



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

ЛЕКСИКА

Практикум
для слухачів Інституту
доуніверситетської підготовки

VIVERE!
VINCERE!
CREARE!

Київ 2016

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Практикум містить двадцять п'ять лексичних тем з англійської мови. Вправи, уміщені в практикумі, сприяють поглибленню знань з англійської мови, розширенню лексичного запасу, розвитку навичок усного мовлення і допомагають успішно підготуватись до проходження зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання та написання модульних контрольних робіт з англійської мови для вступу на обрану спеціальність до Національного авіаційного університету.

Для слухачів підготовчих курсів Інституту доуніверситетської підготовки.

ЗАГАЛЬНІ МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

Практикум розроблений з метою систематизації знань слухачів Інституту доуніверситетської підготовки базової лексики, отриманих під час занять з англійської мови в загальноосвітніх закладах та на підготовчих курсах.

Практикум укладено відповідно до вимог «Програми вступних випробувань до вищих навчальних закладів України з іноземних мов» [//Довідник абітурієнта. – К. : НАУ, 2006] з метою успішної підготовки слухачів; до проходження зовнішнього незалежного тестування та написання модульно-контрольних робіт з англійської мови для вступу на обрану спеціальність НАУ.

Практикум містить двадцять п'ять лексичних тем з англійської мови. Дотекстові та післятекстові завдання включають сучасну лексику і широкоживані розмовні конструкції англійської мови. Тексти мають країнознавчий характер, що не тільки сприяє розвитку умінь та навичок усного та писемного мовлення, але й дозволяє ознайомитись із політичною, економічною системою Великобританії та США, історичними та культурними особливостями цих країн.

При підборі вправ акцент, головним чином, робився на розвиток умінь читання і говоріння, але це не виключає завдань творчого характеру, спрямованих на розвиток писемного мовлення. Вправи такого типу вміщують опорні питання, що допомагають структурувати творчу письмову роботу.

Практично всі завдання Практикуму можуть бути використані як для усної роботи в аудиторії, так і для письмових домашніх завдань з метою автоматизації лексичного мінімуму.

Враховуючи те, що поданий матеріал дозволяє повторити та узагальнити вивчене з базової лексики англійської мови, виявляючи та ліквідуючи прогалини в знаннях, він може виявитися корисним не тільки для слухачів ІДП, а й для учнів загальноосвітніх шкіл, ліцеїв та гімназій під час підготовки до вступу до вищих навчальних закладів незалежно від обраного професійного профілю, а також для всіх тих, хто займається вивченням англійської мови самостійно.

UNIT I. ABOUT MYSELF. MY FAMILY

TASK 1. Read the text "About Myself" in "English. Topics"
Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 4

TASK 2. Fill in the missing letters into the words

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) a sn_m_ | 6) to g__ a d__ l_m_ |
| 2) a m_r_t__ s__ t_s | 7) to e_r_ one's!_v_ng |
| 3) an o__ up_t__ n | 8) to g_r_d__ t__ m |
| 4) a v_cat__ | 9) to l_____ school |
| 5) a n_r__ r_s__ ool | 10) to b__ om_a s_____ list |

TASK 3. Complete the sentences about yourself

1. I am...
2. I come from...
3. My favorite school subjects at school are ...
4. Besides I'm interested in...
5. I have decided to dwell my choice on ... because ...
6. My attitude to school-years is ... because
7. My favorite teacher is ... because ...

TASK 4. Read the text "My Family" in "English. Topics"
Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 7

TASK 5. Talk on the suggested topics

1. Your proudest achievement.
2. Your most important decision.
3. Your biggest inspiration.
4. Your most memorable dream.
5. The best year of your life.
6. The thing that interests you most in people.
7. Your greatest regret or disappointment.
8. The greatest help you have ever received.
9. The strangest coincidence in your life.
10. The three most important principles you follow.

TASK 6. Match the following words with their translations

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) relative | a) розлучений |
| 2) twins | b) вдова |
| 3) a pensioner | c) мачуха |
| 4) a second cousin | d) троюрідний брат/ сестра |
| 5) a nephew | e) племінник |
| 6) a niece | f) вітчим |
| 7) a step mother | g) сирота |
| 8) a step father | h) приймак |
| 9) an orphan | i) вдовець |
| 10) an adopted child | j) нащадок |
| 11) a widower | k) родич |
| 12) a widow | l) спадкоємець |
| 13) a descendant | m) неодружений |
| 14) an heir | n) близнюки |
| 15) a single | o) пенсіонер |
| 16) a divorced | p) йти на пенсію |
| 17) a bachelor | q) племінниця |
| 18) to be related to | r) холостяк |
| 19) to retire | s) приходитись родичема |

TASK 7. Describe the members of your family. Use the following adjectives: *indecisive, reliable, versatile, bossy, entertaining, impatient, moody, loving, charming, punctual.*

TASK 8. Answer the following questions using one of adjectives

1. What would you call a person who never shares things with other people?
2. What would you call a person whose room is always in a mess?
3. What would you call a person who always comes on time?
4. What would you call a person who envies other people?
5. What would you call a person who never betrays his/her friends?
6. What would you call a person who always loses his/her things?

TASK 9. Match the verbs with the noun phrases and make up your own sentences with them

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) to study | a) kind, polite, honest, true |
| 2) to be | b) advice of |
| 3) to make | c) a member of the school sports team |
| 4) to be | d) a rich imagination |
| 5) to have | e) subjects |
| 6) to be | f) one's mind |
| 7) to discuss | g) friends |
| 8) to go | h) the events |
| 9) to ask | i) on good terms |
| 10) to make up | j) in for something |

TASK 10. You *are* going to read a magazine article about colors. A summary of the article is provided after the text. Sentences of the summary are mixed up. Put sentences (A – J) of the summary into the correct order (1 – 9). The first is done for you

Colorfully Yours

Your mood is greatly influenced by many factors, one of which is color. Whether it is the colors that you see when you wake up in the morning, the ones that surround you during your daily routine, or the colors you choose to wear, they have a profound effect on your mood. The colors you choose to be surrounded by can also have an effect on others and the way they perceive you. The following nine colors, and the way they are perceived by yourself and others, may help to evaluate and change your mood.

Black is a disciplined color that shows power and authority. It is a color that can stand alone and make a profound statement. Showing strength and promoting independence, it is a very secure color portraying security and longevity.

White. Having a purifying influence, it's often thought to be an angelic color. In combination with other colors, it brings a sense of life and vitality. Large amounts of energy are produced due to this color. Often, it possesses an ability to unite people in different situations.

Yellow is cheerful like the sunshine. It also increases energy levels. The brighter the shade of yellow, the more optimistic thoughts become.

It is an expansive color that promotes happiness. Yellow is often used in offices to promote creative, optimistic patterns of thinking.

Drawing out one’s intuition, *purple* holds a sense of spirituality for many. While it possesses a large amount of mystery, this color also has the power to comfort.

Blue is a relaxing, refreshing, and cooling color. Peaceful moods filled with tranquil feelings are often a result of this color. Therefore, blue is commonly used to decorate bathrooms and bedrooms. Some feel that blue is the color of sleep, and being surrounded by this color helps to put them at ease and fall asleep more easily.

Green encourages emotional growth by balancing, normalizing, and refreshing one’s spirit. Being the color of money, it can also create a feeling of wealth and security. As a natural, earthy color, it may produce a feeling of hunger, which is why it is often used as an accent color in kitchens.

Empowering and enlivening, *red* symbolizes passion. It stimulates emotions and dramatizes situations. Competition is often found where red is. Red is definitely an attention-getter.

Orange cheers, promoting conversation and charity. It also stimulates appetites, which is why it is commonly used as an accent color in kitchens and at restaurants. It is also known as a very commanding color.

- A This is a very mysterious color.*
- B One’s spirit can be refreshed with the help of this color.*
- C This color generates big amounts of energy.*
- D One’s appetite can be stimulated due to this color.*
- E This color shows independence.*
- F How colors influence our mood.*
- G This color stimulates relaxation and good sleep.*
- H Because of this color people have more optimistic thoughts.*
- I This color can stimulate emotions and passion.*
- J This color helps to develop conversation with one another.*

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F								

UNIT 2. HOBBIES

TASK 1. Read the text "Hobbies" in "English. Topics"

Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 21

**TASK 2. Study the vocabulary below the text "Hobbies",
p. 23–24**

**TASK 3. Sort out the hobbies and entertainment activities given in
the box into the corresponding columns of the table below.
Note that one and the same hobby can have several
characteristics and go into more than one column**

Football, camping, acting, knitting, judo, cooking,, music, theatre-going, painting, sailing, skiing, stamp-collecting, chess, shooting, skating, reading, playing cards, bird-watching, windsurfing, riding, visiting museums, jogging, TV watching, gardening.

Educative	Competitive	Energetic	Risk-taking	Relaxing

**TASK 4. Answer the following questions and explain the reasons
why you enjoy the hobbies you have**

1. Are you an indoor or outdoor person? Why?
2. Are you a competitive or a non-competitive person? Why?
3. Are you energetic or do you need to take some effort to entertain yourself?
4. Do you like to relax with your friends or alone?
5. Do you prefer team games or individual sports? Why?
6. Are you a risk-taker or a person who prefers a quiet hobby?
7. Do you spend or earn money on your hobby? Explain.
8. Do you like to do things with your, hands or buy them ready made?
9. Do you like to take care of somebody or to be taken care of?
Can you explain your choice?

TASK 5. Fill in the gaps in the text with one suitable word and answer the questions below

Photography as a Hobby

I'd like to give you some advice about my hobby: photography. I'm sure many of you already use a But you can only call it your hobby if you do it all year, not just on ... or at weekends. It needn't be an expensive hobby. Cheap cameras can take wonderful Buying, developing and ... film can cost a lot, so be careful not to overspend your budget. You will also need something to ... your photos in. In the beginning an old shoe box will do, later you can buy special photo

You don't need any special ... to take successful photographs. But remember some simple rules. Don't aim the camera into the ... ; keep the sun behind you. Make ... your subject fills the picture otherwise it will disappear into the background.

When you are ... to handling your camera, you could specialize in something exotic like underwater Not all your pictures will be brilliant, but they will be Of course, you may prefer to stick to pictures of holidays and your friends. They will also be wonderful memories when you get older.

Questions:

1. Have you got a camera? If not, why?
2. Do you always take your camera with you? Why? Why not?
3. If you have got a camera, what kind of camera is it? How long have you had it? Who gave it to you? On what occasion?
4. What kind of pictures do you like to take?
5. Do you ask people to pose for you or do you like to catch them off guard?
6. Have you ever taken pictures of animals? Is it more difficult than to take pictures of people?
7. Do you make (develop and print) pictures yourself or take them to a special shop?
8. Can you tell how many pictures you have got? Where do you keep them?
9. Are you happy with your camera or would you like to have a

better one?

TASK 6. Match the words and phrases given below with their synonyms or explanations

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) to breed | a) soft and feathery |
| 2) patience | b) eager to win |
| 3) to rinse | c) a bad attempt to score |
| 4) blast | d) great happiness |
| 5) fluffy | e) the number of points in a game |
| 6) competitive | f) to reproduce and grow |
| 7) boisterous | g) captivating |
| 8) frustration | h) an ability to do smith for a long time |
| 9) argumentative | i) movement of air |
| 10) score | j) to wash in clean water without soap |
| 11) absorbing | k) quarrelsome |
| 12) elation | l) full of life and energy |
| 13) a muffed shot | m) disappointment |

TASK 7. Tell about your hobby answering the questions below:

1. What hobby have you got? Is it a practical or unpractical one?
2. How long have you had it?
3. Who advised you to have this hobby or got you interested in it?
4. What interests you in your hobby?
5. How does it help you in your life, study and work?
6. What equipment do you use for your hobby?
7. How much time do you spare for you hobby?
8. Do your friends or parents share your enthusiasm about your hobby?

TASK 8. You are going to read the *text* about the famous Chinese garden in Vancouver. Answer the questions (1–9) after the text in *no more than Jive words*. The first is done for you

Chinese Garden in Vancouver, Canada

It is often hard to relax in the middle of a noise city. Sometimes we need to find a quiet place where we can think clearly in a calm environment. Many years ago, Chinese merchants created special

gardens just for this purpose.

In 1986, the people of Vancouver were given the opportunity to enjoy the first classical Chinese garden built outside of China. Today, many people enjoy relaxing in the peaceful atmosphere of Vancouver's Dr. Sun Yat Sen Classical Chinese Garden.

During the Ming Dynasty in China, from 1369 to 1644, many wealthy merchants built Chinese classical gardens. The creators of the gardens used elements of nature. While walking through the gardens of carefully arranged rocks, ponds and plants, the merchants relaxed and cleared their minds of stressful thoughts. For a short time during the day, they stopped thinking about the work, their minds felt refreshed. This helped them to concentrate on their many business tasks.

In 1985, the governments of Canada and China worked together to create a Chinese classical garden in Vancouver. Fifty-two expert artisans from China spent one year creating the Dr. Sun Yat Sen Garden, which is modeled after the Ming Dynasty gardens in China. Most of the materials used to make Vancouver's garden were brought from China, including woodwork, large stones and small pebbles. After much work, the Sun Yat Sen Garden opened to public on April 24, 1986.

Today, many people in Vancouver like to stroll through the peaceful environment of the garden. They can leave the noisy streets of downtown and, like the Chinese merchants, can relax and forget about their worries for a short time. This style of garden, created so long ago, is now one of Vancouver's most beautiful and relaxing places.

Questions:

1. What was the purpose Chinese merchants created special gardens in a calm environment? ***To think clearly/to relax***
2. Who is the Chinese Classical Garden in Vancouver named after?
3. When did the Ming Dynasty reign in China?
4. What did the creators of Chinese gardens use to make a beautiful environment?
5. What was carefully arranged in the Chinese gardens?
6. Why did the merchants need their minds feel refreshed?
7. Which authorities worked together to create a Chinese garden in Vancouver?
8. How much time was spent by artisans on creating the garden?
9. Which materials for the garden were brought from China?

UNIT 3. MY HOUSE. MY FLAT

TASK 1. Read the text "*My Flat*" in "English. Topics"
Akmaklinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 10–11

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "*My Flat*", p. 12

TASK 3. Study the vocabulary below the text "*My Flat*", p. 13–14

TASK 4. Complete the sentences given below with items of furniture,
furnishing or equipment

1. A piece of furniture with drawers for keeping clothes in is called a ...
2. A large cover often made of wool to keep people warm in bed is a ...
3. A piece of furniture which includes a cupboard, a wardrobe and a bookcase all connected together is called a ...
4. A piece of fabric that is hung to cover a window is a ...
5. A tall lamp that stands on the floor is called a...
6. A piece of fabric or paper used for drying things, especially your body is a ...
7. A large cupboard for hanging clothes in is called a...
8. Fabric bags filled with soft material or feathers, especially those that are put on sofas are called ...
9. A piece of furniture like a table usually with drawers is a ...
10. A comfortable chair with sides on which you can rest your arms is a ...
11. A piece of kitchen equipment for preparing meals with an oven and gas or electric rings is called a...
12. A piece of electric equipment in which food is kept cold so that it stays fresh is called a...

TASK 5. Answer the following questions below

1. How often do you tidy up your room/ your flat?
2. Do you dust the furniture every day or only when you see the dust on the surface of the furniture?
3. Do you sweep or Hoover the floor?
4. Do the men in your family iron their shirts and trousers themselves? If not, who does it?
5. Some people say that spiders bring happiness to home. Do you

seep cobwebs in your house?

6. Do you wash the linen by hand or use a washing machine?
7. Do you do the dishes by hand or use a dishwasher?
8. Do you dry the dishes by the dish towel or leave them on the drying board?
9. Is it necessary to scrub the floors in your flat/ house?
10. Does each member of your family polish his/ her own shoes or is there one person responsible for it?
11. Do you prefer to beat the carpets or Hoover them?
12. Some people enjoy cleaning the windows. Do you? Why?
13. Do you mop the floor or wash it?

TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition and read the story. A Room with a Dirty Carpet

Mrs. Jones went ... the sitting room. It was dark, it was late and she was tired. She found the light switch and turned the light ... and noticed that the carpet was dirty. She put ... the TV set. There was a program ... pop music. The noise was deafening. She turned ... the light, turned the music ... very low and sat down ... the armchair to relax. No, the music was still dreadful.

She turned the TV ..., switched ... the light, turned ... the radio and found another program - Chopin Nocturnes - very relaxing! But the carpet was dirty: she couldn't relax... a room ... a dirty carpet.

She found the vacuum cleaner, plugged it ... and switched the Hoover Now she couldn't hear the Chopin! She switched ... the vacuum cleaner, put... the light, sat down ... the sofa and fell asleep ... a room ... a dirty carpet.

TASK 7. Answer the following questions below

1. Do you get irritated if the room around you is in a mess?
2. Do you do any tidying up when you are very tired?
3. Do you listen to any music when the vacuum cleaner is switched on?
4. Can you fall asleep in a dirty room? Why? Why not?

TASK 8. Learn the following proverbs and sayings. Think of situations or short stories to illustrate each of these proverbs and sayings

1. Every day is not Sunday.

2. Don't wash your dirty linen in public.
3. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
4. Every family has a black sheep.
5. There is no place like home.
6. Like father like son.
7. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening,
8. Men make houses, women make homes.

UNIT 4. MY WORKING DAY

TASK 1. Read the text "My Working Day" in "English. Topics" Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 14–15.

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "My Working Day", p. 15

TASK 3. Study the vocabulary below the text, p. 16–17

TASK 4. You may like or dislike some things in your daily routine. From the box below choose the adjective, which can describe your attitude to the things you do regularly. Follow the model.

boring	interesting	creative	stimulating	exciting
stressful	relaxing	educating	monotonous	difficult
enjoyable	entertaining	hateful	challenging	tiring
energizing	rewarding	exhausting	satisfying	dull

Model: I *find* writing English essays creative. I *think* jogging is physically tiring but stimulating. I *believe* watching TV for hours is dull.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) to hear the alarm clock; | 5) to socialize with friends; |
| 2) to have a shower; | 6) to do homework; |
| 3) to have breakfast; | 7) to read books; |
| 4) to walk to school; | 8) to help about the house |

TASK 5. Answer the questions given below

1. People are usually divided into two big groups according to the time they wake up and do their work best: owls and larks. Which

category do you belong to?

2. Do scientists recommend doing serious work or studying after 10 p.m.? Do you follow these recommendations? Why? Why not?

3. Have you always had your classes on the first shift? If not, was it easy for you to adjust for the second shift?

4. Have you ever suffered of an energy lack? When was that? Tell about your experience..

5. Do you know when your intellectual or sporting performance is at their height? How do you use this awareness?

6. Can you agree that you are a prisoner of time? Why?

TASK 6. Complete the sentences given below to describe your working day

1. It is ... that/who wakes me up in the morning.

2. When I get up in the morning I hate (like, prefer, enjoy)... .

3. When I wake up I jump (crawl, slide, roll out) of bed because....

4. For breakfast I usually have a light (big, substantial) meal as....

5. I hate (like, enjoy) going to school because,.. .

6. After school I either ... or....

7. When I come from school my parents always (never, often, sometimes) ask me about... .

8. Before doing my homework I....

9. I enjoy doing....

10. I am not keen on doing

11. After I do (have done) my homework I....

12. If my friends come to see me

13. If I go out on weekdays

14. On weekends I usually have a lie-in (get up at the usual time) because....

15. As soon as my head touches the pillow I....

TASK 7. Match the beginning of the proverb in the column A with its ending in the column B. What is your attitude to study? Are you doing your best at school?

A

1. Live and ...

2. Knowledge is ...

3. A little knowledge is ...

B

a)... a dangerous thing

b)... nothing

c)... to learn

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. It is never too late ... | d)... learned |
| 5. To know everything is to know... | e)... earn |
| 6. No man is born wise or... | f)... to learning |
| 7. Too much knowledge makes... | g)... power |
| 8. Knowledge is no... | h)... burden |
| 9. There is no royal road... | i)... wonder deepens |
| 10. As knowledge increases ... | j) ... the head bald |

TASK 8. You are going to read a newspaper article about computers in the classroom. Some parts of the text are missing. Choose from the list (A–K) the most appropriate part for each gap (1–9) in the article. There is one extra part that you do not need to use. There is one example at the beginning (0)

Computers in the Classroom

Kids are going all over the world without ever leaving their school. They are using their computers. A school in California could be ... (0) in America. They are wired to the Internet... (1).

Thirty students are able to use the Internet every day. The kids are between the grades of kindergarten and fifth grade. The teacher says that it is hard ... (2) from the computers. They don't even want to go to recess.

Internet has opened the world to many people. Now students can go to ... (3). They can get information. They can visit a child in another country.

Laura Bacon likes to visit with other students. She's going to Peggy's page. Peggy is ... (4) in London, England. She put... (5) on the Internet. It includes pictures of Peggy, her school, her mom, dad and friends. You can send her mail, too.

A scientist helped to wire the school. He says, "There is a plan to connect 12 thousand California schools ... (6).

Wiring schools in California can cost a lot of money. It needs to be done on volunteer effort or schools will not be able ... (7). They think that it will cost as much ... (8).

Some people say that the money should be spent... (9) instead of computers. Some people say that it would be worth it to wire all of the classrooms.

A any library on earth

B to afford it

- C* her own home page
- D* through their computers
- E* a school student
- F* on teachers
- G* to get them away
- H* to the Internet
- I* the most wired school
- J* to few people
- K* as fifty billion dollars

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>F</i>									

TASK 9. Answer the following questions:

1. What school do you go to? Is it a private or a state school?
2. Is your school situated in an old or modern building? How many stories has it got? How many students study in it?
3. Is there any modern equipment in laboratories, computer classes in your school?
4. Are there any interesting traditions in your school?
5. Do you get on well with all the teachers and students of your class?
6. What school subjects are you good and bad at?
7. Do the students of your school have to wear a uniform?
8. Do you often have out-of-class activities? Which ones?
9. Do you think your class will keep up friendly relations in future?

TASK 10. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with one of the words given below. Sometimes you will have to change the form of the word

1. Congratulations on ... all your exams!
2. No one likes ... an exam. – I hope she will do better next time.
3. When are you ... your English exam: in May or June?
4. Maria is ... her English exam so hard, she doesn't go out at all!
5. Do you think it is possible to ... everything that we have studied during the year in two days before the exam?
6. My friend has a very good memory, she can ... a long poem without: any difficulty.

7. If you want to master foreign pronunciation, you should have enough patience to ... phrases after the tape for many times in a row.

8. No matter how hard he tried, he couldn't ... the list of irregular verbs the teacher gave in class.

9. Speaking foreign language is a ... like playing football, the more you practice, the better you become.

10. My niece has a good ... of speaking English.

11. Some people have very good language ..., others have to develop them while learning languages.

12. Pasternak's great poetic ... helped him to translate Shakespeare's poems into Russian.

A failing

B studying for

C passing

D taking

E memorize

F revise

G repeat

H learn by heart

I talent

J skill

K command

L ability

TASK 11. Make your own story with the words written above

UNIT 5. MY FRIEND

TASK 1. Read the text "My Friend" in "English. Topics"

Akmaidinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 38

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "My Friend", p. 39–40

TASK 3. Study the vocabulary below the text "My Friend", p. 40–41

TASK 4. Read the verse. What would you advise your friend to be happy in his/her daily life?

The ABC of Happiness

Aspire to realize your potential
Believe in yourself
Create a good life
Dream about what you might become
Exercise frequently
Glorify the creative spirit
Humor yourself and others
Imagine great things
Joyfully live each day
Kindly help others
Love your city
Meditate daily
Nurture the environment.
Organize for harmonious action
Praise performance well done
Regulate your behavior
Smile often
Think rationally
Understand yourself
Value life
Work for the common good
X-ray and carefully examine problems
Yearn to improve
Zestfully pursue happiness

TASK 5. Read the following text and discuss the questions given below

I can't cope with Maxim's life, his work schedule. He is not a nine-to-five man, and he has never been. He is ambitious, and brilliant at everything he does. He is not normal when it comes to work. He is beyond a workaholic. I think they haven't invented the name for a person who works around the clock.

Questions:

1. Who is called a "workaholic"?
2. Is your friend a workaholic?
3. If yes, describe his/ her work schedule.
4. If no, what are his/her most favorite occupations?

TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with the necessary vowels and read the text about the close friends

What Makes a Close Friend?

For all of us, close personal friends are important. Good friends are above all r_I_bl_ people who you can trust-to keep a s_cr_t. If you have a problem to s_lve_, or a confession to make, they will l_st_n to you and give you helpful _dv_c_. Their g_n_r_s_t_ is such that they do not expect anything in return, but they know with certainty that you would do the s_m_ for them.

Close friends are unlikely ever to let you d_wn or make you feel r_d_c_l_ _s when you tell them about your pr_bl_ms. On the contrary, they are a real s__rc_of strength when you feel w__k and in need of support. They will tell you s_nc_r_l_ what they think, and help you to find your way out. As a result, your fr__ndsh_p will grow even stronger.

TASK 7. Use the questions given below to write a composition "What Makes a Close Friend?"

1. Do friends make our life happier and more interesting?
2. What is necessary to keep friendship?
3. Why is it not easy to find a true friend?
4. How do you understand the saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed"?

TASK 8. Match the following expressions with their explanations

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1) to lie for smb | a) to examine or analyze smth thoroughly |
| 2) to let smb down | b) to feel extremely nervous |
| 3) to push things too far | c) to pretend not to notice |
| 4) to look into a problem | d) to find or meet smb or smth by chance |
| 5) to come across | e) to destroy, to ruin |
| 6) to go hot and cold | f) to get involved into something without your wish |
| 7) to turn the blind eyes | g) not to tell the truth if you are asked |

by smb

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 8) to turn up | h) not to help or support smb as they had hoped or expected |
| 9) to break up | i) to make the situation worse or more serious |
| 10) to be drawn in | j) to come, to arrive, to appear |

TASK 9. You are going to read a magazine article about words and feelings. A summary of the article is provided after the text. Sentences of the summary are mixed up. Put sentences (A–I) of the summary into the correct order (1–8). There is an example at the beginning (0)

Words and Feelings

Are you always sure you know what people mean when they try to describe their feelings to you? We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that they can be interpreted in different ways.

It is true that a smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. There are some striking similarities in the way human beings and animals show the same feeling. Dogs, tigers and humans, for example, often show their teeth when they are angry.

Fear is the emotion that is shown in much in different cultures all over the world. In Chinese and in English fiction a phrase like "he went pale and began to tremble" suggests that the man is either very afraid or has just had a very nasty shock. However, "he opened his eyes wide" is used to suggest anger in Chinese whereas in English it conveys surprise. In Chinese surprise can be described in a phrase like "they stretched out their tongues". Sticking out your tongue in English is an insulting gesture or expresses disgust.

Even in the same culture, people differ in their ability to interpret and express feelings. Experiments in America have shown that women are usually better than men at recognizing fear, anger, love and happiness in people's faces. Disgust, contempt and suffering seem to be the most difficult emotions for people everywhere either to recognize or to express. Other studies have shown that older people usually find it easier to interpret body language (the way people stand or move, etc.)

than younger people do. And psychologists such as E.G. Beier have also shown that some people frequently give completely wrong impression of how they feel. For instance, they try to show affection but in face actually communicate dislike. Or when they want to show interest, they give the impression that they don't care. This can happen even among close friends and members of the same family. In other words, what we think we are communicating through language, voice, face and body movements may be the exact opposite of what other people understand.

- A Some animals and humans inherit similar patterns of behavior.*
- B Surprise can be described in different way in Chinese and English.*
- C It is easier for older people to interpret body language.*
- D To express our feelings we use both words and gestures.*
- E Fear is shown in almost the same way all over the world.*
- F Women recognize emotions better than men.*
- G Laughter and crying mean the same thing in any language.*
- H Other people can misunderstand our words and gestures.*
- I Some people show emotions in a wrong way.*

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D								

UNIT 6. GREAT BRITAIN

TASK 1. Read the text "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in "English. Topics"

Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 41–43

TASK 2. Answer the questions given below the text "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", p. 44

TASK 3. Name the nationalities

1. Antigone is from Greece. She is 2. Gareth is from Wales. He is 3. Johan is from Holland. He is 4. Teng is from China. He is 5. AH is from Iraq. He is 6. Beatrice is from Switzerland. She is 7. Abdul is from Sudan. He is 8. Jean is from Belgium. He is 9. Kemai is from Turkey. He is 10. Carmen is from Spain. She is 11...Nils is from Denmark. He is 12. Philip is from the Philippines.

He is

TASK 4. Explain the relation between these names from the following

England	<i>Great Britain</i>	Britain or	<i>The British Isles</i>
Wales		the United Kingdom	
Scotland		of Great Britain and	
Northern		Northern Ireland	
Ireland		(the UK)	

TASK 5. Study the following adjectives

- o England - *English*
- o Wales - *Welsh*
- o Scotland – *Scottish* (the most widely-used form)

sometimes – Scotch

- o Northern Ireland - *Northern Irish*
- o Great Britain - *British, Britain*
- o The United Kingdom (U.K.) – no corresponding adjective

The words *United Kingdom (U.K.)* may be used attributively: *the United Kingdom (U.K.) delegation*

TASK 6. Read the following just for fun and then retell it.

A sure sign that a person is English is that he or she:

- 1) treats anybody foreign with suspicion;
- 2) never leaves home without an umbrella;
- 3) has little sense of rhythm;
- 4) understands the rules of cricket;
- 5) is still mentally at war with Germany, France, Scotland, the American colonies, the Danes, the Celts, the Vikings, the Romans;
- 6) thinks the weather is a more exciting topic of conversation than baseball;
- 7) doesn't expect any form of public transport to run on time;
- 8) thinks sarcasm is the highest form of wit;
- 9) thinks France begins and ends at the Calais hypermarket;

10) has a proverb to cover any eventuality.

TASK 7. Read the following letter and according to it describe th British and American people. What are differences in national characteristics? Retell the text

Dear Frank,

Hi! How are you getting along in the States? I'm having wonderful time here in England with your family. Everyone is s friendly, and hospitable. They all welcome me into their homes and tree me as one of the family.

I've been very surprised by English people. I thought they wout all be very conservative and traditional. Instead I've found them very open to new ideas. I also thought English people would be rather shy But most people seem very outgoing and self confident, almost as must as Americans. I find the English very tolerant too. Nobody here seems l mind very much how you dress or what-you say.

I often think of you in my home and what you must be thinkin about the Americans. I imagine you think we 're too hard-working an too materialistic. I'd never realized how much we talked about money until I came to Britain. And you probably also think that the American are very rude compared with the British. I don't think we're really se rude, it's just that we sometimes forget to use all those polite phrase like "do you mind" and "could I" and "may I".

One difference I have noticed is that the British don 7 seem as optimistic as the Americans. In America we always think we can change things and make them better.

I look forward to hearing your impressions of the US.

Yours, Dave.

TASK 8. Complete the following sentences

1. The British Isles include...
2. Great Britain consists of...
3. Britain is the name of the whole country, which consists of...
4. The initials U.K. stands for...
5. The official name of the state is...

TASK 9. Fill in the blanks with Britain, British, England, English, and the United Kingdom

1. 10, Downing Street is the residence of the ... Prime Minister.
2. Do you like ... food?
3. The Ukrainian President is on official visit to
4. According to ... law all firearms must be registered.
5. The Bank of Scotland prints its own banknotes but they are acceptable all over....
6. The ... flag is called the Union Jack.
7. The ... ranks 16th in the world in size of population and 76th in size of area
8. ... is official and national language of the U.K.
9. When Diana married Prince Charles, ... public liked her immediately.
10. The ... team reached the final in the World Cup.

TASK 10. Translate into English. Make up your own sentences with the expressions

1. Британський паспорт.
2. Англійські міста і містечка.
3. Шотландські казки.
4. Валлійські пісні.
5. Закони Північної Ірландії.
6. Англійський гумор.
7. Ірландські традиційні страви.
8. Промисловість Великобританії.

TASK 11. Talk about British weather. What would you reply?

People often say that the British are talking about the weather all the time. This is an exaggeration, but it is certainly true that the weather is a good way to start a conversation with a stranger. The weather is a neutral topic of conversation which is very useful when visiting Britain. There are some typical English expressions connected with weather:

- *I like a bit of sun, don't you?*
- *What a miserable day, isn't it?*
- *I'm boiling!*
- *What terrible showers we are having!*
- *It hasn't snowed like this since 1963!*

– *I'm soaked through!*

TASK 12. Here are some common ideas that people have about the weather in Great Britain. Are they true? What do you think?

1. It rains all the time that's why it is very damp.
2. There is terrible fog in London, just like in Sherlock Holmes's detective story.
3. The sun never shines in July or August.

UNIT 7. LONDON

TASK 1. Read the text "London" in "English. Topics" Akmalidina A. N., Budko L. V., p. 60–63

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "London", p. 63

TASK 3. End the sentences choosing the proper variant:

1. The City, the oldest part of London, is:
 - a) the political heart of London;
 - b) the symbol of wealth and luxury;
 - c) the commercial and financial centre of the country.
2. The Houses of Parliament, called officially the Palace of Westminster, were formerly:
 - a) a royal prison;
 - b) a palace for kings and queens;
 - e) a national shrine where kings and queens were crowned.
3. Near the West Door of the Abbey the Unknown Warrior lies in a simple grave:
 - a) commemorating the men who died in the First World War;
 - b) commemorating Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805;
 - c) commemorating the men who died in different wars.
4. The pedestal of the Column is decorated with bas-reliefs representing:
 - a) the history of London;
 - b) Nelson's most famous victories;
 - c) Nelson's life.

5. The Tower of London is one of the first and most impressive castles built:

- a) after the Great Fire of London in 1666;
- b) by Edward the Confessor in 1050;
- c) after the Norman invasion of England in 1066.

TASK 4. Circle eight words about London. Make up a story "My Holiday in Great Britain" with them

Q	U	E	J	E	W	E	L	S
E	U	N	W	X	P	I	G	E
A	S	E	M	A	H	T	U	P
P	I	G	E	0	N	S	A	L
A	O	N	S	N	P	W	R	A
L	A	C	E	B	I	G	D	B
A	E	N	0	D	N	O	L	N
C	H	0	L	I	D	A	Y	T
E	B	I	G	B	E	N	H	U

TASK 5. Fill in the text with proper articles

About one eighth of ... inhabitants of... Great Britain live in ... London area, and ... head offices of ... very large number of... firms were established there, even though ... factories may be in ... provinces. It is ... concentration of ... population that has given ... London ... importance greater than even its area. ... London is ... city that is most visited by ... foreigners. However, it would be wrong to say that ... London is... England.

TASK 6. Put into the active form according to the model

Model: – The area of St. James’ Park was bought by Henry VIII in 1530.

Henry VIII bought the area of St. James’ Park in 1530.

1. London was founded by the Romans. It was called Londinium.
2. The town was rebuilt by the Romans.
3. William the Conqueror was crowned in Westminster Abbey.
4. Many churches, monasteries were built during the Middle Ages.

5. The collection of wax statues was started by Madame Tussaud.

TASK 7. Put the following sentences in the correct chronological order

1. The Industrial Revolution increased the importance of London.
2. London was William the Conqueror's base.
3. The Great Fire destroyed most of the city.
4. The Romans founded London.
5. Many places of worship were built.
6. The Romans rebuilt London after the fire.

TASK 8. Ask questions for the following

1. London was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D.
2. William the Conqueror conquered England in 1066.
3. Most of London was destroyed by the Great Fire.
4. About 7 million people live in London.
5. Big Ben is next to the Houses of Parliament.
6. The Changing of the Guard takes place at 11.30 every day.

TASK 9. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

Why Is Big Ben Called So?

One ... the best-known landmarks ... the world is the 97.5-metre high clock tower, popularly known as Big Ben. This is actually the name ... the 13.5-tonne bell that strikes the, hours. The clock's four dials are each 7 meters ... and the hands ... 4 meters.

A light ... the tower ... night shows whether the House ... Commons is sitting, and during the day, when Parliament is in session, the Union Jack flies ... the top ... Victoria Tower, the immense tower ... opposite corner ... the Houses ... Parliament.

The monarch enters through its archway ... the State Opening ... Parliament... early November each year.

Although the name "Big Ben" is commonly used to refer ... the famous clock ... the top ... St. Stephen's Tower ... the Houses of Parliament ... London, the nickname is more correctly applied ... the bell within the tower. It was named ... Sir Benjamin Hall, who was the Chief

Commissioner ... Works ... that time.

The original bell, cast ... 1856 and weighing some 15 tons was being tested ... Place Yard when it developed serious cracks and had to be scrapped. The new bell, weighing 13 tons, was installed ... 1858. There are also four Quarter bells ... the clock tower weighing ... 4 tons and 1 ton.

UNIT 8. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

TASK 1. Read the text "*Political System of Great Britain*" in "English. Topics"

Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 45–46

TASK 2. Answer the questions below *the text*, p. 46–47

TASK 3. Match the definition and its explanation:

1) Parliamentary monarchy	a) It's the upper chamber consisting of 92 hereditary of life-time peers, clergy and supreme judges
2) Parliament	b) Most people vote for either Labor or Conservative
3) Two-party System	c) He's the leader of the party which wins general election, the head of the government
4) Prime Minister	d) It's the lower chamber of the Parliament. All 659 members are elected by people
5) The House of Commons	e) It's a supreme law-making council or assembly
6) The House of Lords	f) The country has a monarch as its Head of State but the monarch has very little power

TASK 4. Complete this table

Political characteristics of the country	Ukraine	the UK
Name the place where government meets		
Number of chambers		
Head of State		
Main political parties		

TASK 5. Read the following information about Britain ministers and answer the questions below:

Minister	Responsibility
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Government spending Presents the Budget annually in March Lives at 10 Downing Street
Foreign Secretary	Relations with other countries
Home Secretary	Internal relations The police, Law and order (prisons, criminals, courts)

Questions:

1. Who does these jobs in your country?
2. Which British minister would do the following jobs:
 - represent Britain at an international meeting;
 - decide how much tax people should pay on their income;
 - announce reforms in the legal system.
3. Which minister works in the following places:
 - at the Foreign Office;
 - next door to the Prime Minister;
 - at the Home Office.

TASK 6. The teenage magazine "Rage" asked young people in Britain about their voting habits. Three main questions were asked:

1. Are you interested in politics?
2. Who would you vote for in the next election?
3. What would influence the way you vote?

Read the answers. And express your opinion towards politics and elections in your country.

Charlotte Bale, 15, school student: "I don't think about politics. There is no point in worrying about it. It doesn't affect me. I decide who to vote for when the time comes. I'm sure it will be Tory".

Charles Fernandez, 18, window dresser: "A lot of my college friends were really into green politics and I learn a lot from them. The

greens relate well to young people. The others are just puppets".

Antonia Runnicles, 15, school student: "Politics are boring. I'm more interested in fashion and boys. My family vote Tory and I just follow them".

Glen Wilson, 19, between jobs: "I deep abreast of the news because you have to understand what's going on in the world to be able to change it. I think people are starting to take politics seriously."

TASK 7. What would make you vote for a politician?

Tick the statements that you agree with – you can add others if you wish

1. Appearance. It's important that the politician looks honest.
2. Family. I would vote for a politician my parents support.
3. Views. It's important the person represents the causes I believe in.
4. Friends. I would vote for a person my friends support.

TASK 8. Read the *text* below and answer the questions

Ten Things the Queen Could Do by Using Her Royal Prerogative

1. Dismiss the Government.
2. Declare war.
3. Disband the Army.
4. Sell all the ships in the Navy.
5. Dismiss the Civil service.
6. Give territory away to a foreign power.
7. Make everyone a peer.
8. Declare a State of Emergency.
9. Pardon all offenders.
10. Create universities.

Questions:

1. Is it easy to be the head of the state? Why? Why not?
2. What power does the Queen have in the country?
3. How can Parliament control the Royal Family?
4. Why do you think the monarchy is still popular in Great Britain?

TASK 9. Read the text and answer the questions below

The Queen meets thousands of people every year. She has to shake hands with each of them, and she has to find something interesting to say.

If you meet the Queen you should call her "Your Majesty", then "Ma'am". The other Princes and Princesses are "Your Highness", then "Sir" or "Madam". When she wants to end a conversation, she takes a half step backwards, smiling broadly, then moves on. Here are some favorite royal conversation starters.

1. "How long have you been waiting?" (*The Queen*)
2. "What exactly are you doing?" (*Prince Charles*)
3. "How long have you been working here?" (*Princess Anne*)
4. "Fay you enough, do they?" (*Prince Charles*)
5. "What's your job?"

At the reply: "I'm a postman", he will say "Oh, you're a postman, are you?" (*Prince Charles*)

Questions:

1. Do you want to meet Her Majesty?
2. How would you start a conversation with her?

UNIT » THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**TASK 1. Read the text "*The USA*" in "English. Topics"
Akmaidinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 48–50**

**TASK 2. Do you know the history of the USA? Let's check it
Answer the questions below:**

1. Some of American Presidents have been remembered by the Americans first of all due to their contribution to the happiness of the nation. Others - due to their part in important historic events, for example the Civil War. Four Presidents are remembered because they were killed while in office. Name the first of them, please.

2. Do you know the American flag? It's called "Stars and Stripes". Explain these symbols, please.

3. Fourteen years ago both Americas celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of... what? Name the event and its author.

4. All of us like plants. What kind of plant is the most famous in America after the elections of the forty-third President of the USA?

5. We all like flowers very much. They are really beautiful especially in May. Think a little and say what flower is connected with the first settlers arrived in Massachusetts.

6. Tell the year when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed.

7. In August at the end of the Second World War the Japanese towns Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed. Who was an American President who ordered to throw the atomic bombs?

8. One famous firm takes care of babies. You for sure have seen the advertisement of its production on TV. The firm's name reminds one of the American Presidents. Could you tell his name?

9. Everybody in the world knows that America has two hundred-years-old democracy. Many people are ready to give their lives for it. There were two brothers in the history of America who became the sacrifice of democracy. Who were they?

10. You know that the Americans play a special kind of football. It's even called American football. Name two other major organized sports in the USA.

TASK 3. Read the text

How Ukrainian and American Schools Differ

Everyone would agree that just as people are people all over the world, teenagers are teenagers as well. But there are some interesting differences between the schools Ukrainian students go to and the schools students in the USA attend.

The first very noticeable difference is that American students change their shoes before entering the building, and many schools have individual lockers for the students, not communal cloakrooms. Before classes start, most American students go to the so-called "home room" with a home room teacher who takes attendance and makes announcements, but after that students are on their own.

The graduating system is also quite different. American students are graded either by numbers (1-100) or letters (A-D and F). In general, if a student gets above 85, it is a good mark, and anything in the 90-s is considered very good to excellent. But if a student gets an F, 65 or below, it is a failing mark and he must retake the class.

They also have more written tests and almost nearly no oral ones, They take written tests after every few chapters in a course, about one test every six weeks, with a mid-term exam after half the course is completed, and a final exam at the end, for every class. When a teacher

gives a test in America, there is absolute silence; if you speak to a classmate, your test will be discarded or you will receive a failing mark.

Another important difference is that your grades are strictly between you and your teacher. You may, of course, tell the entire class your mark, but your teacher will not announce it. He usually hands back tests one by one, directly to the students, facing downwards, for privacy reasons. If a student or a teacher wishes to discuss the mark, they may do it after classes.

Most American school days last from eight in the morning to three in the afternoon. Students tend to have seven classes a day, which includes a full class period, lunch break, and five – to ten-minute breaks between classes.

An interesting difference about the subjects is that Ukrainian students study biology, chemistry and physics all in the same year over a course of several years. In the USA students first take an entire course of biology, fifty-five minutes a day, five days a week and then the following year they will take chemistry and physics.

TASK 4. Fill in the following table using the text

Characteristics	American School	Ukrainian School
Entering the school		
Start of the day		
Grading system		
Tests		
Grades		
Classes		

TASK 5. Mark the statements as true (+) or false (-)

1. Teenagers in different countries are different.
2. There are no differences between school systems of the United States and Ukraine.
3. The worst mark in the USA is F.
4. In the US 95 is considered an excellent mark.
5. When entering school, American students have to take off their shoes and put them into the lockers.
6. Teachers do not announce grades for tests to the entire class.

7. Teachers discuss grades after classes with all the students.
8. During the tests American students are not allowed to speak to each other.
9. If an American student gets 65, he must stay after classes to take the test again.
10. Lessons in American schools are forty-five minutes.
11. Lunch breaks in American schools are ten minutes.
12. Before classes in American schools, teachers check attendance and make announcements.

UNIT 10. WASHINGTON, D.C.

TASK 1. Read the text 'The USA' in "English. Topics"

Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 48–50

TASK 2. Translate the following sentences:

1. У 1791 році Джордж Вашингтон, перший американський президент, обрав місце для столиці.
2. У Вашингтоні нема хмарочосів, і ніхто не збудує будівлю вище за Капітолій.
3. Як і будь-яка інша столиця, Вашингтон щорічно приймає мільйони туристів із різних країн світу.
4. Кожні чотири роки Пенсільванія Авеню грає роль церемоніального шляху для президента, з'єднуючи Білий Будинок з Капітолієм.
5. Вашингтон – це місто, де ви думаете про славу історію Америки, наповнену пригодами, відкриттями, війнами та перемогами.

TASK 3. State whether these statements are true or false and give an explanation

1. D.C. stands for the District of Columbia.
2. Washington is a typical American city.
3. Washington has been capital of the USA since 1960.
4. Washington's climate is excellent.
5. John F. Kennedy's tomb is in Washington

TASK 4. Make the choice. Check your answers with the sentences from Task 5

1. In 1790, George Washington chose an area of land along the ... river as the site of the nation's capital:
 - a) Potomac
 - b) Hudson
 - c) Mississippi
 - d) Missouri
2. The capital ... square miles were given to the federal government by Virginia and Maryland:
 - a) ninety-six
 - b) fifty-five
 - c) sixty-nine
 - d) seventy-two
3. This location was selected as a compromise between ... capital:
 - a) southern and western
 - b) northern and southern
 - c) western and northern
 - d) eastern and western
4. Every US president except... has resided in the White House:
 - a) Adams
 - b) Grant
 - c) Washington
 - d) Lincoln
5. President... declared the "White House" nickname to be official:
 - a) John F. Kennedy
 - b) Jimmy Carter
 - c) Theodore Roosevelt
 - d) George Bush
6. The long grassy and tree-lined area which stretches from the Capitol building to the Lincoln Memorial is known as the...
 - a) White House
 - b) Botanic Gardens
 - c) Museum
 - d) Mall
7. It would take more than a ... to thoroughly visit the many gleaming monuments and historic buildings in the capital city:
 - a) month
 - b) day
 - c) year
 - d) week

TASK 5. Make up the text, using the separate sentences given below

1. Its name is the federal District of Columbia, or Washington, D.C.
2. This location was selected as a compromise between a northern and southern capital.
3. In 1790, George Washington chose an area of land along the Potomac River as the site of the nation's capital.
4. It received its name as a result of the fire in 1812, when the British burned down most of the governmental buildings.
5. The capital's sixty-nine square miles were given to the federal government by Virginia and Maryland.

6. Every US president except George Washington has resided in the White House.

7. Severely damaged, it was extended and painted white to hide the smoke damage.

8. Built on the grassy knoll named Capitol Hill, the Capitol is the central feature of the city.

9. President Roosevelt much later declared the "White House" nickname to be official.

10. It would take more than a month to thoroughly visit the many gleaming monuments and historic buildings in the capital city.

11. The long, grassy, and tree-lined area which stretches from the Capitol building to the Lincoln Memorial is known as the Mall.

TASK 6. Memorize some idioms or idiomatic expressions.

Make up your own sentences with them

1. The bright lights - вогні великого міста.
2. Boom city/ town - місто, що швидко виросло.
3. A good address - престижний район міста.
4. The wrong side of the tracks – непрестижна частина міста.
5. To paint the town red – влаштовувати шумну гулянку, гучні веселощі
6. The highway and byways – битий шлях, автомагістраль.
7. To do the block – прогулюватись у фешенебельній частині міста.

UNIT 11. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

TASK 1. Read the text "*Political System of the USA*" in "English. Topics" Akmal'dinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 52

TASK 2. Answer the questions below *the text*, p. 52–53

TASK 3. Join the following pairs of sentences with the correct relative pronoun (*who, which, whose*)

1. The Government is based on the Constitution. The Constitution was written in 1787.

2. The head of state is the President. The President is also head of the armed forces.

3. The federal government has only certain powers. The powers are

listed in the Constitution.

4. The government officials are elected by the citizens. The citizens' rights are called civil rights.

5. The Constitution provides for a federal system of government. A federal system is one where power is divided between the states and the national government.

6. The government resides in Washington D.C. Washington D.C. is the capital of the nation.

TASK 4. Translate the following words into English

Держава, республіка, правління, уряд, демократія, виборче більшість голосів, законодавча влада, виконавча влада, внутрішня зовнішня політика, законопроект, засоби масової інформації загальне виборче право, договір.

TASK 5. Read the text

The President of the USA

Do you want to be the president of the USA? Maybe you can apply for the job. Answer these three questions. Are you a U.S. citizen? Are you thirty-five years old or older? Have you been a resident of the USA for fourteen years or longer? 'Did you say "yes" to all three questions? Then you can take the first steps to the White House.

You become president for a term. A term is four years. You can only serve two terms. This means that you can only be president twice. This became law in 1951. Before that, the law was different. In fact, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933. He was still president when he died in 1945. He was president for twelve years. No one was president longer than he was.

As president of the USA, you earn 200 thousand dollars a year. You also get an extra fifty thousand dollars for expenses, tax free. You have your own limousine, jet, and housekeepers, all free. You also live rent free, in the White House in Washington, D.C. And you are head of the richest country in the world.

Presidents of the USA are very different people. Twenty-two of them were lawyers, four soldiers, four farmers, four teachers, two writers, two businessmen, one tailor and one actor. Eight of them did not have a college education!

TASK 6. Find the wrong word in each sentence and exchange by the correct one:

1. To be president, you must be forty-five years old or older.
2. To be president, you must be a lawyer in the USA for 14 years.
3. A term is eight years.
4. Franklin D. Roosevelt was president for two terms.
5. Eight presidents did not have a teacher education.
6. Two presidents were lawyers.
7. It's possible to be president for twelve years.
8. As president you are the businessman of the richest country in the world.

TASK 7. Choose from the box the words that are equivalents to the underlined words and expressions in the following sentences:

term	a limousine	expenses
earn	serve	in fact
resident	U.S. citizen	

1. To be president, you must be a person whose country is the USA.
 2. To be president, you must be a person who lives in the USA for fourteen years.
 3. You become president for a fixed period of time.
 4. A president can only work for two terms.
 5. When you are president, you make \$ 200,000 a year.
 6. You also get \$ 50,000 for money to pay for other things you need.
 7. As president, you get free use of an expensive car with a driver.
 8. Before 1951, you could be president for more than eight years.
- In truth, Franklin D. Roosevelt was president for twelve years.

TASK 8. Put in the correct prepositions

1. The President... the USA lives ... the White House.
2. The President carries ... decisions taken ... Congress.
3. The President is assisted ... his Vice-President.
4. Congress is divided two houses.
5. Americans participate ... the election of their President.

TASK 9. Complete the table to describe the political systems of countries

Characteristics	GB	The USA
Form of government	Constitutional monarchy	Federative Republic
Constitution	No written constitution	Was adopted in 1787
Democracy	+	+
Monarch
Legislative Branch
Executive Branch
Two-party system

UNIT 12. UKRAINE

TASK 1. Read the text "*Ukraine*" in "English. Topics"

Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 54–55

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "*Ukraine*", p. 56

TASK 3. Read the text and match the following terms with their definitions given in the table

The officially proclaimed goal of the current Ukrainian Government is to become a full-fledged member of the European Union while the EU itself seeks only to establish "good-neighborly" relation with Ukraine. Up to now, the EU sees in Ukraine only a "partner" rather than a potential member. Even despite the fact that the EU doesn't yet offer Ukraine prospects for its integration into Europe, still its membership of the EU can't be ruled out in a long-term perspective:

1) the European Union	a) a candidate for admission into an organization or union
2) economic integration	b) a diplomat who heads a minor diplomatic mission

3) to issue a decree	c) building a single economic community
4) charge d'affaires	d) an assessment of a situation, where the importance of all elements is considered from the point of view of the future
5) a long-term perspective	e) European economic and political alliance
6) a full-Hedged member	f) fully qualified member, with full status or rank
7) a potential member	g) to announce a decision publicly

TASK 4. Explain the definitions:

1. "Good-neighborly relations" – ...
2. "The officially proclaimed goal" – ...
3. "Current government" – ...
4. "Integration" – ...

TASK 5. Pros and Cons: sort the list. Put the sentences in the table in the corresponding column

Pros	Cone
------	------

1. Consisting of economically stable nations, the EU can secure higher stability and better perspectives for development of Ukrainian economy.

2. The EU diverged in opinions concerning the war in Iraq and its results.

3. Orientation towards Europe agrees with the strategy of our country's development and the officially proclaimed goal of the current Ukrainian Government.

4. At the moment the EU doesn't view Ukraine as a potential member.

5. Establishing "good-neighborly" relations and strengthening economical and political partnership can lay the foundation for Ukraine to gain acceptance in the EU as a full-fledged member in a long-term perspective.

6. Historically, Ukraine has been dependent on the CIS rather than on Europe for such vital commodities as gas and oil.

7. According to the current global tendency towards a polycentric world community, regional integration is to become the basis for the interaction of states and their economies.

8. European integration can become a powerful incentive for many important necessary social, economical and political transformations.

TASK 6. Tell about benefits' and disadvantages of Ukraine's choice of being a member of the EU, using the information from Pros and Con table according to the models". Use such expressions as: *nevertheless however; moreover; what is more; furthermore...*

UNIT 13. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

TASK 1. Read the text "*The Political System of Ukraine*" in "English. Topics" Akmalidina A. N., Budko L. V., p. 57

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text, p. 57–58

TASK 3. Read and retell the dialogue below the text, p. 58

TASK 4. Study the vocabulary below the text, p. 58–59

TASK 5. Fill in the gaps

1. The Constitution of Ukraine is a ... Law of our State.
2. It was ... on the 28th of June 1996.
3. The Constitution ... real rights and duties.
4. Article 43 ... the right to work.
5. The colors of the Flag ... the color of the sun, wheat, sky, water

TASK 6. Let's work with the crossword, using the word "Constitution" as a basic word. Make up questions to the answers of the Crossword

		S									
		O									
		V									
		E									
A		R			U	C					
R		E			K	H					
T	P	I			D	R	A				
I	R	G			U	A	P	F		R	W
C	O	N	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N
L	C		T	Y	N	E	N	R	G	R	A
E	L		A		E	R	D	I	H	K	T
	A		T				A	D	T		I
	I		E				M	E			O
	M						E	N			N
							N	T			A
							T				L
							A				
							L				

TASK 7. Rights and duties: sort the list. Put expressions in the corresponding column

Rights	Duties
--------	--------

1. The people of Ukraine have the right to life.
2. The people of Ukraine have to defend their country.
3. The people of Ukraine have to protect the surroundings.
4. The people of Ukraine have the right to respect of his/her dignity.
5. The people of Ukraine have the right to work.
6. The people of Ukraine have the right to rest.
7. The people of Ukraine have to preserve historical and cultural heritage.
8. The people of Ukraine have to hold on the Laws of *the* Constitution of Ukraine.

9. The people of Ukraine have the right to health protection and medical aid.

10. The people of Ukraine have the right to freedom of thought and speech.

TASK 8. Let's discuss "In what way is this right realized in a democratic country?"

1. The right to work is proclaimed by Article 43.

2. Article 53 of the Constitution says: "The people of Ukraine have the right to education, universal secondary education".

3. Article 45 says that the people have the right to rest and leisure.

UNIT.14. KYIV

**TASK 1. Read the text "Kyiv" in "English. Topics"
Akmaidinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 48–50**

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "Kyiv", p. 50–51

TASK 3. Using the list of places of interest in Kyiv, say as many sentences as you can after the following patterns:

- 1) ... is a reminder of Christianization.
- 2) ... honor of the victory over the Peaches in 1037.
- 3) ... were mined by Tatar-Mongol invaders.
 - o The Park of Immortal Glory;
 - o the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;
 - o St. Sophia's Cathedral;
 - o a monument to B. Khmelnytsky;
 - o St. Andrew's Church;
 - o Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra;
 - o the Museum of Folk Architecture and Ethnography;
 - o the State Museum of Western and Eastern Art.

**TASK 4. Read the letter from an exchange student to his girl-friend.
Underline the correct form of the verb**

Dear Anna,

I've been staying in the capital of Ukraine – Kyiv for two months now.

I hope you don't think I (forget/ have forgotten) you. There (are/ were) so many things to do, so many places to see that I (won't have/ don't have) any time for writing letters. I miss you, and I (am thinking/ thought) about you all the time. I (am going/ will) to stay here for ten more months, so I try my best to learn as much as possible about the country and its people.

Kyiv is the largest and the most beautiful city of Ukraine. In 1982 it (celebrated/ has celebrated) its 150(f anniversary. Kyiv (lies/ lays) on both banks of the Dnieper. It is one of the greenest cities in the world, it (have/ has) 18 square meters of greenery per person. And how beautiful Kyiv (is/ has)! What a lovely sight the green streets with chestnut trees and flowers (are/ is)! There are a lot of attractions to see here: the Dnieper slopes, the ancient monuments and cathedrals, the palace "Ukraine " and the main street Khreshchatyk.

I should say that I really enjoy my staying here.

Please, write and tell me how you are. My love to our friends. Love and best wishes to you.

Yours, Jim

TASK 4. Make up the story with the following words and word combinations:

1) Banks of the Dnieper; 2) the Ukrainian people; 3) picturesquely; 4) called after the elder brother; 5) remains of the Golden Gate; 6) prosperous years; 7). architectural ensemble; 8) embroidery; 9) wood carvings.

TASK 5. Answer the following questions

1. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine, isn't it?
2. Who was the founder of the capital of Ukraine and when was it founded?
3. Is Kyiv an old or young city? How old is it?
4. On banks of what river is Kyiv placed on?
5. What was the main entrance to the city in ancient time and where it is situated now?
6. What did Tatar-Mongol invaders ruin in Kyiv?
7. Who was the founder of Sophia Cathedral? In whose honor was it built?
8. Under whom Kyiv Rus reached the highest point of its fame?

9. Why, where and when a monument to Prince Volodymyr was Lihveiled?

TASK 6. Read the following dialogue. Work in pairs, substituting th italicized parts by words from the list of places of interest (Task 3)

A. You see, it's my first visit to Kyiv; I'd like to see the town
Where would you recommend me to go?

B. Well, if I were you, I'd go to *St. Sophia's Cathedral*. It is word seeing. It has a world-wide fame.

A. Yes, you are right. I've read about *St. Sophia's Cathedral* and think that it's really worth seeing.

TASK 7. Practice reading the following questions used in asking th way to a place. Learn them by heart

S. Which is the (shortest) way to the Kyiv Railway Station?

2. Can/ could/ will you tell/ show me the way to the "Ukraine Palace"?

3. How can I get to Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra?

TASK 8. Practice reading the possible answers to these requests. Lear them by heart

1. Sure.

2. Certainly.

3. Well, let me see... cross the street...

4. Walk straight on... pass two blocks... turn to the right / left

5. Take the first/ second turning to the right/ left...

6. Walk as far as the corner... and you will be right there.../ an you will see it in front of you/... and you will see it on your right/ left.

7. Take bus/ tram/ trolley-bus number 5 and get off at the thir stop.

8. Take bus number 15 as far as "Ukraine" Palace and then chang to the underground.

TASK 9. What do you answer when a person thanks you? Study the possible answers

1. Don't mention it.

2. No thanks at ail.

3. You are welcome.

4. It was a pleasure.

TASK 10. Fill in prepositions where necessary

1. Where do I get... to change ... the underground?
2. Will this bus take me ... Palace Square?
3. If no tram come ... five minutes, I won't wait... it, I'll just go ... home... foot.
4. Walk ... far ... the corner, turn ... the right and pass ... two blocks.
5. When you turn ... the corner, you will see the entrance ... the museum ... front... you.
6. If you stand ... your back ... the theatre, you will see a monument... your right.

TASK 11. Translate into English

1. – Дев'ятий автобус зупиняється тут? – Так, Але якщо ви їдете в центр, ви можете сісти на будь-який автобус.
2. – Це мій перший візит до Києва. Як мені дістатися до пам'ятника Б. Хмельницькому? – Ідіть до рогу й сядьте на десятий тролейбус. Зійдіть на другій зупинці, перейдіть площу, і ви побачите пам'ятник ліворуч від вас.
3. – За скільки я доберусь до Марійського палацу? – Ви туди доїдете хвилини за двадцять.
4. – Пройдіть два квартали, зверніть ліворуч, і побачите автобусну зупинку. Сядьте на сто сьомий автобус, і він доведе вас до вокзалу.
5. – Де пам'ятник Т. Шевченку? – Він зовсім поруч. Ви зможете побачити його напроти центрального корпусу університету.

UNIT 15. CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS, HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TASK 1. Read the text "*Holidays?*" in «English. Topics»

Akmaidinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 85–88

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text "*Holiday*", p. 89

TASK 3. Read the text and fill the gaps with appropriate words from the box below

Traditionally, politeness, meals, inhabited, fireplace, financial, entertaining, traditions, pubs, precedents, political, different

English customs and ... , first of all, concern United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and....

Englishmen have traditions not only in ..., but in social life. For example, London, the capital of England, is ... divided into three parts the West End, the East end, and the City.

The City is a historical, ... – and business center of London. The East End is the district ... by the workers, and the West End is : fashionable shopping and ... center. English people like to spend their free time in numerous ... where they can have a glass of beer and talk about ... things with their friends.

The English are traditional about their They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an English house is a ... , even when there is central heating in the house.

English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: dog, a cat or a bird.

... is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Russian people, I think, have to learn this good custom.

TASK 4. Read the following statements and say which of these things you and your family usually do and don't do on holidays

1. You get together with all your family and wait for the clock to announce the coming of the New Year.
2. Your father opens the door to let the Old Year out and the New Year in.
3. You hang stockings on your beds before going to bed on Christmas Eve.
4. You decorate your house and the trees and bushes nearby with colored lights several weeks before Christmas.
5. You cook a turkey and Christmas pudding long before the holiday.
6. You cook a traditional Christmas dinner consisting of seven dishes.
7. You go from house to house in your neighborhood singing carols.

8. You put up a fir-tree and decorate it with toys and sweets.
9. You write a love letter or postcard to your sweetheart and buy him/her a nice present on February, 14.
10. You attend an all-night sermon on Easter.
11. You paint eggs and make Easter bread.
12. You make a hundred pancakes on Shrove-tide.
13. You go out to the country with your family on May, 1.
14. You lay flowers to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier or to the graves on the Memorial cemetery on May, 9.

TASK 5. Read the riddles and answer the questions below

1. Some days before a holiday we, of course, want to please our nearest and dearest with the holiday and remind about ourselves, so we send them greeting postcards. People around the world send Christmas Cards to their friends and family. But do you know when the first greeting postcards appeared in Britain? Whose idea was it to print greeting cards? And who printed the first postcard? How much does the 1 st Christmas greeting card cost those days?

2. The 31 st of December is the Eve of the New Year. This holiday is more popular in Scotland than in England. It has even a special name. The name is Hogmany. In the old days, the New Year started with a custom called "first footing", which was suppose to bring good luck to people for the coming year. As soon as midnight had passed and January the 1st had started, people used to wait behind their doors for a dart haired person to arrive. What four articles was the first footer required t< carry? And why?

3. The name of the next holiday is connected with the kindest and dearest person of the world. I've already felt the warmth of the sunrays on my face. Have you guessed about the holiday, yet? A lot of holidays have got a certain date, but some dates of the holidays are a pun arithmetic. I've learned out this holiday falls on the 4th Sunday of the Lent and three weeks before Easter Day. What is the name of this holiday?

4. I've got a chance to visit England again. When I arrived in England I saw some people. dressed up in strange costumes and pretended they were witches or. ghosts. What holiday were they celebrating at that time? What was the date when I arrived in th country? Where does the name of this holiday come from? What doe the

name of the holiday mean nowadays? What two more names does the holiday have?

TASK 6. Fill in the gaps in the following text using one suitable word. Bear in mind that there may be variants

The word "holiday" comes from the ... (1) "holy days". Holidays were first religious festivals. Now many holidays have nothing to ... (2) with religion. Almost every country has holidays honoring important ... (3) or people in its history. Some holidays are ... (4) in many countries. Some are observed in just one. Some are celebrated only in one... (5) of one country.

Some are fixed. For example, Halloween always comes on the ... (6) day of the same month. Many other holidays do, too. But some do not. Easter, for ... (7), is a movable holiday. It is ... (8) on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the beginning of spring. It can be as early as in March and as... (9) as in May. Every person has his own private ... (10) when he is given gifts by his family and friends. It is his ... (11).

TASK 7. Match the holiday words and expressions related to their Ukrainian equivalents

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) fast | a) урочиста подія |
| 2) Easter | b) свято, частування, бенкет |
| 3) annual | c) феєрверк |
| 4) nationwide | d) подарунок |
| 5) Shrove Tuesday | e) Великдень |
| 6) feast | f) піст |
| 7) solemn occasion | g) щорічний |
| 8) fireworks | h) у національному масштабі |
| 9) gift | i) святкування, веселощі |
| 10) festivities | j) «Тещині Млинці» |
| 11) to proclaim | k) відзначати |
| 12) to celebrate | l) увічнювати |
| 13) to observe | m) святкувати |
| 14) to commemorate | n) проголошувати |
| 15) to mark | o) додержувати, дотримувати |

UNIT 16. THE ART

TASK 1. Read the text "Art" in "English. Topics"

Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 121–122

TASK 2. Read the dialogue below the text "Art", p. 123–124

TASK 3. Study the vocabulary below the text "Art", p. 124–126

TASK 4. Read the text and change the underlined words by their synonyms

One can distinguish two branches of human work: the arts and the sciences. The sciences require knowledge, observation, identification, description, experimentation and theoretical explanation.

The arts on the contrary require skill. That means the ability to work well with a part of his or her body. It is the combination of the talent and technique. An artist is a man who can do something well with his own hands and tools.

Some time ago everything that was made with tools was «artificial», not natural. The word «manufacture», for example, once meant «to make by hand»

Everything is a bit different nowadays. The word «art» has a special meaning. It means something beautiful. The paintings of skilled painters are appreciated and admired by millions of people today, by those who can see the beauty. Art comprises weaving rugs, tapestries ceramic work. So there are a lot of types of art. Nevertheless one can trace basic principles in art. All kinds of it require the same characteristics. The separate parts of a work of art should be arranged in pattern. The form itself, a pleasing shape and balance are extremely important. Art inspires the human spirit. Painters, sculptors, musicians writers, weavers – they all contribute to a better life for us.

TASK 5. Read the dialogue. Show your opinion from the point of view of any actor

A. Ha-ha! Look at this god-awful smudge! I'm not surprised to see it in such an inconspicuous place.

B. Sh-sh! Don't shout! It's bad manners. Can't you see how many art lovers are here admiring the great works of art?

A. You call this colorless daub great art? I like that!

B. But look at this strikingly rich color scheme! You can feel the flight of imagination, keen sense of space.

A. But I have not the slightest idea about the subject of this so called painting.

B. Everything depends on your imagination.

A. My imagination tells me that even a donkey's tail can execute this kind of masterpiece.

B. You should be more tolerant to those trends of art you don't understand yet.

A. Thank you, "Professor", for your lecture, but I think abstract art is beyond my understanding. I'd rather go to our friend's party! That's real relaxation after such a boring outing.

B. Okay! Let's go.

TASK 6. Translate the following words and expressions:

- To adore, Renaissance, provoke, transient, reward, fleeting, rough; height; execute; palette; convey; fancy; engraver, engraving; series; landscape; canvas; tear away; dreary.

- To reflect life, people's ideas and emotions; to ennoble one's heart; to help to understand life better; to teach us to love our Motherland; to understand our past; to teach us to keep the environment clean; to evoke the feeling of joy, happiness, sadness, despair...; to learn a lot by seeing the world through other people's eyes; the picture belongs to the brush of...; to be executed with great skill; one could feel the painter's palette; the picture conveys to me the idea of...; it's hard to take one's eyes away from the picture; the landscape has caught my fancy; to give food for thought; to serve to create.

TASK 7. Discuss the imaginary painting using the following expressions

Negative Impressions

1. The drawing is full of faults
2. The perspective lacks depth
3. Light is not rendered at all
4. It isn't a picture; it's a mere spattering of colors

5. The painting is a blur. One can hardly make out anything
6. I shouldn't call it a painting at all
7. It offends the eye
8. It's too bad for words
9. It's completely meaningless
10. I was shocked by...
11. It's a shame ...
12. No good at all
13. It's unbelievable trash
14. It's beneath all criticism
15. It's ridiculous, disgusting.

Positive Impressions

1. I am favorably impressed by the picture
2. It is realistic and true to life
3. It is thought-provoking art
4. It is an honest presentation of...
5. There is convincing truth in this painting
6. This is what I should call true realism!
7. Isn't it superb!
8. It's quite a find, isn't it?
9. Oh, but do look at this portrait! It's a work of genius
10. The effect of the light is striking.
11. It is magnificent (lovely, amazing, fantastic)
12. I'm absolutely thrilled
13. It's an impressive piece of art
14. It's too divine for words
15. It conveys its meaning absolutely

TASK 8. Remember the following expressions

1. I'd like to attract your attention to this (landscape, canvas painting, still life, water-color, self-portrait, fresco).

2. It was painted/drawn by a(n) unknown (world-famous, famous renowned) Russian (English, Dutch) artist/painter belonging to the realistic (classical, romantic, modern) school of/ trend in painting.

3. We can see... in the foreground (in the centre foreground, in the right/left foreground, in the middle/centre of the picture, at the top/bottom, in the distance, in the far distance).

4. The picture is executed mostly in (bright, light, dark, warm cold) colors/tones.

5. The picture vividly (realistically) portrays the beauty of flower (a stormy sea, a forest in autumn).

6. The artist paints (draws, depicts, portrays, represents) the detail with great expression of the scenery (the movement, tremendous skill a water, the house hold articles, great feelings, convincing truth).

7. The picture conveys beautiful scenery (feminine beauty, mother's love) perfectly (absolutely, only partly, completely, only to certain extent).

TASK 9. Work out a story about your favorite art masterpiece

UNIT 17. OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF UKRAINE, BRITAIN, THE USA

**TASK 1. Read the text "Outstanding People in Ukraine, Great Britain and the USA" in "English. Topics"
Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 79–83**

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text, p. 83

TASK 3. Study the dialogue below the text, p. 83–84

**TASK 4. Read the text and change the underlined words
by their synonyms**

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th president of the United States, faced a number of foreign crises, especially in Cuba and Berlin, but managed to secure such achievements as the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the Alliance for Progress.

John Kennedy grew up in a large family. He was the second of nine children, and his father wanted all his children to compete physically and intellectually with each other. Kennedy graduated from Harvard University. For six months in 1938 he served as a secretary to his father, then U.S. ambassador to Great Britain.

In 1960 John Kennedy became one of the most famous political figures in the country. He was young and ambitious; people believed that he would open a new era in the American history. During the

television debates Kennedy appeared as a good looking and promising person. Kennedy won the election and in 1961 he became the president of the United States. John F. Kennedy was the youngest man and the first Roman Catholic ever elected to the presidency of the United States. His slogan was "Let's get this country moving again". His administration lasted 1,037 days. From the onset he was concerned with foreign affairs.

Kennedy was an immensely popular president, at home and abroad. At times he seemed to be everywhere at once, encouraging better physical fitness, improving the morale of government workers, bringing brilliant advisers to the White House.

In 1963 John Kennedy was killed, but the Kennedy mystique was alive.

TASK 5. All the paragraphs in this story about James Watt are jumbled up. Rearrange them into the correct order and read about this famous British scientist

James Watt

A. James Watt also made some other inventions. One of them is copying machine which was the predecessor of the typewriter. His other invention is a rotative engine that could run machines and became the basis of industry.

B. At eighteen James decided to become a profession? instrument-maker and moved to his uncle's place in Glasgow. Then he continued his studies in London and returned to Glasgow as a skilled instrument-maker.

C. He liked mathematics and was fond of designing and making things. When he at last was able to attend school, he became one of the best pupils in mathematics and languages.

D. James Watt retired at the age of 64, but he never stopped working in his workshop inventing new things. When he died in 1819, monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey.

E. One day James Watt was asked to repair a small working model of an atmospheric-steam engine that had been used for demonstration at the university lectures. He not only did that but also improved the model and made one of his greatest discoveries – a steam engine.

F. This passion for engineering was born when the boy read Isaac

Newton's "Elements of Natural Philosophy", His first engineering creation was a small electric machine with which he gave his friend shocks that made them jump.

G. James Watt was born in 1736 in Scotland in the family of shipbuilder. The boy was not strong and suffered from terrible headaches, so he couldn't go to school and his parents taught him at home.

H. The boy had a very good memory and love for work.

I. When Glasgow University needed a qualified specialist to install new instruments in a new observatory, James Watt was invited and did that job brilliantly.

TASK 6. Match the following words with their Ukrainian equivalents

1) discovery	a) застосування
2) achievement	b) генетика
3) disease	с) дослідження
4) diagnosis	d) відкриття
5) transplant	e) спостереження
6) research	f) конкуренція
7) genetics	g) трансплантат
8) application	h) досягнення
9) competitiveness	i) діагноз
10) observation	j) захворювання
11) satellite	k) внесок
12) innovation	l) рух
13) universe	m) зварювання
14) gravitation	n) сумісне підприємство
15) evolution	o) потужність, здібність
16) superconductivity	p) супутник
17) contribution	q) нововведення, відкриті
18) motion	r) всесвіт
19) capacity	s) гравітація
20) welding	t) еволюція
21) joint venture	u) надпровідність

TASK 7. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word and read about another outstanding scientist

Oleksander Potebnya

Oleksander Potebnya studied law, history and philology at Kharkiv State University. In the early 1860s, he was an active ... (1) of the Ukrainophile Kharkiv Hromada, took part in folklore ... (2) to Poltava and Okhtyrka regions to collect ancient folk songs and rituals, wrote a Ukrainian primer for Sunday ... (3). He was a Professor of Kharkiv Historical Philological Society and also a corresponding member of the Russian Imperial... (4) of Sciences.

As a linguist Oleksander Potebnya had four areas of ... (5): the philosophy of the language, the historical phonetics of the east Slavic ... (6); etymology and Slavic historical syntax. His ... (7) works on the philosophy of language are "Thought and Language", "From Notes of Russian Grammar" and "Language and Nationality".

Oleksander Potebnya ... (8) language as an individual's and nation's means of world perceiving and thinking. That is why he protested ... (9) denationalization in general and the Russification of Ukraine in particular.

Potebnya analyzed the history of language as the ... (10) of its dialects, and was one of the first linguists to use a concept of a phonetic law. In 1945 his name was given to the Institute of Linguistics.

UNIT 18. LIFE OF YOUTH

TASK 1. Read the text "*Life of Youth*" in "English. Topics" Akmal'dinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 114–119

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text, p. 119

TASK 3. Do the quiz "*Are you a Good Socializer?*" to know more about yourself

1. When you are introduced to a stranger, do you normally become tense?
2. Do you try to be the centre of attention of groups?
3. Do you consider yourself a successful person, socially speaking?
4. Do you find it difficult to demonstrate in public some of your

personal skills (such as telling jokes, dancing, singing ...)?

5. Do you have problems when speaking in public?
6. Are you happy/ satisfied with your own image?
7. Would you eat alone in a crowded restaurant?
8. Do you feel quite skilled at socializing?
9. Do you accept praise gracefully and naturally?
10. During meetings/encounters with strangers, do you listen more than speak?
11. Do you show your feelings to friends you don't know very well yet?
12. Do you go red when someone shouts after you in public?
13. Do you feel inferior when introduced to an important person?
14. Do you often think that your contributions to a debate can be relevant?
15. When you are going to be presented in public, do you sweat, shake a bit, and feel insecure...?
16. Would you be able to imitate a famous person?

Calculate your score

- If you said YES to questions 1, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 15, give yourself a point for each YES;

- If you said NO to questions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 16, give yourself a point for each NO.

If you scored less than 6, your ability to make friends is acceptable.

Between 6 and 10, you have/have had difficulty relating to other people socially.

More than 10 points, new situations and getting to know new people is hard for you.

TASK 4. There are some types of people can you join them with their definitions? What kind of person are you? Why?

A. Always tries to talk about himself, and hates it when the chat moves into an unknown territory.

B. Great fun, but a bit tiring after a while, especially if the conversation is serious.

C. Never happy, always giving out.

D. Pretending to know more, and shows it off. In the end, people avoid rather than admire him.

E. He can make those who don't know him feel uncomfortable, and trigger sympathy in others.

F. Manipulates people. At first, we like it, but in the end...

G. No visible sense of humor. Makes others uncomfortable, seems to set the pace sometimes. However, he doesn't have to be boring, and can make a good friend. Trustworthy.

H. Usually, a highly valued person, because we like to be with people who know more than us. Once he doesn't show it off!

1. The shy boy (+girl)
2. The star
3. The serious person
4. The cultured person
5. The flatterer
6. The pedant
7. The prankster
8. The complainer

TASK 6. Read the text. Answer the following questions

Youth is the time when a person is trying to find his place in the world. And during this search he or she comes across different problem which are as important as those of the adults. The youth of the 21 century face almost the same problems which were acute to their parent when they were young. One of them is a generation gap. Ever generation is unique in its experience. It has its own ideals and a system of values concerning every aspect of human life. Adults always complain that the young people do not blindly accept the ideals of the parents. And this is inevitable as different generations take different directions.

Grown-ups always teach the young how to live. But they latte want to live their own life. And it generates the conflict of the generations.

Another problem of the youth is the problem of love. Youth, people fall in love when they reach the age of Romeo and Julie Romanticism and idealism very often accompany the love of the young It is regrettable, but the young are not always ready to have stable relations. For a happy family life two people must understand an respect each other. It should be said, that the young have other problem as well. They are concerned with education (which is rather expensive' money, employment, hobby, spending, their free time, communication and the like.

Job gives the young people a chance to adjust themselves to the real life of adults and stir their ambitions. School-leavers can be part time workers, seasonal workers and so on. In general, their job is not welcomed. Very often preference is given to adult people. I think the our government should work out some social employment programmers.

Our young people can be considered only a part of our society. So just the same problems our society is facing nowadays are typical of the young people.

They are drug-taking, alcohol, smoking, prostitution, hi-jacking, murders, stealing, kid-napping, robberies and the like. Young people are more violent than ever. Many people say that their lives have been made miserable by young people out on the street late at night.

All those groups or subcultures are awful, because all of their members are violent. They only think about rebellion against society, its laws, they reject everything, they protest against their parents and school.

Questions:

1. What problems do teenagers have?
2. What is the "generation gap"?
3. Is it easy to find some job for a teenager?
4. What typical features of character can we find in the teenager's behavior?

**TASK 7. All the paragraphs in this story are jumbled up.
Rearrange them into the correct order and read
about the problems of the youth**

A. School, lessons, games, clubs, homework. A bell rings. But one day young boys and girls will be at school for the last time. And then they are confronted with difficulties. They must make a decision: to enter a university or try to find a job.

B. In Britain life used to be fun for teenagers. They have money to spend, and free time to spend it in. But for many young people life is harder now. Jobs are difficult to find. There is not so much money around. Things are more expensive, and it's hard to find a place to live. Teachers say that students work harder than they used to. They are less interested in politics and more interested in passing exams. They know that good exam results may get them better jobs.

C. Three-quarters of young people do more or less what their parents did. They do their best at school, find some kind of work in the end, and get marry in their early twenties. They get on well with their parents, and enjoy family life. They eat fish and chips, watch football on TV, go to the pub. Most young people worry more about money than their parents did twenty years ago. They try to spend less and to save more.

D. For some, the answer to unemployment is to leave home and look for work in one of Britain's cities. Every day hundreds of young people arrive in London from other parts of Britain, looking for jobs. Some find work and stay. Others don't find it and go home again, or join the army of unemployed in London.

TASK 8. Fill the text with appropriate words and phrases

The problems of teenagers

**adults, to stay quite and calm, be responsible, doubt,
try to do our best, generation, teenagers, drugs, drug addiction,
leads to bad ends, interfere, far more difficult, increases,
grow apart, difference awakes misunderstanding,
conscription, tiresome and dull in their demands**

Our age is so strange. We know that we are on the way to become 1)... But this way is so hard. And we, 2)... , usually stay alone with our thoughts, because nobody even we ourselves understand what is happening around us. There are a lot of problems – that is what we know exactly. And problems are everywhere and we cannot expect why and where they come from. This is very difficult time though some people think that it is the best one.

And what is more it's hard 3) Every young 4) ... has more problems than previous. And maybe nowadays teenagers have more problems than other generations. And this 5) ... with parents Sometimes it seems that our parents are too. 6) And also they offer. 7)... into our life.

Parents always say that we are lazy and can't do anything except rest. Moreover they give not much money, and we hardly can find a job because in our age we cannot 8) ... for money of a firm or do some kinds of job. And there is a great problem: parents also always 9) ... in our independence.

Our age – is time of making a choice what we will be in future what we want to do and how. So we have to choose the university to have better education and future profession. If you have a good education you'll be always perfect at you profession and you'll earn more money, make your life better. And the best way to prepare is to study better at school.

The school ages are also very difficult. We do a lot of homework and even have no time to go for a walk or do whatever we want. Another problem in school – marks. And we 10)... to have good marks. But our parents never like them. And for boys there is such a problem like 11)...

Also nowadays a problem of 12) ... is very actual. A lot of teenagers have 13) And sometimes they use drugs not because of that they want. And it often 14).... Moreover, you may have problems with health. Emotional problems for young people can be 15) ... than financial ones.

The typical teenager problem is that "nobody understands me". Youth is also the time to meet your first love. It is of course wonderful but as it is known that first love often has an unhappy end. This also 16)... young people's problems.

Even friends cannot always stay friends. When young people begin to understand themselves a little bit better, old friends sometimes just 17)...

So as you see it's very difficult to be young nowadays as indeed it always was. But you only can be young ones and some wonderful things can happen to you only when you're young.

TASK 9. Say whether these statements true or false

1. The youth of the 21st century face almost the different problems which were acute to their parents when they were young.

2. Grown-ups always teach the young how to live. But the latter want to live their own life.

3. Romanticism and idealism very often accompany the love of the young.

4. Job doesn't give the young people a chance to adjust themselves to the real life of adults and stir their ambitions.

5. So just the same problems our society is facing nowadays, are typical of the young people, they are: drug-taking, alcohol, smoking, prostitution, hi-jacking, stealing, kid-napping, and the like.

TASK 10. Join the words with their translations

1) social security	a) соціальне оточення
2) heritage	b) непрацевдатні люди
3) well-being	c) внесок
4) challenge	d) вплив
5) community	e) членство
6) contribution	f) соціальне страхування
7) volunteer	g) знижки у ціні
8) survey	h) добробут
9) influence	i) спадщина
10) disabled people	j) спілка, товариство, група людей
11) social environment	k) випробування, виклик
12) discount	l) доброволець, волонтер
13) membership	m) опитування громадської думки
14) criminal situation	n) під керівництвом
15) unemployment rate	o) цінити
16) working experience	p) підтримувати
17) vocation	q) самосвідомість
18) friendly ties	r) кримінальна ситуація
19) under the guidance	s) рівень безробіття
20) self-consciousness	t) процвітати
21) to encourage	u) поважати, шанувати
22) to prosper	v) досвід праці, роботи
23) to appreciate	w) вживати заходів
24) to respect	x) заохочувати
25) to support	y) покликання
26) to take measures	z) дружні зв'язки

UNIT 18. MY FAVORITE WRITER

**TASK 1. Read the text "My Favorite Writer in "English. Topics"
Akmaidinova A. N., Budko L. V., pp. 126-127**

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text, pp. 127-128

TASK 3. Study the dialogue below the text, p. 128

TASK 4. Study the vocabulary below the text, p. 128–130

TASK 5. Read about Lord Byron and retell the text

Byron came from a well-to-do family but his father squandered most of his mother fortune. At the age of 10, Byron unexpectedly inherited the title and estates of his great-uncle William, the 5th Baron Byron. Byron went to Harrow, one of the most prestigious schools of England. In 1805 Byron entered Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 1806 Byron had his early poems privately printed in a volume entitled "Fugitive Pieces". Byron's first published volume of poetry "Hours of Idleness" appeared in 1807. A sarcastic critique of the book in "The Edinburgh Review" provoked his retaliation in 1809 with a couplet satire "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" in which he attacked the contemporary literary scene. This work gained him his first recognition.

At the beginning of March 1812, the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" came out and Byron "woke to find himself famous." The poem describes the travels and reflections of a young man who, disillusioned with a life of pleasure, looks for distraction in foreign lands. Besides the description of Byron's own wanderings through the Mediterranean, the first two cantos express the melancholy and disillusionment felt by a generation weary of the wars of the post-Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras.

TASK 6. Translate the quotations. Could you explain them?

1. Reading makes a full man. (*F. Bacon*)
2. History books which contain no lies are extremely dull. (*A. France*)
3. All books are divisible into two classes: the book of hour, and the book of all time. (*J. Ruskiri*)
4. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. (*R. Steele*)
5. A classic is something that everybody wants to have read and nobody wants to read. (*M Twain*)
6. Books and friends should be few but good. (*A proverb*)
7. A leopard cannot change his spots. (*W. Shakespeare*)

TASK 7. Join the names of writers with the names of their masterpieces

TASK 7. Join the names of writers with the names of their masterpieces

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. "The school for scandal" | a. William Shakespeare |
| 2. "Jaws" | b. Graham Green |
| 3. "Jane Eyre" | c. Charles Dickens |
| 4. "Three men in a boat" | d. Lewis Carroll |
| 5. "Robinson Crusoe" | e. Robert Burns |
| 6. "Oliver Twist" | f. Somerset Maugham |
| 7. "King Lear" | g. Daniel Defoe |
| 8. "Of human bondage" | h. Agatha Christie |
| 9. "Detective stories" | i. Charlotte Bronte |
| 10. "Songs and poems about Scotland" | j. Peter Benchley |
| 11. "Alice in Wonderland" | k. J. M. Berrie |
| 12. "Peter Pan" | l. Richard Sheridan |
| 13. "The third man" | m. Jerome K. Jerome |

TASK 8. Which is the odd word in each group and why?

1. Play; novel; short story; poem.
2. Atlas; dictionary; paperback; encyclopedia.
3. Textbook; article; dictionary; guidebook.
4. Magazine; biography; newspaper; booklet.

TASK 9. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below: *bibliography; bookworm; reviews; illustrations; borrow; published*

I love books. I am a real... (1), and I love to visit book shops, just looking briefly at one book after another. I look at the ... (2), the photos or drawings.

I sometimes look at the... (3) at the back, which is a list of other books on the same subject. And I use the library a lot. I ... (4) two or three books a week. Friends often recommend books to me, and I also read ... (5) in the newspapers. I don't always agree with them, but anyway they let me know what new books are being... (6):

TASK 10. Fill in the missing vowels and read them

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) an __ th_r; | 14) a ch_r_ct_r |
| 2) a wr_t_r; | 15) a b_sts__ll_r |

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3) a r __ d _r; | 16) sc __nc __f ct __n |
| 4) a b __ km _rk; | 17) a m __ss. _g__ |
| 5) a b __nd __ng; | 18) an __ __t __b __ __gr __ph __ |
| 6) c __nt __nts; | 19) ap __g__ |
| 7) a b __ __kw __rm; | 20) a n __v __l |
| 8) a ch __pt __r; | 21) a n __rr __t __r |
| 9) a cr __t __c; | 22) a thr __ll __r |
| 10) a f __r __t __l __; | 23) a p __bl __sh __r |
| 11) an __d __t __r; | 24) a t __tl __ |
| 12) a p __p __rb __ck | 25) a pr __nt __r |
| 13) __ll __str __t __ns | 26) a c __v __r |

UNIT 20. MY FAVORITE TV PROGRAM

TASK 1. Read the text "My Favorite TV Program" in "English. Topics" Akmalidnova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 104–106

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text, p. 106–107

TASK 3. Read the following text Fill the gaps with the suitable words

TV, radio, press reflect the present day life. Their ... (1) may vary from social and economic crises, conflicts, wars, ... (2), earthquakes, to diplomatic visits, negotiations, from terrorism, corruption, to (3) problems, strikes, social movements. Much information is published concerning... (4) governmental decisions.

TV is the most popular kind of mass ... (5) now.

Viewers are fond of watching variety show, films, sports, ... (6), games, educational and cultural programs. We have many different ... (7), including commercial ones. There are many interesting and exciting ... (8), but at the same time too often very primitive ... (9) are televised. I mean horror films, thrillers, detective films with all their ... (10) atmosphere of violence and endless crimes and murders.

Our family is also a mass media ... (11). I have a TV set in my room. The culture ... (12) like "Kultura" are my mother's favorite ones, my farther is a hockey fan, he likes to see sports programs. I'm not keen on ... (13) programs. I like to see a bit here and a bit there. Also, I can say I like programs about traveling and ... (14) of another countries. Those programs are educating and relaxing at the ... (15) time.

TASK 4. Read the composition below and pay attention to the underlined words and phrases

A lot of people think that television in my country has improved over the last few years. On the other hand, there are people who think it has got worse.

Only ten years ago the only television channels were the two state-owned stations. Nowadays, however in almost every part of the country you can receive as many as four more channels with your normal TV set. In addition you can buy a satellite dish or pay to receive cable television.

Nevertheless does this mean the quality of what is shown has improved? There are a lot more movies, game shows, sports i programs and the so-called reality shows in which real people talk about dramatic things that have happened to them. So if you like a lot of choice and want to be entertained more than anything else, you would probably say that television has improved.

If, however, you think of television as an educational aid, you are probably very disappointed with what is on offer. Despite the large number of channels!, there are definitely fewer documentary programs. Furthermore the documentaries that are shown are of poorer equality than they were a few years ago. There are also fewer programs about art and classical music because advertisers have found that these programs attract only a small audience.

So television has improved in terms of me number of channels and the choice of programs, but, in my opinion, it does not provide as much information as it used to, which is its main purpose.

TASK 5. Write a 150-180 word essay "Television in our country".

The guiding questions will help you to cope with your work

1. Has the national and local television in your country improved or got worse in your opinion?

2. How many TV channels can your TV set receive?

3. Are all these channels state-owned? How many state-owned channels are there on your television?

4. What difference can you notice between the state-owned and non-governmental (private/ independent/ commercial) channels?

5. Have you or any of your friends got a satellite dish? Is it expensive in your country to install it?

6. Is cable television available in the area where you live? Do you have to pay much to use it?

7. What can you say about the quality of programs both on state-owned and commercial channels?

8. Where are more advertisements: on state-owned or commercial channels?

9. Have you ever used TV as an educational aim? What was the result?

TASK 6. Write down the words given below into the corresponding column of the table according to their stressed syllable.

The first three words are done for you. Practice reading these words

television, newspaper, event, relaxation, editorial, comment, cartoon, contestants, program, presenter, interviews, publisher, series, episodes, important, weekend, channels, educational, international, commercial, documentary, tabloid, biased, repetitive, superficial, entertaining, sentimental, preference, prejudice, participants, worthwhile, competition

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Third Syllable
newspaper	event	television

TASK 7. Decide to which kind of media: a) television; b) press; c) radio the words given below belong. Note that one and the same word can belong to all the categories. The first one is done for you

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) an editorial (b) | a presenter |
| 2) a channel | a newsreader |
| 3) a listener | a gossip column |
| 4) a soap opera | coverage |
| 5) a tabloid | a quiz show |
| 6) a documentary | a beauty contest |
| 7) a viewer | an advertisement |
| 8) an article | classified ads |

- 9) a review
- 10) a news program
- 11) a showman

- a cartoon**
- a sitcom**

TASK 8. Match the given Ukrainian words with their English equivalents

1) глядачі	a) media
2) шкідливий	b) violence
3) відпочинок	c) boring
4) захоплюючий	d) first-rate
5) інформаційні засоби	e) contest
6) першокласний	f) viewers
7) змагання	g) screen version
8) насильство	h) thrilling
9) екранізація	i) harmful
10) нудний	j) relaxation

UNIT 21. SPORTS AND GAMES

TASK 1. Read the text "Sport and Games" in "English. Topics" Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 109–110

TASK 2. Read the dialogue below the text, p. III

TASK 3. Study the following words. Make a story using them

1. Gliding – *планерний спорт*
2. Mountaineering – *альпінізм*
3. Rowing and canoeing – *веслування*
4. Ski-jumping – *стрибки на лижах*
5. Sky diving (parachuting) – *стрибки з парашутом*
6. Athletics (track-and-field) – *атлетика (легка атлетика)*
7. Discus (hammer, javelin) throwing – *метання диску, молота, списа*
8. High (long, triple) jump – *стрибки у висоту (у довжину, потрійні)*
9. Hurdle races – *перегони з перешкодами*
10. Pole vault (vaulting) – *стрибки з упором або тестом*

11. Ace (run) – *біг*
12. Steeplechase – *біг з перешкодами*
13. Amateur (professional) sport – *аматорський (професійний) спорт*
14. Championship – *чемпіонат*
15. Competition – *змагання, змагання*
16. Cup (final, semi-final) match – *матч на кубок (фінальний, півфінальний)*
17. Tournament – *турнір, спортивне змагання*

TASK 4. Answer the following questions:

1. What sports do you go in for?
2. What football team do you support?
3. What is the most popular game in your country (in Britain, in the USA)?
4. What sport games can be played all the year round?
5. What summer (winter) sports do you prefer?
6. What is the difference between "sport" and "game"?
7. What sports and games do you know?
8. What games take the first place in public interest?
9. What is the great national sport in England?
10. What outstanding sportsmen of our country do you know?
11. Where were the first (last) Olympic Games held?
12. What do spectators do at the stadium?
13. Who usually likes tobogganing?
14. Do you play draughts (chess)?
15. Do you attend hockey matches?
16. Do we have champions in all kinds of sport?
17. In what season is cricket played?
18. What is the reason for smaller popularity of football in Great Britain?
19. What kind of game is cricket as compared to football?

TASK 5. Fill in the missing words:

1. All kinds of exercises are very useful to make our bodies ... (1) enough to keep ourselves ... (2) and healthy.
2. The most popular outdoor winter sports are ... (3), shooting, hunting; in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow – skating, skiing and ... (4).

3. It's nice to go to the ... (5) on a frosty sunny day.
4. Summer affords excellent ... (6) for swimming, boating, yachting, gliding and many other sports.
5. Among outdoor games ... (7) takes the first place in public interest; this game is played in all... (8) of the world.
6. All the year round many people ... (9) in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and ... (10) events.
7. Over the last few years ... (11) has become popular with young girls.
8. Being a great... (12) of aerobics she has been trying to ... (13) many women all over the world into this sport.
9. The results of chess ... (14) are studied and discussed by thousands of people in different countries.
10. If you do daily exercises, you feel... (15).
11. I can add that good ... (16) is better than the best medicine.

TASK 6. Mark each true statement "T" and each false one "F"

1. The goalkeeper acts as a judge in football.
2. Women are good football players as a rule.
3. Track and field events have never been included in Olympic Games.
4. There is no difference between "soccer" and "rugby".
5. Ice hockey is popular with women.
6. Hockey is one of the most popular winter games.
7. People who play draughts are called draughtsmen.
8. We use ball when playing badminton.
9. You can touch the ball with your hands when playing football.
10. The founder of aerobics was a well-known American actress Jane Fonda.
11. Summer affords excellent opportunities for skating and skiing.
12. In hockey a handball and rackets are used.
13. Boxers fight with bare hands.
14. Badminton can be played only indoors.
15. The most popular spectator sport is football.

TASK 7. Match the following words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents

tobogganing	шашки
ski-jumping	боротьба
keeping fit	веслування
bowling	біг підтющем
chess	санний спорт
draughts	стрибки на лижах з трампліну
wrestling	гра у кеглі
jogging	шахи
leisure centre	вести здоровий спосіб життя
rowing	центр відпочинку

TASK 8. Which sports are different from the other three in each group? There may be more than, one possible answer, so discuss all of them with your partners

1. Basketball; football; tennis; baseball
2. Judo; volleyball; boxing; wrestling
3. Table tennis; sailing; cycling; swimming
4. Tennis; volleyball; table tennis; boxing
5. Baseball; golf; tennis; football
6. Swimming; sailing; windsurfing; rowing

TASK 9. Put each of these sports into one of the three groups given in the table:

volleyball; football; judo; basketball; rugby; diving; tramp-lining; swimming; cycling; boxing; weight; lifting; golf; windsurfing; sailing; badminton; shooting; rowing; wrestling; skating; baseball; high jumping; skiing; fencing; handball; table tennis; lawn tennis

Sports played or done in teams	Sports that can be played or done against one other person	Sports that can be played or done alone
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UNIT 22. WEATHER AND SEASONS

TASK 1. Read the text "*Seasons of the Year* in "English. Topics"
Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V.T., p. 130–131

TASK 2. Read the dialogue below the text, p. 132

TASK 3. Sort out the following adjectives into columns according to the nouns they can go with:

changeable; foggy; dry; beastly; fine; cold; insular; unfavorable; frosty; fair; bright; mild; hot; tropical; favorable; cloudy; cool; humid; high; rainy; unstable; subtropical; sunny; bad; misty; dull; nasty; unsettled; windy; fair; starry; warm; moderate; wretched; chilly; wet; good; dark; gloomy; nice; insular; rainy, misty; salary

weather	climate	season	morning	day	night

TASK 4. Change the given statements for the opposite ones.

Model: *We are having rough weather, – We are having calm weather*

1. The weather is really nasty today.
2. It's ten degrees below zero.
3. The roads are dry today; it's not dangerous to drive.
4. The sky is clear.
5. The weather will keep fine.
6. It was a bright day.
7. It's 30 degrees in the shade.
8. There is a bad fog in the mountains.
9. The weather is windless today.
10. The frost is going to kill all the flowers in the garden.

TASK 5. Supply one word from those given in the box to fill in the gaps:

flood; wet; cloudy; to forecast; sultry; hot; shower; Fahrenheit; drizzle; dew; lightning; Centigrade/ Celsius; chilly; icy; sunshine

1. During a storm, ... is followed by a clap of thunder.
2. The river overflowed and the tourist had to cope with a

3. Because of the heavy ... the grass was wet.
4. You can't see the moon and the stars now because the sky is
5. In summer a spell of very ... and ... weather usually ends with a thunderstorm.
6. I can't say that it is very cold outside but it's rather ..., you'd better put on your coat.
7. You can't sit on the grass it's still... after the rain.
8. The temperature has fallen down and the roads are so ... that it's, dangerous to drive.
9. When it rains hard but for a short period of time we call it a
10. Water freezes at zero degrees ... but at 32 degrees
11. There will be plenty of ... in the mountains and Dick will return with a fine tan.
12. I can't say that it was really raining, it was ... but we got wet all the same.
13. Ancient people didn't know any other way of... the weather than watching the behavior of animals and birds.

TASK 6. Combine the words with their translations

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) dew | a) мороз |
| 2) forecast | b) легкий вітерець |
| 3) blizzard | c) повінь |
| 4) thunderstorm | d) роса |
| 5) hurricane | e) засуха |
| 6) earthquake | f) блискавка |
| 7) humidity | g) злива |
| 8) breeze | h) імла, серпанок |
| 9) rainbow | i) гроза |
| 10) shower | j) прогноз погоди |
| 11) frost | k) вологість |
| 12) flood | l) заметіль, завірюха |
| 13) lightning | m) ураган |
| 14) mist | n) землетрус |
| 15) drought | o) веселка |

TASK 7. Read the text Fill in the proper words

There are four seasons in the year and each of them lasts three months. In winter it often snows. The most ... (1) thing about winter is that the sun sets early and ... (2) late - especially in December and January. The days are short, the sky is ... (3) grey, nature is slipping and sometimes it gets rather boring. But at the end of March the weather gets gradually milder. The sun shines more ... (4). The days become longer.

Spring comes and nature ... (5) after a long sleep of winter. All kinds of plants and flowers come out. The birds return from the South and build their nests. The ... (6) begin the sowing campaign. ... (7) around is full of life and joy. Spring is followed by summer. The weather gets still ... (8) and some times it is very hot. The sky is blue and cloudless. But sometimes there are storms with ... (9) and lightning.

The gardens are gay with flowers all summer... (10). In summer people spend much time in the open air. Autumn comes in September.

Early autumn is still ... (11) time, the time when the fruits and vegetables become ripe. It is ... (12) a very beautiful time in the year, when the weather is still... (13) and the leaves change their color. But towards the end of... (14) the weather gets colder and colder. There is much rain and ... (17). Leaves fall from trees and cover the ground. Birds fly to the warm ... (18). Low and heavy clouds hang in the sky. Nature ... (19) asleep for winter. In fact every season has its fine days and is ... (20) in its own way. And it is not difficult to see this beauty.

TASK 8. Study the following words and expressions. And make up the story with them

1. A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian summer – період сонячної погоди в жовтні називається бабине літо.
2. Within a short time – за короткий час.
3. It's almost a formality like shaking hands – це майже така ж формальність, як і здороватися за руку.
4. The weather is moderate – погода помірна.
5. Shivering – тремтіння.
6. Nail – град.
7. Muddy – брудний.
8. Mold – ґрунт.

UNIT 23. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

TASK 1. Read the text "Environmental Protection" in "English. Topics" Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 135–136

TASK 2. Answer the questions below the text, p. 137

TASK 3. Answer the questions

Imagine the person had caused poisonous substances to be dumped into a local river, killing 10,000 fish in the process.

1. How can he be punished?
2. Should the officials order him to restock the river?
3. Should the factory be closed?
4. What about the workers?

TASK 4. Finish the sentences:

1. If I saw somebody throwing an empty packet on the street, I would...

2. If I discovered the factory I worked in was secretly polluting the environment, I would ...

3. If I were minister for the Environment, I would ...

4. If I had to do without perfume/deodorant, I would ...

5. If I were a fish, I would ...

6. If I were a fisherman, I would ...

7. If I could not eat tinned tuna fish, I would ...

8. If I lived on an island, I would ...

9. If a nuclear bomb exploded, I would ...

10. If they tried to build a nuclear power station near my house, I would...

11. If I lived in a jungle, I would ...

12. If I were an endangered species, I would ...

13. If I had to light my fire with either coal or wood, I would ...

14. If I had to travel to work by car, I would ...

15. If I wanted to dump a box of rubbish, but I could not find a bin, I would ...

16. If the local council were planning to build a dump near my house, I would ...

17. A huge fine could drive him out of business?

18. Have you damaged the environment in any way?

TASK 5. Rearrange parts of the text Translate it. Give a short summary

A. "Water, water everywhere, not any drop to drink", – said the sailor from Coleridge's poem describing to a friend how awful it was to be without drinking water on a ship in the middle of the ocean. It is strange to think that the water around his ship was probably quite safe to drink. It was salty but not polluted. The sea waters today are much more dangerous. There is no ocean or sea which is not used as a dump.

B. When the Americans decided to clean up the Statue of Liberty in 1986 the first thing they had to do was to make a hole in her nose and take away the acid rain that had collected inside. The polluted air of New York had mixed with the rain and damaged the Statue badly. And you certainly know that most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars and buses. More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer.

C. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. There is not enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats, many plants die and if people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories and plants produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. So they poison the water. Factories use clean water. After the water is used it becomes poison which goes back into rivers, lakes and seas.

D. Normally the ozone layer protects the planet, but nowadays it has holes as a result of air pollution.

E. The Pacific Ocean, especially, has suffered from nuclear pollution because the French Government tests nuclear weapons there. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. Britain alone dumps 250,000 tons of industrial waste straight into the North Sea, This poisons and kills fish and sea animals. "Nuclear-poisoned" fish can be eaten by people.

F. The Earth is in danger. April 22 is the Earth day, people all over the world think about the planet. They think about air, water, plants and animals on the Earth. They say our planet is in danger. Many people do not know how to protect animals and plants; how to keep the water

clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They try and help nature. Water is very important for life on the earth, It is in oceans, seas, rivers and lakes.

G. The way people live has changed the climate on our planet. Nowadays the temperature is rising. You do not have real Russian winter any more. In the north of Europe the climate has become milder and warmer too.

H. To restore the ecological balance is a difficult task. To make air clean again we need good filters at nuclear power station, at factories and plants and also in cars and buses. Both clean air and clean water is necessary for our health. If people want to survive they must solve these problems quickly. Man is beginning to understand that his environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth. That's why people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology.

I. There is much water on our planet and at the same time very little water on the Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers and lakes water is very dirty. Sometimes people can not swim even in the sea because the sea and the seaside are not clean. In many places water is not drinkable. It is dangerous to use it for cooking. Even fish die in such water. For example Lake Baikal is the deepest fresh water lake on the Earth, it is 1741 meters deep. The lake is very beautiful but now it is in great danger, because of the factories which are near it.

TASK 6. Fill in the sentences that are given below with one suitable verb

1. Do you know any people who ... the Green Party of Ukraine and its work?

2. I don't quite understand how we can ... the natural heritage. To my mind, primarily, by restoring forests, cleaning rivers and so on.

3. In his attempt to ... Nature, man killed many rare animals and birds.

4. When my friend comes to the centre of the city, he always ... from lack of fresh air.

5. Put on these gloves when you wash up, they will... your hands from the washing liquid.

TASK 7. Rank the following problems facing the world's environment according to your understanding of their importance. Give reasons why you think so

- a) the rate at which we are using up our natural resources;
- b) the growing amount of waste;
- c) the "greenhouse effect", i.e. the gradual warming of the Earth's atmosphere which could mean changes in the world's climate;
- d) the thinning of the ozone layer, i.e. a layer of gas high above the Earth's surface which helps to protect the Earth from the Sun's ultraviolet rays;
- e) air pollution;
- f) water pollution;
- g) soil pollution;
- h) local environmental problems such as noise and litter.

TASK 8. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the box given below

man; months; discovered; wars; evolved; until; appear; system; information; riches; Earth; ago; known; extinction; huge

Planet Earth is 4,600 million years old. If we pretend that our planet is like a person, we can compare the Earth with a man of 46 years of age. Nothing is ... (1) about the first 7 years of this person's life, and very little ... (2) can be found about his youth. What we know for sure is that not... (3) the age of 42 the Earth began to flower.

Dinosaurs and the great reptiles did not ... (4) until one year ago, when the planet was 45. Mammals arrived only eight ... (5) ago. In the middle of the last week man-like apes ... (6) into ape-like men. And only last weekend the ice age enveloped the ... (7).

Modern ... (8) has been around for only four hours. During the last hour Man ... (9) agriculture. The industrial revolution began only a minute ... (10). During those sixty seconds of biological time, Man has made a ... (11) rubbish dump out of Paradise. Man has caused the ... (12) of 500 species of animals, robbed the planet of its mineral ... (13), and now stands at the brink of a war to end all..... (14) which will destroy this oasis of life in the solar ... (15).

UNIT 24. TRAVELING

**TASK 1. Read the text "Traveling" in "English. Topics"
Akmaldinova A. N., Budke L. V., p. 24–27**

TASK 2. Study the vocabulary below the text, p. 28–31

TASK 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What means of travel do you know?
2. Why are many people fond of traveling?
3. Do you like traveling by train? Why? What makes you like (dislike) it?
4. What are the advantages of traveling by train?
5. How many days in advance do you book your train tickets?
6. What trains are most convenient for traveling over long distances?
7. Where do you get information about trains?
8. Who helps travelers to carry their luggage?
9. Where do you have your meals while traveling by railway?
10. Have you ever traveled by plane?
11. How does the ground look from a plane?
12. Is it possible to sleep on board a plane?
13. What refreshments can you get on board a plane?
14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of traveling by air?
15. What do you think about walking tours?
16. What are, in your opinion, the most enjoyable means of travel?
17. What ways of traveling are the most comfortable for people?
18. Have you ever traveled by steamer? If so, describe your trip in short.
19. What kinds of ships do you know?
20. What happens to some passengers when the sea is rough?
21. Do you think traveling helps a person to become wiser?

TASK 4. Fill in the missing words

1. Some ... (1) is essential to restore our mental and ... (2) resources.
2. To understand how true it is you've got to go to the ... (3) station, a sea or a river ... (4) or an airport.
3. To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the ... (5), you'd better book tickets in ... (6).
4. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your ... (7).

5. You should ... (8) all your business and visit your friends and ... (9).
6. On the eve of your ... (10) you should pack your things in a ...
7. If you are hungry you take some ... (12).
8. If you travel by train you find your ... (13), enter the corridor and find your ... (14).
9. You put your ... (15) into a special box under the lower seat.
10. Traveling by train is ... (16) than by plane, but it has its ... (17).
11. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by ... (18) train, because it doesn't stop at small ... (19), and it takes less time to get to your ... (20).
12. But if you are in a hurry and want to ... (21) your time you'd better travel by ... (22), because it is the fastest way of... (23).
13. A sea... (24) is very enjoyable, indeed.
14. And for this ... (25) traveling by car is trips for pleasure while people usually take a train or a plane when they are traveling on ... (26).
15. When you get tired of relaxation, you become ... (27) and feel like returning home.

TASK 5. Read the text. Change the underlined words by their synonyms

Modern life is impossible without traveling. We can travel by car, by bus, by bicycle, by train, by ship, by plain. Each kind of traveling has its advantages. The fastest way of traveling is by plain. But it's expensive. Modern means of traveling have different facilities. The seats in carriages are comfortable. We can sleep, sit, read, enjoy beautiful scenery through the window; but in planes we can see only clouds.

Cycling is very useful too. We can stop where we like and visit sights of interest enjoy fresh air. We needn't keep any time-table or get tickets at the booking office. Traveling is remarkable in all seasons.

Traveling is always exciting. We meet people, brand new places. get a lot of impressions.

We enjoy the picturesque scenery of these places, explore them and go sightseeing. We learn history, culture and traditions of different lands. We come to know more about music, art, literature and famous people. We become more educated. It's better to see once than to hear many times. One more thing makes traveling wonderful. You are always looking forward to your trip and then to home coming, returning to bur native town, family and friends. And it's quite natural. We owe much to

traveling. It makes us friendlier. A lot of places attract tourists over the world. Foreigners admire a lot of places in Ukraine too.

Sometimes your journey turns out to be a real disappointment. It may happen in case the trip is not well organized or bad weather may spoil your plans, or the company who joined your trip may be rather dull and you feel bored during the time you travel, or the place from which you expected much appears to have nothing particular.

Traveling has much in common with camping and going on hikes. It teaches us discipline, we learn to overcome all kinds of hardships and become strong-willed.

To travel in mind-that's remarkable! You don't have to suffer from standing in long lines to buy a ticket. You don't feel uncomfortable in the overcrowded transport. You may travel to the remotest places on the same day.

TASK 6. Put 20 questions to your classmates about their last trip

UNIT 25. FOOD AND MEALS

TASK 1. Read the text "Meals" in "English. Topics"
Akmaldinova A. N., Budko L. V., p. 31–33

TASK 2. Read the dialogues below the text, p. 34–35

TASK 3. Study the vocabulary below the text, p. 34–38

TASK 4. Here are some phrasal verbs related to food and eating.
Guess what they mean as you read

Tom Smith usually has only 15 minutes to eat lunch so he bolts it down (1). This does not mean he eats much for lunch since he only has a sandwich and a coffee.

However, his wife Susan loves cooking and she always whips up (2) a wonderful dinner. This explains why Tom is not so thin. He pigs out (3) every evening on a full course dinner – a roast with vegetables and a pasta side and to top it off (4), a big dessert which Susan picks up (5) on the way home from school where she is a teacher.

Susan is quite petite, so it is not surprising that she only picks at (6) all the food she prepares and just gnaws at (7) a carrot or some other

vegetable while she listens to Tom speak about his day. For breakfast, Tom sometimes warms up (8) Susan's left-overs and then he runs off for another day of work.

This is against the doctor's advice so Tom should think about cutting back (9) on meat and eggs to bring down (10) his cholesterol. Actually, Mary, the woman who helps them with their house also has high cholesterol, even though she has cut out (11) meat and eggs and is on a diet of fish and steamed vegetables.

So, what did the phrasal verbs mean? Write a short explanation for each.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) to bolt down; | 7) to gnaw at; |
| 2) to whip up; | 8) to warm up; |
| 3) to pig out; | 9) to cut back; |
| 4) to top off; | 10) to bring down; |
| 5) to pick up; | 11) to cut out |
| 6) to pick at; | |

TASK 5. What do you think the expressions marked with the figures mean? How good is your food-idiom intuition? Below the text there are some expressions which you can use to substitute the food idioms

Bob works hard to bring home the bacon (1), and put bread and butter (2) on his family's table. Every morning, he drags himself to his desk at the bank and faces his tedious 10-hour-a-day job. His boss, Mark, is a bad egg (3) but has somehow taken a liking to Bob so he always speaks well of Bob in front of Mr. Davies, the owner and big cheese (4) of the company.

Mark tells Mr. Davies that Bob's the cream of the crop (5) and is one smart cookie (6) that uses his noodles (7). Mark likes to chew the fat (8) with Bob during coffee break and discusses half-baked (9) company plans with him because he trusts Bob and knows that Bob won't spill the beans (10) behind his back.

On these occasions, Bob tries to avoid any hot potatoes (11) and, even if Mark isn't his cup of tea (12), Bob makes an effort to butter him up (13) by leading Mark into discussions about electronic gadgets which Mark is nuts about (14). Bob really thinks that Mark is out to lunch (15) and nutty as a fruitcake (16), but in a nutshell (17), if he polishes the

apple (18), his job could become a piece of cake (19) and maybe one day he will find his gravy train (20).

A – boss;

B – food;

C – very easy;

D – on the table but still unofficial;

E – the best;

F – continues to be servile and brown–nose his boss;

G – scoundrel;

H – make a living;

I – is an intelligent person;

J – show admiration;

K – basically;

L – share confidential information;

M – means to a big income with little effort;

N – chat;

O – thinks;

P – a little out of touch with reality;

Q – problematic issues;

R – a little crazy;

S – really likes;

T – the type of person he likes

Answers: A – 4; B – 2; C – 19; D – 9; E – 5; F – 18; G – 3; H – 1; I – 6;
J – 13; K – 17; L – 10; M – 20; N – 8; O – 7; P – 15; Q – 11;
R – 16; S – 14; T – 12

TASK 6. Answer the questions given below

1. Are you interested in the cuisines of different cultures? Why? Why not?

2. Do you enjoy trying dishes you've never tasted before? Why? Why not?

3. Do you enjoy eating in the open air? If yes, what do you usually eat?

4. Does in your opinion food taste better eaten outdoors? Why? Why not?

5. How do you feel about eating in bed?

6. Would you rather eat nothing than eat something unhealthy? Why? Why not?

7. Do you ever leave home in the morning without having breakfast? Why? Why not?

8. Do you like experimenting while making salads or cooking other dishes? Why? Why not?

9. Have you ever tried to become a vegetarian? Why? Why not?

10. What do you like to eat or drink to keep you cool in summer?

11. What kind of food helps you keep warm in winter?

12. Which do you prefer: eating alone or in the company of good friends?

13. Would you rather eat in an expensive restaurant or have a simple home-cooked meal?

14. Do you think eating is one of life's pleasures? Why? Why not?

15. Do you ever show your affection for someone by cooking them a meal?

16. Is there any kind of food you find too disgusting to eat? If yes, which is it?

17. If you feel sad, can eating something delicious make you feel better? Why? Why not?

18. Does anyone ever force you to eat anything? If yes, what food is it?

19. What eating habits does your family have;

– Do you eat separately or all together?

– Do you observe any table manners? If yes, what are they?

– Do you have any traditional table settings?

– Do you eat anything between meals?

– Do you ever eat in a hurry?

TASK 7. Fill in the missing words:

1. The ... (1) of the Ukrainian people is well known through out the world.

2. When a foreigner sets foot in Ukraine first he ... (2) with our cookery... (3) and meal-times.

3. Dinner is the ... (4) and the most substantial meal.

4. In great many Ukrainian homes dinner is followed by a cup of tea with a ... (5), jam and home-made ... (6),

5. First you spread the ... (7) and then put out table-mats to protect the table from the hot dishes: a ... (8) of soup, a bowl of hot vegetables, a ...

(9) of meat, a ... (10) sauce.

6. You should put the knives and soup spoon on the ... (11) side and the fork on the ... (12), except the spoon for the sweet which you should put across the ... (13).

7. ... (14) of each guest you put a small plate for bread and on ... (15) a wineglass.

8. Don't forget to put table ... (16) for each guest and place several salt-cellars.

9. I began with ... (17) followed by a clear soup with meat pasties and the second course included ... (18) chicken with rice and vegetables.

10. Then ice-cream for the ... and fruit for ... (19).

TASK 8. For each sentence place the letter of the best answer in the space provided

1. The national Ukrainian dishes are:
 - a) beefsteak
 - b) porridge
 - c) borshch
 - d) clear soup.
2. The English afternoon "high tea" is:
 - a) the first meal of the day
 - b) the chief and the roost substation
 - c) the meal we have during the break
 - d) the meal between five and six o'clock
3. A "continental" breakfast consists of
 - a) porridge or "Corn Flakes" with milk, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee
 - b) rolls and butter and coffee
 - c) a boiled egg, cold ham, or perhaps fish, and a glass of orange juice
 - d) a ham sandwich, fried eggs and mashed potatoes
4. English people generally have lunch at:
 - a) ten o'clock
 - b) eleven o'clock
 - c) one o'clock
 - d) two o'clock

5. When we lay the table we put the knives and the soup-spoon:
 - a) on the left-hand side
 - b) in the middle of the table
 - c) on the right hand side
 - d) across the top
6. When I want to have a bite I go:
 - a) to the restaurant
 - b) to the snack-bar
 - c) to the cinema
 - d) to the shop
7. We buy cereals at the:
 - a) fishmonger's
 - b) butcher's
 - c) grocer's
 - d) baker's
8. If you want some more tea you'll say:
 - a) give me another cup of tea, please ,
 - b) no more, thanks
 - c) could you pass me some sugar, please?
 - d) enjoy your tea!

TASK 9. Fill in the vowels in the names of fruit and berries given below and say if you like or dislike them

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. an _ ppl _ | 9. a w _ t _ r m _ l _ n |
| 2. a ch _ rr _ | 10. a p _ mpk _ n |
| 3. a str _ wb _ rr _ | 11. a l _ m _ n |
| 4. a p _ _ r | 12. a p _ m _ gr _ n _ t _ |
| 5. a m _ ng _ | 13. an _ r _ ng _ |
| 6. gr _ p _ s | 14. a b _ n _ n _ |
| 7. a g _ _ s _ b _ rr _ | 15. an _ pr _ c _ t |
| 8. a k _ w _ | 16. a p _ _ ch |

TASK 10. You are going to read an article about McDonald's. Answer the questions (1–7) in *no more than 3 words*. There is an example at the beginning (0)

The Story of McDonalds

1937. The McDonald brothers, Dick and Mack, open a little drive-in restaurant in Pasadena, California. They serve hot dogs and milk shakes.

1945. They have 20 waiters. All the teenagers in town eat hamburgers there.

1948. They get paper boxes and bags for the hamburgers. They put the price down from 30 cents to 15 cents. They cut the menu down from 25 things to only 9. There are no more waiters – it is self-service. So it is cheaper and faster. And they have windows all around the kitchen - so everyone can see it is clean. Parents start bringing their children to the restaurant. Poor families eat at a restaurant for the first time.

1960th. The McDonald's company opens hundreds of McDonald's restaurants all over the States.

1971. They open restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia.

Now... the McDonald's company opens a new restaurant every 8 hours! There are more than 14,000 restaurants in over 70 countries. The largest restaurant is in the Peoples' Republic of China and the smallest in Tokyo. The northernmost restaurant in Fairbanks, Alaska and the southernmost in Gibson, New Zealand.

- 0 What kind of restaurant did the McDonald brothers open? **Drive-in***
- 1 Where was the first McDonald's open?*
- 2 How many waiters did they have in the middle of the 40th?*
- 3 When did McDonald's become a self-service restaurant?*
- 4 What was the price of hamburgers in 1948?*
- 5 Where did the company open its restaurant at the beginning of the 1970 s?*
- 6 How often does the McDonald's company open a new restaurant?*
- 7 What city is the biggest restaurant located in?*

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІНСТИТУТ ДОУНІВЕРСИТЕТСЬКОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ

Інститут доуніверситетської підготовки (ІДП) проводить освітню діяльність, пов'язану з підготовкою до вступу у вищі навчальні заклади (ВНЗ) України для учнів 9–11 класів та зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання (ЗНО) на підготовчих курсах (ПК) з дисциплін: українська мова та література, математика, історія України, англійська мова, географія, фізика, хімія, біологія, основи журналістики, рисунок та композиція.

Форми навчання: вечірня, щосуботня, заочна
(в дні шкільних канікул).

Терміни навчання: 8 місяців (з 01.10. по 30.06.),

4 місяці (з 01.02. по 30.06.).

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Переваги навчання:

- якісна підготовка до ЗНО
- високі результати сертифікатів ЗНО
- фахове викладання дисциплін
- наявність навчально-методичного забезпечення
- рейтингова система оцінювання навчальних досягнень
- поглиблене вивчення дисциплін
- адаптація до навчання у ВНЗ
- різноманітні форми навчання
- додаткові бали до рейтингу вступника
- висока результативність вступу до ВНЗ
- гнучка система зарахування до НАУ
- професійна орієнтація
- допрофесійна підготовка
- профільне навчання
- викладання спецкурсів

Перелік спеціальностей, з яких здійснюється прийом на навчання за ступенем бакалавра на основі повної загальної середньої освіти

- дизайн
- інформаційна, бібліотечна та архівна справа
- філологія (англійська мова)
- економіка (+)
- психологія
- соціологія
- міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії
- міжнародні економічні відносини
- журналістика
- облік і оподаткування
- фінанси, банківська справа та страхування
- менеджмент (+)
- маркетинг (+)
- підприємництво, торгівля та біржова діяльність (+)
- право
- міжнародне право
- екологія (+)
- прикладна фізика та наноматеріали*

- *прикладна математика**
- *інженерія програмного забезпечення*(+)*
- *комп'ютерні науки та інформаційні технології**
- *комп'ютерна інженерія*(+)*
- *кібербезпека*(+)*
- *авіаційна та ракетно-космічна техніка*(+)*
- *електроенергетика, електротехніка та електромеханіка**
- *енергетичне машинобудування*(+)*
- *автоматизація та комп'ютерно-інтегровані технології*(+)*
- *метрологія та інформаційно-вимірвальна техніка**
- *мікро- та наносистемна техніка**
- *хімічні технології та інженерія*(+)*
- *біотехнології та біоінженерія**
- *біомедична інженерія**
- *електроніка*(+)*
- *телекомунікації та радіотехніка*(+)*
- *авіоніка*(+)*
- *видавництво та поліграфія**
- *архітектура та містобудування*
- *будівництво та цивільна інженерія*(+)*
- *геодезія та землеустрій**
- *соціальна робота;*
- *туризм;*
- *цивільна безпека**
- *авіаційний транспорт*(+)*
- *транспортні технології (на повітряному транспорті)*(+)*

* – природничо-математичні та інженерно-технічні спеціальності, на які під час участі у конкурсі за успішне закінчення ПК додається до 10 балів;
за спеціальностями, що позначені (+), підготовка проводиться українською та англійською мовами.

Заняття на ПК проводяться відповідно до чинних нормативних документів, робочих навчальних програм, адаптованих відповідно до вимог Державного стандарту базової і повної загальної середньої освіти, ЗНО Українського центру оцінювання якості освіти та затверджених кафедрою базових і спеціальних дисциплін ІДП НАУ. Навчальний процес забезпечується педагогічними і науково-педагогічними працівниками кафедри базових і спеціальних дисциплін, а також висококваліфікованими фахівцями провідних кафедр НАУ.

Слухачам пропонуються екскурсії до Державного музею авіації, навчального ангару, Музею історії університету, кафедр та лабораторій НАУ, участь у Міжнародній конференції студентів та молодих учених «Політ», презентації НАУ на базі ЗНЗ, Дні відкритих дверей, пробне ЗНО, консультації тощо.

Слухачам, які успішно закінчили підготовчі курси ІДП і вступатимуть до НАУ на природничо-математичні та інженерно-технічні спеціальності (позначені*), до загального рейтингу додається до 10 балів.

Якщо є бажання отримати якісну підготовку до ЗНО і стати студентом престижного ВНЗ, звертайтеся за адресою: 03058, м. Київ, пр. Космонавта Комарова, 1, корпус 8, кім. 610; тел.: 406-74-04, 406-72-09, 406-73-11, 406-74-15, тел./факс: 497-52-84.

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