive power is in the hands of the president and prime minister. Legislative power is in the hands of Supreme

Council (Verkhovna Rada). Leonid Danilovych Kuchma was the first president of Ukraine.

The light blue above yellow flag is a symbol of the Ukrainian unity. The Ukrainian anthem is based on the poem of Paul Chubynsky and music by Michael Verbytsky.

Ukraine has many industrial raw materials, it has rich deposits of iron, color metals, coal, oil, gas, mineral salts. The country has metallurgical and heavy industries. It produces planes and ships, buses, motorcars, agricultural machines, chemical, textiles and various consumer goods.

Ukraine is the agricultural country. It grows wheat, maize, buckwheat, corn, vegetables, melons and berries. Ukraine is center of sugar production. It produces sugar both own needs and for export.

Ukraine has an ancient history. It has its own original culture and arts.

Nowadays Ukraine faces a lot of problems, mostly economical. A great disaster happened to Ukraine in 1986. One of the nuclear reactors of the Chernobyl atomic power station blasted. Hundreds of square kilometers were contaminated with radiation. Now the government tries to solve this problem.

The main trend of foreign policy in Ukraine is to live in peace with the rest of the world community, to co-operate with other countries and participate in European and world structures in European and world structures through membership in the United Nations Organization and other international political economic and cultural organizations.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Ukraine has a dry continental climate and wet on the southern coasts of Crimea.
2. The population of the country is about 55 million.

3. There are 80 thousand rivers and streams in Ukraine; their total length is 254 thousand km.
4. The country has 24 regions and the autonomous republic Crimea.
5. Ukraine is the industrial country.
6. The country has own territory, government national emblem, state flag and anthem.
7. A great disaster happened to Ukraine in 1989.
8. 87% of Ukrainian area is flat and the rest of it is mountainous.
9. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
10. The country has metallurgical and heavy industries.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

Hoverla	the Dnieper	greater
ancient	the thickest	

1. The.....part of its territory is plains and steppes.
2. The highest peak of the Carpathian mountains is....
- 3.....is the largest river in Europe.
- 4.Ukraine has an.....history.
- 5....woods can be found in the northern part of country.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. To emerge | 4. Main |
| 2. Big | 5. Main city |
| 3. Shore | 6. Torrent |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. modern | 4. short |
| 2. live | 5. flat |
| 3. unimportant | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. Найвища точка (гори)
2. міжнародна спільнота
3. встановити дипломатичні відносини
4. виконавча, законодавча влада
5. пом'якшено-континентальний клімат
6. металургійна та важка промисловість
7. головні джерела

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. Would you like to have king or queen or tsar in Ukraine?
2. If you were elected the President of Ukraine, what would your first edicts be?
3. Why does a big city attract people in Ukraine more than a little village?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Executive power is in the hands of.....
2. Ukraine has a relatively moderate continental climate and....
3. One of the nuclear reactors of Chernobyl
4. It grows wheat, maize, buckwheat.....
5. 95% of the Ukrainian area is flat.....

TEXT 2

KYIV IS THE CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

Vocabulary

cave-печера

dwelling - житло

monk - монах

church - церква

pride - гордість

chestnut tree - каштан

century – вік

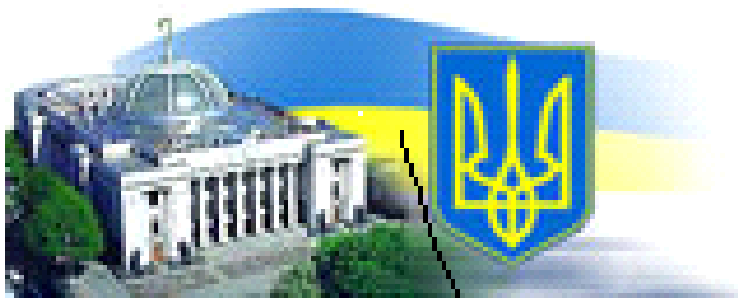
span - мить

occasion - випадок, нагода

relict - релікт

to raze to ground – знищити

to erect - створювати, будувати



Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions:

- If you have not been to Kyiv, can you say that you would like to go there?
- What would you like to see?
- Which part of Kyiv are you interested in more: the old or the modern one?

KYIV IS THE CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

If somebody asked what my favourite city is, I would say that it's Kyiv.

The city of Kyiv is an industrial, scientific, administrative and cultural centre of Ukraine. It's the capital of Ukraine and the seat of the Supreme Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers. The Ukrainian capital is one of the largest and oldest cities of Europe. Kyiv is one of the most ancient cities.

Kyiv is situated on both banks of the Dnieper. It has the population of more than 4 million and occupies an area of 790 square kilometers. Kyiv's history spans 15 centuries. In 1982 it was 1500 years old. It was called "The mother of all Russian cities". For centuries the gold-domed Kyiv was razed to the ground but it rose from the ashes again. Kyiv's architectural monuments are the pride of our people.

The streets of old Kyiv that still preserve numerous historical relics always attract Kyivites and the city's visitors. Kyiv is famous for its beauty. The streets of Kyiv are broad and straight. There are a lot of chestnut trees and flowers in the city.

Khreschatyk, the beautiful many-faced, brightly-lit main street of Kyiv, has not always been like this. At the beginning of the 19th century the first wooden houses were built there, later stone buildings were erected. The street leads to Independence Square, the main square of Kyiv which together with Khreschatyk, is the favourite place for entertainment for the citizens and guests of the city.

Kyiv has many places of historic interest. Among them Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, St. Sophia's Cathedral, the Golden Gate, Andriivsky Uzviz, Podil.

The Ukraine's oldest monastery Kyiv-Pechery Lavra is situated in Pechersk, the district which owes its name to the numerous caves. These caves were used as dwellings from pre-historic times and about thousand years ago they were taken over by monks who set up a monastery.

Museum lovers will find hundreds of beautiful exhibits in the Museum of Ukrainian Fine Arts whose 21 galleries contain valuable collections of Ukrainian icons, pictures and sculptures from the 14th to the 21st century, including some works by Taras Shevchenko.

Theatre-goers will never be bored in Kyiv as there are theaters to all tastes: the Taras Shevchenko National Opera and Ballet House with wonderful singers and dancers, the Ivan Franko Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, the Tchaikovsky Conservatory, the Kyiv Philharmonic Society, the

Musical Drama Theatre and many others, all with wonderful highly-professional performers.

Kyiv has always been a very important scientific, educational and cultural centre. Among the best known higher educational establishments there are Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” and many others. Kyiv is the home of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and hundreds of research institutes. It is also a huge industrial centre but the air in the capital does not seem to be very polluted due to the nearness of the river and plenty of greenery.

Wherever you go in Kyiv, you will see either a beautiful old buildings or a monument, a green park or an amazingly decorated church – it is so full of places of interest that is difficult to name even half of them.

The present and the past live side by side in Kyiv, and both lovers of history and people who are interested in contemporary life of the capital, will find something to their state in the busy streets of Kyiv.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Theatre-goers will be bored in Kyiv as there are not theatres to all tastes.
2. Kyiv has not always been a very important scientific, educational and cultural centre.
3. Kyiv is one the most modern cities.
4. Kyiv is situated on the both banks of the Dnieper.
5. The streets of Kyiv are narrow and small.
6. Kyiv’s history spans 15 centuries.
7. At the beginning of the 19 centuries the first stone buildings were built there, later wooden houses were erected.
8. It has the population of more than 4 million and occupies an areas of 790 square kilometers.
9. For centuries the gold –domed Kyiv was the capital of the Kyivan Rus.

10. Kyiv is the home of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

areas	attract	monuments
occasion	chestnut	flowers

1. The streets of old Kyiv that still preserve numerous historical relics always.....Kyivites and the city's visitors.
2. There are a lot of trees and.... in the city.
3. On more than oneKyiv was razed to the ground but it rose from the ashes again.
4. Kyiv's architectural are the pride of our people.
5. It has the population of more than 4 million and occupies an of 790 square kilometers.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

1. Church man
2. House
3. To locate
4. To show
5. Amusement

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

1. Answer
2. Village
3. To hate
4. Before
5. Ugliness

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. Верховна Рада і Кабінет Міністрів
2. місто, яке мені подобається найбільше
3. мистецький центр
4. гордість нашого народу
5. багато історичних пам'яток
6. відроджувався з попелу
7. розташований на двох берегах

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. If you could visit only 3 places of interest in Kyiv, which would you choose and why?
2. If you visit some new place do you prefer to see it from the bus or car window or to explore it on foot? Explain why.
3. In your opinion, can the capitals of the countries be called their typical cities? Explain why or why not.

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Kyiv has always been a very important scientific.....
2. Khreshchatyk, the beautiful many- faced, brightly-lit main street of Kyiv.....
3. The present and the past live side by side in Kyiv.....who are interested in the contemporary life of the capital.....in the busy streets of Kyiv.
4.that still preserve numerous historical relics always attract
5. It was “The mother of all.....
6. If somebody asked what my I would say that it's Kyiv.

TEXT 3

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Vocabulary

valuable - цінний	steel - сталь
deposits - запаси	anthracite - антрацит
contain - містити (в собі)	coal - вугілля
proximity - близькість	heavy - важкий
ore - руда	complementary - додатковий
potassium salts - солі калію	account for - відповідати

Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What steps, in your opinion, should be taken to improve the economic situation in Ukraine?
- Could you describe the present day economic situation of Ukraine?

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Two interrelated processes are characteristic of Ukraine's economy today, namely its assertion as that of an independent state, and its transformation from planned-centralized to market-controlled. These processes are rather complicated, but there are all prerequisites for their effective accomplishment.

The economy of Ukraine is formed by both agriculture and industry.

Industry contributes more than 40 per cent of GDP and accounts for more than one-fourth of total employment. Ukraine is a major center for heavy machinery and equipment production, machine tools, large electrical transformers, ships, locomotives, rail cars, passenger and cargo aircraft, agricultural machinery as well as textiles. It also has a well-developed chemical industry that produces various plastics, tires and fertilizers. Ukraine has a major ferrous-metals industry, and it

rivals China as the fourth largest steel producer in the world. Another important branch of the economy is mining. Its main **produce** is coal, natural gas and iron ore. The most prominent manufactured goods include metallurgical equipment, diesel locomotives, tractors and TV sets. Ukraine also has well-developed chemical and food industries. There are more than 50 plants which produce a wide range of agricultural equipment. Machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries are also being developed. The growing importance of consumer goods is reflected in the increasing output of cameras, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. Some of the principal products of light industry are textiles, ready-made clothes and shoes.

Agriculture accounts for about 25 per cent of Ukraine's total GDP and approximately the same percentage of total employment. Mainly due to extremely fertile soil, Ukraine is a major producer and exporter of a wide variety of agricultural products, including sugar, sunflower oil, flax, different crops and dairy products. This sector offers diverse opportunities for foreign investments, especially in the field of food-processing and storage.



The chernozem (black) soils of the forest-steppe zone are among the world's more productive farmlands and exceptionally good for wheat and sugar beet .Besides wheat, Ukraine produces such grains as barley, buckwheat and rice. Other crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries, fruit, nuts and grapes. Ukraine's most important industrial crop, sugar beet, is concentrated in the forest-steppe zone. Truck farming or market gardening is particularly developed on the outskirts of large cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv, and others.

Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine, while chicken, geese and turkey are kept for meat and egg production. There are many large-scale broiler and egg-laying farms close to big cities. Bees are kept in all parts of Ukraine for honey and wax.

Through the collective and state farms remain in the country, the declared intent of the Ukrainian government is to bring about a gradual privatization of farming, but it is a difficult and costly process.

Ukraine has extremely rich and complementary mineral resources in high concentrations and close to each other. Rich iron ore reserves located near Kryvy Rih, Kremenchuk, Bilozerka, Mariupol and Kerch form the basis of Ukraine's large iron and steel industry. One of the richest areas of manganese bearing ores in



the world is located near Nikopol. Bituminous and anthracite coal used for coke are mined in the Donets Coal Basin (commonly called Donbas). Energy for thermal power stations is obtained using the large reserves of brown coal in the Dnipro basin (north of Kryvy Rih) and the bituminous coal deposits of the Lviv- Volhynian Basin north of Lviv.

Ukraine can be divided into three economic areas: Southwestern, Donets-Dnieper and Southern.

The Southwestern Economic Area has a dense network of roads and railways. The largest reserves of minerals and valuable wood of the Carpathian forests are used in the chemical, gas, mining, timber, paper and porcelain industries. Local agriculture forms the basis of the food industry. The area is widely known for its grain-milling industry and produces vast amounts of butter, cheese, meat, sugar, fruit and vegetables. The engineering industry produces test instruments, machine tools and electrical engineering equipment.

The Donets-Dnieper Economic Area has rich mineral deposits. A large industrial output is yielded by the mining, ferrous metallurgy, chemical and machine-building industries. The Donets Basin contains a cluster of plants producing zinc, mercury, fertilizers, plastics, soda, acid and dyes. The area has the greatest concentration of thermal and hydroelectric power station in Ukraine. The Donbas produces vegetable oil, meat and milk products, sugar and butter.

The proximity of the Southern Economic Area to the sea is reflected in its industry: shipbuilding, chemical, fishing and canning. The food industry is allied with the cultivation of grapes, fruit and vegetables.

Ukraine has a considerable potential to quickly develop its economy – it is explained not only by the favourable natural conditions, but also by the convenient geographical position in terms of international trade exchanges.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The Donbas produces grapes, fruit and vegetables.
2. The proximity of the Southern Economic Area to the sea is reflected in its industry: shipbuilding, chemical, fishing and canning.
3. Ukraine has a considerable potential to slowly develop its economy.
4. The area has not the greatest concentration of thermal and hydroelectric power station in Ukraine.
5. The economy of Ukraine is formed only by the industry.
6. Agriculture accounts for 15 per cent of Ukraine's total GDP and approximately the same percentage of total employment.
7. Ukraine can be divided into four economic areas.
8. Local agriculture forms the basis of the food industry.
9. The engineering industry produces metal instruments and chemical equipment.
10. This sector offers diverse opportunities for foreign investments, especially in the field of food-processing and storage.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

minerals	accounts	a wide variety
dense network	grain-milling	fertile soil

1. The area is widely known for its industry and produces vast amounts of butter, cheese, meat, sugar, fruit and vegetables.
2. Industry contributes more than 40 per cent of GDP and for more than one-fourth of total employment.
3. Mainly due to extremelyUkraine is a major producer and exporter ofof agricultural products, including sugar, sunflower oil, flax, different crops and dairy products.
4. The Southwestern Economic Area has aof roads and railways.
5. The largest reserves ofand valuable wood of the Carpathian forests are used in the chemical, gas, mining, timber, paper and porcelain industries.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. different | 4. calculation |
| 2. reserves | 5. inscribe |
| 3. freight | 6. production |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1) unemployment | 4) rare |
| 2) little | 5) poor |
| 3) simple | 6) distant |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. валовий внутрішній продукт
2. інші типи важкого машинобудування
3. виробничі відносини
4. приватна власність
5. мати достатній потенціал

6. околиця .великого міста
7. різні можливості

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. Could you describe the present-day agriculture of Ukraine?
2. How is the problem of privatization solved in our country?
3. In your opinion, when Ukraine was part of the USSR was all its national income used for economic self-development?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

- 1 .Truck farming or market gardening is particularly developed on the
2. There are many large-scale broiler and egg-laying.....
3. Other crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries.....
4. The Donets Basin contains a cluster of plants producing zinc, mercury, fertilizers.....
5. Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine, while chicken, geese and turkey are kept.....

TEXT 4

HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DAYS OF UKRAINE

Vocabulary

opportunity-можливість

appreciation-вдачність,подяка

cemetery- цвинтар

to defend- захищати

congratulation-вітання

according-відповідно до чого

carol- різдвяний гімн, колядка

Holy- святий

Orthodox- православний

to pray- молитися

to glorify- уславлювати

solidarity-солідарність

anniversary- ювілей

event-подія

to proclaim- оголошувати,

Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions:

- Do you observe all the traditional rituals on Christmas?
- Do you remember any funny April Fools' Day experiences?
- Did you like to play practical jokes on your friends?
- Have you ever suffered from these jokes?

HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DAYS OF UKRAINE

The word "Holiday" comes from the words "holy day". Holidays were first religious festivals. Now many holidays have nothing to do with religion. Every country has holidays honoring important events in its history.

Every year starts with New Year. It's a very great holiday, when everybody make wishes for a new year; make the new hopes for the future. It's everybody's favourite holiday. People get a lot of presents, greetings. We usually buy a New Year tree, decorate our houses with garlands, send postcards to our relatives and friends wishing them joy and happiness.

The Orthodox Ukrainian people celebrate Christmas on January 6: the evening before Christmas is called the Holy Evening. According to the religious tradition, it is necessary to prepare 12 different dishes because of 12 apostles. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to church, they pray and listen to Christmas religious songs which glorify Christ's birthday.

Not long ago young people and lovers of all ages started to follow the English tradition of celebrating St. Valentine's Day on February, 14 by sending special postcards and giving lovely gifts to their sweethearts.

March the 8th is Women's Day. This date was introduced in 1910 by the 2-nd International Conference of women-socialists. Nowadays this holiday has lost its

political meaning and become just a day when we give presents, flowers, words of gratitude to our mothers, grandmothers, sisters, and teachers.

On the 9th of March we celebrated the birthday of great Ukrainian poet, writer, artist Taras Shevchenko. Finally his dream has come true, the Ukraine has become independent.

Easter Day comes to the lunar calendar. The day we celebrate Christ's rising from death. The holidays come on Sunday. Easter is the day when Jesus Christ resurrected. Easter can never be earlier than March 22 and later than April 25. Easter is the most important holiday of the year. Easter egg is called pysanka. Preparation for the Easter starts seven weeks ahead of the time with the advent of Lent. Believers don't eat meat and animal products. In the evening people go to church for the Easter mass, which lasts all night, then Easter eggs and Easter cakes will be blessed in church. People exchange pysanky.

April Fools' Day is not official holiday but few people are indifferent to it. Everyone who has a sense of humor likes to play practical jokes on their friends and family neighbours.

May holidays begin on the first day of this month as a holiday of spring and peace. For many years in the former Soviet Union it was celebrated as **an official** state holiday - Labour Day. Now it has lost its political significance and people just enjoy additional days off either having a rest in the open air or working in their garden.

On the 9th of May we celebrate the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany. On that day people express their thankfulness to veterans of the World War II. So many people died or were killed in that war that there is hardly a family in Ukraine that didn't suffer a loss. On this day many people go to military cemeteries and memorials to take flowers to the monuments and show their respect and appreciation to those who defended their Motherland by the cost of their lives.

On August, the 24th, Ukrainian independence was proclaimed and new era in Ukraine history began. On this day in 1991 the "Act of Independence of Ukraine" was proclaimed. And the Ukrainian people began to build a new society.

The first of September is the first day of school. It is a happy day for all schoolchildren and their parents. It is especially a great holiday for those boys and girls who are beginning to go to school.

Most Ukrainian people enjoy holidays both old and new because they are good breaks in everyday work, an opportunity to see their friends and relatives and just to have a good time.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Holidays were not first religious festivals.
2. This date was introduced in 1915 by the 3-rd International Conference of
3. The holidays **come on** Sunday.
4. April Fool's Day is an official holiday in Ukraine.
5. The second of September is the first day of school.
6. May holidays begin on the first day of this month as a holiday of spring and peace.
7. On August, the 24th, Ukrainian independence was proclaimed and new era in Ukrainian history began.
8. His dream has come true: the Ukraine was divided into two parts.
9. Easter Day comes to the lunar calendar.
10. Every country has holidays honoring unimportant events in its history.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

religious	opportunity	meaning
word	every	gratitude

1.years starts with New Year.

2. Nowadays this holiday has lost its political..... and become just a day when we give presents, flowers, words of..... to our mothers, grandmothers, sisters, teachers.
3. Most Ukrainian people enjoy holidays both old and new because they are good breaks in everyday work, an..... to see their friends and relatives and just to have a good time.
4. The”Holiday” comes from the words “holy day”.
5. Holidays were first..... festivals.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. arrive | 4. greeting |
| 2. festival | 5. gift |
| 3. take pleasure | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) dependence | 4) rest |
| 2) go down | 5) miserable |
| 3) bad time | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. оголошення посту
2. святкувати річницю перемоги над нацистською Германією
3. захищати свою Батьківщину ціною свого життя
4. місячний календар
5. святити у церкві
6. політичне значення
7. православні українці

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

- What is the most favourite holiday in your family?
- What do you usually do before it?
- Do you decorate your house? If yes, how?
- Do you cook anything special? If yes, what and why?
- Do you invite guests or arrange parties?
- Do you like to visit your relatives on these holidays?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Not long ago young people and lovers of all ages started to follow the.....
of celebrating St. Valentine's Day on February, 14 by sending.....
2. May holidays begin on the first day of this month.....
3. People get a lot
4. The day we..... Christ's rising.....
5. On March 9th we celebrate.....,writer, artist.....

TEXT 5

UKRAINIAN CUISINE

Vocabulary

cuisine- кухня (страви)

barley- ячмінь

millet- просо

rye- жито

buckwheat- гречка

sour-кислий

dough- тісто

noodles- локшина

stuffed- фарширований

roached-варений

stuffing- начинка

fritter- оладок

diversity- різноманіття

flavour- присмак, аромат

dumplings- галушки

to fill by smtn.- наповнювати чимось

chowder- густа юшка зі свинини

Pre-reading task

- *Compare the national peculiarities of Ukrainian and English cuisine.*

UKRAINIAN CUISINE

Ukrainian cuisine is closely linked to the customs, culture, and way of life of the Ukrainian people. It is famous for its diversity and flavours..

Since ancient times Ukrainians had a settled form of life based on farming. Wheat, barley and millet were grown in Ukraine 3000 years ago. Rye was introduced about 2000 years ago, and then buckwheat was imported from Asia in the 11th century AD.

Since ancient times bread has been very important in the cuisine of the Ukrainian people. In general sour rye bread is common type bread produced in Ukraine, except in the southern and southeastern regions, where white-wheat bread is more common. Besides ordinary bread Ukrainians bake various ritual bread from special dough. Ukrainian bread with its many variations has become quite famous.

Cooked cereal is an ancient Ukrainian food. The most commonly eaten cereal are buckwheat (kasha), millet, and, in the Hutsul and Trans- Carpathian regions, cornmeal (Mamalyga or kulesh).

The favourite dishes made of flour are dumplings (halushky) and filled dumplings (varenyky) with various types of filling: cheese, cabbage, meat, fish, buckwheat, berries such as blueberries or cherries. “Varenyky” are often mentioned in folk songs. Noodles are also often used, served either with soup or separately with cheese. The potato is the most widely used vegetable in Ukrainian cooking. It is a necessary ingredient in all soups. Boiled or baked potatoes are served alone or with meat, fish, cabbage, mushrooms. Potato pancakes are served with cheese or sour cream. Another important element in Ukrainian cooking is cabbage with meat or potatoes. Cabbage leaves are used in making cabbage rolls “Holubtsi”.

The most popular Ukrainian dish is borsch. This thick and delicious soup is prepared with a variety of ingredients including meat, beets, cabbage, mushrooms, beans, and even prunes.

Mushroom soups, bean and pea soups, soups with dumplings and thick millet chowders are also popular.

The most popular meat is pork and its products, such as ham, sausage, smoked bacon, salt pork. A lot of poultry is prepared, particularly chicken, baked in sour cream, stuffed, roasted, or cooked for soup. Fish is fried, poached, or baked with stuffing.

Ukrainians like dairy products. Some samples cheese pancakes and “riazhanka” (fermented baked milk). Soured milk is a favourite drink throughout Ukraine. A salty cheese from sheep’s milk (brynza) is made in the Hutsul region and Bukovyna. There are no holidays without pies, “pampushky” (type of fritters), “baba (a tall cylindrical cake) and honey cakes.

Ukrainian sausage is delicious. It is preserved in a special way – in porcelain vessels filled by melted fat.

Fruits and berries, when is season, are eaten fresh or made from either fresh or dried fruits are uzvar, a compote and kisil. Bread kvas, fruit or cucumber broth, and bitch sap are popular folk drinks in Ukraine.

Of course, every region of Ukraine has its own recipes and traditions.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Ukrainians do not like dairy products.
2. It is preserved in special way- in earthen vessels filled by melted fat.
3. A lot of poultry prepared, particularly chicken, baked in sweet sauce, stuffed, roasted, or cooked for soup.
4. The most popular meat is beef and its products.
5. Potato pancakes are served with cheese or sour cream.
6. Bread kvas, fruit or cucumber broth are popular drinks in Ukraine.

7. A salty cheese from cow's milk (brynza) is made only in Bukovyna.
8. Cooked cereal is an ancient Ukrainian food.
9. Soured milk is a favourite drink throughout Ukraine.
10. Borsch is a clear soup without a variety of ingredients.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

samples	diversity	poached
soups	linked	mushrooms

1. soups, bean and pea....., soups with dumplings and thick millet chowders are also popular.
2. Fish is fried,, or baked with stuffing.
3. Some..... cheese pancakes and “riazhanka”(fermented baked milk).
4. It is famous for its..... and flavours.
5. Ukrainian cuisine is closely to the customs, culture, and way of life of the Ukrainian people.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. variety | 4. examples |
| 2. outstanding | 5. course |
| 3. meal | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. tasteless | 4. to spoil |
| 2. thin | 5. identical |
| 3. to dislike | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. фарширована риба
2. різноманітні види начинки
3. з давніх часів
4. інші улюблені страви
5. молочні продукти
6. найбільш популярне м'ясо
7. як результат

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. Would you like to have your own restaurant? Why?
2. Do you have your old family recipe and do you use it?
3. What is your favourite dish?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Ukrainian cuisine is closely linked to the customs, culture.....
2. Since ancient times bread has been very important in the cuisine.....
3. Besides ordinary bread Ukrainians bake various ritual bread.....
4. Noodles are also often used, served either with.....
5. Bread kvas, fruit or cucumber broth, and birch sap.....

TEXT 6

UKRAINE IS A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Vocabulary

to adopt-прийняти

heritage- спадок

to sign- підписувати

legislation- законодавство

significant- важливий
solution- рішення
achievement- досягнення
prohibition- заборона

penalty- покарання, штраф
assistance- підтримка, сприяння
representative- представницький
membership- членство

Pre-reading task

Answer the following question:

- Why is the activity of Ukraine in the European Council so important?

UKRAINE IS A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Ukraine's entering the European Council was natural and historically conditioned. Ukraine has always been the part of Europe both in geographical and in political aspects. Let's recollect that one of the first constitutions of Europe was the P. Orlyk's Constitution and also the fact that when being the part of the USSR, Ukraine became one of the UNO founders.



In May, 1949 the EC was established by ten countries-founders (Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, France, and Switzerland). Up to now thirty European countries including Ukraine and Russia have become the members of this organization. The membership candidates to EC are Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina and also Croatia. Thus, the EC turned from

the closed West-European club into one of the most authoritative and representative organizations of the world.

It was on the 26th of September, 1995 that the EC Parliamentary Assembly supported the idea of Ukraine admission into its ranks, and on the 10th of

November, 1995 the EC Committee of Ministers legalized the membership of our state by the special Declaration. It is significant that it happened on the same day when in 1948 UNO adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Being a member of EC, Ukraine takes part in the solutions of the problems which are on the agenda of the Council, first of all the problems of humanitarian, legal, and socio-economic character. Within the framework of European Council not less than one hundred conventions and agreements have been concluded among the states. For example, the Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights and Basic liberties was signed in 1950 in Rome. Due to it, we, as the newcomers of European Council, received the access to such an achievement of civilization as the European Court on Human Rights in Strasbourg. The 1985 European Charter of the Local Self Government, the 1987 Convention on the Prohibition of Tortures and Inhuman Treatment and Punishment Humiliating the Dignity, and also the 1995 Convention on the Protection of National Minorities are also should be mentioned.

The EC creation and widening promotes the liberation from the grave heritage of the “Cold War”. The world more and more takes the activity of Ukraine in EC as the important factor of the European security and development. In June, 1996 at the third session of the EC Parliament Assembly Ukraine was given the 3 year term to bring the Ukrainian legislation in accordance with the European standards.

It is common knowledge that, for instance, the EC requirement to cancel the death penalty arouses plenty of discussions. However, it should be stressed that EC takes into consideration not a single adopted law but the general tendency. That is why while Ukraine is going along the path of democracy; the world will take into account our economic and social problems. Moreover, the European Economic Community will render us the maximum possible assistance.

Every citizen of Ukraine must understand that Ukraine’s joining the European civilization will considerably help us to advance slowly but surely along the road of democratization of our society.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The EC creation and widening promotes the liberation from the grave heritage of the “Cold War”.

2. In June, 1998 at the second session of the EC Parliament Assembly Ukraine was given the 5 year term to bring the Ukrainian legislation in accordance with the European standards.

3. It is not significant that it happened on the same day when in 1947 UNO adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

4. Ukraine’s entering the European Council was natural and historically conditioned.

5. In May, 1953 the EC was established by ten countries- founders.

6. Up to now thirty European countries including Ukraine and Russia have become the members of this organization.

7. Thus, the EC turned from the closed West-European club into one of the most authoritative and representative organizations of the world.

8. That is why while Ukraine is going along the parth of democracy, the world will not take account our economic and social problems.

9. Moreover, the European Economic Community will render us the maximum possible assistance.

10. The 1988 European Charter of the Local Self-Government, the 1984 Convention on the Prohibition of Tortures and Inhuman Treatment and Punishment Humiliating the Dignity, and also the 1997 Convention on the Protection of the National Minorities are also should be mentioned.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

takes part, socio-economic	supported	was signed
----------------------------	-----------	------------

joining	considerably	admission
---------	--------------	-----------

1. For example, the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Libertiesin 1950 in Rome.
2. Being a member of EC, Ukraine.....in the solution of problems of which are on the agenda of the Council, first of all the problems of the humanitarian, legal andcharacter.
3. Every citizen of Ukraine must understand that Ukraine'sthe European civilization will.....help us to advance slowly but surely along the road of democratization of our society.
4. It was on the 26th of September, 1995 that the EC Parliamentary Assembly.....the idea of Ukraine.....into its rank, and on the 10th of November, 1995 the EC Committers of Ministers legalized the membership of our state by the special declaration.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. fine | 4. initiator |
| 2. decision | 5. legacy |
| 3. demand | |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. unconformity | 4. to give |
| 2. quickly | 5. to separate |
| 3. inertness | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

- 1.Європейська Рада

2. історично- обумовлений
3. отримувати доступ
4. виконувати умови
5. приймати до уваги
6. Європейська економічна спільнота
7. надавати підтримку

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. Why was Ukraine's entering the European Council historically conditioned?
2. In your opinion, will Ukraine's joining the European Council help to build the democracy in our country?
3. Explain why are the exchange programs important for development of good relations between the countries?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. Let's recollect that one of the first.....was the P.Orlyk's Constitution and also the fact that when being the part..... Ukraine became one of the UNO founders.
2. The membership candidates to EC are Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia.....
3. Due to it, we, as the newcomers to European Council, received the access to such an achievement.....
4. The world more and more takes the activity of Ukraine in EC as the important factor of the.....
5. It is common knowledge that, for instance, the EC requirement to cancel the death penalty arouses.....

ТЕХТ 7

КНАРКІВ

Vocabulary

confluence — злиття, перехрещення	to defend - захищати
substantially — суттєво	cathedral - собор
to establish — встановлювати	impressive - вражаючий
extensive damage — крупний збиток	destructive - руйнівний
Kharkivite — харків`янин(ка)	to erect – створювати, будувати
to be situated - бути	recapture – відбити, захопити знову
розташованим	to suffer – страждати
neighbour - сусід	merge – поглинати, з'єднувати(ся)
ruler - панування	feature – риса
to appear - з'являтися	reconciliation – примирення, злагода
fortress - фортеця	

Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions:

- Were you born in Kharkiv and do you consider yourself a native citizen of Kharkiv?
- Are you interested in the past of your native city? What interests you most of all?

КНАРКІВ

Kharkiv is the second largest city of Ukraine after Kyiv. It's situated at the confluence of the Lopan, Udy and Kharkiv rivers. The city is over 300 square km in area and divided into 9 districts.

Some historians say that the city's name was already recorded on the Russian maps in 1627. Others believe that it came from the name of a rich peasant Khariton,

who was called Kharko by his neighbours. The first written document about the city dates back to 1653. A year later a big group of Cossacks came to Kharkiv to defend southern Russian borders from the Crimean Tatars. Remains of the fortress remind us of the 17-th century when Kharkiv was founded by the Ukrainian settlers. It was the time of wars against the Polish rulers.

The first street in Kharkiv started to appear in the second half of the 17th century. Parts of them were roads that led to other cities like Moscovska, then Sumska, Belgorodska, Zmiyiska.

In the 19th century the city started to turn in to an industrial centre. In 1869 the first railway line was built in Kharkiv, which led to the development of trade and industries in the city. The new plants, factories and the first electric power station were opened in this period. With the foundation of Kharkiv university in 1805 the city became an important educational and cultural centre of Ukraine and the Russian empire as a whole.

The beginning of the 20th century was probably the most difficult and unstable period in history of Ukraine. In 1919 Soviet power was established in Ukraine, and Kharkiv became its first capital. Until 1934 the city was the main political, administrative, scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine. Its area grew substantially. New industrial plants were constructed and pre-Revolutionary ones were reconstructed and modernized. From 1920 to 1934 many important post secondary and scientific institutions were established in Kharkiv. A number of museums were opened including the All Ukrainian Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art. One of Kharkiv's landmarks - Gosprom was designed as the first high - rise building in the county and finished in 1928. Another impressive building on the present Independence Square that was erected at that time is Kharkiv National University. But unfortunately that period was also a destructive one as many beautiful churches were pulled down in the anti - religions campaign.

Regardless of it the city's churches and cathedrals save their variety. In the former monastery yard the three-dome Pokrovskyi cathedral stands, the oldest stone building in the town. Among the most famous churches there is also the

Uspenskyi (Assumption) Cathedral. There are a plenty of old small but very nice churches in the city, one of them is situated nearby Alekseevka district - the Radonezhskyi church. The atmosphere of this church is very special.

During the Second World War Kharkiv suffered extensive damage. Since the Germans took the city on 25 October, 1941 Kharkiv was within the front zone. Soviet forces recaptured the city on 16 February, 1943 and finally established permanent control there on 23 August, 1943. Reconstruction of the city continued for some years after the war.



Today there are over 2500 streets and 26 squares in the city. The Liberty Square is the largest square in Europe and the second largest square in the world. There are 110 parks, the finest being Gorkyi Park, Shevchenko Garden with a Zoo, the Lesopark. In the Lesopark the Memorial Monument is situated. The Memorial was built in 1975 in the place that served as a cemetery. Here the soldiers who died when they defended and freed the city during the Second World War are buried. The central figure of the Memorial is Mother who became an orphan. This figure serves as a symbol of the Motherland's sufferings because she has lost her children. Nearby there is the cross, the symbol of reconciliation. There is the monument to Shevchenko, in the Shevchenko Park, the greatest Ukrainian poet, writer and artist. This monument was opened in 1935 and you can see 16 figures on it. A few of these figures represent the heroes of Shevchenko's verses.

Besides Kharkivites are able to go and have a rest in the cozy Chestnut Alley in Gorkyi Park or to have fun during the trip on the Children's railway there; they also can see rare animals in Kharkiv's Zoo and go to one of numerous cafes and taste famous Ukrainian 'pirozhky', 'borsh', tea or coffee.

In the evening the city lives its bright and diverse life: night clubs, bars, restaurants are opened to suggest their customers a rest and a relaxation.

The features of the old Kharkiv and those of today's city merge into original mosaic creating an inimitable picture of its buildings, squares and streets.

But the face of Kharkiv is determined not only by the places of interest.

Kharkiv is also one of the most important industrial cities in Ukraine with over 250 enterprises. Industrial giants have always been a key feature of the city's image. It's first in machine building and metal working with such large plants as the Kharkiv Tractor Plant, Aircraft Plant, Bicycle Plant and others. Also manufactured there are refrigerators, electronic and medical equipment, TV-sets, cameras, paints and cosmetics. Clothing, textiles, leather, footwear are the main products of light industry.

Kharkiv is a major cultural and scientific centre of Ukraine, second only to Kiev. There are about 200 secondary schools, 40 post-secondary institutions, about 150 research and planning institutes. The city supports a circus and 6 professional theatres.

Kharkiv, having advanced in years but ever so young, occupies its own place in the brilliant multitude of the cities of independent Ukraine.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Kharkiv is also one of the most important agricultural cities in Ukraine.
2. Kharkiv is a major cultural and scientific centre, second only to Odessa
3. The city supports a circus and 6 professional theaters.
4. The first street in Kharkiv started to appear in the second half of the 16th century.
5. In the 17th century the city started to turn in to an industrial centre.
6. The new plants, factories and the first electric power were not opened in this period.
7. Another impressive buildings on the present Independence Square that was erected at that time is Kharkiv National University.
8. During the second World War Kharkiv suffered extensive damage.

9. Today there are over 3000 streets and 30 squares in the city.

10. Clothing, textiles, leather, footwear are the main products of heavy industry.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

manufactured	secondary	confluence
scientific	maps	

1. It is situated at the.....of the Lopan, Udy and Kharkiv rivers.

2. Some hustotians say that city's name was already recorded on the Russian..... in 1627.

3. Also..... there are refrigerators, electronic and medical equipment, TV-sets, cameras, paints and cosmetics.

4. There are about 200 secondary schools, 40 post..... institutions, about 150 research and planning institutes.

5. From 1920 to 1934 many important post secondary andinstitutions were established in Kharkiv.

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. to take pride in | 4. productive |
| 2. to found | 5. to go on |
| 3. junction | 6. to maintain |

Task 3

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. behind | 4. death |
| 2. unimportant | 5. stable |
| 3. weakness | |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. став важливим, освітнім та культурним центром України
2. початок 20 століття
3. незважаючи на
4. руйнівний період
5. символ страждання Батьківщини
6. під час Великої Вітчизняної війни
7. займати своє власне місце

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

1. Do you think it is wise to spend money on the reconstruction of the old buildings of Kharkiv, or would it be better to build new houses with this money?
2. Do you have a favourite place in Kharkiv where you like to walk with your friends? Speak about them.
3. The citizens of Kharkiv are proud of the monument to Taras Shevchenko which they think to be the most beautiful and expressive in the world. What do you think of this?

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. In 1869 the first railway line was built in Kharkiv, which led to the development of
2. In 1919 Soviet power was established in Ukraine, and Kharkiv.....
3. A lot of new plants were built there and new educational establishments.....
4. Nowadays Kharkiv is proud of its newly reconstructed streets and buildings, its well-planned underground, its 26 educational establishments and 6 theatres.....
5. This monument was opened in 1935 and you can

IV. GREAT BRITAIN



TEXT 1
GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

to separate	- відділяти
current	- течія
branch	- галузь
valley	- долина
inhabitant	- мешканець
fortress	- фортеця

Pre-reading task

Select the word that correctly completes each sentence:

1. The British Isles lie off.....shores of Europe.
 - a) Northern
 - b) Eastern
 - c) North western
2.is at the head of the state.
 - a) the President
 - b) the Queen
 - c) the Parliament
3. The City isof London.
 - a) the most densely populated part
 - b) the poorest part
 - c) the financial and business centre
4. The Tower of London was
 - a) a Queen residence
 - b) a theatre
 - c) a museum
5. The most famous museums are
 - a) the National Gallery

- b) the British Museum
- c) The Tretyakov Gallery

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Isles lie off north western shores of Europe. Two largest islands of the British Isles are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland. Ireland consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. It is washed on the Western coast by the Atlantic Ocean and by the Irish Sea.

The climate of Great Britain is rather mild. The Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current, moderates the climate of Great Britain and gives cool summer and mild winter to it.

Great Britain has many rivers but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn. Scotland's most important river is the Clyde, on which Glasgow stands.

Great Britain is a highly developed capitalist state. The older branches of industry (coal-mining, textile and shipbuilding industries) and the new ones (electrical engineering, electronics, aircraft and chemical industries) are of great importance for Great Britain.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is at the head of the state. But according to the constitution the country is ruled by the Parliament.

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is at the head of the Government.

State power in Britain belongs to the capitalists. There are four political parties in Britain - the Conservative, the Liberal, the Labour and the Communist parties.

Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world; its population is 53.000.000.80 per cent of the population live in towns.

There are many big industrial cities here, such as: Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff and many others. London, the capital of Great Britain, lies in the

valley of the Thames. It's one of the biggest commercial centers and ports of the world. Today it has more than 8 million inhabitants.

There are several Londons. First, there is the City of London. It is the financial and business centre of Great Britain. Few people live there, but thousands of clerks, businessmen and financiers rush to it every day, making the streets narrow and crowded.

In the West End we can find the finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, famous and large hotels, department stores and shops. There are many parks and gardens in the West End, among them Hyde Park.

The East End is the poorest district of the capital, which is inhabited by the London working people.

There are many famous historical places in London, such as: the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace and the bridges over the River Thames.

The Tower of London has a long history. Once it was a fortress, then a prison, now it is a popular museum. Westminster Abbey is very old, very beautiful and it is full of history. Nearly all kings and queens of Britain were crowned and buried there.

Charles Dickens, Newton, Darwin were buried there, too.

Trafalgar Square was named in memory of Lord Nelson's great victory in 1805. The statue of Lord Nelson stands on the top of the one hundred and eighty-five feet column with four great lions on its base.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the Queen.

The Big Ben is the clock tower. Downing Street 10 is the official residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

There are also many bridges in London. The best-known are London Bridge and Tower Bridge.

London is rich in art galleries and museums of all kinds. The most famous are the National Gallery and the British Museum.

Task 1

Match the word and the definition:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. to consist | a. the inhabitants of the country, town |
| 2. residence | b. a permanent resident in a place |
| 3. population | c. celebrated |
| 4. inhabitant | d. a structure carrying a road over the river |
| 5. business | e. one's regular occupation, duty |
| 6. famous | f. to be composed |
| 7. bridge | g. the place where one lives |

Task 2

State whether each statement is true or false based on the reading:

1. The British Isles lie off northern shores of Europe.
2. Great Britain consists of Scotland and England.
3. Great Britain has many rivers and they are long.
4. Great Britain is monarchy.
5. The Queen is at the head of the state.
6. Many people live in the City.
7. Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Prime Minister.

Task 3

Complete the sentences:

1. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by
2. The climate of Great Britain is
3. The longest river is
4. The older branches of industry are
5. Electrical engineering and electronics are
6. There are four political parties:
7. Big industrial cities are

8. The population of Great Britain is
9. The famous historical places in London are
10. At first the Tower of London was

Task 4

Choose synonyms from the text:

- a) a bank, b) a country, c) celebrated, d) inhabitants,
e) century, f) a town, g) well-known, h) wealthy, i) small.

Task 5

Choose antonyms from the text:

- a) small, b) to connect, c) cold, d) hot, e) short,
f) wide, g) unknown, h) poor, i) rich, j) big.

Task 6

Express the same in English:

1. Велика Британія складається з Англії, Шотландії, Уельсу та Північної Ірландії.
2. Велика Британія відділяється від Європейського континенту Північним морем і протокою Ла-Манш.
3. Клімат Великої Британії доволі м'який.
4. В країні багато річок, але вони не дуже довгі.
5. Велика Британія – капіталістична країна з розвинутою промисловістю.
6. Найбільш розвинуті галузі промисловості країни є вугільна, текстильна, кораблебудівна, електротехнічна, електронна, текстильна та інші.
7. Велика Британія – парламентська монархія.
8. Велика Британія – густо населена країна.
9. Лондон - столиця Великої Британії. Це політичний, економічний, культурний центр країни.
10. Лондон відомий своїми історичними місцями.

Task 7

Discuss the following points:

- Choose any place you would like to visit and say why.
- We are sure that most of you would like to go to Great Britain. Think of five good reasons why you would like to go there.
- Imagine that you are going to visit Great Britain. What means of transport will you choose:

To get to the country;

To travel about the country.

Task 8

Finish the sentences:

1. London is rich in.....
2. The Trafalgar Square was named in memory of
3. The East End of London is
4. The West End is
5. The biggest industrial cities are
6. The older branches of industry are
7. Great Britain is washed by..... .

Task 9

Prove that Great Britain is an interesting place to visit. Speak on:

- a. its scenery;
- b. its cities;
- c. its language.

Task 10

Do you agree or disagree that:

- English has got a lot of borrowed words.

- There are no Russian borrowings in English.
- MP stands for ‘a member of Parliament’.
- VIP stands for ‘a very important person’.
- Great Britain is an agricultural country.
- Industry is of no importance for the state.
- Great Britain is a continent.
- Great Britain is washed by the Indian Ocean.

TEXT 2
LONDON
Vocabulary

to be proud of	- пишатися
glorious	- славетний
in keeping with	- відповідно до
permission	- дозвіл
to be crowded	- бути переповненим
expensive	- дорогоцінний
places of interest	- визначні місця
to exhibit	- виставляти

Pre-reading exercise

Select the answer that correctly completes each sentence:

1. London is about thousand years old.
 - a) four
 - b) three
 - c) one
 - d) two
2. Admiral Nelson’s memorial is in

- a) the City
 - b) The Trafalgar Square
 - c) The Red Square
 - d) d. the West End
3. The City is the centre of
- a) Britain's Banks
 - b) education
 - c) political life
 - d) industry
4. The richest part of London is
- a) the East End
 - b) the West End
 - c) the Hyde Park Corner
 - d) the Downing Street
5. The Mansion House is the official residence of
- a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Queen
 - c) the Lord Mayor
 - d) the President

LONDON

London, the capital of Great Britain is a large and ancient city with the population of about 9 million. It lies on the Thames. It is the seat of the Government, a great industrial and cultural centre, and one of Britain's most important ports. It is more than two thousand years old. London was not built as a city. It began life as a Roman fortification at a place where it was possible to cross the River Thames. The wall was built around the town for defense. Afterwards people built outside the walls.

London has been the home of many outstanding Englishmen. One of them is Geoffrey Chaucer, a poet. He lived most of his life in London, held official posts

and is buried in Westminster Abbey. W. Shakespeare lived in London for more than 20 years. He acted at the Globe, wrote his plays. But London's famous men are not only writers. Ch. Wren, a well-known English architect, designed many palaces, fine houses, beautiful churches including St. Paul's Cathedral. Another famous London figure is Admiral Nelson, whose memorial is in Trafalgar Square. Equally famous is the general who led the army at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. This was the Duke of Wellington. His house stands at Hyde Park Corner. Like Admiral Nelson he is also buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The British capital is proud of such glorious people.

These days not many people live in the city centre. London has spread into the country. It grows and that is why it doesn't have one centre: there is the City — its financial and business centre, the West End is the shopping and entertaining centre, the government centre is in Westminster. London's industrial centre is the East End.

The City, which is the centre of Britain's banks and monopolies, occupies only a small part of the Metropolis. Over a million people enter the City in the daytime on business. At night it is practically deserted. In keeping with tradition, no reigning monarch may enter the City without the permission of the Lord Mayor, whose functions are mainly ceremonial nowadays. The Mansion House is the official residence of the Lord Mayor during his term of office. His term of office is only one year. Elections take place every year and there's a great ceremony on that day. The Lord Mayor in traditional clothes drives slowly through the crowded streets to receive the keys of the city.

The richest part of London is the West End where you can find the expensive hotels, museums, galleries, theatres, fashionable shops, music-halls, night-clubs, restaurants. The contrast between the West End and the East End is striking though the district of factories and slum houses has changed.

London is also a large educational and scientific centre of the country. The University of London, the Polytechnic College provides education on the University level. There are also some Royal Academies of art, music, drama and

numerous scientific institutions and societies in all branches of science, engineering and humanities.

London is a big cultural centre. It is an international centre for theatre, opera and dance. The Royal National Theatre stages modern classical plays. The Royal Shakespeare Company, Royal Opera, Covent Garden and the English National Opera are the main opera companies.

British pop musicians and groups — some of the most popular being George Michael, Phil Collins, and the Pet Shop Boys. There are about 2,500 museums and art galleries. But tickets are expensive. Cinema seats are much cheaper.

Among the picture galleries of London the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery are the most famous. The National Gallery houses a rich collection of paintings which represents more schools of painting than any other European Gallery. It exhibits paintings by almost all the great European masters. The Tate Gallery exhibits paintings by English, French and other famous masters. Among the museums the British Museum and the National History Museum are worth visiting.

Task 1

Match the word and the definition:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. a city | a. remarkable |
| 2. outstanding | b. a chief city |
| 3. a capital | c. exclusive control in business |
| 4. monopoly | d. an important town |
| 5. business | e. a building used for the preservation and exhibition of art objects |
| 6. a museum | f. regular employment, profession, duty |
| 7. a theatre | g. a building where dramatic performances are given |
| 8. a gallery | h. a place used for exhibition of works of art |
| 9. a hotel | i. a building providing accommodation and often meals |

Task 2

State whether each statement is true or false based on the reading:

1. London is a modern city with the population of about 2 million.
2. London is a world business centre.
3. A lot of great people lived in London.
4. London's industrial centre is the City .
5. Over a million people enter the City in the day time.
6. The richest part of London is the East End.
7. London is an international centre of theatre, opera and dance.
8. The National Gallery is situated in the City.

Task 3

Complete the sentences:

1. London lies on the
2. London has been the home of
3. Geoffrey Chaucer lived in London , held ... and is buried in... .
4. Ch. Wren, a well-known English architect, designed many..... .
5. The City is centre.
6. The West End is the
7. London's industrial centre is....
8. The contrast between and is striking.
9. Such educational establishments as provide education on the University level.
10. London is an international centre for.... .
11. The most popular picture galleries of London are

Task 4

Choose synonyms from the text:

a) a residence, b) a fortress, c) famous, d) an amusement, e) a period, f) to happen, g) to shock, h) big, i) to give, j) well-known, k) not cheap.

Task 5

Choose antonyms from the text:

a) a village, b) outskirts, c) common, d) to destroy, e) unknown, f) to come out, g) empty streets, h) the poorest part, i) expensive.

Task 6

Express the same in English:

1. Населення Лондона складає понад 9 млн.
2. Місту більше 2000 років.
3. Багато видатних англійців жили в цьому місті.
4. Британська столиця пишається своїми славними людьми.
5. В місті декілька центрів: Сіті-діловий центр; Вест Енд- центр розваг і магазинів; Іст Енд – промисловий центр.
6. За традицією жоден монарх не має права з'явитися в Сіті без дозволу мера міста.
7. Лондон – навчальний і науковий центр країни.
8. Лондон є міжнародним центром театру та опери.
9. Багато музикантів Великої Британії популярні в усьому світі.
10. Національна галерея містить твори визначних художників.

Task 7

Discuss the following points:

- Choose any places you would like to visit in London.

- Think of some reasons why you'd like to listen to British pop musicians.
- What means of transport will you choose to go about the city? Why?

Task 8

Finish the sentences:

1. London, the capital of Great Britain is a large and
2. London began life as a Roman fortification at a place.....
3. Duke Wellington's house stands at
4. The City is
5. The West End is.....
6. The government centre is in
7. London's industrial centre is
8. The City occupies only
9. In keeping with tradition, no reigning monarch may enter the City without
10. The Mansion House is the residence of
11. The richest part of London is the West End where you can find
12. London is a large educational centre of the country where young people can study at
13. The most famous picture galleries are

TEXT 4

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

private –and public	- економіка, що базується на приватній
enterprise economy	та державній власності
in growth rates	- за темпами росту
per capita	- на душу населення
owing to	- завдяки
standard of living	- рівень життя

adjustment	- регулювання
interest rate	- відсоткова ставка
direct personal taxation	- пряме оподаткування фізичних осіб
share holding	- акція
utilities	- комунальні послуги
to account for	- складати частку
virtually	- фактично
self-sufficient	- самостійний, економічно незалежний
excise	- акциз
public borrowing	- державна позика
graduated income tax	- прогресивний прибутковий податок

Pre-reading task

Select the answer that correctly completes each sentence:

1. The United Kingdom is a (an) country.
 - a) highly developed industrial
 - b) agricultural
 - c) industrial
2. The GNP is growing..... than the population
 - a) slower
 - b) b. faster
3. The state sector was ... during the 1980s
 - a) increased
 - b) reduced
 - c) stable
4. Manufacturing industries account for of the GNP.
 - a) one-second
 - b) one-fifth
 - c) two-thirds
5. Agriculture accounts for less than of the GNP.

- a) 10 percent
 - b) 5 percent
 - c) 2 percent
6. A single graduated income tax was introduced in
- a) 1980
 - b) 2000
 - c) 1973

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has a developed mixed private-and public-enterprise economy and ranks among the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness. The gross national product (GNP) is growing faster than the population. The GNP per capita is among that of most other European countries.



The state sector was reduced during the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization, or denationalization, of publicly owned corporations. There was also an improvement in the standard of living. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high.

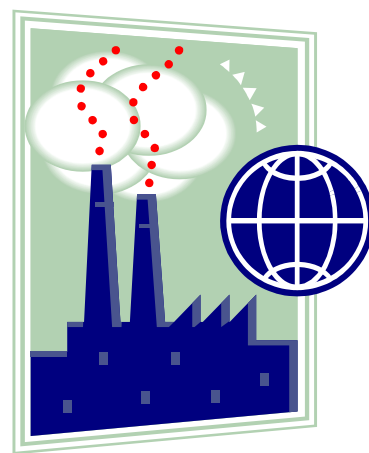
Nowadays, government policies include the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates; a gradual reduction in the level of direct personal taxation; a reduction in the levels of power and influence of national trade unions in national labour negotiations; the encouragement of wider home ownership and of individuals' share holdings in companies. Considerable emphasis is placed on increased exposure of the economy to market forces. The government controls the production of coal, steel, and ships; it also runs certain utilities, the railways, and most civil aviation.

Manufacturing industries account for one-fifth of the GNP. Small companies predominate, though companies with 500 or more employees employ a larger percentage of the work force. Major manufactures include motor vehicles,

aerospace equipment, electronic data-processing and telecommunication equipment, metal goods, precision instruments, petrochemicals, and other chemicals. High-technology industries are being developed.

Agriculture accounts for less than 2 percent of the GNP and employs some 2 percent of the work force. Farming is highly mechanized, though farms are not extremely large, and is dominated by the raising of sheep and cattle. The United Kingdom is not agriculturally self-sufficient. Chief crops include barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

The mineral industry accounts for approximately 6 percent of the GNP but employs less than 1 percent of the work force. Production from oil fields in the North Sea has allowed the United Kingdom to become virtually self-sufficient in petroleum. The United Kingdom's coal industry, despite its steady decline since the early 1950s, remains one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.



Public revenues ordinarily fall short of expenditures and are chiefly derived from income taxes, which are highly progressive, and excises. A single graduated income tax was introduced in 1973. Deficits are offset by public borrowing. The country (as well as its capital) is a major world financial and banking centre.

Chief imports of Great Britain are: metallic ores, except iron ore, food. Chief exports are: china, automobiles and other vehicles, wooden goods, steel, electrical and mechanical machinery, tractors, scientific instruments, chemicals, petroleum.

Just under half of the total population is in the labor force. The highest proportion of employees (more than two-thirds) is in the service sectors, financial services and distribution. Manufacturing, although it has declined, employs more than one-fifth of all workers. Smaller numbers are in construction, energy, agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

Task 1

Match the word and the definition:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. economy | a. regulation for proper use |
| 2. private | b. paying out |
| 3. to reduce | c. a specific type of manufacturing |
| 4. market | d. a place where people display and sell their goods |
| 5. manufacturing | e. belonging to a particular person or group |
| 6. expenditure | f. to make smaller or less in size, weight, condition etc. |
| 7. adjustment | g. making goods in any way |
| 8. industry | h. part of a system that deals with man's material needs |

Task 2

Answer the questions:

1. What is the rank of the UK in the world in terms of the GNP?
2. What are the main industries in the UK?
3. When did Great Britain become a member of the EU?
4. What are the main economic problems of Great Britain?
5. What is said in the text about the unemployment in the UK?

Task 3

State whether each statement is true or false based on the reading:

1. The economy of Great Britain is among the less developed countries in growth rates and competitiveness.
2. The UK has a developed mixed private-and public enterprise economy.
3. The state sector increased considerably during the 1980s and 1990s.
4. A gradual reduction in the level of direct personal taxation is one of the actual policies of the British Government.
5. Small companies predominate in the economy of the UK.

6. Agriculture accounts for more than 50 percent of the GNP.
7. The UK's coal industry remains one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.

Task 4

Complete the sentences:

1. The UK has a developed
2. The GNP is growing faster than... .
3. Unemployment and inflation rates were
4. Government policies include the close monitoring and
5. The government controls the production of coal
6. Manufacturing industries account for
7. Major manufactures include motor vehicles,.... .
8. Agriculture accounts for less than 2% of the GNP and employs
9. Deficits are offset by
10. The highest proportion of employees are in the service sectors,

Task 5

Choose synonyms from the text:

- a) a country, b) quick, c) a regulation, d) important, e) cars, f)
economically independent, g) main imports, h) approximately.

Task 6

Choose antonyms from the text:

- a) slow, b) to increase, c) aggravation, d) to dismiss, e) backward,
f) exports, g) to rise, h) a consumption

Task 7

Express the same in English:

1. Державний сектор Великої Британії зменшився в 1980-х та 1990-х роках внаслідок політики приватизації або денаціоналізації корпорацій, що знаходяться в державній власності.
2. Відбулося покращення рівня життя.
3. Безробіття та інфляція поступово зменшились, але залишились високими.
4. Урядова політика передбачає контроль і постійне регулювання відсоткових ставок, скорочення рівня оподаткування.
5. Країна імпортує руду, метали, продукти харчування.
6. Основними видами експорту є автомобілі, електротовари, трактори, хімікати, паливо.
7. В обробній промисловості працює п'ята частина робітників.
8. В сільському господарстві працює лише 2% населення.

Task 8

Do you agree or disagree that:

- The UK is an attractive country for foreign investors.
- The UK has many natural resources for its developed industry.
- The UK is a large market for national producers.
- The UK is a perfect place for international trade.

Task 9

Give English equivalents:

Складати частку, приблизно, ячмінь, позичати, державна позика, конкурентоспроможність, обладнання, торговий, валовий національний продукт.

TEXT 4

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

- charity - благодійність
carol - різдвяний гімн
chimney - труба
festival - свято
to succeed - досягти мети
dummy - опудало
bonfire - вогнище
to let off fireworks - влаштувати феєрверк

Pre-reading task 1

Select the answer that correctly completes each sentence:

1. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of.....
 - a) January
 - b) December
 - c) May
2. Before Christmas groups of singers sing carols and collect for charities.
 - a) presents
 - b) sweets
 - c) money
3. All the family usually meets for the big Christmas dinner of
 - a) fish and potatoes
 - b) turkey and pudding
 - c) ham and eggs
4. New Year's Day is in Britain
 - a) less favourite
 - b) more favourite

- c) not celebrated
5. The Spring Bank Holiday falls on Monday of May.
- a) the first
 - b) the last
 - c) the second
6. Easter is celebrated in ...
- a) spring
 - b) winter
 - c) summer
7. Easter presents traditionally take the form of
- a) a cake
 - b) an apple
 - c) an Easter egg
8. On Bank Holidays people go to
- a) see friends
 - b) the church
 - c) the country

Pre-reading task 2

Interview your partner. Find out:

- What holidays he/she likes;
- If he/she knows what holidays people celebrate in Great Britain;
- If he /she knows why children wait for Christmas;
- If he/she can describe special festivals in Great Britain;
- If he/she knows and can sing English carols.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. There are only 6 public holidays that is days on which people need not go

in to work. These holidays are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday.

All the public holidays, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day observed on December 25th and 26th respectively, are movable that is they do not fall on the same day each year. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday which falls on the first Sunday after a full moon on or after March 21st. The Spring Bank Holiday falls on the last Monday of May or on the first Monday of June, while the Late Summer Bank Holiday comes on the last Monday in August or on the first Monday in September.

Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most offices and shops are closed. The most favourite holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in the Trafalgar Square. Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charities and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a service on the Sunday before Christmas. The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. All the family usually meets for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas. It's the time to visit friends and relatives. This day postmen and servants receive their presents in the boxes.

New Year's Day is less favourite in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland Hogmanay, New Year's Eve is the biggest festival of the year. Many families prefer to bring in the New Year at home, with music or dancing, cards or talk. As the evening advances, the fire is piled high-for the brighter the fire, the better the luck. The members of the household seat themselves round the hearth, and when the hands of the clock approach the hour, the head of the house rises, goes to the main

door, opens it wide, and holds it thus until the last stroke of midnight has died away. Then he shuts it quietly and returns to the family circle. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in. Now greetings and small gifts are exchanged and glasses are filled.

Easter is a holiday when old traditions are observed. It's celebrated as the start of spring and a religious festival. In England it's a time for the giving and receiving of presents which traditionally take the form of an Easter egg. Nowadays Easter eggs are often made of chocolate, but the old custom of painting egg-shells is still maintained.

On Bank Holidays the townsfolk go to the country and to the coast. Many families take a picnic-lunch or tea with them and enjoy their meals in the open. Bank Holiday is also an occasion for big sports meetings, mainly all kinds of athletics, horse races etc.

Besides public holidays, there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head. Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, in a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a 'guy' (like Guy Fawkes).

Valentine's Day, celebrated in February, 14th is another popular festival in Great Britain. It's the day when boy's and girl's sweethearts, husbands and wives, friends and even the office staff exchange greetings of affection, undying love or satirical comments and send each other Valentine cards.

Task 1

Answer the questions:

1. Are there many holidays in Great Britain?
2. What is a 'bank holiday'?
3. What is the most popular holiday in Great Britain?

4. When is Christmas celebrated?
5. Where do people go on Bank Holidays?
6. How do people celebrate Valentine's Day?

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree?

- The people of Spain give the city of London a big Christmas tree.
- New Year's Day is the most favourite holiday in Great Britain.
- Before Christmas singers sing carols and collect money for charities.
- Bank Holidays is an occasion for sports meetings.
- People celebrate Good Friday in autumn.
- On public holidays banks, shops and offices are open.
- On Bank Holidays people go to the country and to the coast.

Task 3

Complete the sentences:

1. There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in... .
2. Public holidays in Great Britain are called, because banks and offices are closed.
3. The most favourite holiday is.....
4. Children hang stockings at their beds, hoping that... .
5. In Scotland New Year Eve is the biggest
6. Christmas Day and Boxing Day are celebrated on
7. Some public holidays are movable, that is
8. Easter Sunday falls on the first Sunday after
9. On Bank Holidays people go to

Task 4

Choose synonyms from the text:

- a) a festival, b) to observe special events, c) generosity to the needy,
c) a gift, d) to attain a desired aim, e) a Christmas hymn, f) to take
pleasure, g) liked by people, h) a convention established by constant practice.

Choose antonyms from the text:

- a) week-days; b) to part with smb; c) an enemy;
d) to send; e) sadness; f) grimy.

Task 5

Say it in English:

1. Різдво – найулюбленіше свято в Великій Британії.
2. У Великій Британії менше свят ,ніж в інших Європейських країнах.
3. Люди співають колядки і збирають гроші на благодійність.
4. Індичка – традиційна страва на Різдво.
5. Зустріч Нового року – найулюбленіше свято в Шотландії.
6. Великдень святкується як початок весни і релігійне свято.
7. Подарунки на Великдень традиційно мають форму яйця.
8. На Банківські свята люди їдуть за місто.
9. Існує традиція спалювати солом'яне опудало і влаштовувати феєрверки п'ятого листопада.

Task 6

Do you agree or disagree that:

1. People in Great Britain celebrate more holidays than other European countries. Why?
2. Christmas is the most favourite holiday in Great Britain.
3. Boxing Day is celebrated on December 26th.

4. Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after a full moon or after March 21st.

Task 7

Describe:

1. Your favourite Ukrainian holiday;
2. What English holiday you want to celebrate with your English friends.

TEXT 5

BRITISH CUISINE

Vocabulary

cuisine - кухня

tasteless - несмачний

to invent - винаходити

sauces - соус

spice - приправа

delicious - смачний

disappointing - образливо

meal - їжа

to prepare - готувати

Pre-reading task

Choose corresponding words from the given below:

1. People say English food is
 - a) tasty
 - b) delicious
 - c) tasteless
2. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are full of.....
 - a) flavour
 - b) herbs
 - c) spices
3. Foreigners nametypically English dish.
 - a) cakes

- b) fish and chips
 - c) thick soup
4. Breakfast is used to be a large meal with
- a) roast beef
 - b) soup
 - c) cereals, eggs and bacon
5. Lunch is ameal.
- a) important
 - b) main
 - c) light
6. The traditional Sunday dish used to be
- a) roast beef
 - b) cereals
 - c) eggs and bacon.
7. Most people have no time to go home for
- a) supper
 - b) breakfast
 - c) lunch
8. Cynics will say English have no themselves.
- a) food
 - b) cuisine
 - c) sauces

BRITISH CUISINE

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.

The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavor that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in

wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but true, that - there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.

In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian. Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite true.

BRITISH MEALS

Traditionally English people have three meals a day; breakfast, lunch and dinner. Breakfast is served in the morning. It used to be a large meal with cereal, eggs and bacon, sausages, tomatoes. But such a large breakfast takes a long time to prepare and is not very healthy. Nowadays Britain's most popular breakfast consists of cereal, toast with marmalade, juice and yogurt with a cup of tea or coffee. Lunch is a light meal. Most people have no time to go back home for lunch so they eat at school, cafes, pubs or restaurants.

The main meal is dinner, which is usually between 6 and 7 p.m. A typical evening meal is a meat dish with vegetables and dessert.

The most important meal of the week is the Sunday dinner, which is usually eaten at 1 p.m. The traditional Sunday dish used to be roast beef but nowadays pork, chicken or lamb are more common.

On Sunday evening's people have supper or high tea. The famous British afternoon tea is becoming rare, except at weekends.

Task 1

Answer the questions:

1. What do foreigners say when they criticize English food?

2. Do English people use a lot of sauces?
3. From a foreigner's point of view, what are typically English dishes?
4. Do all English eat at restaurants?
5. What kind of restaurants can you find in Britain?
6. Is it the true that English have no cuisine?
7. How many meals a day do English people have?
8. Where do English people eat lunch?
9. What dishes are served for dinner?
10. Is British afternoon tea still popular?

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree:

- Foreigners never criticize English food.
- English people use a lot of sauces.
- English favourite dish is fish and chips.
- We can find many kinds of restaurants in Britain.
- It's difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.
- Drown spring lamb isn't delicious without sauces.

Task 3

Complete the sentences:

1. Some people say English food is
2. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that English haven't had to
3. Foreigners say that typical English dish is
4. English people prefer to eat at
5. The main meal is
6. On Sunday evenings people have

Task 4

Choose synonyms from the text:

- a) a meal eaten in the morning; b) favourite; c) an evening meal; d) overdone;
e) to hide; f) tasty; g) to prepare meal; h) usual.

Task 5

Choose antonyms from the text:

- a) to praise; b) delicious; c) underdone; d) to find;
e) unknown; f) rapid; g) in the past.

Task 6

Translate into English:

1. Традиційно англійці їдять три рази на день.
2. Великий сніданок відбирає багато часу і не є дуже корисним.
3. Більшість людей їдять ленч в їдальнях, кафе і барах.
4. Обід подається між 6 і 7 годинами вечора.
5. Традиційна страва у неділю – смажена яловичина, але зараз птиця та баранина стали більш розповсюдженими.
6. Дехто каже, що англійська їжа не має смаку.
7. Типовою англійською стравою є риба з чіпсами.
8. В англійських містах ви знайдете індійські, французькі та китайські ресторани.

Task 7

Discuss the following:

- Choose any English dish you'd like to eat.
- Describe an English cuisine.
- Describe an English breakfast.
- Say what restaurant in Britain you want to visit and why?

Task 8

Give English equivalents:

Їжа; готувати їжу; складатися; популярний; критикувати; несмачний; переварений; винаходити; приправа; образливий; кухня.

ADDITIONAL READING

THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

overseas relations - зовнішні зв'язки

the European Economic Community - Європейська Економічна Спільнота

to bear the responsibility - нести відповідальність

permanent member - постійний член

to abolish - відмінити

voluntary - добровільний

to promote - сприяти

sustainable - безперервний

disaster relief - допомога при катастрофах

refugee - біженець

defence policy - оборонна політика

to commit - взяти на себе відповідальність

Pre-reading task

Match the word and the definition:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Democracy- | a. to put an end to; to do away with completely |
| 2. Community | b. social equality |
| 3. To abolish | c. self justification, the act of resisting attack |
| 4. Responsibility | d. to consider oneself answerable for |
| 5. Voluntary | e. acting made or done freely |
| 6. Defence
social relationship | f. common ownership, a body of people living in |

THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is one of the biggest and highly developed countries in the world. Britain's democratic system of government is long established and well tried, and has provided a remarkable political stability. Britain's overseas relations including its membership in the European Economic Community and its links with Commonwealth countries, enable it to realize international cooperation.

Great Britain has diplomatic relations with 166 countries, bears the responsibility for 14 independent territories, provides assistance to over 120 developing countries and is a member of some international organizations. It is one of the five permanent members of the UNO Security Council. Great Britain is a member of the European Economic Community, an association of 12 democratic states. The Community defines its aims as the, harmonious development of economic activities. It has abolished internal tariffs, established common custom tariffs, and set a goal of the creation of an internal market in which free movement of goods, services, persons, and capital would be ensured in accordance with the Treaty of Rome. By the middle of 1990 Britain had adopted more laws regulating the activity in the internal market than any other Community member. The Community now accounts for a fifth of world trade. Half Britain's trade is with its eleven Community partners.

Great Britain takes an active part in the work of the Commonwealth, which is a voluntary association of 50 independent states. The English Queen is recognized as Head of the Commonwealth.

Great Britain promotes sustainable economic and social progress in developing countries. Almost £65 million were spent on disaster relief, help for refugees and emergency humanitarian aid.

Britain's defense policy is based on its membership in NATO, which is committed to defend the territories of all its states-members.

Task 1

A. Answer the questions:

1. What can you say about Britain's diplomatic status?
2. What is the role of Great Britain in the work of European Community?
3. What is the European Community?
4. What is the Commonwealth?
5. Who is the head of the Commonwealth?

B. Complete the sentences:

1. Britain's democratic system of government is established and has provided
.....
2. Great Britain has diplomatic relations with
3. Great Britain is one of the five
4. The Community defines its aims as
5. Great Britain has adopted more laws regulating
6. Great Britain promotes sustainable.....

Task 2

Give English equivalents:

Високо розвинута країна; забезпечувати політичну стабільність; бути членом ЄЕС; мати дипломатичні зв'язки; бути членом міжнародних організацій; відмінити внутрішні тарифи; сприяти економічному прогресу; оборонна політика.

Task 3

Discussion:

- Describe the role of Great Britain in the work of the European Economic Community.
- Describe relations of Great Britain with other countries.
- Say about Britain's defence policy.

V. THE USA



TEXT 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Vocabulary

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. state | держава |
| 2. to border on smth | межувати з чимось |
| 3. gulf | затока |
| 4. coast | узбережжя |
| 5. community | суспільство |
| 6. federal | федеративний, федеральний |
| 7. major | основний, головний |
| 8. to elect | вибирати |
| 9. star | зірка |
| 10. airplane | літак |
| 11. stripe | смужка |
| 12. motorcar | автомобіль |
| 13. food-processing industry | харчова промисловість |
| 14. to be famous | бути відомим (знаменитим) |
| 15. to stay in the lead | знаходитись на чолі |
| 16. science and technology | наука і техніка |
| 17. environmentalism | охорона навколишнього середовища |

Pre-reading task

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you remember about the discoverer of America? (Where was he born? Where did he live? What country was he looking for in 1492 when he discovered the new country?)
2. What do you know about the first English settlements in America and the first English colonists? (When and why did England become interested in America?)
3. Why did people in America fight for their independence from England?
4. What big US cities do you know?

5. What do Americans celebrate on the 4th of July?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America occupy a large area over 9.4 million square kilometers. The USA is situated in the central and southern parts of the continent of North America and includes Alaska and the Hawaii Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The USA is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Gulf of Mexico in the south-east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west. In the north it borders on Canada and in the south - on Mexico. The USA consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Hawaii Islands is a young state. It became one only in 1959.

The climate in the country varies from part to part. It is arctic in Alaska with temperatures lower than 55-60°C and tropical in Florida and California. Along the western coast and in the south-east the climate is hot and dry and in the central part it is continental.

The people living in the USA are called Americans. It is a mixed community of every national and racial group from all around the world. The official language is English, but it is somewhat different from English spoken in Great Britain. Its grammar is almost the same but there are different meanings in its vocabulary. There are also marked differences in pronunciation.

The capital of the USA is Washington, situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. George Washington was the first President of the USA. Washington is a political, administrative and cultural centre. It is the seat of the US Government.

The USA is a federal republic. The President is the head of the government. He is elected for four years. The government calls the Congress. It consists of two parts - the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Republican and Democratic Parties are the major political parties in the United States.

The colours of the U.S. National Flag are red, white and blue. There are 13 stripes and 50 stars on the flag. The numbers correspond to the number of the states originally and at present.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is rich in oil, gas, coal, iron-ore, copper, gold, silver.

One of the largest cities in the U.S. is New York. It is the largest sea-port, the centre of the ship-building, machine-building, aircraft, electronics, chemical, light and food industries. Chicago is an important centre of heavy industry. Detroit is the capital of motorcar industry. Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Los Angeles are famous for a large number of modern industries such as computer and electronic, aircraft and space machines as well as older ship-building and food-processing industries.

The USA is one of the world's science centers. A great number of priceless breakthroughs in all fields of research have been achieved by the American scientists who stay in the lead of modern technology and science, medicine and environmentalism.

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The USA is situated in the northern part of the continent of North America.
2. Along the western coast the climate is hot.
3. Chicago is an important centre of chemical industry.
4. The Congress consists of two parts.
5. There are 10 stripes and 55 stars on the flag.

Task 1

Find antonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a) cold and wet, | c) obsolete technology, |
| b) the smallest, | d) unknown. |

Task 4

Give English equivalents to the following:

Західне узбережжя, новий штат, змішане суспільство, офіційна мова, політичний та культурний центр, республіканська партія, головні політичні партії, високо розвинута промислова держава, автомобільна промисловість, були досягнуті, світовий науковий центр.

Task 6

Complete the sentences:

1. The colours of the U.S. National Flag _____.
2. The USA consists of 50 states and _____ .
3. George Washington was _____ .
4. One of the largest cities in the U.S. _____.
5. The USA is situated in _____ of the continent of North America and includes _____ in the Pacific Ocean.
6. The capital of the USA _____, situated on the _____ .
7. Boston, Philadelphia _____, are famous for a large number of _____ .
8. A great number of _____ have been achieved by the _____ who stay in the lead of _____ .

TEXT 2

WASHINGTON D.C.

Vocabulary

to be founded by	бути заснованим	sky-scraper	хмарочос
to accept	схвалювати	law	закон
to establish	засновувати	to forbid	забороняти
to complete	завершувати	vast	великий
to move	переїздити	headquarter	штаб-квартира
in honour of	на честь	huge	величезний
marble	мармур	pentagon	п'ятикутник

executive	виконавчий	dome	маківка, купол
legislative	законодавчий	pillar	стовп
judicial	юридичний		

Pre-reading task

Match the term and the definition:

1. headquarter	a) put, cause to be, in a different place or attitude;
2. establish	b) act of choosing; right or possibility of choosing;
3. choice	c) place from which operations are controlled;
4. move	d) very great;
5. huge	e) set up, put on a firm foundation

WASHINGTON D.C.

The beautiful city of Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States of America. It was founded in 1790. The site of the city was chosen by George Washington as the national capital when he was the President. His choice was accepted by Congress in the act of 1790 having established the Federal District of Columbia. The District of Columbia was named in honour of Christopher Columbus who discovered America. It is a piece of land ten miles square which does not belong to any state. By 1800 the north section of Washington was completed and Congress moved from Philadelphia to the new capital. The city was named in honour of the first President George Washington.

Washington is a beautiful city. The houses of marble and white stone make a great impression on those first visiting it. The city was planned carefully and differs from some other cities of the USA with their sky-scrapers. The buildings are not very high because of the law forbidding to build houses more than 90 feet high. The wide avenues are lined with old shady trees and in parks there are many beautiful flowers.

Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the United States, of all government departments and other important institutions. The Congress seats in the Capitol— a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. Washington is known to be a centre of culture and science as there are many research institutes, some universities and the National Academy of Science.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books and more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US President. The Library of the USA Congress is as known all over the world as the Library of the British Museum.

Washington is the headquarters of the USA Military Department — the Pentagon. Pentagon is a huge building in the shape of five pentagons. It is situated in the south of the Potomac River. Washington is the centre of atomic, electronic, light and food industries. The places of interest in Washington are the Washington Monument, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

There are some important museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents' wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc. There are 5 universities in Washington.

In the political scene Washington is the centre and the most important city in the United States. It is the centre of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. When was it founded?
3. Where is the capital situated?
4. What differs Washington from others cities in the USA?
5. What is the Library of the USA Congress famous for?
6. What is the Pentagon?

7. Where does the President of the USA work and live?
8. Where does the Congress of the USA seat?
9. Why is Washington the most important city of the USA?
10. What are the places of interest in Washington?

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Washington was founded in 1685.
2. The city was named in honour of the first President George Washington.
3. The buildings in the city are very high.
4. The Congress of the United States seats in the Pentagon.
5. Washington is the centre of the atomic, electronic, light and food industries.
6. Washington is the most important city in the United States.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

1. The District of Columbia was named in honour of Christopher Columbus who America.
 - a) opened
 - b) discovered
 - c) found
 - d) settled
2. By 1800 the north section of Washington was and Congress moved from Philadelphia to the new capital.
 - a) full
 - b) crowded
 - c) completed
 - d) empty
3. The city was planned carefully and differs from some other cities of the USA with their
 - a) citizens

- b) plants and factories
 - c) scientists
 - d) sky-scrapers.
4. Washington is known to be a centre of
- a) heavy industry
 - b) culture and science
 - c) aircraft
 - d) ship-building
5. Pentagon is a huge building in the shape of
- a) five pentagons
 - b) three squares
 - c) three-angle
 - d) circle

Task 2

Give English equivalents to the following:

Був схвалений; добре спланований; старі гіллясті дерева; інші важливі установи; розвідувальні інститути; сучасне наукове обладнання; великі колекції книг; величезна будівля; політична арена; створюють велике враження; північна частина; широкі проспекти.

Task 3

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- a) to be established;
- b) very high building;
- c) town;
- d) to finish;
- e) street;
- f) square
- g) memorial;
- h) to ban
- i) affirm.

Task 4

Complete the sentences:

1. The site of the city was chosen by George Washington as the national capital
.....
2. The city was planned carefully and differs from some other cities of the USA
.....
3. Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the United States, of
4. contains more than 13 million books and more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US President.
5. Washington is the headquarters of — the Pentagon.
6. It is the centre of branches of the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

- Compare the functions of the Congress and Verkhovna Rada;
- What do Ukrainian and American capitals have in common in their history?

TEXT 3

NEW YORK

Vocabulary

store	крамниця	stock exchange	фондова біржа
liberty	воля, свобода	inscription	надпис
Jew	єврей	tablet	плита
mouth	гирло (річки)		

NEW YORK

New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the biggest seaport. Thousands of ships come to the port of New York each year. It has *Macy's*, one of the

biggest stores in the world. New York also has the largest lady in the world — the Statue of Liberty.

It's the financial capital of the country. It's the business centre of the United States. The city is situated in New York State, at the mouth of the Hudson River. Its population is over eight million. In early times the New York area was populated by Indians. New York is a very cosmopolitan city. People from many countries came to live here. Three-quarters, or 75 per cent, of the people of New York City belong to each of the five groups: the Blacks, the Jews, the Italians, the Puerto Ricans, and the Irish. The other quarter, or 25 per cent, comes from other countries of the world.

It is here in Wall Street many business offices; banks and world famous New York stock exchange are situated.

New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals. New York is also a great cultural center. It has many museums, art galleries, theatres, ballet. There are two world-famous streets in New York - Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel and club Avenue.

The Empire State Building is at Fifth Avenue. It's a 102-storeyed building, was built in 1931. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is at Fifth Avenue. It includes hundreds of world famous master pieces and attracts many visitors.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York port. Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" - American Independence Day.

People call New York City the "Big Apple". Jazz musicians in the 1920s gave New York this name. Today New York is still the US centre of art and business.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the largest city in the USA?

2. What is the population of New York?
3. Why do we say that New York is a very cosmopolitan city?
4. What are the five groups the people of New York City belong to?
5. Where should you go if you want to see a play in New York?

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. New York is the financial capital of the country.
2. Fifth Avenue is the great theatre and museum Avenue.
3. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is at Broadway Street.
4. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals.
5. In early times the New York area was populated by the Jews.
6. The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

1. The city is situated in ... State.
 - a) Colorado;
 - b) New York;
 - c) Washington;
 - d) California.
2. Its population is over ... million.
 - a) five;
 - b) ten;
 - c) eight;
 - d) three.
3. New York is also a great ... centre.
 - a) political;
 - b) cultural;

- c) industrial;
 - d) agricultural.
4. The ... is at Fifth Avenue.
- a) Pentagon;
 - b) White House;
 - c) Statue of Liberty;
 - d) Empire State Building.
5. People call New York City the “Big ...”.
- a) Apple;
 - b) Lemon;
 - c) Pineapple;
 - d) Watermelon.
6. Broadway is the centre of
- a) shopping;
 - b) banks;
 - c) the theatres;
 - d) hotels.
7. People from many countries came ... here.
- a) to live;
 - b) to work;
 - c) to have a rest;
 - d) to go shopping.

Task 2

Give English equivalents to the following:

Чвeрть; смoлoскип; cвiтoвi шeдeври; oстрiв cвoбoди; вceсвiтнiй тoргiвeльний цeнтр; хyдoжнiя гaлeрeя; вceсвiтнo вiдoмий; вaжливi гaлyзi пpoмислoвocтi; aмepикaнcькa дeмoкpaтiя.

Task 3

Find the meaning of the expression below:

1. empire a) carriage (car, lorry, van, bus), (usually wheeled) for moving goods or passengers on land (and in space);
2. freedom b) words cut on a stone, eg a monument, or stamped on a coin or medal;
3. vehicle c) condition of being free (all senses);
4. master-piece d) opening or outlet (of a bag, bottle, river, cave, tunnel, etc.)
5. ballet e) group of countries under a single supreme authority;
6. inscription f) dramatic performance by a group of dancers, without a dialogue or singing, illustrating a story;
7. mouth g) something made or done with very great skill; the best example.

TEXT 4

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USA

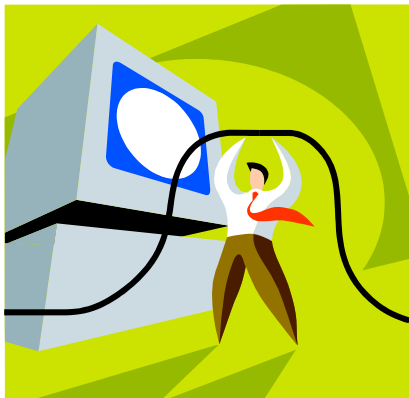
Vocabulary

flooding	затоплення	fertilizer	мінеральні добрива
soil erosion	ерозія ґрунту	related products	супутні продукти
to supply	забезпечувати	canned fish	консервована риба
oil well	нафтова свердловина	assembling	монтаж
petroleum	нафта	to turn out	виготовляти
gasoline	бензин	to spread out	поширювати
pipeline	нафтопровід	skilled labour	кваліфікована праця

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USA

The availability of water has been an important factor in America's growth. The early development of a prosperous agricultural system and the later development of an industrial base were made possible largely by vast water resources.

About a third of the land area of the United States is covered by forests. Properly managed forests prevent flooding and soil erosion and stabilize climatic conditions. Wood, resins and other forest products are the basic raw materials of several of the nation's largest industries.



The United States is rich in most of the metals and minerals needed to supply its basic industries. The nation produces more than 75 million tons of iron a year for its steel mills.

Coal is the second major natural resource found in large quantities in the United States. Most of the coal is used by steam plants to produce electricity. Much coal also is used in chemical industries for the manufacture of plastics and other synthetics.

Oil wells in the United States produce more than 2,700 million barrels of petroleum a year. The production, processing and marketing of such petroleum products as gasoline and oil make up one of America's largest industries.

Natural gas and manufactured gas furnish more than one-third of the nation's power.

Other basic metals and minerals mined on a large scale in the United States include zinc, copper, silver and phosphate rock which is used for fertilizers.

More than 18.5 million Americans are employed in manufacturing, including over two million engaged in the manufacture of machinery (excluding electrical and transportation equipment). Other industries with more than a million workers each include production of food and related products, clothing, metal goods, electrical machinery, wood products and furniture, textiles, printing, publishing and

paper products. Canned fish and lumber are the chief manufactured products of the state of Alaska, while Hawaii's are sugar and canned pineapples.

The United States has been the world's leading industrial nation since early in the 20th century. Until the second half of the 19th century, agriculture remained the dominant US economic activity. After the Civil War, great advances were made in the production of basic industrial goods. By World War I, exports of manufactured goods had become more important than the export of raw materials; as manufacturing grew, agriculture became increasingly mechanized and efficient, employing fewer and fewer workers.

In recent years there has been a great increase in the number of engineers and scientists employed in American industries as companies emphasize research and the development of labour-saving machines. Some plants in the oil and chemical industries are built almost entirely around self-acting controls. Machines are doing more and more of the work of processing, assembling, packaging and distributing products. To meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population, industry today turns out more products at greater speed and with less labour.

The growing use of machines to perform routine tasks in agriculture, industry and other fields has brought about a shift of workers to new employment. Though some have been displaced because of automation, most have been absorbed by new industries and by the growth of service and leisure industries.

Other changes have taken place in the business world. Today industry reinvests twice as much of its profit in modernization and development as it did a century ago. New industries are formed as new discoveries are made. Atomic energy, for example, has created a wide range of new activities. So has the invention of plastic materials, which are used in many products. Electronics has become a major industry, employing more than a million people. About 80 percent of the products of one leading electronics firm did not exist 10 years ago.

Most American industry is located in the eastern and Midwestern parts of the country. Industries are spreading out, building modern factories far from the home plant, closer to natural resources, markets and a supply of skilled labour.

The United States has long had a reputation as a pioneer in ingenious technology — from incandescent lights, sewing machines and cotton gins to telephones, television equipment, computers, airplanes and spaceships. But only in the last 40 years have American scientists become known for their contributions to research in basic and applied science, and today the country is among the world's leaders in both areas.

The US economy consists of three main sectors—the primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Primary economic activities are those directly involving the natural environment, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, and usually contribute about 4 per cent of the yearly GDP.



Secondary economic activities involve processing or combining materials into new products, and include manufacturing and construction, this sector accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the GDP.

Tertiary economic activities involve the output of services rather than goods. Examples of tertiary activities include wholesale and retail trade, banking, government, and transport. The tertiary is the most important sector by far and accounts for almost 73 per cent of the annual GDP.

The United States contributions to the world body of scientific and technological knowledge range from discoveries about subatomic particles, earthquake prediction, clues to the origin and evolution of the sun and the planets to breakthroughs in the fight against cancer and heart diseases, organ transplantation and substitution, genetic research and new sources of energy.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main natural resources of the USA?
2. What industries are developed on their basis?

3. What industries are the most Americans employed in?
4. What is the role of engineers and scientists in the development of the American industries?
5. What changes have taken place in the business world?
6. What are the three major sectors of American economy?

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences:

1. Coal is the first major natural resource found in large quantities in the USA.
2. Canned fish and lumber are the chief manufactured products of the state of Hawaii Islands, while Alaska's are sugar and canned pineapples.
3. Most American industry is located in the eastern and Midwestern parts of the country.
4. The US economy consists of two main sectors – the primary and secondary.
5. Electronics has become a major industry, employing more than a million people.
6. Some plants in the oil and chemical industries are built almost entirely around self-acting controls.
7. About a half of the land area of the United States is covered by forests.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

processing, assembling, packaging	new activities	gasoline, oil
natural environment, forestry, fishing, mining	a shift of workers to new employment	resins, other forest products

1. The production, processing and marketing of such petroleum products as and ... make up one of America's largest industries.

2. Primary economic activities are those directly involving the ... , including agriculture, ..., ... and usually contribute about 4 per cent of the yearly GDP.
3. Wood, ... are the basic raw materials of several of the nation's largest industries.
4. Machines are doing more and more of the work of ... and distributing products.
5. The growing use of machines to perform routine tasks in agriculture, industry and other fields has brought about
6. Atomic energy, for example, has created a wide range of

Task 2

Match the words in column one with their antonyms in column two:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1) rich | a) extraordinary |
| 2) recent | b) far from |
| 3) routine | c) slowly |
| 4) close | d) ancient |
| 5) efficient | e) poor |
| 6) consistently | f) retail |
| 7) rapidly | g) incapable |
| 8) wholesale | h) inconsistently |

Task 3

Give English equivalents to the following:

1. система сільського господарства
2. стабілізувати кліматичні умови
3. виробництво електроенергії
4. промислова основа
5. виробництво та переробка
6. широке коло
7. фундаментальна та прикладна наука

Task 4

Discuss the following points:

- When the US became a world's leading industrial nation? Why?
- What is the contribution of the USA to the world body of scientific and technological knowledge?

Task 5

Complete the sentences:

1. Wood, resins and other forest products are the basic raw materials of several of
2. Much coal also is used in chemical industries for
3. are the chief manufactured products of the state of Alaska, while Hawaii's are sugar and canned pineapples.
4. The growing use of machines to perform routine tasks in agriculture, industry and other fields has brought about a shift
5. Industries are spreading out, building modern factories far from the home plant, closer to
6. involve the output of services rather than goods.

TEXT 5

HOLIDAYS CELEBRATED IN THE UNITED STATES

Vocabulary

to celebrate	святкувати
to honour	вшановувати
to commemorate	увічнювати
clothing	одяг
gift	подарунок

Pre-reading task

Match the term and the definition:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. esteem | a) join with others in giving help, money, etc; give ideas, suggestions, etc. |
| 2. intense | b) do something to show that a day or an event is important, or an occasion for rejoicing; |
| 3. mythical | c) liked and admired; |
| 4. contribute | d) have a high opinion of; respect greatly; |
| 5. holiday | e) of religion; (of a person) devout; |
| 6. religious | f) (of qualities) high in degree; |
| 7. celebrate | g) day of rest from work; |
| 8. popular | h) of, existing only in, myth. |

HOLIDAYS CELEBRATED IN THE UNITED STATES

People in the United States, like citizens of most countries, look forward to a number of holidays each year. These days usually celebrate a patriotic, political or religious event of the past. Among the patriotic holidays in the United States are Labour Day, Veteran's Day, Columbus Day and Thanksgiving. Political holidays include Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday and Independence Day.

Many Americans think of two religious holidays — Easter and Christmas — as the most important celebrations of the year. One holiday in a category of its own is New Year's Day.

Labour Day, celebrated on the first Monday of September, pays tribute to the agricultural and industrial workers who have contributed to America's growth over the past 300 years. Veterans' Day honors the men who have served in the United States armed forces. On the second Monday of October, Americans pause to recall the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus, who set out in the fifteenth century in search of the New World. The Thanksgiving holiday recalls America's earlier history. Thanksgiving dinners, centered around roast turkey, are served on the third Thursday

of November in memory of the colonists who first came from England in the seventeenth century to settle in Massachusetts.

Another type of American holiday, the political celebration, commemorates significant figures or events in United States history. Two highly esteemed presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, are honored by a single holiday: the birthdays of Washington, the first president of the United States, and of Lincoln, America's Civil War president, are celebrated on Presidents' Day, the third Monday of February. Perhaps the most colorful celebration each year takes place on Independence Day, popularly called the Fourth of July. Many families plan picnics and attend public fireworks displays on this political holiday recalling the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Unlike America's political holidays, two popular religious holidays are marked by intense preparations and lengthy celebration. Most schools and colleges are closed for a week's vacation in spring at Easter. The holiday takes place each year sometime between March 22 and April 25. During Easter many homes are decorated with white lilies. In many cities, families dressed in their new spring clothing walk down the main street in an "Easter Parade". For children, Easter brings the excitement of the mythical Easter rabbit that hides coloured eggs for them to find. Each year at Easter children gather for festivities on the White House lawn in Washington D.C.

A religious holiday in which the leaving of gifts plays an even more important part is Christmas. Celebrating the birthday of Christ, Christmas occurs on December 25. Most schools are closed for the last two weeks of December. Because the three Magi were said to have brought gifts to Christ at his birth, American families leave gaily wrapped packages under a decorated ever-green tree on the night before Christmas to be opened the next morning.

Like people everywhere, Americans welcome the idea of making a fresh start in life. For this reason the first day of every new year is celebrated as a holiday.

Answer the following questions:

1. What patriotic holidays are there in the USA?
2. What holidays do many Americans think of as the most important celebrations of the year?
3. Name the political celebrations, commemorating significant figures or event in the United States history.
4. What religious holidays are the most popular among Americans?

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Many Americans think of two religious holidays – New Year’s Day and Christmas – as the most important celebrations of the year.
2. Each year at Easter children gather for festivities on the White House lawn in Washington D.C.
3. Celebrating the birthday of Christ, Christmas occurs on January 7.
4. Political holidays include Washington’s Birthday, Veteran’s Day, Lincoln’s Birthday.
5. On the second Monday of October, Americans pause to recall the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus, who set out in the fifteenth century in search of the New World.
6. Most schools and colleges are closed for two week’s vacation in spring at Easter.
7. Two highly esteemed presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, are honoured by a single holiday: the birthdays of Washington, the first president of the United States, and of Lincoln, America’s Civil War president, are celebrated on President’s Day, the third Monday of February.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

Independence Day	with white lilies	the political celebration
New Year's Day	Veteran's Day	Christmas
third Thursday		

1. Thanksgiving dinner, centred around roast turkey, are served on the ... of November.
2. Perhaps the most colourful celebration of the year takes place on ... , popularly called the Fourth of July.
3. A religious holiday in which the leaving of gifts plays an important part is
4. During Easter many homes are decorated
5. ... honours the men who have served in the US armed forces.
6. Another type of American holidays, ... , commemorates significant figures or events in the US history.
7. One holiday in a category of its own is

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. resident; | 6. to leave for (set off); |
| 2. class; | 7. mark; |
| 3. homage; | 8. bright, picturesque; |
| 4. revere; | 9. adorn; |
| 5. devote; | 10. agitation |

Task 3

Give English equivalents to the following:

Значний (видатний), поселитися, міфічний, “пасхальний парад”, ховати, громадські феєрверки, релігійні свята, смажений індик, італійський дослідник, святкування.

Task 4

Complete the sentences:

1. These days usually celebrate a event of the past.
2. the men who have served in the United States armed forces.
3. Another type of American holiday, the political celebration, commemorates significant figures or
4. Unlike America's political holidays, two popular religious holidays are marked by
5. gaily wrapped packages under a decorated ever-green tree on the night before Christmas to be opened the next morning.
6. Like people everywhere, Americans welcome the idea of making a

Task 5

Discuss the following points:

- Do we have common traditions in celebrating New Year (in Ukraine and the USA);
- Speak on the peculiarities of celebrating Easter in Ukraine;
- What are the differences in preparation and celebration of political and religious holidays in the USA?

TEXT 6

THE FLAG OF THE USA

The "Stars and Stripes" is a popular name for the red, white and blue flag of the United States. Another popular name is the "Star Spangled Banner". This is also the name of the National Anthem of the United States.

Every country has its own flag. In 1776 the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. So the United States was born.

George Washington was a general of the American Army. He decided that the United States also needed a flag. There is a story that General George Washington asked Betsy Ross to make the flag. She used three colors: red, white, and blue. The red color was for courage, white was for liberty, and blue was for justice. She sewed thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars in a circle on a blue square. The thirteen stars and stripes stood for the number of states at the beginning of the United States. On June 14, 1777, the Congress confirmed this flag as the National Flag.

Later new states joined the United States. This was a problem for the flag. In 1818 the Congress made another law about the flag. The thirteen stripes stayed the same, but for each new state there was a new star. Today there are fifty stars on the flag. Hawaii Island was the last star in 1959.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the popular name for the flag of the USA?
2. What are the colours of the US national flag?
3. When was the United States born?
4. What is the story of making the flag for the United States?
5. What do red, white, and blue colours stand for?

TEXT 7

THE FIFTY STATES

Vocabulary

to join	приєднуватися
desert	пустеля
to cover	охоплювати
size	розмір (території)
origin	походження

THE FIFTY STATES

The fifty states have joined to make one nation. The United States did not always have fifty states. At first there were thirteen. As the United States grew, more states joined the union. The last two states to join were Alaska and Hawaii. They both joined in 1959.

The area of the United States covers every type of land. There are forests, deserts, mountains, and flat land. The area of the United States also covers every type of climate. The size of each state is different, too. Alaska is the biggest state. Rhode Island is the smallest one. Alaska is 500 times bigger than Rhode Island.

About 250 million people live in the United States. The people of the United States come from all over the world. People often name new cities after those where they come from. For example, in the United States you will find Paris, Rome, Delhi, and Frankfurt. The state with the highest population is California. The state with the lowest population is Alaska.

Each state has its own name. More than a half of the states have names of American Indian origin. Each state also has a flag with colors that have a special meaning for the state. The flag is the emblem, or the symbol, of the state. There are also state flowers, trees, and birds.

Answer the questions:

- 1, How many states are there in the United States now?
- 2, How many states were there in the United States at first?
- 3, What were the last two states to join?
- 4, When did Alaska and Hawaii join?
- 5, Which is the biggest state?

Task 1

Complete the sentences:

1. The size of each state is ... , too.

2. About ... live in the United States.
3. People often name ... after those where they come from.
4. As the United States grew, ... the union.
5. The flag is ... , or ... , of the state.
6. The state with the highest population is
7. Rhode Island is ... state.

Task 2

Match the words in column one with their antonyms in column two:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) join | a) the lowest population |
| 2) mountain | b) oasis (forest) |
| 3) different | c) uncover |
| 4) desert | d) flat land, plain |
| 5) cover | e) equal |
| 6) the highest population | f) come off, leave |

Task 3

State whether each statement is TRUE or FALSE based on the reading.

1. The United States always have fifty states.
2. Alaska is the smallest state.
3. The area of the United States covers every type of land.
4. More than a half of the states have names of American Indian origin.
5. The people of the United States come only from Great Britain.
6. The last two states to join were Alaska and Hawaii.
7. The state with the highest population is Alaska.
8. Each state also has a flag with colours that have a special meaning for the state.

TEXT 8
AMERICAN CUISINE
Vocabulary

healthy	корисний	serving	порція
ethnic	етнічний	emphasize	підкреслювати
juice	сік	correspond	відповідати
cereal	кукурудзяні пластівці	profit	прибуток
junk food	некорисна їжа	evidence	доказ
fancy	сучасний, вишуканий		

Pre-reading task

Choose the correct category for the following foodstuffs:

Meat (m); dairy products (dp); grains (g); fruits and vegetables (v)

Beef	spinach
Pork	apples
Pears	bananas
Cottage cheese	oats
Peaches	rice
Lettuce	yogurt
Eggs	semolina
Veal	milk
Courgettes	butter
Chicken	beans
Peas	potatoes
Sweet corn	onions

AMERICAN CUISINE

Americans eat a lot and they love junk food. Their diet is not healthy; they fry a lot and eat fat, sweet food. The average American eats three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. They don't like to eat at home and very often go to restaurants. They can choose from many kind of restaurants - from fancy and expensive to very cheap ones. There is a great number of ethnic restaurants – Italian food, Mexican food and Chinese food are as popular as the traditional American burger.

An American institution is the fast food restaurant, which is very convenient but not very healthy.

However there are some principles of American cuisine (if we may call it so). Americans drink a lot of juices and soda; eat a lot of meat, fruits and vegetables, not much bread. In the morning Americans have cereal or scrambled eggs, milk or orange juice. Chicken or fish, fried potatoes, vegetable salads, and dessert: this is the most common menu for lunch. Dinner is probably the most important meal of the day; some people have family dinner, when all members of family have to be there. For dinner Americans usually have meat, fried or baked potatoes with ketchup or sour cream, corn, peas, sometimes macaroni and cheese or spaghetti; ice-cream, fruit or cake may be for desserts.

Turkey, ham and apple pie are traditional for Christmas and Thanksgiving Day dinners.

Recently Americans put under attack the four basic food groups, long considered the healthiest organizing principle for American meals – two servings of meat a day, two of dairy products, six of grains and five of fruits and vegetables.

The U.S. Department of agriculture, along with many nutrition experts, wants to reconfigure the groups to emphasize the importance of grains, fruits and vegetables, with a corresponding de-emphasis on meat and dairy products.

Meanwhile, the Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine, a Washington nonprofit group, wants to throw out the traditional four groups entirely.

PCRM favours what it calls the new fours: fruits, vegetables, grains and legumes (which include peas and beans). Both these plans reflect a growing body of scientific evidence that American eating habits are killing them. Heart disease and some cancers, particularly of the breast and colon, are among the highest in the world.

What is needed, even more than a whole new diet, is a whole new way of thinking about food.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many times a day do Americans eat?
2. Do Americans like to eat at home?
3. What kind of restaurants is popular in the US?
4. What do Americans eat for breakfast?
5. What is the most important meal of the day?
6. What is a family dinner?
7. What dishes are traditional for Christmas and Thanksgiving Day dinners?
8. What used to be the four basic food groups in America?
9. Which foods does the Department of Agriculture want to limit?
10. What kind of illnesses can be caused by a bad diet?

Comprehension check

Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences:

1. Americans like to eat at home.
2. An American institution is the fast food restaurant.
3. There is a great number of ethnic restaurants – Italian food, Mexican food and Chinese food are as popular as the traditional American burger.
4. Americans have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.
5. In the morning Americans have chicken or fish, fried potatoes, salad and dessert.
6. Lunch is the most important meal of the day.

7. Americans drink a lot of juices and soda, eat a lot of meat, fruits and vegetables, not much bread.
8. American eating habits are killing them.

Task 1

Complete the sentences with the appropriate word:

1. There is a great number of ... restaurants in the United States:
 - a) fast food
 - b) traditional
 - c) ethnic
2. Turkey, ham and ... are traditional for Christmas and Thanksgiving Day dinners.
 - a) cake
 - b) apple pie
 - c) ice-cream
3. Chicken or ..., fried potatoes, vegetable salads, and dessert: this is the most common menu for lunch.
 - a) fish
 - b) apple pie
 - c) ham
4. PCRM ... what it calls the new fours: fruits, vegetables, grains and legumes (which include peas and beans).
 - a) prefers
 - b) proposes
 - c) favours
5. Heart diseases and some cancers, particularly of the breast and ..., are among the highest in the world.
 - a) kidney
 - b) colon
 - c) liver

Task 2

Find synonyms to the following words in the text:

- a) restaurant where you can eat quickly;
- b) sausage in bread;
- c) minced meat in bread roll;
- d) course of fruit, etc at the end of a meal;
- e) any kind of grain used for food.

Task 3

Give English equivalents to the following:

Серцева хвороба, піддавати критиці, науковий доказ, мексиканська їжа, зручний, схвалювати, спеціалісти з харчування, солодка їжа, етнічні ресторани, традиційний американський гамбургер.

Task 4

Discuss the following points:

- Can you add some more information about junk food?
- What do you imply by expression “healthy diet”?

ADDITIONAL READING

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Vocabulary

assume	припускати
generosity	щедрість
comprise	містити в собі
subsistence	існування (убоге, бідне)
rival	конкурент
lag	відставати

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and its related industries serve as the foundation of American economic life. Agriculture represents a bond of continuity between present and past, linking new generations with the rhythms and dreams of generations of long ago.

American Agriculture assumes a richness and variety unmatched in most other parts of the world. In part, this is due to the vastness of the nation itself; in part, it is due to the generosity of nature. Only in a relatively small area of the West are rainfall and snowfall so limited that deserts exist. Elsewhere, rainfall ranges from modest to abundant, and rivers and underground water allow for irrigation where necessary. Large areas of level or gently rolling land – especially in the eastern Great Plains – provide ideal conditions for large-scale agriculture. Today the average American farm comprises almost 180 hectares.

The leap from the small, subsistence farms of the past to the modern-day mixture of small family and high-technology “mega-farms” has been great.

The successes of American agriculture are easy to see – and many farmers are quick to boast of them. In parts of the Midwest, signs along major highways remind motorists that “one farmer feeds 75 people”. Thanks to nature’s bounty and to the effective use of machine, fertilizers and chemicals.

American farmers are unrivalled in producing crops cheaply and in quantity. The United States produces as much as half of the world’s soybeans and corn for grain, and from 10 to 25 percent of its cotton, wheat, tobacco and vegetable oils.

Both American and foreign consumers benefit from the American farmer’s low-cost output. Moreover, one third of the cropland in the United States is planted in crops destined for export – to Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Agricultural imports lag far behind agricultural exports.

The readiness of many farmers to adopt new technology has been one of the strengths of American agriculture. Computers are but the latest in a long line of innovations that have helped American farmers to cut costs and improve productivity.

Still agriculture remains the foundation upon which American well-being and prosperity are based. This bond linking past, present and future is fundamental to the American way of life.

Task 1

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main reasons of the successful American agriculture?
2. What agricultural products does the United States produce?
3. What countries are crops exported to?
4. How does US agriculture apply high-tech innovations?

Task 2

Complete the sentence:

1. Today the average American farm ... almost 180 hectares.
2. Only in a relatively small area of the West are rainfall and snowfall ... that deserts exist.
3. Moreover, one third of the cropland in the United States is planted in crops destined for export -
4. ... are but the latest in a long line of innovations that have helped American farmers to cut costs and improve productivity.

KEYS

I. NEEDS ANALYSIS: EDUCATION

TEXT I

Task 4:

1. c. between 2,500 and 5,000
2. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the USA

3. a. about 350 million

4. cargo – Spanish, waltz – German, elite – French, marmalade – Portuguese,
umbrella - Italian

Task 5:

1. - source; 2. - modern; 3. - organization; 4. - job; 5. - national; 6. - get.

TEXT 2

Pre-reading tasks :Task. 1.

1) b, 2) c, 3) a, 4) a, 5) a, 6) c;

Task.2.

place for learning – college, kindergarten, university,

person who studies – undergraduate, pupil, student,

something produced by a student – essay, homework, notes.

Task. 3.

1) c,a,b; 2) c,b,a; 3) b,a,c; 4) b,c,a; 5) a,b,c.

Comprehension check

1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T, 6. F, 7. F, 8. T, 9. F, 10. F.

Task. 1.

1. tutors, 2. high quality, 3. foreign, 4. education, 5. graduate.

Task. 2

1. tutor, 2. full-fledged, 3. up-to-date, 4. collaboration, 5. transition.

Task. 3

1. high quality, 2. a number of, 3. active, 4. strong, 5. now.

Task. 4

1. has all grounds, 2. international collaboration, 3. up-to-date industry, 4. well-developed and ramified system, 5. both quantitatively and qualitatively, 6. new domains of knowledge, 7. to solve the global problems, 8. the vital necessity.

Task 6

1. independent Ukraine, 2. technologies and up-to-date industries, 3. national education, 4. Lisbon Convention, 5. embraces, 6. further modernization, 7. global problems.

TEXT 3

Pre-reading tasks: Task 1.

1. a grant, 2. degree, 3. undergraduates, 4. lecturers, 5. graduates, 6. postgraduates, 7. research, 8. lecture.

Task 2.

1. doing, 2. get., 3. get, 4. go to, 5. doing, 6. doing/conducting, 7. make, 8. lasts.

Comprehension check

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 5. T, 7. T, 8. F, 9. T, 10. F.

Task 1.

1. grant, loan, 2. application, 3. offer, 4. big city, 5. papers.

Task 2

1. to go to, 2. to receive, 3. again, 4. immediately, 5. to last.

Task 3

1. at the beginning, 2. to send, 3. minimum, 4. another, 5. question.

Task 4

1. to apply during last year, 2. to get a grant or a loan, 3. to receive an application form, 4. to attend an interview, 5. a tutorial system of education, 6. come to see a tutor, 7. a separate institution.

Task 6

1. educational institutions, 2. interview, 3. conditional, 4. exams; at the end, 5. grades, 6. consists of, 7. tutor, 8. were founded, 9. separate, 10. lot of money.

ADDITIONAL READING

Task 1

1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F, 5. T, 6. F, 7. T, 8. F, 9. T, 10. T.

Task 2

1. two, 2. graduate, 3. extra-mural, 4. degree examinations, 5. complex. 6. tutor, 7. gown, 8. black suit; white bow-tie, 9. tuition fee, 10. a lot.

TEXT 4

Pre-reading tasks: Task 1.

1. I'm **taking/doing/sitting** an exam tomorrow.

2. I hear you **passed/did well in** your examination.
3. You can **study** a lot of different **subjects/take** a lot of different **courses** at this university.
4. I got some good **marks/grades** in my continuous assessment this term.
5. She's a **teacher** in a primary school. (Professors are only in universities and are very senior teachers).
6. He gave an interesting 45-minute **lecture** on Goethe. (A **conference** is a meeting of people with the same interests, usually lasting several days).
7. She got a **diploma** in personnel management. (Only universities can give degrees).

Task 2.

1. Do students in your country get a grant?
2. What's the difference between a university and a polytechnic in Britain?
3. Why did you choose a teacher-training college instead of a university?
4. What's the school-leaving age in USA now?
5. You look terribly tired. What've you been doing?
6. Do you get marks/credits/points for your exams?
7. Did you skip yesterday's lecture?

Comprehension check

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. T, 6. T, 7. F, 8. F, 9. T, 10. F.

Task 1

1. education, 2. college, 3. substantial, 4. private, parochial, 5. Supreme Court.

Task 2

1. to go to, 2. to show a great concern, 3. admission, 4. teaching, 5. encourage.

Task 3

1. often, 2. to graduate from, 3. to open, 4. an end, 5. before.

Task 4

1. to show a great concern, 2. to graduate from secondary school, 3. post-graduate program, 4. financial aid, 5. adult education courses.

Task 5

A high-school is like a British secondary school, college means further education, a sophomore is a second-year college student and graduate school is where you study for further degrees, e.g. MA/MSc, after graduating for your first degree.

Task 6

1. graduate from,
2. branch campuses,
3. substantial,
4. scholarship grants,
5. early times,
6. read, write.

II. STUDENT'S LIFE

TEXT 1

Comprehension check: 1 false, 2 true, 3 false, 4 false, 5 true

Task 1

1 traditions, 2 computer centre, 3 lyceum, 4 conferences, 5 entrance

Task 2

a) production, b) supply, c) to continue, d) a lot of, e) to conduct, f) managers, g) a firm, h) a mark

Task 3

a) glorious, b) to attend, c) active, d) major, e) to enter, f) excellent, g) to pass

Task 6

1. food production, catering, trade, customs, hospitality and tourism.
2. some humanitarian and general educational subjects
3. day-time and correspondence departments are trained
4. engineering, technology and economics of food production and services
5. make reports during the conferences.
6. restaurants, hotels and firms in Ukraine and abroad.

TEXT 2

Comprehension check: 1 true, 2 false, 3 false, 4 false, 5 true

Task 1: 1 rent, 2 brush, 3 walk, 4 café, 5 reading

Task 2

a) housing, b) to rent, c) opportunity, d) to get dressed, e) to go back, f) different, g) to chat, h) free time

Task 3

a) to rent, b) working day, c) to study, d) completely, e) to prefer, f) close to,
g) week-day

Task 4

a) to live in a dormitory (a students' hostel); b) best friend; c) do morning
exercises; d) to pass my exams successfully; e) the latest news; f) to get ready for
my practical classes; g) to write a report; h) as a rule; i) free time; j) to get very
tired; k) to chat.

Task 6

- 1 live in a students' hostel or rent a flat .
- 2 To make the rent smaller
- 3 the latest news on the radio
- 4 I want to pass my exams successfully
- 5 not far from the University.
- 6 When we come home in the evening

TEXT 3

Task 2

a) freshmen, b) suburbs, c) rush, d) properly, e) weekend, f) dormitory,
g) visit.

Task 3

a) rich, b) expenses, c) outside, d) to earn, e) after, f) strict.

Task 4

1 f; 2 g; 3 a; 4 c; 5 d; 6 e; 7 b;

Task 6

1 afford; 2 expenses; 3 alarm clock; 4 jogging; 5 properly; 6 free; 7 take out;
8 calms down

Task 7

- 1 spend his or her freshman year
- 2 My roommate
- 3 rush to work

4 drinks with caffeine.

5 in my dorm

6 My favorite food

TEXT 4

Comprehension check

1 false, 2 true, 3 false, 4 false, 5 true

Task 2

a) diligent; b) leisure; c) to be well up; d) to return; e) to be interested in;
f) modern; g) difficult.

Task 3

a) daytime, b) free, c) to pass successfully, d) to borrow, e) to break the rule,
f) to relax, g) different

Task 4

1 references, 2 successfully, 3 to tackle, 4 to relax, 5 leisure time,
6 forward, 7 up-to-date, 8 word.

Task 6

1. a number of subjects.
2. to cut his classes or lectures
3. He has passed quite successfully
4. specialized diets for various population groups.
5. various problems of students' life.
6. Our faculty academic board

III. UKRAINE

TEXT 1

Comprehension check

1.F, 2 .F, 3 .F, 4.T, 5 .F, 6.T, 7 .F, 8. F, 9.T, 10.T.

Task 1

1.greater, 2.Hoverla, 3.the Dnieper, 4.ancient, 5.the thickest

Task 2

1.appear, 2. large, 3.coast, 4.main, 5.capital, 6.stream

Task 3

1.ancient, 2.die, 3.important, 4.long, 5.mountainous

Task 4

1.the highest peak, 2.the international community, 3. to establish diplomatic relations, 4. executive, legislative power, 5. moderate continental climate, 6. metallurgical and heavy industries, 7. main sources

Task 6

1. the president and prime minister, 2.subtropical on the southern coasts of the Crimea, 3. atomic power station blasted, 4. corn, vegetables, melons and berries, 5. and the rest of it is mountainous.

TEXT 2

Comprehension check

1. F, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 6. T, 7. F, 8. T, 9. T, 10. F.

Task 1

1. attract, 2. chestnut, flowers, 3. occasion, 4. monuments, 5. areas

Task 2

1. monk, 2. dwelling, 3. situate, 4. exhibition, 5. entertainment

Task 3

1. ask, 2. city, 3. love, 4. after, 5. beauty

Task 4

1. the Supreme Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers, 2. my favourite city, 3. cultural centre, 4. the pride of our people, 5. numerous historical relics, 6. rose from the ashes, 7. is situated on both banks

Task 6

1.educational and cultural centre, 2. has not always been like this, 3. and both lovers of history and people, will find something to their taste, 4. the streets of old Kiyv, Kyivites and the city's visitors, 5. called, Russian cities, 6. favourite city is.

TEXT 3

Comprehension check

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F, 6. F, 7. F, 8. T, 9. F, 10. T.

Task 1

1. grain-milling, 2. accounts, 3. fertile soil, a wide variety,
4. dense network, 5. minerals.

Task 2

1. diverse, 2. deposits, 3. cargo, 4. account, 5. include, 6. output.

Task 3

1. employment, 2. large, 3. complicated, 4. dense, 5. rich, 6. allied

Task 4

1. Gross domestic products, 2. other types of heavy machinery,
3. industrial relations, 4. private property, 5. to have a considerable potential,
6. outskirts of large city, 7. diverse opportunities.

Task 6

1. outskirts of large cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv and others, 2. farms close to big
cities, 3. fruit, nuts and grapes, 4. plastics, soda, acid and dyes,
5. for meat and egg production.

TEXT 4

Comprehension check

1. F, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F, 6. T, 7. T, 8. F, 9. T, 10. F.

Task 1

1. every, 2. meaning, gratitude, 3. opportunity, 4. word, 5. religious;

Task 2

1. come, 2. holiday, 3. enjoy, 4. congratulation, 5. present;

Task 3

1. independence, 2. rise, 3. good time, 4. work, 5. great;

Task 4

1. the advent of Lent, 2. to celebrate the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany,
3. defend their Motherland by the cost of their lives, 4. lunar calendar, 5. to bless in
church, 6. political significance, 7. the Orthodox Ukrainian people

Task 6

1. English tradition; special postcards and giving lovely gifts to their sweethearts,
2. as a holiday of spring and peace, 3. of presentst ,greetings,
4. celebrate; from the death, 5. the of great Ukrainian poet;

TEXT 5

Comprehension check

- 1 . F, 2 .F, 3. F, 4. F, 5.T, 6. T, 7 . F, 8. T, 9. T, 10 . F.

Task 1

1. mushrooms, soups, 2. poached, 3. samples, 4. diversity, 5. linked

Task 2

1. diversity, 2. famous for, 3. food, 4. examples, course

Task 3

- 1.delicious, 2. thick, 3. to like, 4. to preserve, 5. various.

Task 4

1. stuffed fish, 2. various types of filling, 3. since ancient times, 4. another favourite dish, 5. dairy products, 6.the most popular meat, 7. as a result

Task 6

1. and way of the life of the Ukrainian people, 2. of the Ukrainian people, 3. from special doughs, 4. soup or separately with cheese, 5. are popular folk drinks in Ukraine.

TEXT 6

Comprehension check

- 1.T, 2 . F,3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 6. T, 7. T, 8 . F, 9. T, 10. F

Task 1

- 1.was signed,2. takes part, socio-economic, 3. joining, considerably, 4. supported, admission.

Task 2

- 1.penalty, 2. solution, 3. requirement, 4. founder, 5. heritage

Task 3

- 1.agreement, 2. slowly, 3. activity, 4. to take, 5. to join

Task 4

1. European Council,
2. historically conditioned,
3. to receive the access,
4. fulfill the requirement,
5. to take into consideration,
6. European Economic Community,
7. to render the assistance.

Task 6

1. constitution of Europe, of the USSR,
2. and Herzegovina and also Croatia,
3. of civilization as the European Court on Human Rights in Strasbourg,
4. plenty of discussion.

TEXT 7

Comprehension check

1. F, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F, 6. F, 7. T, 8. T, 9. F, 10. F.

Task 1

1. confluence,
2. maps,
3. manufactured,
4. secondary,
5. scientific

Task 2

1. to be proud of,
2. to establish,
3. confluence,
4. manufactured,
5. to continue,
6. to support

Task 3

1. in front of,
2. important,
3. force,
4. life,
5. unstable

Task 4

1. became an important educational and cultural centre of Ukraine,
2. the beginning of 20th century,
4. destructive period,
5. a symbol of the Motherland's suffering,
6. during the second World War,
7. to occupy its own place

Task 6

1. trade and industries in the city,
2. became its first capital,
3. libraries and museum were opened,
4. 4 big museums and numerous libraries, an art gallery, its brightly shops and huge markets,
5. see 16 figures on it.

IV. GREAT BRITAIN

TEXT 1

(choose synonyms) a coast; a state; famous; population; a century; a town; well-known; wealthy; small.

(antonyms) large; to separate; hot; cold; long; narrow; well-known; rich; poor; small.

TEXT 2

(synonyms) a seat; a fortification; glorious; entertainment; a term; to take place; to strike; large; to provide; popular; not chip.

(antonyms) A village; a center; outstanding; to build; well-known; to enter; busy streets; the richest part; cheap.

TEXT 3

(match the words) 1h; 2e; 3f; 4d; 5g; 6b; 7a; 8c.

(Synonyms) a state; fast; adjustment; considerable; motor vehicles; self-sufficient; chief imports; nearly.

(antonyms) fast; to reduce; improvement; to employ; advanced; imports; inflation; production.

TEXT 4

(choose corresponding words) 1b; 2c; 3b; 4a; 5b; 6a; 7c; 8c.

(synonyms) a holiday; to celebrate; a charity; a present; to succeed; a carol; to enjoy; popular; a tradition.

(antonyms) a holiday; to meet; a friend; to receive; a luck; bright.

TEXT 5

(choose corresponding words) 1c; 2a; 3b; 4c; 5c; 6a; 7c; 8b.

ADDITIONAL READING

(match the words) 1b; 2f; 3a; 4d; 5e; 6c.

V. THE USA

TEXT 1

Comprehension check

1. F.; 2.T.; 3.F.; 4.T.; 5.F

Task 1

Hot and dry, the largest, modern technology, famous.

Task 6

1. are red, white and blue.
2. the District of Columbia.
3. the first President of the USA.
4. is New York.
5. the central and southern parts; Alaska and the Hawaii Islands.
6. is Washington; Potomac River in the District of Columbia.
7. San Francisco and Los Angeles; modern industries.
8. priceless breakthroughs in the fields of research; American scientists; modern technology and science, medicine and environmentalism.

TEXT 2

Comprehension check

1.F.; 2. T.; 3. F.; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T.

Task 1

1.b; 2.c; 3.d; 4.b; 5.a.

Task 3

a) to be founded, b) sky-scraper, c) city, d) to complete, e) avenue, f) park, g) monument, h) to forbid, i)to accept.

Task 4

1. when he was the President
2. with their sky-scrapers
3. government departments and other important institutions
4. The Library of Congress
5. the USA Military Department
6. the executive, legislative and judicial

TEXT 3

Comprehension check

1.T; 2.F; 3.F; 4.T; 5.F; 6.T.

Task 1

1.b; 2.c; 3.b; 4.d; 5.a; 6.c; 7.a.

Task 3

1.e; 2.c; 3.a; 4.g; 5.f; 6.b; 7.d.

TEXT 4

Comprehension check

1. F; 2) F; 3) T; 4) F; 5) T; 6) T; 7) F.

Task 1

1) gasoline, oil; 2) natural environment, forestry, fishing, mining; 3) resins, other forest products; 4) processing, assembling, packaging; 5) a shift of workers to new employment; 6) new activities.

Task 2

1) e; 2) d; 3) a; 4) b; 5) g; 6) h; 7) c; 8) f.

Task 3

1) agricultural system; 2) stabilize climatic conditions; 3) to produce electricity; 4) industrial base; 5) production and processing; 6) a wide range of; 7) basic and applied science

Task 5

1. the nation's largest industries
2. the manufacture of plastics and other.
3. Canned fish and lumber
4. of workers to new employment
5. natural resources, markets and a supply of skilled labour
6. Tertiary economic activities

TEXT 5

Pre-reading task

1.d; 2.f; 3.h; 4.a; 5.g; 6.e; 7.b; 8.c.

Comprehension check

1.F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T.

Task 1

1.third Thursday; 2. Independence Day; 3. Christmas; 4. with white lilies;
5. Veteran's Day; 6. the political celebration; 7. New Year's Day.

Task 2

1.citizen; 2. category; 3. tribute; 4. honour; 5. serve; 6. set out;
7. commemorate; 8. colourful; 9. decorate; 10. excitement.

Task 4

1. patriotic, political or religious
2. Veterans' Day honors
3. events in United States history
4. preparations and lengthy celebration
5. American families leave
6. fresh start in life.

TEXT 7

Task 1

1. different; 2. 250 million people; 3. new cities; 4.more states joined;
5. the emblem, the symbol; 6. California; 7. the smallest.

Task 2

1) f; 2) d; 3) e; 4) b; 5) c; 6) a.

Task 3

1.F; 2.F; 3.T; 4.T; 5.F; 6.T; 7.F; 8.T.

TEXT 8

Comprehension check

1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6

Task 1

1.c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b.

Task 2

a) fast food restaurant; b) hot dog; c) hamburger; d) dessert; e) cereal.

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