

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ  
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання

Кафедра іноземних мов

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА:**

методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал  
для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів  
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти усіх ОПП та  
спеціальностей МНАУ денної форми здобуття вищої освіти

МИКОЛАЇВ  
2025

УДК 811.111  
А64

Друкується за рішенням науково-методичної комісії факультету культури й виховання Миколаївського національного аграрного університету від 25.03.2025 р., протокол №7.

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## Передмова

Володіння англійською мовою є дуже важливим для всебічного розвитку будь-якого здобувача вищої освіти, а саме для вжитку іноземної мови в його повсякденному спілкуванні та для майбутньої успішної самореалізації у фаховій сфері.

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал призначені для аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти усіх освітньо-професійних програм та спеціальностей МНАУ денної форми здобуття вищої освіти з дисциплін: «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням) (англійська)» та «Іноземна мова (англійська)».

Видання підготовлено згідно з трансферно-модульною системою. Воно забезпечує навчальний матеріал для вивчення модулів «Україна», «Велика Британія», «Сільське господарство», «Моя майбутня професія». Методичні рекомендації містять теми, що допомагають здобувачам вищої освіти розширити їхній активний словниковий запас, набути практичних умінь і навичок англійського мовлення як для повсякденного спілкування, так і для використання у своїй майбутній професії, систематизувати набуті знання.

На кожен модуль відводиться 2-6 годин аудиторних занять та 3-10 годин самостійної роботи. За роботу на аудиторних заняттях здобувач може отримати 15-30 балів.

Кожна тема має словник із перекладом термінів та незнайомих слів і завдання: дати відповіді на запитання до тексту. Метою завдання є систематизація та контроль знань здобувачів вищої освіти із поданої теми, поповнення їхнього словникового запасу, розвиток навичок читання і перекладу, а також навичок говоріння. За кожне завдання здобувач може отримати 3-5 балів.

Для підготовки методичних рекомендацій використовувались матеріали із новітніх підручників та періодичних видань.

# **I. UKRAINE**

## **1. Geographical Position and Climate of Ukraine**

Ukraine is situated in Eastern Europe and lies in the Dnipro river basin. It is a little bit bigger than France. A new state, Ukraine, appeared on the world political map in 1991. Ukraine occupies an area of 603,700 square kilometres. The territory of Ukraine extends 900 kilometres from North to South and 1,316 kilometres from East to West. There are 24 administrative regions and the Crimean republic in Ukraine. In the North Ukraine borders on Belarus; in the East and North-East, on Russia; in the South-West, on Hungary, Romania and Moldova; in the West, on Poland and Slovakia. In the South Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The total length of the frontiers is 6,500 kilometres, including 1,050 kilometres of the sea frontiers.

In the North of Ukraine there are forests, in the West — the Carpathian mountains, in the eastern and central Ukraine — black-soil steppe lands. We can admire picturesque slopes of the green Carpathians and the Crimean hills, the green forests of Poltava, Cherkassy and Kyiv, the endless steppes of Kherson, Mykolaiv and Odesa. It is really the land of woods, lakes and rivers.

There is a great number of rivers and lakes in Ukraine. Their picturesque banks make Ukraine especially beautiful. The major rivers are the Dnipro, the Dnister, the Bug, the Donets and others. They are navigable. And you can make a pleasant trip by ship from Kyiv to the Black Sea. The main river in Ukraine is the Dnipro, which divides Ukraine into two halves — the Right Bank and the Left Bank.

Typical representatives of the Ukrainian fauna are hare, fox, squirrel, bear, wolf, goat. Among the trees growing in the Ukrainian territory are birch, pine, oak, fir-tree.

95% of the Ukrainian territory is flat, but 5% of it make up mountains. In the west and in the south there are mountains. They are not too high because they are rather old. The Carpathians are situated in Europe and stretch through Hungary, Poland, Romania, including Ukraine. They are divided into the West Carpathians, East and South ones. The highest point of the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla — 2,061 metres above the sea level. They are covered with beautiful forests and woods, there are meadows here which are called as “polonyna.”

The Crimean Mountains stretch for about 150 kilometres along the coast of the Black Sea. The highest point of them is the mountain Roman-Kosh — 1,545 metres above the sea level.

The Crimea is a peninsula located in the South of Ukraine and is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The population of Ukraine is about 47 million. Ukraine is inhabited by representatives of 128 nations, nationalities and ethnic groups.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. Kyiv occupies more than 790 sq. km and sits on both banks of the Dnipro River. Its population is 3,000,000 with suburbs. It stretches on the high hills along the Dnipro, rivaling the oldest and most charming cities of Europe.

There are more than three hundred cities and towns in Ukraine. Ukraine's other big cities are Kharkiv, Dnipro, Odesa, Lviv, etc. The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for the development of its industry and agriculture. Ukrainian territory is flat for the most part, that's why it is traditionally an agricultural area and it has fertile soil. It cultivates different agricultural plants: wheat, corn, potatoes, sunflower, red and green vegetables, all kinds of fruit, melons and watermelons. Ukraine also produces sugar both for own needs and for export. Ukraine is also an industrial country. It is rich in natural resources such as iron ore, coal, gas, oil, mineral salts and water power. The country has metallurgical and heavy industries.

The climate is generally continental. Only on the coastline of the Black Sea it is subtropical. The average low temperature in January is -7 C, the average high +19 C in July. The territory of Ukraine is rather large and the weather varies from one part of the country to another. The wettest place is the Carpathians. The rains in the steppe zone are few.

The nature of Ukraine is very beautiful and rich. There are mixed forests, forest-steppes and steppes. The world-known reservation of Askania-Nova is preserving the original nature of the steppes.

Ukraine has an ancient history. It has its own original culture and art. Kyiv has always been the center of Slavic culture and Orthodox Church. Churches and monasteries were not only religious institutions but also served to preserve and spread knowledge.

There are many places worth sightseeing on its territory. For example in Chernigiv one can see the frescoes of the 11th century in the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral. Uman attracts a lot of visitors by its dendrological park-reserve "Sofievka". Kyiv is one of the oldest cities in

Europe. There are many old and beautiful buildings there. The glorious St. Sophia's Cathedral (1037) is rich in mosaic and fresco decorations and icons which were revered by the faithful. The first monastery was the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (the second half of the 11th century).

Nowadays Ukraine is a multinational and multi-religious country, where the Eastern and the Western traditions coexist. This is the nation's great wealth, a source of high morals and spiritual integrity.

### **Vocabulary**

<i>to occupy</i>	<i>займати</i>
<i>to extend</i>	<i>розширити</i>
<i>to border on</i>	<i>межувати з</i>
<i>to be washed by</i>	<i>омиватися</i>
<i>frontier</i>	<i>кордон</i>
<i>picturesque slopes</i>	<i>мальовничі схили</i>
<i>picturesque banks</i>	<i>мальовничі береги</i>
<i>navigable</i>	<i>судноплавний</i>
<i>representative</i>	<i>представник</i>
<i>birch</i>	<i>береза</i>
<i>pine</i>	<i>сосна</i>
<i>oak</i>	<i>дуб</i>
<i>fir-tree</i>	<i>ялинка</i>
<i>flat</i>	<i>рівнинний</i>
<i>to stretch</i>	<i>простягатися</i>
<i>peninsula</i>	<i>півострів</i>
<i>to be inhabited by</i>	<i>бути населеним</i>
<i>suburbs</i>	<i>передмістя</i>
<i>favourable</i>	<i>сприятливий</i>
<i>fertile soil</i>	<i>родючий ґрунт</i>
<i>wheat</i>	<i>пшениця</i>
<i>reservation</i>	<i>заповідник</i>
<i>spiritual integrity</i>	<i>духовна цілісність</i>

### **Questions**

1. Where is Ukraine situated?
2. When did it appear on the world political map?
3. What is the territory of Ukraine?



4. What countries does it border on?
5. What seas is it washed by?
6. What are the landscapes of Ukraine?
7. What are the main rivers of Ukraine?
8. What is the population of Ukraine?
9. Where does Kyiv stretch?
10. What are the main cities of Ukraine?
11. What agricultural plants does Ukraine cultivate?
12. What natural resources is it rich in?
13. What is the climate of Ukraine?

## **2. The Historical Places of Kyiv**

Kyiv is one the oldest cities in Europe. Its monuments of past are perfectly integrated with modern buildings, attractive hotels, cinemas, TV tower, Metro stations, banks and administrative buildings.

As one takes a bus ride through Kreshchatik or strolls in the shade of trees it is difficult to believe that ages ago this was the sight of a deep valley covered with primeval forests and numerous ravines. Actually it was the valley called Kreshchataya, which later became Kreshchatik, the main street of the capital.

The valley first began to resemble a street at the beginning of the last century when one-storeyed wooden houses were built, later on stone buildings were erected. During the Great Patriotic war Kreshchatik was completely destroyed by the Nazis. As soon as the city was liberated (November 6, 1943) the restoration of the main street was begun.

The entire architectural conception envisaged a combination of decorative facades with an abundance of trees and shrubs, sunlight and space.

In 1037 St. Sophia Cathedral, an outstanding monument of ancient Rus and world culture, was built on the site of the 1036 battle against the Pechenegs in which the Kyiv warriors were victorious. It was founded during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise.

For centuries this remarkable building, the embodiment of the talent and assiduity of hundreds of thousands of its nameless builders, has astonished the vision with its magnificence and splendour. Its appearance has changed many times as the result of reconstruction. The interior decorations of the Cathedral are exceptionally valuable and add its unique architectural forms. Numerous mosaics and frescoes have

been discovered under the coating of later ornamentation and restored to their former beauty. The extensive use of fresco painting in decorative works show the great skill of the painters of the time.

Leaving St. Sophia Cathedral through the gateway that is right under the Belfry, one comes out into Sophiyivsky Square. It is bordered to the right by a restore of trees and shrubs while in the centre of the square there is the monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the 17th century outstanding Ukrainian statesman and military leader. Being a far-sighted statesman, Bohdan Khmelnytsky sought reunification with the Russian state, which was the Ukraine's only ally at that time. At the end of 1653 the Zemsky Sobor adopted a decision to reunite the two countries. This decision was ratified in 1654 at the historical Pereyaslav Rada. That's why Bohdan Khmelnytsky is considered to be a national hero of the Ukrainian people. The monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky was built in 1888 by sculptor Mukhailo Mikeshin. It shows the eminent statesman and soldier on horse-back pointing his mace towards Moscow.

As Kyiv's history is full of dramatic events and heroic deeds, there are many other places of interest in it such as the Golden Gates, Andryevska Church, the monument to Prince Volodymyr, the Kyiv-Pechersky Monastery, Vydubetsky Monastery, Askold's Grave and others.

## Vocabulary

<i>to stroll</i>	<i>прогулятися</i>
<i>primeval</i>	<i>первісний</i>
<i>ravines</i>	<i>яри</i>
<i>valley</i>	<i>долина</i>
<i>to resemble</i>	<i>нагадувати</i>
<i>to be erected</i>	<i>бути зведеним</i>
<i>to envisage</i>	<i>передбачати</i>
<i>shrubs</i>	<i>кущі</i>
<i>warriors</i>	<i>воїни</i>
<i>embodiment</i>	<i>втілення</i>
<i>assiduity</i>	<i>посидючість</i>
<i>to astonish</i>	<i>дивувати</i>
<i>magnificence</i>	<i>пишність</i>
<i>splendor</i>	<i>пишність</i>
<i>coating</i>	<i>покриття</i>

<i>to restore</i>	<i>відновити</i>
<i>far-sighted statesman</i>	<i>далекоглядний державний діяч</i>
<i>sought</i>	<i>шукав</i>
<i>reunification</i>	<i>возз'єднання</i>
<i>eminent</i>	<i>видатний</i>
<i>mace</i>	<i>булава</i>

## Questions

1. What does the name of the main Kyiv's street originate from?
2. How did it look like in ancient times?
3. When was this street completely destroyed?
4. When was St. Sophia Cathedral founded?
5. Why is Bohdan Khmelnytsky considered to be a national hero of the Ukrainian people?
6. What are the main places of interest in Kyiv?

## 3. Holidays and Traditions of Ukraine

The Ukrainians as any other people have their own traditions and holidays. Some of them are very old, some appear nowadays. Most of the customs are connected with the religious festivals or with Ukrainian dwelling. We have many holidays in our country but I would like to tell about the main of them.

One of the most popular holidays in Ukraine is the New Year Day. It is celebrated on the first of January. On the eve of the holiday every family decorates a New Year's Tree with shining balls and toys. The mothers of the families prepare holiday dinners. On that day people exchange presents with their relatives and friends: they often go to see them or invite them to their place to see in the New Year together. They lay festive tables and at 12 o'clock raise their glasses with champagne and say to each other "Happy New Year". It is the time of joy and hopes for the better future. Small children dream about a big and beautiful present that they will find in the morning under the New Year's Tree.

A week before on the 25th of December is Orthodox Christmas. In Ukraine it is an old and popular holiday. The evening before is called the Holy Evening. It is the family holiday. On the Holy Evening all the family get together to have the Christmas Supper. According to the religious tradition, it is necessary to prepare 12 different dishes because of 12 apostles; no one at the table can eat till the first star appears in the sky. But, unlike in the English-speaking countries, in Ukraine people do not exchange presents on that day. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to church; some of them spend the whole night there — they pray and listen to Christmas religious songs which glorify Christ's birthday. There are many old Ukrainian traditions that are connected with Christmas. Among them are Christmas songs. Boys and girls go from house to house, from flat to flat, sing traditional holiday songs and wish everything good to the people they visit. The people give them sweets, cakes and money.

At the beginning of spring, on the 8th of March another popular holiday is celebrated. It is the Women's Day. It is the day when we thank our women for everything they do for us at home and at work. We give flowers and presents to our mothers, grandmothers, teachers, sisters and girl-friends and wish everything good to them.

There is another popular holiday in spring. It is Easter. Usually it is celebrated on one of Sundays in spring. This is the day to stop and think about our deeds and what we may do to improve ourselves and the world around us. It is the holiday of hope and expectations. Usually people bake cakes and paint and color eggs for the holiday. On that day the religious people go to church and listen to the service; usually they bring with them baskets with food — Easter cakes, butter, cheese and, of course, painted eggs. The priest in the church consecrates all the food: many people believe that the Easter eggs possess magic power and can protect from evil, thunder or fire and have healing powers. In the morning after the end of the service, the people greet each other with the words: "Christ has resurrected!" and return home for breakfast.

In summer there are two big holidays: the Day of Constitution on the 28th of June and Independence Day on the 24th of August. These holidays are also connected with our hopes for the better future of our country and our own lives.

The 1st of September is a holiday for everybody who studies. Each holiday is interesting in its way but all of them are good and merry.

## Vocabulary

<i>dwelling</i>	<i>житло</i>
<i>eve</i>	<i>напередодні</i>
<i>festive table</i>	<i>святковий стіл</i>
<i>Holy Evening</i>	<i>Святвечір</i>
<i>pray</i>	<i>молитися</i>
<i>to glorify</i>	<i>прославляти</i>
<i>expectations</i>	<i>очікування</i>
<i>priest</i>	<i>священик</i>
<i>consecrate</i>	<i>освячувати</i>
<i>“Christ has resurrected!”</i>	<i>«Христос воскрес!»</i>

## Questions

1. What are most Ukrainian customs connected with?
2. When is the New Year Day celebrated?
3. How does every family decorate a New Year's Tree?
4. What do they usually do at 12 o'clock?
5. What do small children dream about on this day?
6. What is “Holy Evening”?
7. How many dishes should be prepared in the evening?
8. Do Ukrainian people exchange presents on that day?
9. Where do the religious people go and how much time do they spend there?
10. What is celebrated on the 8th of March?
11. What do we usually give to our mothers, grandmothers, teachers, sisters and girl-friends?
12. When is Easter celebrated?
13. What do people usually do on this day?
14. What does the priest in the church consecrate?
15. What power do Easter eggs possess?
16. What are the greeting words on this day?
17. What summer holidays are also connected with our hopes for the better future of our country and our own lives?
18. What is a holiday for everybody who studies?

#### **4. Bohdan Khmelnytsky — Ukrainian National Hero**

Khmelnytsky, Bohdan (Fedir) Zlnoviy, was born in 1595 or 1596 and died on the 6<sup>th</sup> of August 1657 in Chyhyiyn. He was Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host from 1648 to 1657 and founder of the Hetman state (1648—1782). By birth he belonged to the Ukrainian lesser nobility and bore the Massalski, and later the Abdank, coat of arms. His father, M. Khmelnytsky, served as an officer under the Polish crown hetman S. Zolkiewski and his mother, according to some sources, was of Cossack descent. Little is known about Khmelnytsky's education. Apparently, he received his elementary schooling in Ukrainian and his secondary and higher education in Polish at a Jesuit college, possibly in Ynroslav, but more probably in Lviv. He completed his schooling before 1620 and acquired a broad knowledge of world history and fluency in Polish and Latin. Later he acquired a knowledge of Turkish, Tatar, and French. The Battle of Cecora (1620), in which he lost his father and was captured by the Turks, was his first military action. After spending two years in Istanbul, he was ransomed by his mother and returned to Ukraine.

There is no reliable information about Khmelnytsky's activities from 1622 to 1637. Only one fact is certain — that in the 1620s he joined the registered Cossacks. Sometime between 1625 and 1627 he married Hanna Somko, a Cossack's daughter from Pereiaslav, and settled on his patrimonial estate in Subotiv near Chyhyryn. By 1637 he attained the high office of military chancellor. By the Ordinance of 1638 the Polish king revoked the autonomy of the Zaporozhian Host and placed the registered Cossacks under the direct authority of the Polish military command in Ukraine. The office of military chancellor, which Khmelnytsky had held, was abolished and Khmelnytsky was demoted to a captain of Chyhyryn regiment. In the fall of 1638 he visited Warsaw with a Cossack delegation to petition King Vladyslav IV Vasa to restore the former Cossack privileges.

In the next few years Khmelnytsky devoted his attention mostly to his estates in the Chyhyiyn region, but in 1645 he served with a detachment of 2,000 — 2,500 Cossacks in France, and probably took part in the siege of Dunkirk. By this time his reputation for leadership was such that King Vladyslav, in putting together a coalition of Poland, Venice, and other states against Turkey, turned to him to obtain the support of the Zaporozhian Cossacks. These events contributed to his

reputation in Ukraine, Poland, and abroad, and provided him with wide military and political contacts.

Khmelnysky, however, had been regarded with suspicion for many years by the Polish magnates in Ukraine who were politically opposed to King Vladyslav. In spite of the fact that Khmelnysky received a royal title to Subotiv in 1646, the Chyhyiyn assistant vicegerent Czaplinski raided the estate, seized movable property, and disrupted the manor's economy. Khmelnysky's small son was severely beaten at the marketplace in Chyhyiyn. Under these conditions of violence and terror Khmelnysky's wife died in 1647.

At the end of December 1647 Khmelnysky departed for Zaporizhya with a small (300—500-men) detachment. There he was elected hetman. This event marked the beginning of a new Cossack uprising, which quickly turned into a national revolution.

The great uprising of 1648 was one of the most cataclysmic events in Ukrainian history. It is difficult to find an uprising of comparable magnitude, intensity, and impact in the history of early modern Europe. A crucial element in the revolt was the leadership of Hetman B. Khmelnysky, whose exceptional organizational, military, a political talent to a large extent accounted for its success.

Khmelnysky was married three times. His first wife, who was the mother of all his children, died prematurely. His second wife, Matrona, whom he married in early 1649, was the former wife of his enemy D. Czaplinski. In 1651 while Khmelnysky was away on a military campaign, she was executed for conspiracy and adultery by his son Tymish. In the summer of 1651 Khmelnysky married Hanna Zolotarenko, a Cossack woman from Korsun and the widow of Col Pylyp (Pylypets). Surviving him by many years, she entered a monastery in 1671 and adopted the religious name of Anas-tasiya. Khmelnysky had two sons and four daughters. Khmelnysky was buried on 25 August, 1657 in St. Eliyah's Church in Subotiv, which he himself had built.

Khmelnysky's greatest achievement in the process of national revolution was the Cossack Hetman state of the Zaporozhian Host (1648—1782). His statesmanship was demonstrated in all areas of state-building — in the military, administration, finance, economics, and culture.

## Vocabulary

<i>host</i>	<i>військо</i>
<i>nobility</i>	<i>знать</i>
<i>coat of arms</i>	<i>герб</i>
<i>descent</i>	<i>походження</i>
<i>Jesuit</i>	<i>ієзуїт</i>
<i>to acquire</i>	<i>отримувати</i>
<i>to capture</i>	<i>брати в полон</i>
<i>to ransom</i>	<i>звільняти за викуп</i>
<i>patrimonial</i>	<i>родовий</i>
<i>to attain</i>	<i>отримувати</i>
<i>chancellor</i>	<i>перший секретар</i>
<i>ordinance</i>	<i>наказ</i>
<i>to revoke</i>	<i>відмінити</i>
<i>to abolish</i>	<i>ліквідувати</i>
<i>to demote</i>	<i>понижати у званні</i>
<i>regiment</i>	<i>полк</i>
<i>detachment</i>	<i>загін</i>
<i>siege</i>	<i>облога</i>
<i>suspicion</i>	<i>підозра</i>
<i>vicegerent</i>	<i>намісник</i>
<i>to disrupt</i>	<i>руйнувати</i>
<i>manor</i>	<i>садиба</i>
<i>violence</i>	<i>насильство</i>
<i>uprising</i>	<i>повстання</i>
<i>magnitude</i>	<i>важливість</i>
<i>impact</i>	<i>вплив</i>
<i>crucial</i>	<i>вирішальний</i>
<i>revolt</i>	<i>заколот</i>
<i>to a large extent</i>	<i>у великій мірі</i>
<i>prematurely</i>	<i>завчасно</i>
<i>to execute</i>	<i>стратити</i>
<i>conspiracy</i>	<i>заколот</i>

## Questions

1. When and where was Khmelnytsky born?
2. Who were his parents?



3. What is known about Khmelnytsky's education?
4. What was his first military action?
5. When did he join the registered Cossacks?
6. Who was his first wife?
7. Why and when did she die?
8. Who were his second and third wives?
9. Where and when was Khmelnytsky elected hetman?
10. When and where was Khmelnytsky buried?

## **5. T. H. Shevchenko — the Bard of Ukraine**

Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko, Ukrainian poet, artist and thinker, was born on March 9, 1814 in the village of Moryntsi in central Ukraine, then part of the Russian Empire. His parents were serfs on the land of Engelhard. Taras's father was literate, and he sent his son to be educated as an apprentice to a deacon. When Taras's mother died, his father married for the second time. In 1825 his father also died. For some time little Taras, now an orphan, served as a houseboy and was in training as a servant. A talent for drawing showed itself in the boy quite early.

When he was 14 years old, he became a domestic servant to Engelhardt. In the spring of 1829 Taras travelled with him to Vilnius. There he studied painting under an experienced craftsman. In 1832 the lord "contracted" him to the master painter V. Shyryayev in St. Petersburg. Noted writers and artists bought Shevchenko out of serfdom. He was accepted into the Academy of Arts as an external student, practicing in the workshop of K. Bryllov. His first oil painting was "The Beggar Boy Giving Bread to a Dog." In the library of Yevhen Hrebinka he became familiar with Ukrainian folklore and the works of I. Kotlyarevsky, H. Kvitka-Oshovyanenko and the romantic poets as well as many Russian, East European and world writers.

Shevchenko began to write poetry even before he was freed from serfdom. In 1840 the world first saw "Kobzar", Shevchenko's first collection of poetry. In 1841 the epic poem "Haidamaky" appeared as a separate volume. He also tried to write plays. The main characteristics of all his poetry — a deep national sense — was evident. All his life the poet was devoted to his nation. In Ukraine he has seen the heavy social life of working people. This awakened new themes in Shevchenko's poetry.

In the spring of 1846 the poet lived for some time in Kiev, where he met the members of the Kyrylo-Methodius Society and Shevchenko was arrested. The poet was sent to St. Petersburg and imprisoned. He was exiled as a private with the Military Detachment at Orenburg with a ban on writing and painting. From the very first days Shevchenko violated the tsar's order. He had a small secret book, he kept in his boot, and he wrote new poems into this book.

In May 1859 the poet got permission to go to Ukraine. He intended to buy a plot of land not far from the village of Pekariv, to build a house there, and to settle in Ukraine. In spite of physical weakness, Shevchenko's poetical strength was great, and the last period of his work is the highest stage of his development. In his works the poet showed the dream of the people for a free and happy life.

Shevchenko died in St. Petersburg on March 10, 1861. The poet was first buried there, but his friends decided to fulfill the poet's "Zapovit" (Testament) and bury him in Ukraine by the Dnipro River.

### Vocabulary

<i>thinker</i>	<i>філософ, мислитель</i>
<i>serf</i>	<i>кріпак</i>
<i>literate</i>	<i>письменный</i>
<i>apprentice</i>	<i>підмайстер</i>
<i>deacon</i>	<i>дяк</i>
<i>orphan</i>	<i>сирота</i>
<i>houseboy</i>	<i>«козачок»</i>
<i>domestic servant</i>	<i>домашній слуга</i>
<i>serfdom</i>	<i>кріпацтво</i>
<i>to be accepted</i>	<i>бути прийнятим</i>
<i>workshop</i>	<i>майстерня</i>
<i>oil painting</i>	<i>картина маслом</i>
<i>beggar</i>	<i>жебрак</i>
<i>collection of poetry</i>	<i>збірка поезії</i>
<i>volume</i>	<i>том</i>
<i>evident</i>	<i>очевидний</i>
<i>to awoke</i>	<i>пробудити</i>
<i>to be imprisoned</i>	<i>бути ув'язненим</i>
<i>to be exiled</i>	<i>бути зісланим</i>
<i>ban</i>	<i>заборона</i>

<i>to violate</i>	<i>порушувати</i>
<i>to get permission</i>	<i>отримати дозвіл</i>
<i>plot of land</i>	<i>ділянка землі</i>
<i>to settle</i>	<i>оселитися</i>
<i>in spite of</i>	<i>не зважаючи на</i>
<i>poetical strength</i>	<i>поетична сила</i>
<i>testament</i>	<i>заповіт</i>

## Questions

1. When and where was Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko born?
2. What were his parents?
3. Why did Taras' father sent his son to be educated as an apprentice to a deacon?
4. When did a talent for drawing show itself in the boy?
5. When did he become a domestic servant to Engelgardt?
6. Where and when did he study painting under an experienced craftsman?
7. Who bought Shevchenko out of serfdom?
8. What was his first oil painting?
9. Where did he become familiar with Ukrainian folklore and the works of I. Kotlyarevsky, H. Kvitka-Oshovyanenko and the romantic poets as well as many Russian, East European and world writers?
10. What was Sevchenko's first collection of poetry?
11. When did the epic poem "Haidamaky" appear as a separate volume?
12. What was the main characteristics of all his poetry?
13. When was Shevchenko arrested?
14. Where was he sent?
15. Where did he write his new poems in prison?
16. When did Taras get permission to go to Ukraine?
17. Where was the poet buried?

## 6. Relations Between Ukraine and English-speaking Countries

As now Ukraine is a sovereign state, it establishes new relations with the countries all over the world. It sets direct contacts with many foreign countries signing agreements and treaties. A lot of foreign

Embassies have appeared in its capital lately. Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization and it participates in the work of many international organizations.

The topics of our radio and television talks are often about Ukrainian-American relations and our viewpoint on the prospect of their development, and a wide range of other international issues.

A fundamental reshaping of foreign policy could only be effected on the basis of a strictly scientific and objective reassessment of the present-day reality. This evaluation of the in-depth analysis of international affairs and the consideration of our national interests resulted in the new political thinking. Nowadays the political life is giving fresh grounds for the relations of mutual understanding between Ukraine and the USA, Great Britain, Canada and other English-speaking countries. The new political thinking, as seen by the Ukrainian leadership and by foreign experts, is not something frozen and immobile. It is exceptionally creative process, receptive to innovation.

The reason for the new type of relations is that all English-speaking countries want to set broader economic ties with Ukraine. The exchanging of opinions with the delegations from the English-speaking countries are generally marked by goodwill and intense interest.

It is not a secret, that everybody showed an excited interest listening to the American President's speech during his first visit to Ukraine in 1995. Politicians, journalists, businessmen, all ordinary people, students and even pupils were particularly impressed by his knowledge of Ukrainian poetry, when he recited some lines written by the famous Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko.

Taking into consideration the economic development in Ukraine, a lot of joint ventures have appeared recently in its cities and towns. A lot of delegations, businessmen, specialists and tourists from the English-speaking countries keep coming to Ukraine.

## Vocabulary

*sovereign state*

*суверенна держава*

*to establish new relations with the countries throughout the world*  
*встановлювати нові відносини з країнами усього світу*

*to set direct contacts with*      *встановлювати прямі контакти*

*to sign agreements and treaties*      *підписувати угоди й договори*

*Embassy*

*посольство*

<i>the United Nations Organization</i>	<i>Організація Об'єднаних Націй</i>
<i>to participate in</i>	<i>брати участь у</i>
<i>viewpoint</i>	<i>точка зору</i>
<i>the prospect of the development</i>	<i>перспектива розвитку</i>
<i>a wide range of other international issues</i>	<i>широке коло інших міжнародних питань</i>
<i>a fundamental reshaping of foreign policy</i>	<i>фундаментальні зміни форми міжнародної політики</i>
<i>a strictly scientific and objective reassessment</i>	<i>суто наукова та об'єктивна переоцінка</i>
<i>evaluation</i>	<i>оцінка</i>
<i>the in-depth analysis of international affairs</i>	<i>поглиблений аналіз міжнародних справ</i>
<i>the consideration of our national interests</i>	<i>врахування національних інтересів</i>
<i>new political thinking</i>	<i>нова політична думка</i>
<i>the relations of mutual understanding</i>	<i>відносини взаєморозуміння</i>
<i>immobile</i>	<i>нерухомий</i>
<i>exceptionally creative process</i>	<i>виключно творчий процес</i>
<i>receptive to innovation</i>	<i>сприйнятливий до інновацій</i>
<i>economic ties</i>	<i>економічні зв'язки</i>
<i>the exchanging of opinions</i>	<i>обмін думками</i>
<i>goodwill</i>	<i>доброзичливість, добра воля</i>
<i>taking into consideration</i>	<i>беручи до уваги</i>
<i>joint venture</i>	<i>спільне підприємство</i>
<i>keep coming to Ukraine</i>	<i>продовжують приїждити до України</i>

## Questions

1. What kind of country is Ukraine now?
2. Have a lot of foreign Embassies appeared in Ukraine lately?
3. Is Ukraine one of the founding members of the UNO?
4. Does Ukraine set direct contacts with many foreign countries signing agreements and treaties?
5. Is the political life giving fresh grounds for the relations of mutual understanding between Ukraine and the USA, Great Britain, Canada and other English-speaking countries?
6. What is the reason for the new type of relations of Ukraine with the English-speaking countries?

## **II. GREAT BRITAIN**

### **1. Geographical Position and Industry of Great Britain**

Great Britain, formally known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated on the British Isles. The total area of Great Britain is 240,000 sq. km, its population is 56,000,000 people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east — by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: mountainous (in the north and west of the island) and lowland (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to moderating influence of the sea Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Cardiff.

England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and its population amounts to 83 % of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of Great Britain. It occupies about 9 % of its territory with the population of 4.8 % of the total population. The Welsh speak their own language. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with the territory of 32 % of the total territory and with the population of 9 % of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5.2 % of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the King. However, the power of the King in Great Britain is not absolute. He acts only on the advice of the ministers and Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of

British legislation are expressed in other documents, like “Magna Charta”, “Habeas Corpus Act”, “Bill of Rights”, the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, the Judicature Act, etc. The British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

Parliament in Great Britain exists since 1265 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses — the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nationwide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election not less frequently than once in 5 years. After the general election the King appoints the head of the government — the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came into being in the 19th century as a result of the evolution of the Tory party. The Labour party was founded in 1900. Since 1906 it has got the name of the Labour Party. For the first time the Labour Party won the election in 1945.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy, electronics, etc. For centuries Britain has been the leading shipbuilder in the world.

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important activities in Great Britain. The greater part of the land here is used for sheep-, cattle-, and dairy farming. Vegetables are grown in all parts of the country. The chief grain crops are wheat and barley.

### **Vocabulary**

<i>separated</i>	<i>розділений</i>
<i>mountainous</i>	<i>гірський</i>
<i>lowland</i>	<i>низовина</i>
<i>to freeze</i>	<i>замерзнути</i>
<i>moderating influence</i>	<i>пом'якшувальний вплив</i>
<i>insular climate</i>	<i>острівний клімат</i>
<i>humid</i>	<i>вологий</i>

<i>striking discrepancy</i>	<i>разюча невідповідність</i>
<i>county</i>	<i>графство</i>
<i>peninsula</i>	<i>півострів</i>
<i>parliamentary monarchy</i>	<i>парламентська монархія</i>
<i>Bill of Rights</i>	<i>Біль про права</i>
<i>Judicature Act</i>	<i>Закон про судочинство</i>
<i>the House of Lords</i>	<i>Палата Лордів</i>
<i>the House of Commons</i>	<i>Палата Громад</i>
<i>peer</i>	<i>пер</i>
<i>to be elected</i>	<i>бути обраним</i>
<i>representative body</i>	<i>представницький орган</i>
<i>to appoint</i>	<i>призначити</i>
<i>to win the election</i>	<i>виграти вибори</i>
<i>wheat</i>	<i>пшениця</i>
<i>barley</i>	<i>ячмінь</i>

## **Questions**

1. What is the formal name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What is the total area of GB?
4. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
5. What is the climate of GB?
6. How many parts does GB consist of?
7. How many counties are there in GB?
8. What are the main cities of GB?
9. What is the largest part of GB?
10. What language is spoken in GB?
11. Who is the head of the state?
12. What parts does Parliament in Great Britain consist of?
13. What are the main political parties in GB?
14. What are the main industries in GB?

## **2. The Sights of London**

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is an ancient city, it grew up around the first point where Roman invaders found the Thames narrow enough to build a bridge. They found a small Celtic settlement then known as Londinium and by A.D. 300 they turned it into a separate



port and an important trading centre. Nowadays it is the cradle of British traditions and culture.

Over 8 million people live in London. It is the home of the nation's commerce and finance, the main centre of its legal system and press. It has the largest university and the greatest possibilities for entertainment and for sport in Great Britain. London is one of the most famous capital cities of the world, and every year it attracts crowds of visitors from home and abroad. They come to explore its historic buildings, to see its museums and galleries, its streets and parks, and its people.

Sightseeing tours in London usually start in Trafalgar Square. It's the centre of London and the best starting point for anybody's tour of the English capital. Tourists are particularly impressed by the Nelson Column there in the centre of the square. From Trafalgar Square you can go along down Whitehall and see the Houses of Parliament which stretch along the Thames's North Bank. It is a long building of about 1,000 feet. Big Ben, the famous clock, is in one of the Towers. It chimes the hours to the tune of Handel's music.

Near the Parliament there is Westminster Abbey, an old beautiful chapel, founded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. There are many tombstones, monuments and statues there. For nearly 1,000 years 41 kings and queens of England have been crowned here and many of them are buried here too. Many great Englishmen can be found here too: Newton, Darwin and others. The south side of the Abbey is called the Poet's Corner where famous British writers and poets lie: Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy. There are memorials to Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Burns and Thackeray here, too.

Next, we can walk along one side of St. James Park to Buckingham Palace, the Royal residence. The vast house is comparatively new and it has no style. However, great importance is still attached by the British to this place. Here you can see one of the most colorful and stirring of all London ceremonies, the changing of the Guards. The ceremony starts at 11.30 a.m. and takes between 30 and 40 minutes.

London consists of three parts: the rich West End, the poor East End and the City — its financial centre. The biggest department stores, offices and banks can be found there. The City and the West End are the heart of the capital.

One of the best known museums is the British museum with its library, reading room and the collection of manuscripts both old and

new. One of the greatest monuments is St. Paul's Cathedral, which is the Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. The well-known architect of that day, he took part in rebuilding the city after the Great Fire of London. Sir Christopher Wren lies buried under the roof of his own great work. These words are written on his grave: "If you want to see his monument, look around."

London is full of parks and green spaces. Hyde Park is the latest park in London, which is famous for its Speaker's Corner.

In London all kinds of vehicles ride up and down the streets: double-decker buses, lorries, vans, taxis, private cars. Besides, the oldest underground railway system called "tube" is still one of the largest in the world.

I must say that in London one meets the past and the present, the old and the modern. It is a city of contrasts. It's a pity I haven't been to London yet, but I have read a lot about this famous city. So I have no doubt that London is worth sightseeing.

### Vocabulary

<i>ancient</i>	<i>давній</i>
<i>roman invaders</i>	<i>римські загарбники</i>
<i>settlement</i>	<i>поселення</i>
<i>to turn ... into</i>	<i>перетворювати ... на</i>
<i>trading centre</i>	<i>центр торгівлі</i>
<i>cradle</i>	<i>колыска</i>
<i>to attract crowds of visitors</i>	<i>приваблювати натовпи відвідувачів</i>
<i>sightseeing tours</i>	<i>оглядові екскурсії</i>
<i>to chime</i>	<i>дзвонити</i>
<i>chapel</i>	<i>каплиця</i>
<i>the Poet's Corner</i>	<i>Куточок Поета</i>
<i>Royal residence</i>	<i>Королівська резиденція</i>
<i>the changing of the Guards</i>	<i>зміна Варти</i>
<i>double-decker bus</i>	<i>двоповерховий автобус</i>
<i>no doubt</i>	<i>без сумніву</i>

### Questions

1. When was London founded?
2. Who founded this city?

3. What is its population?
4. Where is Trafalgar Square situated?
5. How long is the Houses of Parliament?
6. How does Big Ben chime the hours?
7. Who has been crowned and buried in Westminster Abbey?
8. What is the Poet's Corner?
9. What ceremony can we observe near the Buckingham Palace?
10. How long does it last?
11. What are the main parts of London?
12. What is the best known museum in London?
13. What kinds of vehicles can you meet in London?
14. Is London worth sightseeing?

### **3. British Holidays and Traditions**

Great Britain is an old country and it has a lot of holidays and interesting traditions. Holidays in the country are historic and public. Most public holidays are called bank holidays because banks, companies and most shops don't work on these days. Such holidays include the New Year's Day, Easter Monday and others.

One of them is, of course, the New Year's Day on the first of January. It is not so popular in England as in our country, but it is rather popular in Scotland. On that day people usually visit their friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year. People usually make promises to themselves such as to give up smoking, to change their lifestyle and others.

The next holiday of the year is St. Valentine's Day. It is on the 14th of February. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they love. This is the traditional day for those who are in love. Young people give flowers and greeting cards to their Valentines and celebrate this day together.

In March there is Mother's Day. All the children and adults, come to their mothers on that day to express their love and gratitude.

In April there is Easter. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Sometimes parents hide them in the house or in the garden and children have to look for them.

In June there is Father's Day. On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards and presents.

On the 31st of October there is a Halloween. Halloween is a holiday loved by all children. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins with a candle inside. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts. People also play different games and have fun. Children usually go from one house to another with empty baskets or bags, knock on doors and say: Trick or treat. People should give them something, or they will play a trick on them.

Among historic holidays, Guy Fawkes Night can be mentioned. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, a group of people with Guy Fawkes as their leader decided to blow up the Houses of Parliament. They did not manage to do this and Guy Fawkes was caught and hanged. Since then the British celebrate this day burning a doll made of straw and dressed in old clothes on a bonfire. Children dress in old clothes and beg in the street saying: A penny for the Guy.

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It is one of the people's favorite holidays. Families spend this day together. For many people this is the most important holiday of the year. People put Christmas trees in their houses and decorate them. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in the streets. On Christmas Eve everybody wraps up his presents and puts them under the Christmas tree. People say that at night Father Christmas puts presents into the stockings which children usually hang above their beds. The traditional Christmas meal is roasted turkey and Christmas pudding.

There are a lot of customs in Great Britain. One of the most famous is gardening. Most of the English keep small gardens full of flowers behind their houses or around them. In spring, there are a lot of flower-shows and vegetable-shows with prizes for the best exhibitions.

In Northern Ireland there is a holiday called St. Patrick's Day. It is celebrated on the 17th of March. On this day people wear green clothes and drink Irish beer. There are carnivals and barbeques all over the country.

## Vocabulary

*bank holidays*

*a piece of coal*

*to make promises*

*to give up smoking*

*святкові дні*

*шматочок вугілля*

*давати обіцянки*

*кинути курити*

<i>Valentine cards</i>	<i>«валентинки»</i>
<i>to be in love</i>	<i>бути закоханим</i>
<i>to celebrate</i>	<i>святкувати</i>
<i>gratitude</i>	<i>вдячність</i>
<i>ghost</i>	<i>привид</i>
<i>witch</i>	<i>відьма</i>
<i>lantern</i>	<i>ліхтар</i>
<i>pumpkin</i>	<i>кабак</i>
<i>“Trick or treat”</i>	<i>«Цукерки чи смерть»</i>
<i>play a trick</i>	<i>розіграти</i>
<i>to blow up</i>	<i>підірвати</i>
<i>straw</i>	<i>солома</i>
<i>bonfire</i>	<i>багаття</i>
<i>roasted turkey</i>	<i>смажена індичка</i>
<i>gardening</i>	<i>садівництво</i>

## **Questions**

1. Why are public holidays called “bank holidays”?
2. Where is the New Year’s Day popular?
3. What do people usually do on this day?
4. What do people in Scotland bring for good luck in the New Year?
5. What promises do they usually make for themselves?
6. How do young people celebrate St. Valentine’s Day?
7. What do children usually eat at Easter?
8. Why is Halloween loved by all children?
9. Why was Guy Fawkes caught and hanged?
10. How do the British celebrate this day?
11. What do children do on that day?
12. What is one of the people’s favorite holidays in Britain?
13. How is it usually spent?
14. Who puts presents into the stockings which children usually hang above their beds?
15. What is the traditional Christmas meal?
16. When is St. Patrick’s Day celebrated?
17. What do people usually do on this day?

#### **4. William Shakespeare — Well-known Playwright**

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. He was the third child of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. His father was a glover and a prominent figure in local affairs, although, he later suffered financial problems. Shakespeare attended the local grammar school, but he never attended a university.

In 1582 Shakespeare married a local girl Anne Hathaway who was several years older than he. He had three children by her in the period from 1582 to 1585. The eldest was a daughter named Susanna followed by twins, Judith and Hamnet.

By 1592 he was an actor in London and also a well-known playwright. At this time there were several companies of actors in London and in the provinces. We know that Shakespeare had a long and fruitful connection with the Lord Chamberlain's Men, a kind of cooperative of actors for whom he was a founding member and the playwright. The Chamberlain's Men soon became a leading company in London and were often invited to perform in private before Elizabeth I and her court. In 1593 the theatres closed due to the outbreak of the plague. His son, Hamnet, died in 1596 and a year later Shakespeare bought a large house, New Place, in Stratford. Presumably he was successful. In 1599 the Globe Theatre opened.

The period in which the Globe flourished, until it burned down in 1613, coincides with the production of Shakespeare's greatest works. He wrote 37 plays, none of which were published in authorized editions during his lifetime. His works are usually divided into several groups: comedies, histories, tragedies, late romances and poems.

Shakespeare's earliest works are the long poems "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece". Aside from the two poems, Shakespeare was known among his friends for his sonnets, and they were published in 1609. As a playwright, he began his career by writing a history play "Henry VI" and ended his career by writing a history "Henry VIII". The second group of Shakespeare's plays are comedies. His romantic comedies mostly date from the early period of his life. Shakespeare's later comedies, written after 1598 are "Much Ado about Nothing", "As You Like It", "Twelfth Night". Shakespeare's maturity is remarkable for the series of great tragedies written between 1601 and 1608 ("Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "Macbeth").

## Vocabulary

<i>glover</i>	<i>рукавичник</i>
<i>prominent figure</i>	<i>видатна фігура</i>
<i>local affairs</i>	<i>місцеві справи</i>
<i>to suffer problems</i>	<i>зазнавати проблем</i>
<i>to attend</i>	<i>відвідувати</i>
<i>twins</i>	<i>близнюки</i>
<i>playwright</i>	<i>драматург</i>
<i>fruitful</i>	<i>плідний</i>
<i>founding member</i>	<i>член-засновник</i>
<i>plague</i>	<i>чума</i>
<i>presumably</i>	<i>можливо</i>
<i>successful</i>	<i>успішний</i>
<i>to flourish</i>	<i>процвітати</i>
<i>to burn down</i>	<i>згоріти</i>
<i>to coincide</i>	<i>співпадати</i>
<i>authorized editions</i>	<i>авторські видання</i>
<i>late romances</i>	<i>пізні романтичні твори</i>
<i>remarkable</i>	<i>видатний</i>
<i>“The Rape of Lucrece”</i>	<i>«Лукреція»</i>
<i>“Much Ado about Nothing”</i>	<i>«Багато шуму з нічого»</i>
<i>“As You Like It”</i>	<i>«Як вам це сподобається»</i>
<i>maturity</i>	<i>зрілість</i>

## Questions

1. When and where was William Shakespeare born?
2. What was his father?
3. What school did the boy visit?
4. How many children had he got?
5. What connection with the Lord Chamberlain's Men did he have?
6. Why did the theatres close in 1593 in London?
7. When was the Globe Theatre opened?
8. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
9. What groups are his works divided in?
10. What were Shakespeare's earliest works?
11. What history plays did he write?
12. What is Shakespeare's maturity remarkable for?

## 5. Somerset Maugham — Outstanding Novelist

Somerset Maugham was an outstanding novelist, short-story writer and playwright. The youngest of six brothers, Maugham was the son of a solicitor to the British Embassy in Paris. He lost his parents at the age of ten and was sent to England under the care of his uncle. He was educated at King's school, Canterbury, and Heidelberg where he studied philosophy for a year. He returned to England to study medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth, and in 1897 he received qualification of a doctor. A small private income allowed him to travel in Europe and he settled in Paris in 1898.

From his experience of London Maugham wrote his first novel "Liza of Lambeth" (1897) — a story of the slums and Cockney life. In Paris he wrote seven novels, a volume of short stories and a travel book about Andalusia in Spain. Two plays were given a short run in London in 1903-1904, but it was with "Lady Frederick" (1907) that he achieved success as a playwright. This was followed by a farce "Jack Straw" (1908), and a number of other plays which gained him wide popularity. They include "The Tenth Man" (1910), "The Circle" (1921), "The Letter" (1927). After "Sheppey" (1933) he gave up writing for the theatre.

Maugham's first really successful novel was "Of Human Bondage" (1915) which describes the life and adventures of a young man in "Blackstable" (Whitstable) and is based upon, personal experience. It was followed by "The Moon and Sixpence" (1919), set in Tahiti and devoted to Paul Gauguine (Charles Strickland in the book). Other novels were: "Cakes and Ale" (1930), "The Razor's Edge" (1945) and "Catoline" (1948).

Maugham's short stories were published in various collections and include some that have been considered among the best in the language. Many have been made into films and scripted for the stage.

### Vocabulary

*outstanding novelist*

*playwright*

*solicitor*

*British Embassy*

*private income*

*видатний прозаїк*

*драматург*

*повірений*

*Британське посольство*

*приватний дохід*



<i>“Liza of Lambeth”</i>	<i>«Ліза з Ламбета»</i>
<i>volume</i>	<i>том</i>
<i>to have a short run</i>	<i>мати нетривалий період показу</i>
<i>to achieve success</i>	<i>досягти успіху</i>
<i>to gain wide popularity</i>	<i>отримати широку популярність</i>
<i>to give up writing</i>	<i>кинути писати</i>
<i>to be scripted for the stage</i>	<i>бути написаний для сцени</i>

### **Questions**

1. What was Somerset Maugham?
2. Who was his father?
3. How many children were there in his family?
4. When did he lose his parents?
5. Where was he educated?
6. What qualification did he receive in the end?
7. When did he start to write novels?
8. What was Maugham’s first really successful novel?

### **III. AGRICULTURE**

#### **1. Agriculture of Ukraine**

Ukraine is an independent state. Historically Ukraine has got the reputation of being the bread basket of the former Soviet Union. More than 40% of all agricultural production of Ukraine is grown without using of any pesticides and as a result, Ukrainian food is most natural and safe in Europe.

Today it is an agro-industrial sovereign state. The total geographic area of Ukraine is about 603,700 square km. It has a favorable combination of climatic conditions, land and labor resources, well-developed transport infrastructure and close foreign markets. Its agriculture is a basis of the national economy. Ukraine's land fund amounts 60.4 million hectares, including 41.9 million hectares for agriculture, which includes cultivated lands, gardens, orchards, vineyards and permanent meadows and pastures. The territory of the farmers' lands is 21,576 hectares with 38,428 farms.

The top soils are mainly black. They are the biggest treasure of Ukraine. 25% of the world's rich black soils are in Ukraine.

The climate is temperate-continental all over the county, excluding southern shore of Crimea which has subtropical characteristics. The sediments are 300-600 millimetres a year. All the above factors are very favorable for agricultural production.

Ukraine's farmers grow wheat, fruit, sunflowers, cereals, beetroots, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, cabbages and other for sale and their own use. They occupy an important place in Ukrainian diet and are grown everywhere. They also grow gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, blackcurrant, redcurrant, barley, oats, millet, buckwheat, beans.

There are many cattle farms, sheep farms in the western part of Ukraine. The dairy industry is highly developed all over Ukraine, but best of all in the western part of the country.

There are many problems in agriculture, but 4-5 of them are global and their solution is very difficult. There are problems of land degradation, technological problems, pollution of environment and irrational using of lands. High percentage of humus (7% and more) helped farmers to gather high harvest without fertilizers. But about 60 years ago fertility of land suddenly declined because of process of

industrialization which took place in Ukraine. As a result now there is only 3.5% of humus and the process of degradation of land is very topical in Ukraine now. Many farms still do not care that renovation of productivity of land will take hundreds or thousands of years and they continue using land in incorrect way.

Many farms, that do not have money to buy new technologies, use old machines with low productivity. Those machines pollute environment much more than the new ones. The system of recycling is not developed in Ukraine at all and it negatively influences on agriculture too.

But the biggest problem of agriculture of Ukraine is irrational using of land. Many households have area more than 2-5 hectares, but their owners use only 1, and the rest of land is not used.

Nowadays Ukraine is in the process of structural disintegration, what is characterized by a long-term decrease of production efficiency expressed in lowering of labor productivity and surplus of material production. The reforms initiated during the last years in Agro-Industrial complex (AIC) not only have helped to overcome the crisis but have also resulted in misbalance of interrelation between the AIC's spheres and branches of national economy.

## Vocabulary

<i>bread basket</i>	<i>житниця</i>
<i>pesticides</i>	<i>пестициди</i>
<i>transport infrastructure</i>	<i>транспортна інфраструктура</i>
<i>foreign market</i>	<i>зовнішній ринок</i>
<i>orchard</i>	<i>фруктовий сад</i>
<i>meadows</i>	<i>луки</i>
<i>pastures</i>	<i>пасовища</i>
<i>treasure</i>	<i>багатство</i>
<i>sediments</i>	<i>опади</i>
<i>wheat</i>	<i>пшениця</i>
<i>cereals</i>	<i>злаки</i>
<i>beetroots</i>	<i>цукровий буряк</i>
<i>gooseberries</i>	<i>аґрус</i>
<i>raspberries</i>	<i>малина</i>
<i>blackberries</i>	<i>куманіка</i>
<i>barley</i>	<i>ячмінь</i>

<i>oats</i>	<i>овес</i>
<i>millet</i>	<i>просо</i>
<i>buckwheat</i>	<i>гречка</i>
<i>surplus</i>	<i>надлишок</i>
<i>diet</i>	<i>харчування, раціон</i>
<i>dairy industry</i>	<i>молочна індустрія</i>
<i>agriculture</i>	<i>сільське господарство</i>
<i>fertilizers</i>	<i>добрива</i>
<i>land degradation</i>	<i>деградація земельних ресурсів</i>
<i>pollution of environment</i>	<i>забруднення навколишнього середовища</i>
<i>irrational using of land</i>	<i>нераціональне використання землі</i>
<i>fertility of land</i>	<i>родючість ґрунту</i>
<i>system of recycling</i>	<i>система переробки</i>
<i>to overcome the crisis</i>	<i>подолати кризу</i>

## **Questions**

1. Why is Ukrainian food most natural and safe in Europe?
2. What is the total geographic area of Ukraine?
3. What is a basis of the Ukraine's national economy?
4. How many hectares are used for agriculture?
5. What is the territory of the farmers' lands?
6. What are the top soils of Ukraine?
7. What do Ukraine's farmers grow?
8. Where are the most cattle farms, sheep farms situated?
9. Where is the dairy industry best developed?
10. What are the main problems in agriculture of Ukraine?
11. Why did fertility of land suddenly decline 60 years ago?
12. What is the biggest problem of agriculture of Ukraine?

## **2. Agriculture of Great Britain**

Farming in Britain has changed a great deal in the last 30 years. Farming used to employ a great many people in Britain but nowadays, with machinery, a few people can run a huge farm of thousands of hectares.

Agriculture provides around 60% of Britain's food needs even though it employs just 1.4% of the country's labor force. Britain's agriculture is under pressure to change at the moment. Farmers are under

pressure to adopt more environmentally friendly methods such as organic farming. Organic farming does not use artificial chemicals that can damage the environment and human health. Its popularity has grown rapidly in recent years.

There are many types of farming in Britain. Different types of farming occur in different regions of Britain. This is due to the influence of relief, climate, soil type and to an extent closeness to the market. Upland areas generally lend themselves to sheep farming. Flat areas lend themselves to crop production and wet/warm areas to milk and beef production. Some parts of Britain have excellent soil for crops, while others are used for cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry.

In the North-West of England, Wales and Scotland farmers keep cattle and sheep. Sheep can survive the cold winters on the hills and moors. In the South-West of England the rich grass is ideal for feeding dairy cows. In the South-East of England and the lowlands of Scotland grain, potatoes and sugar beet are grown. In the east of England wheat, barley and vegetables grow in enormous fields.

The UK is the fourth largest producer of cereal and oilseed crops after France, Germany and Poland. British agriculture is based on high-quality farm machinery and utilization of fertilizers. It is greatly influenced by the climate. Britain has a mild climate. The temperature seldom exceeds +32 C or falls below zero. Thus the farmers work in the fields all the year round.

Most of the farms are less than 50 acres each. The type of farms depends on many factors: climate, soil, slope and altitude. They are divided into 4 types: arable farms, dairy farms and mixed farms. In the eastern part of Great Britain most farms are arable. The farmers having such farms grow different crops: wheat, barley, oats. In the western part of the country most farms are dairy. Farmers keep milking cows, sheep, pigs or poultry on their farms. Sheep-breeding is spread in Wales and Scotland, cattle-breeding is spread in the South-East of England (Kent).

Small farms in Britain are usually mixed farms on which farmers grow crops and keep animals as well. Today the main tendency in agricultural development of Great Britain is that small farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with modern industrial farms based on up-to-date agricultural machinery. British farmers work hard to earn their living, to maximize the yield and minimize the cost of production, to supply the population of the country

with various foodstuffs of high quality, to ensure further progress in all agricultural branches.

## Vocabulary

<i>a great deal</i>	<i>дуже багато</i>
<i>to run a huge farm</i>	<i>керувати величезною фермою</i>
<i>labor force</i>	<i>робоча сила</i>
<i>to be under pressure</i>	<i>бути під тиском</i>
<i>environmentally friendly methods</i>	<i>екологічно чисті методи</i>
<i>organic farming</i>	<i>органічне землеробство</i>
<i>artificial chemicals</i>	<i>штучні хімікати</i>
<i>to damage the environment</i>	<i>шкодити навколишньому середовищу</i>
<i>to grow rapidly</i>	<i>швидко рости</i>
<i>extent</i>	<i>ступінь</i>
<i>upland areas</i>	<i>нагірні території</i>
<i>sheep farming</i>	<i>вівчарство</i>
<i>crop production</i>	<i>рослинництво</i>
<i>moors</i>	<i>болота</i>
<i>to survive</i>	<i>пережити</i>
<i>enormous fields</i>	<i>величезні поля</i>
<i>utilization of fertilizers</i>	<i>використання добрив</i>
<i>slope and altitude</i>	<i>нахил і висота</i>
<i>arable farms</i>	<i>орні господарства</i>
<i>dairy farms</i>	<i>молочні ферми</i>
<i>poultry</i>	<i>домашня птиця</i>
<i>cattle-breeding</i>	<i>скотарство</i>
<i>up-to-date agricultural machinery</i>	<i>сучасна сільськогосподарська техніка</i>

## Questions

1. Why is Britain's agriculture under pressure nowadays?
2. What is organic farming?
3. Why is its popularity has grown rapidly?
4. How many types of farming are there in Britain?
5. What does it depend on?
6. Why do farmers keep sheep in Scotland?

7. What is grown in the South-East of England and the lowlands of Scotland?
8. What type of climate does Britain have?
9. What is British agriculture based on?
10. What does the type of farm depend on?

### **3. Agriculture of the USA**

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important branches of national economy in the United States. 47% of the land area of the USA is farmland, of which 152 million hectares are harvested cropland and 560 million hectares are permanent pasture land. The USA leads the world in many aspects of agricultural production. The country exports more farm products per year than any other nation in the world.

Leading agricultural crops are corn, soybean, wheat, vegetables, fruit and nuts, greenhouse products, cotton and tobacco. The USA has been occupying the leading position in the production of corn and wheat for many years. Corn is a major crop in many parts of the United States, but most is produced in the Midwest, where it is the main feed for the cattle and hogs raised there. Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Indiana together produce about two-thirds of the annual US corn crop. Soybeans are grown primarily in the Midwest, especially in Iowa and Illinois, as well as in the lower Mississippi Valley and other parts of the South. The Midwest is the most important agricultural region in the United States and alone produces almost twice as much as the American people can consume.

Wheat is another important US crop. Kansas usually leads all states in early wheat production. Cotton growing is now concentrated in the lower Mississippi Valley, the plains of Texas, and the valleys of California and Arizona. Tobacco remains an important cash crop.

Other leading crops include peanuts, sugarcane, rice; such vegetables as tomatoes, potatoes, broccoli, cabbage, beans, carrots, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, green peppers, cantaloupes, watermelons. California grows nearly one-half of the nation's fresh vegetables; about two-thirds of the potatoes are grown in Idaho and Washington.

Valuable fruit crops grown in the USA are apples, pears, cherries, plums and prunes, grapes, oranges, peaches, pineapples and strawberries. Major nut crops include almonds, peanuts, and walnuts.

Livestock farming is also carried out on a large scale. Beef cattle are the most valuable product of the nation's farms. Many of the cattle are raised on large ranches in southwestern states. Texas produces more beef cattle than any other state.

Dairy products are the second most valuable item coming from American farms. Hogs and broiler chickens are other major livestock raised on US farms. Sheep farming is highly developed in the western regions of the country and in the prairies.

### **Vocabulary**

pasture land	пасовища
agricultural production	сільськогосподарське виробництво
soybean	соєві боби
greenhouse products	тепличні вироби
hogs	свині
annual	річний
corn crop	урожай кукурудзи
Mississippi Valley	Долина Міссісіпі
consume	споживати
plains	рівнини
sugarcane	цукрова тростина
celery	селера
lettuce	листя салату
cantaloupes	дині
prunes	чорнослив
almonds	мигдаль
walnuts	волоські горіхи
ranches	ранчо
beef cattle	м'ясна худоба

### **Questions**

1. What does the USA export?
2. What are the leading agricultural crops?
3. Where are soybeans grown?
4. What is the most important agricultural region in the United States?
5. What is the most valuable product of the nation's farms?



## IV. MY FUTURE PROFESSION

### 1. Choosing an Occupation

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old “know” that they want to be doctors, or pilots, or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special courses to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you and to give detailed information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self-evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

### Vocabulary

<i>to force</i>	<i>змушувати</i>
<i>occupation</i>	<i>рід діяльності</i>
<i>work experience</i>	<i>досвід роботи</i>
<i>to gain knowledge</i>	<i>набути знань</i>
<i>to qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] for</i>	<i>отримати кваліфікацію</i>

### Questions

1. What is the most difficult problem for a young person ?
2. Why don't the majority of young people know what they want to be?
3. When do they make a decision about an occupation ?

4. What things do you have to think about when choosing an occupation?
5. What should one do to qualify for a particular job ?
6. Whom can you turn to for advice when making your decision ?
7. What is the most important part of the decision-making process?

## **2. Biotechnologist**

Biotechnology essentially deals with industrial scale production of biopharmaceuticals and biologicals using genetically modified microbes, fungi, plants and animals. The applications of biotechnology include therapeutics, diagnostics, genetically modified crops for agriculture, processed food, bioremediation, waste treatment, and energy production.

Three critical research areas of biotechnology are:

1. Providing the best catalyst in the form of improved organism usually a microbe or pure enzyme.
2. Creating optimal conditions through engineering for a catalyst to act.
3. Downstream processing technologies to purify the protein/organic compound.

Human beings have used biotechnology to improve the quality of human life, especially in the field of food production and health.

Studying of biotechnology is a very high priority with me, especially as I dreamt to study biology and chemistry in complex from my childhood. So there're times when I break my agenda, go absolutely crazy and escape to my laboratory and work for the whole day without food and sleep.

I really enjoy researching of undiscovered things. I've got a superb laboratory — over 200 various chemical devices as well as chemicals itself — so you can guess that I just adore making experiments. I really like the entire content of my laboratory — all these tubes, shakers, washers, automatic dispensers and photocolormeters. Ever since I was young I've loved looking at chemical reactions. I like outstanding scientists and I read their works on brilliant biotechnology. I watch scientific programs on the television, as well. Some of them are wonderful. I absolutely hate when people say that biotechnology is a boring thing — such people promote ignorance.

I'm sure that biotechnology is a very interesting science that's why my dream is to become a well-known biotechnologist.

## Vocabulary

<i>to deal with</i>	<i>мати справу з</i>
<i>application</i>	<i>застосування</i>
<i>diagnostics</i>	<i>діагностика</i>
<i>genetically modified</i>	<i>генетично модифікований</i>
<i>enzyme</i>	<i>фермент</i>
<i>bioremediation</i>	<i>біоремедіація</i>
<i>protein/organic compound</i>	<i>білок/органічна сполука</i>
<i>biotechnology</i>	<i>біотехнологія</i>
<i>to be priority with...</i>	<i>мати пріоритет з...</i>
<i>agenda</i>	<i>порядок денний</i>
<i>chemical devices</i>	<i>хімічні прилади</i>
<i>tube</i>	<i>трубка, колба</i>
<i>shaker</i>	<i>шейкер, змішувач</i>
<i>automatic dispenser</i>	<i>автоматичний диспенсер</i>
<i>photocolorimeter</i>	<i>фотоколориметр</i>

## Questions

1. What does biotechnology deal with?
2. What does the applications of biotechnology include?
3. What are three critical research areas of biotechnology?
4. Why is studying of biotechnology a very high priority with the author?
5. What is there in the author's laboratory, what is its content?
6. What books does he like to read?
7. What are his favorite programs?
8. Is biotechnology an interesting or boring science?
9. Which of biotechnologist's likes and dislikes do you share with him?
10. Will you list five things that you really like and five that you dislike?

### **3. Food Technologist**

Food technologists are responsible for the safe and efficient development, modification and manufacture of food products and processes. Food technologists plan recipes and manage their production on a large scale. Food technologists plan the manufacture of food and drink products and can work in a wide range of settings, including kitchens, factories, laboratories and offices.

Consequently, specific responsibilities vary greatly but may include:

- generating new product ideas and recipes
- modifying and improving existing recipes
- designing processes and machinery for the production of recipes on a large scale
- liaising with marketing staff
- ensuring that strict hygiene food safety standards are met
- identifying and choosing products from suppliers
- monitoring the use of additives
- testing and examining samples
- writing reports.

Graduates with relevant degrees, project management skills and attention to detail are popular candidates for careers in product technology and food technology.

Product technologists and food technologists have to ensure that products are up to scratch before they go on sale.

These are areas of retail concerned with developing the highest quality products to be sold to consumers. This involves creating new products as well as continually improving existing ones. For example, a food technologist might work on lowering the salt and fat content of an already existing food product, while a product technologist might work to develop the quality of different fabrics or check the safety of an electrical gadget.

Product technologists and food technologists have to ensure that products are up to scratch before they go on sale. This includes inspecting the quality, safety and legality of everything that is to be sold. Food technologists are required for all different types of foodstuffs, such as dairy products, home baking products and frozen food. Similarly, product technologists are needed for a wide range of retail items such as clothing, fabrics, home wares and electrical goods. Both food

technologists and product technologists usually specialise in one particular type or range of products. For example, a product technologist might choose to specialise in children's toys, whereas a food technologist might choose to specialise in tinned goods.

Product technologists and food technologists normally work in a variety of locations each week. This may include spending time in the office, the store, in testing centres or visiting suppliers wherever they are based. The tasks a technologist carries out vary according to the product and the location they are working in. In the office, work usually involves sampling products, checking new packaging artwork, monitoring and following up any customer complaints and attending internal meetings. When out visiting suppliers, the work could entail reviewing a particular product in detail: examining its specifications, looking at microbiological results, investigating complaints and conducting a compliance audit.

Working closely with suppliers is an important part of a product technologist's and a food technologist's job because they need to know exactly what is going into the products. This is so they can make sure the products are being produced ethically and using the most suitable raw material. This is becoming an increasingly significant aspect of product and food technology as many retailers are trying hard to improve the impact that they are having on the environment, such as by reducing the carbon footprint of the store's products.

You should expect your role to vary slightly according to the product you specialise in and retailer you work for. Although the overall concept of the job is the same, a technologist specialising in clothing, for example, may find they have different tasks and concerns to a technologist working for a food division. The technologist working in clothing won't have to consider how to maximise the shelf life of their products, for instance, whereas this would be a priority for a food technologist.

The majority of employers will require you to have a degree relevant to the role you are applying for: for example, chemistry, food science/technology, textiles, product technology, material science and engineering subjects. Some employers may also specify a degree classification.

- A love of retail and a love of your product(s) in particular
- Strong commercial awareness
- Excellent project and time management skills

- Attention to detail
- The ability to work individually as well as in a team
- Verbal and written communication skills
- Computer literacy
- A level of creativity
- Skills in analysis
- Problem solving ability.

### **Product technology and food technology graduate schemes**

Most graduates join graduate schemes or start out in entry-level jobs. Typical entry-level job titles are ‘assistant technologist’ or ‘trainee technologist’. Be warned: there aren’t as many graduate schemes for product or food technology as there are for other aspects of retail, such as buying or merchandising.

On many graduate schemes you’ll spend time in store to learn about the retailer’s products and get to know the operations involved. This will give you hands-on experience and enable you to go on to develop products that customers will want to buy and staff will want to handle. During this time, you may be given key projects by the store manager. The aim of most graduate schemes in product and food technology is to gradually work your way up to managing your own set of products.

For those who don’t like being tied to a desk every day, product or food technology could offer a greater variety of locations from which to work. Sampling products is also an aspect commonly considered a perk of these roles. Graduates who have an excellent attention to detail and enjoy managing projects could be well suited to these areas of retail.

### **Typical employers**

Employers of food technologists include food manufacturing and retail companies, universities, government organisations and specialist research associations/consultancies.

### **Qualifications and training required**

There are routes into a food technology career for both university graduates and school leavers. Graduates will need a degree in an appropriate subject, such as food science/technology, food/chemical engineering, biochemistry, nutrition, microbiology or chemistry. Possession of a food-related postgraduate qualification can be beneficial, particularly for candidates without a relevant first degree. Job shadowing, networking and vacation placements can be helpful, and candidates possessing food industry work experience are often at an

advantage. Experience can be gained via food production line employment or by working as a technician.

### **Keys skills for food technologists**

- Excellent written and oral communication skills
- Good teamworking abilities
- Confidence
- The ability to work independently
- Meticulous attention to detail, especially with regard to food hygiene and safety
- Strong analytical and numerical skills.

### **Vocabulary**

<i>food technologist</i>	<i>технолог харчової продукції</i>
<i>responsibilities</i>	<i>обов'язки</i>
<i>liaising with marketing staff</i>	<i>взаємодія з маркетинговим персоналом</i>
<i>food safety standards</i>	<i>стандарти безпеки харчових продуктів</i>
<i>additives</i>	<i>добавки</i>
<i>salt and fat content</i>	<i>вміст солі і жиру</i>
<i>foodstuffs</i>	<i>продукти харчування</i>
<i>dairy products</i>	<i>молочні продукти</i>

### **Questions**

1. What does a food technologist do?
2. What do product technologists and food technologists do?
3. What degree background do you need for a career in product or food technology?
4. What skills do product technologists and food technologists need?
5. Why would you like to choose a career in food technology?

## **4. Technologists for the Production and Processing of the Livestock Products**

Technologists for the production and processing of the livestock products are broad-based specialists who are able to:

- design livestock production processes

- design livestock product processing processes
- produce feed and organize animal feeding
- perform genetic diagnostics and animal breeding
- provide animal reproduction technology
- organize hygiene of keeping and measures for the prevention of animal diseases
- form innovations in technological processes of production and processing of livestock products.

They are highly qualified specialists, prepared to work in the following areas:

- technology of milk and beef production
- pig production technology
- beekeeping production technology
- poultry production technology
- sheep and goat production technology
- horse breeding
- technology of production of rabbit and game products
- technology of production of aquaculture products
- technology of processing of livestock products.

Such specialists are in demand in many areas of activity — agro-industrial production, processing, light and other industries.

## Vocabulary

processing	обробка
livestock products	продукти тваринництва
feeding	годування
genetic diagnostics	генетична діагностика
animal breeding	розведення тварин
diseases	хвороби
beef production	виробництво яловичини
beekeeping	бджільництво
aquaculture products	продукти аквакультури
to be in demand	бути затребуваним

## Questions

1. What are the responsibilities of technologists for the production and processing of the livestock products?



2. What areas do they usually work in?
3. In what areas are they in demand?

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Навчальне видання

## **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

методичні рекомендації

Укладач: **Саламатіна** Ольга Олександрівна

Формат 60x84 1/16. Ум. друк. арк. 13,14.

Тираж 25 прим. Зам. №\_\_

Надруковано у видавничому відділі  
Миколаївського національного аграрного університету  
54029, м. Миколаїв, вул. Георгія Гонгадзе, 9

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК №4490 від 20.02.2013 р.