

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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Передмова

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал для самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти I курсу спеціальності 073 «Менеджмент» заочної форми навчання і забезпечують навчальний матеріал для вивчення модулів «Життя студента», «Країнознавчі аспекти», «Фахові проблеми сільського господарства».

Мета даних методичних рекомендацій – забезпечення розвитку мовних та мовленнєвих навичок здобувачів вищої освіти з тем, передбачених навчальною програмою з іноземних мов рекомендованою Міністерством аграрної політики України та підготовка здобувачів вищої освіти до складання іспиту з англійської мови.

Рекомендації складаються з 15 розділів, які містять вправи та завдання з відповідних тем, словники-мінімуми, варіанти мовних ситуацій, навчальні тексти.

Методичні рекомендації розраховані на 60 год. (2 кр.) самостійної роботи.

За кожен тему здобувач вищої освіти може отримати від 15-25 балів, що передбачено навчальною програмою з іноземних мов. За виконання I, II завдань – 4 – 6 балів. За III завдання – 5 - 8 балів. За IV завдання – 6 - 11 балів.

Методичні рекомендації розроблені згідно до вимог типової базової програми. Запропоновані вправи та завдання забезпечують швидке й ефективне засвоєння здобувачами вищої освіти лексичного матеріалу.

Для підготовки методичних рекомендацій використовувались матеріали з новітніх підручників, автентичних джерел та періодичних видань.

BIOGRAPHY

I. Read the text:

Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie is possibly the world's most famous detective story writer. She wrote Novels and several plays. Her sales outnumber those of William Shakespeare. However, behind her 4.680.000 words was a painfully shy woman whose life was often lonely and unhappy.

She was born in 1890 in Devon, the third child of Clarissa and Frederick Miller, and grew into a beautiful and sensitive girl with waist-length golden hair. She didn't go to school but was educated at home by her mother. Her father died when she was 11 and both she and her mother were grief-stricken.

During World War I, while she was working in a hospital dispensary, she learned about chemicals and poisons, which proved very useful to her later career. She wrote her first detective novel, the Mysterious affair at styles, in 1920.

In it she introduced Hercule Poirot, the Belgian detective who appeared in many subsequent novels. Her other main detective was an elderly spinster called Miss Marple.

In 1914, at the beginning of the war, she had married Archibald Christie but the marriage was unhappy. It didn't last and they divorced in 1926. That year there was a double tragedy in her life, because her much loved mother died. Agatha suffered a nervous break-down, and one night she abandoned her car and mysteriously disappeared. She went missing for 11 days and was eventually found in a hotel, in the north of England. It is interesting to know that it was while she was suffering so much that she wrote one of her masterpieces, the Murder of Roger Ackroyd.

Agatha desperately wanted solitude and developed very bitter feelings towards the media because newspapers had given her a hard time over her breakdown and disappearance. She was determined never to let them enter her private life again and she buried herself in her work.

On 25 November 1952 her play the Moustertrap opened in London. Today, over 50 years later, it is still running. It is the longest running show in the whole world.

She enjoyed a very happy second marriage to Max Mallowan, an archaeologist. Her detective skills were a help to him in his excavations in Syria and Iraq. By successfully staying out of the limelight she ultimately found happiness with her beloved husband. She died peacefully in 1976.

Vocabulary:

kin – рідня, родина

to be born – народитися

father (daddy, dad, па) – батько

mother (be mummy, mum, mom) – мати

husband – чоловік

wife – дружина

to be engaged – бути зарученим

to marry somebody – одружитись на комусь

to divorce – розлучитись

II. a) Answer the following questions:

1. Where was she born?
2. What people played a part in her career?
3. What do you think were the most important events in her life?
4. What have you learned about her works?
5. When did she die?

b) What do these numbers or dates refer to?

25; 1920; 1914; 4,680,000; 1926; 1890; 1952; 1976;11

III. a) Observe how two almost related people dwell about themselves:

1. Let me introduce myself. My first name is Samuel. My second name is George. My surname is Bradley. So I'm Samuel G. Bradley. I'm well passed 30 now, but I do not look as old as the hills. My family is not very large. We are three; my dad, my mum and I. My dad is manager at the factory and my mum is a housewife. I come of good kin. Granddad George (my daddy's father) worked as an engineer. Dad's mother, granny Alice, was a very good and respected doctor-neuropathologist. My Mum's parents – grandpa Frank and Grandma Jane - were schoolteachers. I have several aunts and uncles, cousins and second cousins, they

live far from here. So I do not see them rather often. I'm not married yet, but I've been engaged for three month. My bride's name is Julia. I first met her at theatre and we fell in love with each other at first sight. I work as a bookkeeper and study at college by correspondence, so I'm have a college degree very soon. After marriage we'll move to America and I'm going to occupy a position of a manager at the bank in Greenfield. I've already bought a charming new house there and we'll move into it after we get married. My friend Joseph called me "an old bachelor". He said I wasn't of marrying sort. I've used to be of the same opinion until I fell in love with Juliet. So it's a real surprise for everyone that I'm going to marry Juliet. It's a real surprise for me, too.

2. A few words about myself. My name is Juliet. My surname is Olridge. I'm of age, or frankly speaking, I'm 20 odd. But my age is not the point to be discussed. I look young for my age. I'm pretty, and look as a fresh daisy. My family is not large. There are three of us: my step-father (I call him "Dad" - my mum divorced when I was a little girl), my mum and I. I've got a step-sister and step-brother but they do not live with us. My grannies Albert and Megan (my step-father's parents) are rather well-to-do people - Grandpa Albert worked as a college professor for many years. My mum's parents - Grandpa Fred and Grandma Hilda come of old aristocratic families (that is why I got so many aristocratic feature in my character, I guess) I've got many distant relatives and see them rather often. I'm not married but I'm engaged to a bookkeeper Samuel Bradley (I wish he were born into a more noble family). He presented me with an engagement ring, but mum thinks it is not very expensive. As for me, I can't say that I'm madly in love with "my intended", it's just a marriage of convenience for me. My friend Madeline says that I carry marriage rather lightly, and that I'm in love with myself only, but I don't mind. Anyway, Samuel owns a new house. We are going to live there after we get married. Of course, it is not a villa of my dream and I didn't like it at first. But as they say, Rome wasn't built in a day... I do hope, some day will find some other house, more suitable for me.

b) Mark whether these sentences are true or false.

1. Samuel comes of good kin.
2. Juliet and Samuel live in a new house.
3. Juliet's grandparents were rather well-to-do people.
4. Juliet doesn't have many distant relatives.
5. Samuel's grandparents Frank and Jane were college professors.

IV. a) Ask your fellow-students in English.

1. Коли він народився; звідки родом; коли приїхав до цього міста; одружений чи ні.

2. Чи добре він навчався в школі; чи навчався в іншому навчальному закладі; ким би хотів працювати.

3. Чи є у нього брати і сестри, старші чи молодші від нього; чи живе він з батьками; чи одружені його брати і сестри.

b) Write a letter to your friend about the most distinguished events from your biography.

MY WORKING DAY

I. Read the text:

I'd like to describe in detail my working day. During my first year at university there is little variations in my life. All days except weekends look very much the same. On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. As a matter of fact I am not an early-riser, that's why I hate getting up early, I got used to it. I usually get up at 7. I hobble out into the bathroom to wash my face and hands with soap warm water and clean my teeth. I don't take a shower in the morning. I usually do it late in the evening before going to bed. At half past 7 I am ready to have my breakfast. I like to have a quick light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea and some cheese or sausage sandwich. After breakfast I rush to University as I am usually late.

As it is not far from my house, it takes me 15 minutes to get there. I never take a bus on my way to University, I usually walk there. Four or five lessons a day is the ordinary time table. I seldom have lunch in the canteen because I take a packed lunch with me. Twice a week I stay at university after classes to play basketball.

When I come home my parents are out, they work till 6 o'clock p.m. I take my dinner from the fridge and warm it up myself. While having dinner I usually listen to music. After dinner I rest a little. Sometimes I read a book or watch TV for about half an hour or talk to my friends over telephone.

After that I start doing my home assignments. It takes me about four or five hours to cope with my homework properly. Twice a week I go to have private lessons in Maths in order to improve my knowledge.

As a rule I finish doing my homework at about 9 o'clock. But one day a week is not so busy. This is Thursday. On this day we have 3 lessons and I have no private lessons. So I am free at about 3 o'clock. And after dinner I usually do

shopping or do the ironing. I usually have supper at 8 o'clock p.m. My parents are at home at this time. We gather together in the kitchen and while having supper we share the day news and plan our next day. Then I go on with my work. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

an early-riser	ділитись
hobble out	буфет, їдальня (при заводі,
rush	установі)
share	жайворонок(за біолог.
canteen	годинами)
	мчати, рушати
	шкандибати

b) Fill in the gaps with the words given in the box:

11 p.m. a glass of orange juice and an egg at 8.30 a.m. local bus
 first-year student suburb near Manchester one day finishes with
 in the University canteen 7.30. a.m. team-mates on his homework

Peter Dryden lives in a (1). He is a (2). Every morning he gets up at (3). He has (4) for breakfast and leave the house(5). He goes to the University by bus. He usually has 2 classes before lunch. He doesn't take a packed lunch from home and prefers to eat (6). He has 1-2 more classes after lunch and then plays football with his (7). Peter is a promising football player and he dreams that.....(8) he will be invited to play for "Manchester United". After his training he takes a (9) home and has dinner at about 7 o'clock. Peter doesn't spend much time(10) and it is usually ready by 9 o'clock. His usual evening (11) watching TV or listening to the CDs of his favourite pop-groups. He goes to bed at(12).

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. lessons ordinary Four or five is the time a day table.

2. out I water into the bathroom face hobble to wash my with soap and hands warm.

3. dinner While listening I to having usually music.

4. to have a week I go private lessons in Maths in order my knowledge to improve Twice.

5. news next We the day and plan share day our.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. Do your working days look very much the same?
3. Do you usually visit gym?
4. How much time do you spend at the University?
5. Do you live alone or with your parents?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

He usually has 2 classes before lunch.

b) Write information about your working day.

DAYS OFF

I. Read the text:

There is a proverb: “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”. It means that a man needs rest after hard work on weekdays. Very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends and holidays to enjoy ourselves. First of all on these days we may afford to stay a bit longer in bed than on weekdays. Some people prefer to go to the countryside or to see their friends, relatives. Other people may plan to go to the forest or to the river if it is summer or to go skiing or skating in winter. Many people like to go to the cinema and theatre on days off and holidays and on their eves.

Most people, as teenagers, go out on Friday or Saturday nights, as there is no school or college to go to early in the morning on the next day, so they can stay up late. I remember when I was younger, about 15 or 16, I used to go to a rock disco

b) Finish the sentences:

1. Some people prefer to go to the countryside or to see their...
2. Many people like to go to the cinema and theatre on days...
3. When I was a child, going out meant going to places with my...
4. My activities on these days are various and depend on my plans for the...
5. As a rule, on these days we have family...

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. boy work All play and no makes a dull Jack.

2. countryside Some to go prefer to the people.

3. cinema Many like to the a and to go off theatre on days people.

4. go to I used to disco every university week at a local a rock.

5. talk We and have sit a together.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What does this proverb mean: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"?

2. Do some people prefer to go to the countryside or to see their friends, relatives?

3. Many people like to go to the cinema and theatre on days off, don't they?

4. On these days we may afford to stay a bit longer in bed than on weekdays, don't we?

5. What do you like doing on your days off?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

You need a rest after hard work on weekdays.

b) Write a letter to your friend about your days off.

FAMILY

I. Read the text:

Meet the family

(ETV presents a new television series “The Family”)

Donald Hewitt. Donald is a very rich man now though he was born into a poor family. Nobody knows how he got into big money but he’s got a computer factory in Cambridge and big accounts in Swiss banks.

He is quiet, self-confident and doesn’t like to talk much. He’s been married to Rosemary for thirty years. They’ve got three children, two sons and a daughter. Donald has a house in Cambridge and a villa in Spain. He is fond of golf and spends all his free time on golf courses with his business friends. Donald is a very strong-willed person and his only weak spot is his love to his grandchildren.

Rosemary Hewitt. Rosemary is Donald’s second wife. His first wife died at childbirth 36 years ago. So Rosemary is the stepmother for Charles, Donald’s eldest son. Rosemary is a writer of romantic novels, and she is very rich too, because practically all her books become bestsellers as soon as they are published. Most of her time Rosemary lives in Cambridge with her husband and their three dogs, but she also has a house in London where she stays when she discusses her books with her editor. Donald and Rosemary spend summers in their villa in Spain, far from rainy England. When she is not writing, she enjoys taking care of the beautiful flowers that grow in her gardens.

Charles and Amanda Hewitt. Charles is Donald’s favourite son. For a long time Charles was an only child in the family and he was spoilt by his grandparents(both Donald’s and his late wife’s) and his nurse who took care of Charles till Donald married Rosemary. Charles grew up to be selfish, arrogant and extremely ambitious. He became a good businessman but not a nice person. He is married to Amanda who used to be a famous model. Amanda is very beautiful, she won the Beauty Contest “Miss Europe 1993”. Charles was one of the sponsors of the contest. He met Amanda there and married her a month later. It wasn’t a love match. Charles needed a beautiful wife and hostess, Amanda needed a husband who could buy her the things she liked. They have two children Lucy, who is

seven, and David, who has just turned six. Neither Charles nor Amanda are affectionate parents. Charles collects cars and spends much more time with them than with his wife and children. Amanda is in love with her face and body and her hobby is shopping and visiting beautician salons and health clubs. She hardly ever thinks about her husband and children.

Andrea and Joseph Williams. Andrea is Donald and Rosemary's daughter. She is her mother's favorite child. In her childhood Andrea was fond of animals. She used to bring home stray dogs and cats, birds with broken wings, collected bugs and butterflies. Her favorite subject at school was biology and after graduating from her college Andrea became a scientist. Her special field is microbiology and she works in her laboratory for long hours. She is married to Joseph who loves his wife more than anything else in the world. Donald and Rosemary's son-in-law is a children's doctor. Andrea and Joseph don't have children of their own yet, so they like to spend time with their niece and nephew. They often take them out into the country where Andrea teaches the kids to love and respect nature and Joseph teaches them to fish and to make a camp fire.

Robin Hewitt. Robin is Andrea's brother. He is 25 and he is a rock singer, though not famous. His parents are not happy about the lifestyle Robin has chosen. Robin didn't like his school and got involved in a company of teenagers who took drugs and stole shops. Though Robin had never known what lack of pocket money was, he liked what his friends called "adventures" and ended up in a police station after his friends and he tried to rob a local bank. He didn't go to prison because he was not 14 at that time but he never learnt to work hard and his parents are very much upset that he doesn't want to study and get a good profession.

"Skeleton in the cupboard". Donald has a dark secret. In his youth he did something dishonest about which he is sure nobody knows. Two days ago he got a letter in which somebody reminded him about the debt that can be paid only by the life of one of his grandchildren.

Vocabulary:

accounts – рахунки

self-confident – самовпевнений

strong-willed – рішучий; вольовий

stepmother – мачуха

arrogant – зарозумілий, гордовитий, зухвалий; пихатий

a love match – шлюб з любові

stray – бездомний

to steal – красти

Skeleton in the cupboard – таємниця, тримати в секреті неприємні факти

II. a) Odd man out. In each line choose one word that doesn't belong to the group and explain why you think so:

- 1) Father, mother, sister, brother, cousin
- 2) Mother-in-law, father-in-law, step-father, sister-in-law, son-in-law
- 3) Friendly, efficient, generous, selfish, punctual
- 4) Slim, tall, nervous, broad-shouldered, plump
- 5) Skiing, swimming, sitting, reading, knitting

b) Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word is given.

A nuclear family consists of only a (1) h....., (2) w..... and children. In my country, an extended (3) f..... is more common. It consists not only of (4) p..... and children but also of (5) g....., aunts, uncles and cousins. My (6) g..... lives with us and loves looking after her grandchildren. My mum's brother, my (7) U..... George, is a widower and has lived with us since (8) A..... Helen died. He is also my godfather.

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. knows he big got into nobody money how.

2. but became nice a businessman he not good a person.

3. their like time niece they with to spend nephew and.

4. are his the happy lifestyle about parents Robin not has chosen.

5. did his he in something youth dishonest.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. How many grandchildren has Donald got?

2. Why did Charles grow up to be selfish, arrogant and extremely ambitious?
3. Does Rosemary have two stepchildren?
4. Is Robert a problem young man?
5. Donald's family is in danger, isn't it?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

Charles was one of the sponsors of the contest.

b) Write a letter to your friend about your family.

MYKOLAYIV

I. Read the text:

1. Mykolayiv was founded in 1789 by the order of Count Potyomkin of Tavria as a shipbuilding centre and became the major shipbuilding base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. The name of the city originates from St. Nicholas – the protector of sailors and travelers. The same name was given to the first ship constructed in its oldest shipyard in 1790. Since then the craft and skills of shipbuilders and engineers have grown constantly from generation to generation.

2. The city is the administrative centre of Mykolayiv Region and stands among the ten largest cities in Ukraine. Its multinational population is more than half a million inhabitants, mostly Ukrainians and Russian, but also Jewish, Bulgarians, Koreans, Germans, Polish, and some other nationalities. Mykolayiv is located in the southern part of Ukraine, about 500 km south-east from Kyiv. 120 km from Odessa and 60 km from the Black Sea on a peninsula formed by the Southern Bug and Ingul rivers. Through the Dnieper-Bug Estuary Mykolayiv is connected with the Black Sea and the great Ukrainian river Dnieper. This made it possible to locate sea and river ports in Mykolayiv. The city is an important transport junction with developed infrastructures: 3 seaports, a river port, roads, railway, an airport, communications. The most valuable resources of our city are qualified specialists and skilled labour force.

3. All over the world Mykolayiv is well known as a city of shipbuilders. Strong ties link Mykolayiv closely to merchant fleet and Navy, due to location of three shipyards, where vessels and ships of various types, from bulk-oil to aircraft carriers, have been under construction. The shipyards are named: "Chernomorsky Shipbuilding Yard", "Okean" and Shipyard named after 61 Communards. Approximately 75 industrial enterprises are connected with shipbuilding.

4. The Mykolayiv Alumina Plant is the largest non-shipbuilding enterprise in our city and one of the biggest among Alumina Plants in Europe. It produces first-class semi-product for aluminum production. The raw materials are high-quality bauxites imported from Guinea, Jamaica, Australia, Guyana, and Brazil. The highly qualified specialists and managers have been providing stable and efficient plant operation for about 15 years.

5. Besides, the economic potential of the city is formed by the enterprises of woodworking, alcoholic beverage, wine, fragrance and cosmetics, tailoring. Most of Mykolayiv enterprises, including shipbuilding and metalworking, have good export potential because of relatively low cost of labour and raw materials.

6. Mykolayiv is famous for its sport traditions. The graduates from numerous sport schools and clubs of the city participate successfully in international competitions in rowing, sailing, light athletics, acrobatics. Football, basketball, badminton sport teams are playing in the national Highest League. Our Yachting club is the honour of the city.

7. The best contemporary and classical works are performed at the stages of Ukrainian Drama Theatre, Russian Drama Theatre, Puppet Theatre. There are about 10 modern cinemas, a lot of cafes, restaurants, pubs and snacks. Nowadays, there are a lot of private galleries, where you can find the works of Mykolayiv artists. The museum of Shipbuilding and Fleet is the only one in Ukraine. The W.W.Wereshchagin Museum of Art possesses more than 2 thousand pictures by outstanding Russian and Ukrainian artists. The Mykolayiv Observatory is a permanent member of the Governmental Times Service and of the International Time Office in Paris.

8. The best place for children is “the Skazka town”. It’s a very popular place of recreation for families. There you can see the sail ship “Bouyan”, a castle, one of the first trains, sundials and etc.

9. The pearl of our city is ZOO. It was founded more than 100 years ago. It’s the largest and one of the nicest in Ukraine. Its collection includes 2500 animals of more than 350 species. It’s not only a favourite recreational place for residents and guests of the city, but also an important scientific and educational centre.

10. Mykolayiv is a part of unique natural and climatic complex made up by the South Ukrainian steppe and the warm Black Sea. The archaeological site of Olvia and a number of recreation centers on the Black Sea coast with their history and beautiful surroundings give the best prospects for tourism development.

Vocabulary:

to locate – розташовувати

transport junction – транспортний вузол
communications – засоби зв'язку
labour force – трудові ресурси
shipyard – верф, корабельний завод
Dnieper – Дніпро
Bug Estuary – Бузький лиман
merchant fleet – торговельний флот
vessel (bulk-oil, aircraft) – корабель, судно (для перевезення нафтопродуктів, авіаносець)
semi-product – напівфабрикати
bauxite – боксит, алюмінієва руда
raw material – сировина
stable and efficient – стійкий та ефективний
tailoring – кравецьке виробництво
cargo port – вантажний порт
capable – спроможний
Yachting club – яхт-клуб

II. a) Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

village	село столиця
country	район
settlement	область
region	країна
district	селище

b) Finish the sentences:

1. The same name was given to the first ship constructed
2. The city is the administrative centre
3. The Mykolayiv Alumina Plant is

4. The best contemporary and classical works are performed ...
5. The economic potential of the city is formed by

III. a) Put the Infinitives in brackets in the Past Simple Tense:

In the 14th century, the Golden Horde _____ (to experience) a period of feudal particularism. This _____ (to be) used by the Lithuanian feudal magnates who _____ (to spread) the boundaries of their Grand Duchy to the shores of the Black Sea. To protect its territory against Tatar invasions, the Lithuanian government _____ (to build) fortresses – Vitovka (Korabelny Region), Socolec (the present town of Voznesensk), Dashev (now Ochakov). Nevertheless, the Crimean Tatars _____ (to attack), _____ (to capture) and _____ (to plunder) the towns and castles on the Black Sea.

The reunification of Ukraine and Russia, in 1654, _____ (to prevent) the Turkish-Tatar aggression and consequently _____ (to lead) to the liberation of the northern Black Sea coast by the Russian army and the Ukrainian Cossacks.

Changes in the population in this territory _____ (to emerge) with the foundation of the Zaporozhye Cossacks State when Cossacks and fugitive peasants from West Ukraine and Russia _____ (to found) their new settlements. The Zaporozhye Cossacks State _____ (to be) a mighty bulwark in the fight against the Turkish Sultanate and the Crimean Khanate.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Why are most of the streets and crossroads straight?
2. When was our city founded?
3. What is the population of our city?
4. What is our city famous for?
5. What do you know about the origin of the name of Mykolayiv?

IV. a) Order the 10 parts on the text about Mykolayiv:

- a) “the Skazka town”
- b) the history of the city
- c) theatres, museums, cinemas, restaurants
- d) the Mykolayiv Zoo

- e) population, location
 - f) sport traditions
 - g) prospects for tourism development
 - h) the Mykolayiv Alumina Plant
 - i) shipbuilding enterprises
 - j) economic potential
- b) *Write a letter to your friend about your native town or village.*

ATTRIBUTES OF A GOOD EMPLOYEE

I. Read the text:

Sadly, most people don't realize how valuable and rare a good employee is, nor how good it is to be one themselves, until they own their own business or are in charge of their own employees.

First, it is important to have fundamental information about the product of your company or group. You have to use the product yourself.

Second, you need a real interest in discussion with customers about how they use your product, what they like or don't like in order to know where your company's product could be better.

Third, once you understand your customer's needs, you have to enjoy thinking through how this product can make work more interesting.

These first three points are related. Success comes from understanding and caring deeply about your products, your technology and your customers' needs.

Fourth, you as an individual employee should develop your own skills and those of the people you work with. If maximizing your next bonus or salary increase is all that motivates you, you will lose out.

Fifth, you need to have specialized knowledge or skills. Big companies, in particular, need employees who can learn specialties quickly, so a willingness to learn is critical.

Sixth, a good employee will want to learn the economics of the business. And a company, in turn, should educate its employees in the fundamental financial realities of its industry.

Seventh, you must focus on competitors, you must think about what is going on in the marketplace.

Finally, being a good employee means being a good person. You should be patient, attentive, courteous and reliable. Good companies know that those values cannot be learned in any college, or on the job training. They must be within you before you work for them and not only are they the most valued characteristics to find in an employee, they are also the most rare.

Vocabulary:

valuable – цінний

employer – службовець

customer – покупець, клієнт

enjoy – задоволення

relate – знаходитися у зв'язку

increase – зростання

willingness – готовність

marketplace – ринкова площа

courteous – ввічливий

reliable – надійний

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

customer	цінний
increase	службовець
reliable	зростання
employer	надійний
valuable	покупець

b) Finish the sentences:

1. You have to use the product...
2. If maximizing your next bonus or salary increase is all that motivates you, you will...
3. Sixth, a good employee will want to learn the economics of...
4. You should be patient, attentive, courteous and...

5. Good companies know that those values cannot be learned in any college, or on...

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. use the have to You yourself product.

2. If your next or salary motivates you, bonus you will increase that lose all out is maximizing.

3. you have need to specialized Fifth, or skills knowledge.

4. being a Finally, employee good being a person means good.

5. job Good know values cannot that or on those be in any learned college, the companies training.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. How many attributes of a good employee do you know?

2. What are the first attributes of a good employee?

3. Are these first three points related?

4. Why do you need to have specialized knowledge or skills?

5. Should you be patient, attentive, courteous and reliable?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to this text.

b) Make up a short dialogue with your friend about Attributes of a Good Employee.

UKRAINE

I. Read the text:

Ukraine is a sovereign state. It was its own territory, higher and local bodies of state power (the Verkhovna Rada and local Radas) and government, national emblem, state flag and anthem.

Ukraine lies in the southern part of Eastern Europe. It borders Romania and the Black Sea to the south, Russia and Byelorussia to the north, and Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. Its population is 2,8 million.

Territorially, Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe with an area of 603, 700 square km and population of 52 million. It extends 1316 km from west to east and 893 km from west to south. Ukraine's borders are 4,018 miles long.

The population of Ukraine are Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Byelorussians, Moldovians, Poles and Bulgarians and other nationalities. There are 24 administrative regions and the Crimean autonomous republic in Ukraine. The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for the development of its relations with countries of Europe, as well as with the countries throughout the world.

95% of the Ukrainian area is flat and the rest of it is mountainous. The Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains make up those 5% of its area. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the sea of Azov and it has very important ports. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug, the Donets and others.

Ukraine is the richest agricultural region in Europe: about three-quarters of the country is a vast fertile plain. Ukraine produces wheat, rye, sugar, soybeans and sunflowers. Therefore, it has often been called the "Bread – basket of Europe".

It is also important as an industrial power, rich in natural resources.

Ukraine is among Europe's largest producers of coal, iron ore, steel, manganese, and chemicals. The Donbas region is a well known industrial complex, which provides most of the raw materials and heavy machinery for Eastern Europe.

Scientists of Ukraine make a great contribution in our science. The Academy of Sciences of Ukraine includes many outstanding scientists and research workers famous for their important discoveries and inventions. Great success has been achieved by Yev. Paton Research Institute of Electric Welding, the Research institute of Cybernetics, Superhard Materials, and others.

Ukraine has an ancient history. It has its own original culture and arts. Ukraine has many professional theatres and philharmonic societies. The State Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine, the History Veryovka Ukrainian People's Choir, the Transcarpathian People's Choir, the "Dumka" State Honoured Choir, the Honoured Bandore Players Choir, the Dance Company of Ukraine are known not only in the country but all over the world.

Over the last years people of Ukraine display a keen interest in the Ukrainian history and cultural and artistic heritage. Many names and masterpieces have been revived. There is a new approach to the development of culture, arts, languages. A special state programme for the development of the Ukrainian language and other national languages in Ukraine has been adopted to translate the law "On Languages in Ukraine" into life.

The Ukrainians are a Slavic people, with their own language, Ukrainian, which is mainly related to Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Byelorussian and Russian.

Ukrainians adopted Christianity in 988 A.D. The majority of Ukrainians are Orthodox. In the Western Ukraine, however, most are Catholics of the Byzantine Rite. A small but active number are Protestants, and Baptists.

Now Ukraine establishes new relations with countries throughout the world. It set direct contacts with them signing agreements and treaties.

Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization and participates in the work of many international organizations.

Vocabulary:

an anthem – гімн

Yev. Paton Research Institute of Electric Welding – Науково-дослідний інститут електрозварювання ім. Є.О.Патона

superhard materials – надтверді матеріали

ancient – стародавній

The "Dumka" State Honoured Choir – Державна заслужена хорова капела «Думка»

The Honoured Bandore Players Choir – Заслужена капела бандуристів

to display a keen interest – виявляти великий інтерес

heritage – спадщина

to revive – відроджувати

to translate into life – впроваджувати у життя

5. the Ukraine one of the United founding Nations of members Organization is.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the area of Ukraine?
2. Where is Ukraine situated?
3. Representatives of what nationalities is Ukraine inhabited by?
4. What region is a well known industrial complex?
5. What do you know about Ukrainian culture and arts?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the sea of Azov and it has very important ports.

b) Write short information for tourists about Ukraine.

KYIV

I. Read the text:

Kyiv is a major political, administrative and cultural centre of Ukraine, with a population of over 2,8 million people and occupies an area of 790 square kilometers.

Kyiv's broad avenues and squares, breather – taking views of the Dnieper from its bank, and the fragrance of chestnut trees make the city a popular tourist destination.

Kyiv is one of the most ancient cities. From its past Kyiv has inherited numerous monuments of architecture and historical relics. The most important of them are: the golden-domed St. Sophia Cathedral, built in 1061; Golden Gate, built in the same year; the buildings of the Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra, a magnificent monument of the century architecture, sprawl picturesquely over green hills; the

Kyrylivska Church, erected in the 12th Century and the Andriyvska Cathedral, designed by Rastrelli and built between 1747 and 1753.

Volodymyrska Hill, Kyiv's ancient centre, with the monument to Prince Volodymyr is one of the highest points in the city. It commands a beautiful panorama of Kyiv and a view of the Dnieper.

The centuries-old history of Kyiv is rich and diverse. The city has many events. It was destroyed by wars many times, but it always rose from ashes and became even more beautiful than before.

Early in 1240 Kyiv was seized by the Mongol-Tatar hordes of Khan-Batyi and the severe Tatar yoke lasted for more than 100 years.

In 1362 Kyiv was captured by Lithuanian feudal lords who established their rule in the principal Ukrainian lands.

In 1569 Ukrainian lands were captured by the Polish nobility (szlachta). The Ukrainian people continually fought for freedom, independence and national culture and Kyiv played an important role in this struggle as a political and cultural centre.

Kyiv is the centre of Ukrainian national culture. Kyiv is proud of its theatres: the Shevchenko State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesia Ukrainka Drama Theatre, the Kyiv State Theatre for Musical Comedy.

Kyiv is also the home of the Ukrainian Republican Philharmonic Society, the "Dumka" State Honoured Choir, the Honoured Bandore Players Choir, the State Dance Ensemble and the History Veryovka Ukrainian People's Choir.

The city is also a centre of Ukrainian film-making and is home to more than 40 cinemas.

Outstanding figures of Ukrainian culture lived and worked in Kyiv: Taras Shevchenko, a great Ukrainian poet, artist and thinker, whose poetry and paintings are devoted to the beauty of Kyiv and Ukraine; such remarkable Ukrainian poets as Ivan Franko and Lesia Ukrainka; classics of Ukrainian music Mykola Lysenko and Mykola Leontovych; educator, philosopher and poet Hryhory Skovoroda.

The city's museums are real treasure-trove of beauty. The State Historical Museum, the Ukrainian Art Museum, the Museums of Western and Oriental Art, the Ukrainian Museum of Folk Architecture and Ethnography, the Shevchenko Memorial House and others have fabulous collections.

The Kyiv of today is also the scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine. The chief institutions in the city are the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and its 28

associated research institutes; the Shevchenko State University, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, the Kyiv Polytechnic University, the Bohomolets Medical Academy, the Chaikovsky State Conservatory.

Science has become an important branch of the Ukrainian capital's economy. Particularly productive are the well-known groups of scientists employed at the Y. Paton Electrical Welding Institute, the Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Superhard Materials and others who do much to accelerate scientific and technological progress.

Kyiv is known as a garden city. Parks and gardens take up more than a half of its territory. The University's Botanical Gardens of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences are the pride of the capital, they add much to Kyiv's beauty.

The beauty of the broad Dnieper river's hilly banks is set off to perfection by a smart embankment, the River Terminal building and modern bridges.

The capital city's location on hills overlooking the Dnieper river has ensured that it remains one of the most attractive cities in Europe.

Vocabulary:

breath-taking – вражаючий

fragrance – аромат

to sprawl out – простягатися

diverse – різноманітний

to seize – захоплювати

severe – тяжкий

yoke – ярмо

treasure trove – скарб

fabulous – неймовірний

associated – тісно пов'язаний

embankment – набережна

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

destination

простягатися

yoke

місце призначення

embankment	ярмо
capture	набережна
sprawl	захоплювати силою

b) Finish the sentences:

1. Kyiv is one of the most ancient...
2. Early in 1240 Kyiv was seized by the Mongol-Tatar hordes of Khan-Batyi and the severe...
3. The city is also a centre of Ukrainian film-making and is home to more than 40...
4. The Kyiv of today is also the scientific and cultural centre of...
5. The University's Botanical Gardens of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences are the pride of the capital, they add much to...

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. political, is a major Kyiv and cultural Ukraine centre of administrative.

2. ancient Kyiv one most of the cities is.

3. figures Outstanding culture lived Kyiv and worked in of Ukrainian.

4. city is a garden known Kyiv as.

5. an has Ukrainian become important the capital's branch of economy Science.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the population of Kyiv?
2. How many professional theatres are there in Kyiv today?

3. What famous people lived and worked in Kyiv?
4. Why is science so important in the modern world?
5. What do you know about Kyiv modern life?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

The Kyiv of today is also the scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine.

b) Write a letter to your friend about sightings of Kyiv.

FAMOUS PEOPLE OF UKRAINE.

I. Read the text:

Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861)

Taras Shevchenko is an outstanding Ukrainian Poet, artist and thinker. His first collection of verse, *Kobzar* (1840), marked a new stage in the development of the Ukrainian literature. His famous poems “*Kateryna*”, “*Haidamaki*”, drama “*Nazar Stodolya*” (1841-1843), collection of verse “*Three summers*”, “*The woman servant*”, “*Heretic*”, “*My Testament*” are mainly focused on the theme of struggle against czarist autocracy. His poetry greatly influenced the formation of social and moral traits of Ukrainian people. The exile failed the poet’s iron will. Verse written in exile appeared as the “*Barracks*” series. For many years Shevchenko hoped to return to Ukraine and buy a plot of land there to build his own hut. But his last dream wasn’t destined to come true.

Taras Shevchenko was born 9 March, 1814, in Moryntsi, Kiev gubernia, died 10 March, 1861, in St, Petersburg, Russia. Artist, poet and national bard of Ukraine. Born a serf, Shevchenko was orphaned in his early teens and grew up in poverty and misery. He was taught to read by the village precentor and was often beaten for “wasting time” on drawing, for which he had an innate talent. At the age of 14 he was taken by his owner, Engelhard, to serve as a house boy, and traveled extensively with him. Engelhard noticed Shevchenko’s artistic talent and apprenticed him to the painter V. Shiraev for four years. During that time he met Russian painter K. Briullov, whose portrait of the Russian poet V. Zhukovsky was disposed of in a lottery, the proceeds of which were used to buy Shevchenko’s freedom from Engelhard in 1838.

Shevchenko enrolled in the Academy of Fine arts in St. Petersburg and pursued his art studies as well as his general education. After graduating from the academy (1845) he became a member of the Kyiv Archeographic Commission. That position gave rise to extensive travels during which he sketched allot, and

wrote some of his most satirical and politically subversive poems (“Dream”, “Caucasus” and others).

In 1846 Shevchenko came to Kyiv and joined the secret Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. A denunciation resulted in the arrest of the members of the brotherhood. Shevchenko was arrested in 1847 and sent as a private to the Orenburg special corps in a remote area of the Caspian Sea. Czar Nikolai I himself initiated in sentencing order prevailing the prisoner from writing and painting. But Shevchenko continued doing both.

Shevchenko was released in 1857 but he wasn't allowed to live in Ukraine. He lived in St. Petersburg and was buried there, but afterwards his remains were transferred to the Chernecha hill near Kaniv, in Ukraine. Shevchenko has a uniquely important place in Ukrainian history. He created the conditions that allowed the transformation of the Ukrainian literature into a fully functional modern literature. Although Shevchenko is seen mainly as a poet, he was also a highly accomplished artist. There are 835 works extant from that domain of his creativity. Shevchenko painted over 150 portraits, 43 of them self-portraits. He also painted numerous landscapes which recorded the architectural monuments of Ukraine. He was also very proficient in water-color, aquatint and etching.

Vocabulary:

My Testament- “Заповіт”

czarist autocracy – самодержавство

wasn't destined to come true – не судилося статися

iron will – залізна воля

to be orphaned – осиротіти

precentor – регент хору

innate – природний, вроджений

to apprentice – віддати в науку

proceeds – виручка

to enroll – записатися, поступити

to pursue – продовжувати

to give rise to – дати привід

subversive – підривний

2. orphaned Shevchenko was in misery his grew up early poverty and teens and in. _____

3. afterwards He remains were in St. was buried hill near in Petersburg and there, his but transferred lived to the Chernecha Kaniv, Ukraine.

4. created He the allowed conditions the Ukrainian literature into a that functional modern fully literature transformation of the.

5. painted He also numerous which recorded landscapes of monuments Ukraine the architectural.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of literature do you prefer to read: fairy tales, adventure stories, spy thrillers, classics, biographies, memoirs, travel books or non-fiction?

2. Have you got a library at home?

3. How do you choose a book to read?

4. Do you agree that there are three classes of books: books you must read, book you mustn't read and books you mustn't read at all? Which are the largest and the smallest class? Why?

5. What is the most amusing story you have ever read?

IV. a) Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column.

1. ballad

a) story in prose, long enough to fill one or more volumes, about either imaginary or historical people.

2. biography

b) Piece of creative writing in piece form, especially one expressing deep feelings or noble thought in beautiful language.

3. novel

c) simple song or poem especially one that tells an old story.

4. drama

d) the art of a poet; poems

5. poem

e) tale about fairies of imaginary origin

6. fairy tale

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 7. poetry | f) branch of literature dealing with the lives of people. |
| 8. story | g) play for the theatre, radio or TV |
| 9. rhyme | h) verse for small children characterized by sameness of sound of the ending of two or more words at the ends of line verse |
| 10. novelette | i) short novel (story in prose)
j) account of past or imaginary events |

b) Write a similar biography of someone of the modern Ukrainian celebrities who you think is interesting.

AGRICULTURE OF UKRAINE

I. Read the text:

Historically Ukraine has got the reputation of being the “bread basket” of the former Soviet Union. Today it is an agro-industrial sovereign state. It has a favorable combination of climatic condition, land and labor resources, well-developed transport infrastructure and close foreign markets. Black-earth soil, which occupies 60% of Ukrainian land, is natural wealth of Ukraine. It is found mostly in Ukraine’s forest-steppe zone. More than 40% of all agricultural production of Ukraine is grown without using of any pesticides and as a result, Ukrainian food is considered to be safe and organic in Europe. Among all the European countries Ukraine is a leader of sugar beet, buckwheat and carrot growing: second place of growing wheat (after Russia) and tomato (after Poland). Ukraine is also famous because of corn, watermelon, tomato, apple and pear. 28% of all population of Ukraine works in agricultural sector. After the destruction of the USSR farms and family households appeared in Ukraine. Every year quantity of farm increases and as a result productivity also increases.

The climate of Ukraine is dry during the summer and cold or wet during the winter. The weather is suitable for both winter and spring crops. Of Ukraine’s total area of 60 million hectares, roughly 42 million is classified as agricultural land, which includes cultivated lands, gardens, orchards, vineyards and permanent meadows and pastures. Winter wheat, spring barley and corn are main grain crops. Sunflower and sugar beets are the main technical crops.

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 need 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 Ukrainian agriculture 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.

Agricultural system of Ukraine is characterized as instable. Now Ukrainian government tries to realize the Main Agricultural Law, according to which it will be possible to buy and sell land and also to rent land for long time. This law will allow foreign investors to organize farms with high profit. Owners that do not use bigger part of land will be able to sell it.

Both objective and subjective factors cause a lack of modern sustainable development in agriculture in Ukraine. There is an urgent need for improvement and for studying the foreign experience of ensuring sustainability and its introduction in Ukrainian agriculture.

Vocabulary:

winter crops – озимі культури

spring crops – ярові культури

increase – підвищувати

favorable – сприятливий

wealth – багатство

market – ринок

black-earth soil – чорнозем

grain crops – зернові культури

technical crops – технічні культури

vineyards – виноградники

pollution of environment – забруднення навколишнього середовища

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

sugar beet

пшениця

buckwheat

кукурудза

wheat

цукровий буряк

barley

ячмінь

corn

гречка

b) Finish the sentences:

1. Ukraine has got the reputation of being... .
2. It has a favorable combination of climatic condition, land and labor resources...
3. Winter wheat, spring barley and corn... .
4. But the biggest problem of agriculture of Ukraine is... .
5. More than 40% of all agricultural production of Ukraine is grown without using of any pesticides and as a result... .

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. livestock Cereals the key consumption both crop for and are human.

2. production Barley most is the grain feed in Ukraine important in of terms.

3. significant beets and industrial sunflowers are the Sugar most crops.

4. of sunflower Yields relatively are high, 1.7 per tones ha.

5. The fruits main Ukraine berries produced seed fruits in are (apples and pears), (peaches, plums and cherries), stone fruits grapes and.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the climate in Ukraine?
2. What are the most important fruit?
3. What crops are harvested in Ukraine?
4. What are the main agricultural problems?
5. What is considered to be the natural wealth of Ukraine?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

Now Ukrainian government tries to realize the Main Agricultural Law, according to which it will be possible to buy and sell land and also to rent land for long time.

b) Render the information about the state of Ukrainian agriculture to the potential foreign investors.

GREAT BRITAIN

I. Read the text:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech “Great Britain” is used to mean the United Kingdom. The capital of UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest – east, centre and south-east – is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m).

to include
machinery

ВІДПОВІДНО
ВКЛЮЧАЄ

b) Finish the sentences:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the ...
2. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and...
3. The UK is highly developed industrial...
4. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at...
5. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and...

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. is total area Their square over 244,000 kilometers.

2. of the The surface British much varies very Isles.

3. Scotland Ben in the Nevis mountain highest is.

4. One shipbuilding chief of the of the country is industries.

5. Parliament of Commons consists of The British two the of Lords House chambers: and House.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?
2. What countries is the UK made up of? What are their capitals?
3. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?

4. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?

5. The UK is a constitution monarchy. What does it mean?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.

b) Write short information for tourists about Great Britain.

LONDON

I. Read the text:

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. Perhaps the most striking of them is St Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English Churches. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison. Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of London.

Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling, etc.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs and theatres are situated there.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

On the north side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away is the British Museum – the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc, and is famous for its library.

The East End is the poorest district of London. There are a lot of factories, workshops and docks here. The East End is densely populated by working class families.

Vocabulary:

ancient	– давній
striking	– надзвичайний
fortress	– фортеця
royal	– королівський
outstanding	– видатний
to bury	– поховати
tower	– башта
luxury	– розкіш
in memory of	– на пам'ять о
priceless	– безцінний

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

royal	поховати
luxury	королівський
to bury	розкіш
to found	державний діяч
statesman	засновувати

b) Finish the sentences:

1. The heart of London is the City, its financial and business...

2. The Tower of London was founded by Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by...
3. Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of...
4. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as...
5. The East End is densely populated by...

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. centre is the London capital of Britain, its political, and commercial economic Great.

2. is The of business London the City, its and heart centre financial.

3. some are famous City buildings There within the ancient.

4. the official Palace is Buckingham Queen residence the of.

5. Square centre is geographical of Trafalgar London the.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Traditionally London is divided into several parts. Can you name them?
2. What do you know about the City?
3. What is the historic and governmental part of London?
4. Can you describe Trafalgar Square?
5. Where do the working people of London live?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of London.

b) Write a letter to your friend about your visit to London.

FAMOUS PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

I. Read the text:

THE POP STAR AND THE FOOTBALLER

DONNA FLYN & TERRY WISEMAN

TALK TO HI! MAGAZINE ABOUT THEIR LOVE FOR EACH OTHER.

This is the most important couple in the country. She is the pop star who has had six number one records-more than any other single artist. He has scored 50 goals for Manchester United, and has played for England over thirty times. Together they earn about 20 million pounds a year. They invited Hi! magazine into their luxurious home.

.....?

Donna: A lot of time since we've been together, one of us has been away. We really have to try hard to be together. We have both flown all over the world just to spend a few hours together.

Terry: Obviously people say, "Oh, you've got all this money, what are you going to spend it on?" But the best thing is that money buys us the freedom to be together.

.....?

Donna: It hasn't changed us. We are still the same people. Newspapers have told terrible stories about us, but it's all lies.

Terry: Our perfect Saturday night is sitting in front of the telly with a take-away. Our favorite programs are Blind Date and friends. You won't find photos of us coming out of pubs and clubs drunk, having spent the night with a whole load of famous people.

.....?

Donna: I went to one of his matches because I liked him and I wanted to meet him, it's funny because I'm not really interested in football, so when I met him after the match, I didn't know what to say.

Terry: I'm very shy. We just looked at each other from opposite sides of the room. But I said to my mate, "She's the one for me. I'm going to marry her one day". Fortunately, she came to another game, and we started talking then.

.....?

Donna: Not really. Naturally, it's hard when you are away from each other, but in a way it has made us stronger. A lot of people would love to see us split up. People have accused Terry of things...

Terry: Of course you have to be prepared to give and take in any relationship. There's a trust between us, and as long as that's there, we will last.

.....?

Terry: It's because this is the first time I've been in love. I think that when you meet the person that you want to spend the rest of your life with, you change. You become a softer person.

Donna: We mean the world to each other. Neither of us will do anything to spoil it.

Vocabulary:

Celebrity – знаменитість

pop star – поп-зірка

number one record – хіт

newspaper – газета

load – велика кількість

split-up – розходитися

trust – довіра

change – змінювати

II. a) Put the interviewer's questions into the right place in the article.

1. Have there ever been times when you have thought "This relationship is not working"?

2. Terry, footballers are usually hard, but you seem very sensitive. Why is this?

3. You are both terribly busy in your separate careers. How do you find time to be together?

4. How did you two meet?

5. How do you find being superstars?

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Who is that couple in the interview?
2. Are there magazines like this in your country?
3. Which celebrities are in the news at the moment? Why are they there? What have they done?
4. How do you know they are in love?
5. Why do some people want them to split up?

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. a little On 25 October boy 1881 Malaga was Spain born in,.

2. breath It smoke was a birth and to difficult blown help, into cigar was his nose him!

3. being painters But smoker despite ever, baby this to be one grew the 20th up of century's greatest - Pablo the youngest Picasso.

4. exceptional Picasso very truly talent from a his young showed age.

5. His could talk word first was lapis (pencil Spanish for) to draw and he learned he before.

b) Complete the text using the words in the box.

triangles, good-looking, college, school, pigeons, love, teacher, ideas, a picture, parents, lifelike, amateur, had completed, shocked, disappointed, features, art, son

Pablo Picasso was the onlyin the family and very....., so he was thoroughly spoiled. He hated ...and always refused to go unless his doting ...allowed him to take one of his father's ...with him!

Apart from pigeons his greatest ...was art, and when in 1891 his father, who was an ...artist, got a job as a drawing ...at a college, Pablo went with him to the.... He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One

evening a father was painting ...of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo ...the picture, and it was so amazingly beautiful and ...that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13. Many people realized that he was a genius but he ...those who wanted him to become a traditional painter. He was always breaking the rules of artistic tradition and ...the public with his strange and powerful pictures. His paintings of people were often made of ...and squares with their ...in the wrong place. His work changed our ...about art, and to millions of people modern ...means the work of Picasso.

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

Once when the French Minister of Culture was visiting Picasso, the artist accidentally split some paint on the minister's trousers.

b) Buy a magazine like HI! and find an interview with a famous couple. Bring to the class and tell the class about it in English.

AGRICULTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN

I. Read the text:

The UK has a highly variable temperate marine west-coast type of climate. Much more common is the variable weather that occurs as cyclonic depressions sweep in from the Atlantic Ocean, bringing high winds and abundant rainfall to the west in winter and lower amounts of rainfall in summer.

The richest soils include the reclaimed alluvial deposits in The Fens, alluvial soils along the Mersey River and West Coast, and brick earth and other deep soil in the London basin. Elsewhere, modern methods of fertilization make natural fertility less important than such other conditions as soil texture, drainage, and climate. In general terms, soils in the driest east and south are used mainly for crops, and soils in the more humid west and north and in some clay areas are used mainly for dairying.

The UK is unusual among western European and other industrial countries in having only a small proportion (less than 2 percent) in agriculture. With commercial intensification of yields and a high level of mechanization, supported initially by national policy and subsequently by the EC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the output of some agricultural products has exceeded demand.

Approximately three-fourths of all the land area of England and Wales is used for farming, excluding moorland used for grazing; in Scotland less than one-fourth of the total area is farmed.

The most important farm crops are wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, green fodder crops. While significant proportions of wheat, barley and rapeseed are turned into animal feed, much of the remainder is used for human consumption through flour milling (wheat), malting and distilling (barley), and vegetable oil. Livestock farming, mainly for beef and dairy products, is also important; and sheep farming predominates on high ground. Truck farming (called market gardening in the UK) is important near London and other large cities and on the south coast. Flowers and early potatoes are a specialty in mild and sheltered areas of Cornwall and the Scilly Islands. The main livestock products are derived from cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, pigs and poultry. A high level of self-sufficiency has been achieved in most of the main agricultural products, although less so in sugar and cheese.

More than 8 percent of the United Kingdom's land area is devoted to productive forestry. The Government-supported Forestry Commission manages almost half of these woodlands, the rest being in private hands. Forestry is of the minor national importance. In some areas the state-owned forests have become economically important as tourist attractions; in other areas, including the Lake District, reforestation is opposed for fear that it would spoil open mountain views and thereby damage a thriving tourist industry.

Fishing has long been a major activity and large fishing ports include Lerwick (in the Shetland Islands), Aberdeen, Grimsby, Hull, Lowestoft, and others. The UK is one of the European's leading fishing countries.

Vocabulary:

alluvial deposits – розсип, алювіальні відкладення

yield – виробіток; вихід (продукції); видобуток

subsequently – згодом, пізніше, потім

output – продукція, продукт вироблення; випуск

demand – вимога; запит; потреба

consumption – споживання

self-sufficiency – самозабезпечення

sheltered – захищений

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

abundant глина

deposit доручення; повноваження

clay поклад, родовище

livestock рясний, багатий

commission тваринництво

b) Finish the sentences:

1. Elsewhere, modern methods of fertilization make natural fertility... .
2. With commercial intensification of yields and a high level of mechanization the output of
3. Approximately three-fourths of all the land area of England and Wales is...
4. Flowers and early potatoes are
5. The Government-supported Forestry Commission manages almost half of.... .

II. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. has the type UK marine of climate temperate.

2. in the than UK has forestry more sown 8%.

3. UK is the fishing countries one of European's leading.

4. wheat the farm typical, rice, barley, carrot crops, potatoes are, oats.

5. livestock products derived in main the UK are from sheep and calves, cattle and lambs, pigs the and poultry.

b) Read the text and fill the space with the correct words.

Agriculture of Great Britain

Great Britain is a developed industrial country. It imports half of its food supply. But agriculture still _____(1) one of its largest and most important industries. Most of the land _____(2) for farming is occupied by farms. The types of farms are different in different soil climatic _____(3). But most small

farms are mixed farms. The farmers grow some _____(4) and keep some farm _____(5). The work on the farms is highly mechanized. The soil is _____(6) with a _____(7), crops are planted with different planting machines, grain crops are harvested with _____(8). Mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection are applied on a large scale. Now the main tendency is that small traditional farms are _____ (9) because they cannot compete with modern big industrial farms. About a third of Britain's agricultural land is arable and the rest is pasture and meadow. The cool climate and the even distribution of rainfall are favourable for growing all kinds of crops.

Animal husbandry is the most important _____(10) of agriculture. The main branches of animal husbandry are cattle breeding, sheep breeding and poultry farming.

The most important crops are wheat and barley. Farmers also grow oats, potatoes, and sugar beet. Horticulture is an important branch of farming. The most important fruits grown are apples, pears, plums, cherries, berries. Hop growing for the brewing industry is developed in Britain, too.

1. remains, stays, is left
2. returned, used, gave
3. lands, areas, grounds
4. crops, cultures, cereals
5. machines, equipment, animals
6. plowed, dinged, rummage
7. spade, tractor, machine
8. tractors, combines, dumb-body truck
9. disappearing, appearing, working
10. ffield, sphere, branch

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

A high level of self-sufficiency has been achieved in most of the main agricultural products.

b) Write a letter to your friend about agriculture of Great Britain.

BRITISH-UKRAINIAN RELATIONSHIP

I. Read the text:

Ukraine's ties with Great Britain stretch far back history. Volodymyr Monomakh, who, became Grand Prince of Rus in 1113, was married to Gytha, a daughter of the English King Harold, killed by the Norman conquerors of England at Hastings in 1066.

Building close ties between the United Kingdom and Ukraine is an important British priority. Great Britain is taking particular steps to support our policies of transformation. Through the Know-How-Fund (a network of organizations which aim to inform Ukrainians on Western methods of working) they have already supported 150 projects in areas from restructuring the electricity and agricultural sectors, to advising key Ministers and assistance to the Rada.

The Know-How-Fund has just agreed to finance important new projects worthy nearly 4 million, commissioning the BBC to produce a series of radio programs on how to run a business, and helping large farms with commercial restructuring.

The British Council will maintain its support for civil service reform and English language training in Ukraine. In 1994 the first Ukrainian students came to Britain under the Foreign Office's Chevening Scholarship program. In 1995 the number of scholarships was increased to 12.

But true friendship is built by people, not Governments. John Hughes (the founder of Donetsk) was one of many British people who came to invest in the Russian empire in the last century. Now independent Ukraine – already Britain's second largest trade partner among the states of the former USSR, offers new opportunities.

There is more to do in the commercial sphere. Trade between the UK and Ukraine has risen. A new, British-Ukrainian Shipbuilders, has been recently opened. It will benefit both our shipbuilding industries. The joint British/Ukrainian Venture to develop oil and gas fields in the Crimea and Poltava shows the potential reward for cooperation.

Ukraine is the member of international organizations such as UNO. In 1992 Ukraine became the Full Member State of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). In 2005 it set the contract between SELEX Sistemi Integrati S.p.A. (Italy) and UkSATSE for Supply and Installation of Approach Radars (Dnipropetrovs'k, Kyiv, L'viv, Odesa, Simferopol'). Ukraine is a member of the Governing Council of the International Standards Organisation (ISO), making it one of the prominent actors of the global standardisation process, and allowing

DSSU (DERZHSPOZHIVSTANDARD of Ukraine), to promote the interests of the Ukrainian consumers and manufacturers worldwide.

Next important step in strengthening the external economic activities and expansion of foreign trade is the negotiations on Free Trade Area (FTA) with the European Union. The FTA will be a core part of the New Enhanced Agreement being negotiated between Ukraine and the EU.

The agenda of NATO-Ukraine relations includes the problems of further intensifying and upgrading the level of cooperation, stirring up mutual efforts and interaction aimed at consolidating peace and stability in Europe, improving the trust climate and strengthening European democratic and legal standards to meet the criteria of the new European community.

Ukraine's Permanent mission to UNESCO has started operating since December 1962 with its headquarters in Paris.

Vocabulary:

conqueror – завойовник

ties – зв'язки

to support – підтримувати, забезпечувати

worthy – вартий, гідний

commission – уповноважувати, давати доручення

maintain – підтримувати, зберігати

entrepreneur – приватний підприємець

joint venture – спільне підприємство

II. a) Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

restructure	реформування держ. цивільної служби
trade partner	першочергові завдання
civil service reform	потенційна винагорода
priority	реструктурувати
the potential reward	торговий компаньйон

b) Finish the sentences:

1. Volodymyr Monomakh, who, became Grand Prince of Rus in 1113, was married to... .
2. The BBC produced a series of radio programs on how to run
3. The British Council will maintain its support for
4. In 1994 the first Ukrainian students came to Britain under
5. Now independent Ukraine – already Britain’s second largest trade partner ...

III. a) Make up sentences using the following words. Mind word order:

1. taking to support Great Britain is our policies steps of transformation particular.

2. will its support for The British Council civil service reform maintain.

3. built true is But by people friendship.

4. to do more sphere There is in the commercial.

5. benefit both will It our industries shipbuilding.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Whom was Volodymyr Monomakh married to?
2. How many projects and in what areas has the UK already supported Ukraine?
3. What is the Know-How-Fund?
4. When did the Foreign Office’s Chevening Scholarship program begin to work in Ukraine?
5. Will Ukraine benefit having trade relationship with the UK?

IV. a) Put 5 questions to the following sentence:

The joint British/Ukrainian Venture to develop oil and gas fields in the Crimea and Poltava shows the potential reward for cooperation.

b) Make up a short dialogue with your friend about British-Ukrainian or America-Ukrainian relationships.

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