

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання

Кафедра іноземних мов

Англійська мова
методичні рекомендації

для аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти ступеня «бакалавр» для всіх спеціальностей МНАУ денної та заочної форм навчання

МИКОЛАЇВ
2017

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ
А64

Друкується за рішенням науково-методичної комісії факультету культури й виховання Миколаївського національного аграрного університету від 25.04.2016 р., протокол №8.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Запропоновані методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал з англійської мови призначені для здобувачів вищої освіти 1-4 курсів всіх спеціальностей МНАУ денної та заочної форм навчання. Методичні рекомендації допомагають здобувачам оволодіти лексико-граматичним матеріалом з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» в обсязі програми для вищих навчальних закладів.

Метою методичних рекомендацій є:

- вдосконалення знань з англійської мови;
- збагачення їх словникового запасу ;
- розвинути навички читання, перекладу і спілкування;
- повторення і закріплення граматичних конструкцій.

Методичні рекомендації укладено на основі тематично-ситуативного та комунікативного принципів навчання англійської мови.

Методичні рекомендації складаються з 7 уроків, кожний з яких розрахований на 10 годин, і містить:

- активний тематичний словник, базові тексти, які наочно демонструють функціонування у мові лексичних одиниць, що вивчаються;
- традиційні та комунікативні тренувальні вправи для засвоєння лексики активного словника, укладені на основі текстів уроку та мовні вправи.

Для підготовки методичних рекомендацій використовувались матеріали з новітніх підручників, автентичних джерел та періодичних видань. Методичні рекомендації підготовлені відповідно до кредитно-трансферної системи. За кожний розділ здобувач вищої освіти може набрати від 1 до 5 балів.

TOPIC 1.

HOBBIES

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large groups: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but is becoming more and more popular.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handcrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something as some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a great deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Such private collections are sometimes given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning much from it. By reading about the things he is interested in he is adding to what he knows. Learning new things can be most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Vocabulary

to include – включати;

to design – створювати, моделювати, конструювати;

variety – розмаїтість;

handcraft – ремесло, ручна робота;

hobbyist – аматор, людина, що має певне хобі;

value – цінність;

item – предмет;

rare – рідкісний

Questions

1. Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
2. Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
3. Which hobby groups do you know?
4. The most popular hobby group is doing things, isn't it? What kind of activities does this group include?
5. What do you know about gardening?
6. Do you like computer games?
7. Are you fond of making things?
8. Do you know any hobbies of the famous people?
9. Have you ever collected anything?
10. What can be collected?
11. Do you know of any private collections that were given to museums or art galleries?
12. Do you agree that learning new things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby?
Why?

TOPIC 2.

THE WAYS OF HOLIDAY-MAKING

If you are tired of your usual holiday routine there are many things you can do to vary it.

People say there's nothing to compare with a camping holiday. Personally I think it's only for the young, and will make them appreciate home comforts. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung, which is never noticed until the following morning. This sort of holiday teaches the young to survive, and strangely enough they seem to enjoy it, finding great pleasure in making bonfires and cooking barbecues.

Bicycle holiday is an excellent way of taking exercise. Bear in mind that you are not a professional, and try to do more than thirty or forty miles a day.

A walking holiday in good weather, with a pleasant companion or two, will do you more good than any other. Select your shoes carefully.

The seaside is good for most people, but definitely bad for some. Take the sun and the sea gradually, and don't stay on the beach for too long. There is nothing better for giving you vitality and energy to keep you going through the winter.

A winter holiday in good weather is probably even better for you than the summer one. You need it more at that time of the year.

Once you are learnt to ski, you can go on doing it in a very advanced age, as long as you don't do it too strenuously and break a leg. If this happens it will take a long time to heal and you may never be able to ski again.

There are many other things to do besides skiing. Skating is amusing and not at all difficult to learn.

Vocabulary

to vary – урізноманітнювати;

to compare – порівнювати;

to appreciate – цінувати;

to survive – виживати;

bear in mind – пам'ятати;

vitality – життєва сила;

advanced age – похилий вік;

to heal – виліковувати, зціляти

Questions

1. How do you like to spend your holiday?
2. What season do you prefer to spend your holiday in?
3. Why do people need a holiday?
4. What are the ways of holiday-making?
5. Where did you spend your holiday last year?

TOPIC 3.

TRAVELLING

Millions of people over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interest them – the sights of a city old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, the photos will remind them of the happy time they once had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All ways of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Vocabulary

change of scene – зміна обставин;

city-dweller – городянин;

to remind – нагадувати;

advantage – перевага;

disadvantage – недолік;

destination – місце призначення, мета подорожі

Questions

1. Are you fond of travelling?
2. Men have travelled even since they first appeared on earth. Why do people travel?
3. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
4. What do we see and learn while travelling?
5. How do different people spend their holidays?
6. What ways of travelling do you know? What are their advantages and disadvantages?

7. What places have you visited?
8. Have you ever taken a holiday cruise along the Black Sea coast or down the Dnieper?
9. Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group. What about you?
10. What countries would you like to visit?

TOPIC 4.

KHARKIV CITY TOUR

THE FREEDOM SQUARE

This is the Freedom Square. It is the largest square in Ukraine and the second largest in the Europe.

In 1991 Ukraine became a new state. You can see our flag flying here. It has two colours, blue and yellow. The blue represents the blue Ukrainian sky, and the yellow represents the yellow wheat of August. On the top there is a trident, the ancient symbol of the Kyivan princes.

The oldest building on the square is the Gosprom, which was built in 1920s. It was the first skyscraper in Ukraine. When Kharkiv was the capital of Ukraine, in 1917 – 1934, the offices for various national ministries were located here. To the left of Gosprom is Kharkiv University, and to the right the Military Academy is located. Farther to the right you can see Hotel “Kharkiv”, the largest hotel in the city. To the right of it, directly facing the the Gosprom, is another building that houses many Ukrainian political organizations.

Now we will go to the University.

THE KHARKIV UNIVERSITY

The Kharkiv University is the oldest university in Ukraine. It was founded in 1805, and presently it is the home of 15 departments of study. More than ten thousand students study here. Here we also see a monument to the founder of the University, V. N. Karazin. His dream was that Kharkiv would have a university. He gave much money to fund the University, and he invited professors from Austria and Germany.

Now we will proceed through the park to the Shevchenko Monument.

THE SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT

Taras Shevchenko was a great Ukrainian poet and artist who lived during the first half of the 19th century. His dream was freedom for Ukraine. His verses speak about the history of Ukraine and the life of the Cossacks.

On the Shevchenko Monument, which was opened in 1935, you can see 16 figures. A few of these figures represent heroes of Shevchenko's verses. For example, the woman with the child is Kateryna. She serves effectively as a symbol of Ukraine. The models for the monument were actors of the Kharkiv theatre. The last several figures tell something about the life of Ukraine and Russia at the beginning of the 20th c.: a soldier, a student, a miner, and a peasant. Other monuments to Shevchenko exits in Washington, Canada, South America, and France.

From here we will proceed to the city center.

THE CENTRE

There is the of old Kharkiv. The city was founded in 1654 by Russian soldiers who defended the southern border of Russia and by Ukrainian Cossacks who came here from the west. That means that Kharkiv is comparatively young when you consider that Kyiv is nearly 1500 years old.

You can see that this is a suitable place to build a city. Here the settlers built a fortress on this high hill overlooking the bank of the river. An oak forest surrounded the area.

A small monument to the inhabitants of the city who died during the Civil War is located nearby. You can see the eternal light here.

The University Street is named so because here was located the first building of the University. Nearby is the Assumption Cathedral, the tallest building in Kharkiv, 89 metres tall. Also in the distance we can see the Annunciation Cathedral, the largest active church in Kharkiv. It was built at the beginning of 20th century.

THE MEMORIAL

The Memorial was built in 1975 in a place that served as a cemetery. Here are buried the soldiers who died when they defended and freed the city during the World War II. Also here are buried the inhabitants of Kharkiv who died during the period of occupation. Kharkiv was liberated on August 23, 1943. Therefore we have The 23rd of August Street named in honour of this event. A large monument to a soldier stands there.

The central figure of the Memorial is a mother who become an orphan. This figure serves as a symbol of the Motherland's suffering because she has lost her children. Nearby we see the cross, the symbol of reconciliation, that was built to remember both Russian and German soldiers who are buried here.

Vocabulary

to represent – символізувати;

to proceed – прямувати;

to overlook – підніматися;

Assumption – Успіння;

in the distance – удалині;

Annunciation – Благвіщення;

reconciliation – примирення

Questions

1. What square is the largest in Ukraine and the second largest in Europe?
2. What represent the two colours of Ukrainian flag?
3. What is the oldest building on the Freedom Square?
4. When was Kharkiv the capital of Ukraine?
5. What is the oldest university in Ukraine?
6. Who was the founder of the University?
7. How many figures can you see on the Shevchenko monument?
8. What figure on the monument serves effectively as a symbol of Ukraine?
9. When was the city founded?
10. Why was it suitable place to build a city?
11. What can you say about the centre of the city?
12. Why and when was the Memorial build?

TOPIC 5.

A GUIDE TO GOOD MANNERS, OR HOW NOT TO BEHAVE BADLY ABROAD

Travelling to all corners of the world is getting easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they're British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Economic Community began to increase, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon

they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business partners.

For example:

The British are happy to discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is the time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business *before* dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy.

American executives sometimes signal their feeling of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position. When the business card is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received by both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands with you. Bowing the head is a mark of respect, and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day!".

The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather – unemotional and impersonal. In America the main

topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link. “Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there.”

“When in Rome, do as the Romans do.” Here are some final tips for travelers.

- In France you shouldn't sit down in a café until you've shakes hands with everyone you know.

- In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.

- In Pakistan you mustn't wink.

- In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that they have to give it to you.

- In Russia you must match your hosts drink for drink or they will think you are unfriendly.

- In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower you head when you greet someone.

- In America you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible. You shouldn't try to have a conversation until it is eaten.

Vocabulary

to be bang in time – прийти саме вчасно;

widespread – широко розповсюджений;

take it easy – не беріть близько до серця;

executive – керівник, адміністратор;

feeling of ease – почуття невимушеності;

casual – недбалий;

imperative- імператив, наказ, заклик;

cool – холоднокровний, непорушний;

tip – рада;

to clasp – скласти

Questions

1. Which nationalities are the most and the least punctual&
2. Why did the British think that everyone understood their customs?
3. Which nationalities do not like to eat and do business at the same time?
4. “They (the French) have to be well fed and watered.” Who do you normally have to feed and water?
5. An American friend of yours is going to work in Japan. Give some advice about how he/ she should and shouldn't behave.
6. Imagine you are at a party in (a) England (b) America. How could you begin a conversation with a stranger? Continue the conversation with your partner.
7. Which nationalities have rules of behaviour about hands? What are the rules?
8. Why is it not a good idea to ...
 - ... say that you absolutely love your Egyptian friend's vase.
 - ... go to Russia if you don't drink alcohol.
 - ... say “ Hi! See you later! ” when you're introduced to someone in Afghanistan.
9. Do you agree with the saying “ When in Rome do as the Romans do”? Do you have Do you have similar saying in your language?
10. What are the rules about greeting people in your country? When do you shake hands? When do you kiss? What about when you say goodbye?
11. Think of one or two examples of bad manners. For example, in Britain it is considered impolite to ask people how much they earn.
11. What advice would you give somebody coming live and work in your country?

TOPIC 6.

CINEMA

I am not a great cinema-goer, but now that they have built a new cinema near my house I go and see a film occasionally. Actually it was last Sunday that I saw again the film that was produced by the Moscow Studio – “The Diamond Arm”. This comedy is a funny mixture of fiction and reality. The plot of the film is the following: a group of rogues were trying to smuggle jewellery into our country. They gave the jewels to the wrong man who was quite unsuspecting and who incidentally gave them away. When he came back to his town they began to follow him to get hold of the jewels. A lot of funny episodes happened during this hunt. Finally the smugglers were traced down by the militia.

Niculin who was in the title role is a real favourite with the public. Even though he sometimes didn't do anything funny the audience started laughing the very moment he appeared on the screen. His very face was enough to set the roaring with laughter. As for me, I am not terribly fond of him though he is an actor of some talent. Another man playing the second best role, one of the gang Mironov, was more to my taste. His acting was quite good. There were a couple of songs and some dancing too. There were some fantastic tricks as well. Such as a car lifted by a helicopter, pistol shots in the dark, hands moving in the light of diamonds, etc. I couldn't call it exactly a very good film, but I must say I enjoyed it.

Vocabulary

diamond – діамант;

rogue – шахрай;

to smuggle – займатися контрабандою;

gang – банда

Questions

1. Are you a great cinema-goer?
2. What films do you give preference to?
3. Is cinema attendance high now?
4. What are cartoons especially popular with?
5. What is the last film you saw about?

TOPIC 7.

READING

Some people think that as more people have television or a PC in their homes, fewer people will buy books and newspapers. Why read an article in the newspaper, when the TV news can bring you the information in a few minutes and with pictures? Why read a novel, when a play on television can tell you the same story with colour, picture, and action? Why read the biographies of famous men and women, when an hour-long television programme can tell you all that you want to know?

Television has not killed reading, however. Today newspapers and magazines are sold in very large numbers. And books of every kind are sold more than ever before. Books are still a way to get information and entertainment. Although some books with hard covers are expensive, many books are published today as paperback books, which are reasonably cheap. A paperback novel, for example, is almost always cheaper than an evening in the cinema or theatre, and you can keep a book forever and read it many times.

Books at home are wonderful source of knowledge and pleasure and some times of books should be in every home. Every home should have dictionaries. Every home should have an atlas of the world, with large clear maps. It might be expensive, but a good encyclopedia is useful, too, because there you can find information on any subject.

In addition, it is useful to have on your bookshelves other inquiry books such as history, science textbooks, cookery books, books about medicine and health, etc. It is important to have some fiction on your shelves too. Then you can relax with a good story, or from time to time you can take a book of poems off your shelf and read the thoughts and feelings of your favourite poets.

Vocabulary

entertainment- розвага;

hard cover – тверда обкладинка;

paperback cover- паперова, м'яка обкладинка;

textbook – підручник, керівництво;

fiction – белетристика, художня література

Questions

1. What newspapers and magazines do you read in your country?
2. Describe them and say how often do you read them.
3. What type of books do you like to read?
4. Who are your favourite writers?
5. How many books do you read a year?
6. How many books do you buy?
7. What is easier to get the news from?

TOPIC 8.

HOLIDAYS IN UKRAINE

Each country has its own customs, traditions, holidays, and important days in its history.

Talking of holidays in Ukraine we can't but tell about everybody's favourite New Year Holiday. People think that at night of New Year's eve the old year with all its troubles leaves us forever and the new year with all our hopes and expectations knocks at our doors. People decorate the Christmas tree, have New Year parties and prepare presents for their relatives and friends.

On the eve of January the 7th Ukrainians start celebrating Christmas. It's the day of Jesus Christ's birth and it is widely celebrated all over Ukraine. People sing Christmas carols, cook a traditional Ukrainian Christmas dish named "kutya" which all the family eats together. Then people go to church to listen to Christmas sermon.

Not long ago Ukrainians began to celebrate a new holiday, St. Valentine's Day. It's the day of lovers, when we give special cards and presents to our sweethearts. This traditional holiday came into Ukraine from the English-speaking countries.

March the 8th is Women's Day. This date was introduced in 1910 by the 2nd International Conference of women-socialists at the proposal of Clara Tsetkin as a day of the international solidarity of women in their struggle for economic, political, and social equality. Nowadays this date has lost its political meaning and became just the day when we congratulate and thank our women for everything they do for us at home and at work, say our good wishes, give them flowers and presents.

Easter Day comes according to the lunar calendar. It's the Day of Jesus Christ's Resurrection. People celebrate this Holiday because He died on the cross for our salvation. They go to churches to listen to sermons, gather at homes to pray and thank Jesus Christ for our salvation from eternal death into eternal life with Him in Heaven.

On May the 1st we celebrate the holiday of spring, nature awakening and beauty.

On May the 9th we celebrate the anniversary of Victory over Nazi Germany. People go to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who died at war defending our country from fascists and put flowers to the monuments.

On August the 24th we celebrate the Day of Independence of Ukraine, which was proclaimed in 1991 on the decision of the Supreme Council of Ukraine after the military coup in Moscow.

We also like our holidays because we always have our family reunion on these days.

Vocabulary

custom – звичай;

expectation – сподівання;

carol – колядка;

sermon – проповідь;

sweetheart – коханий;

coup – переворот, путч;

to commemorate – шанувати пам'ять, святкувати;

to judge – судити

Questions

1. What holidays do we celebrate in Ukraine?
2. What is your favourite holiday?
3. How do people celebrate Easter?
4. What do people usually do on Victory day?
5. Where does St. Valentine 's Day come from?

TOPIC 9.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Spring Bank Holiday, and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most favourite holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in the Trafalgar Square.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charities and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

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

New Year's Day is less favourite in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland Hogmanay, New Year's Eve is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays, there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James 1. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, in a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called "guy" (like Guy Fawkes).

Vocabulary

charities – добродійні потреби;

carol – різдвяний гімн, пісня релігійного змісту, що славить народження Христа;

chimney – димохід;

turkey – індичка;

festival – свято, святкування;

to blow up – підірвати;

to succeed – досягти мети, домогтися;

dummy – опудало, манекен;

bonfire – вогнище;

to let off fireworks – влаштовувати феєрверк

Questions

1. Are there many holidays in Great Britain?
2. What is a “bank holiday”?
3. What is the most popular holiday in Britain?
4. When is Christmas celebrated?
5. What are traditional Christmas songs called in Britain?
6. What do children leave at the foot of their beds and why?
7. What do the British do on Boxing Day?

TOPIC 10.

HOLIDAYS IN THE US: THE FOURTH OF JULY

The Fourth of July is the birthday of the United States. It is a national holiday. Another name for the holiday is the Independence Day. They celebrate the Fourth of July as the

Independence Day because on July 4, 1776, the original thirteen colonies declared their independence from England.

Before 1776 the King of England ruled the thirteen colonies in America. The colonists were angry with him because of taxes. They wanted their independence from England. A war started in 1775 between the colonists and soldiers from England. The colonists won the war. They wanted to say why they wanted their independence or freedom from England. So, they choose Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence.

On July 4, 1776, the leaders of the colonies signed the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is said that all people were equal and had the right to live in freedom. A new nation was born. People rang bells and fired guns for the birth of the United States of America.

Today they celebrate the Fourth of July in many different ways. During the day many people get together with their friends and family members for picnics. Many cities have parades with bands in the streets. At night there are noisy fireworks. These beautiful fireworks of different colors light up the sky all across the country.

Vocabulary

to declare – проголошувати;

tax – податок, мито;

to win the war – здобути перемогу у війні;

band – оркестр;

firework – феєрверк

Questions

1. When do the Americans celebrate the Independence Day?
2. Why do the Americans celebrate the Independence Day on the fourth of July?
3. Who ruled the thirteen colonies in America?

4. Why did the colonists want their independence?
5. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
6. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?

TOPIC 11.

HOLIDAYS IN THE US: HALLOWEEN

On October 31 the Americans celebrate Halloween. “Halloween” means “holy” (hallow) “evening” (een). This is the evening before the Christian holiday, All Saints’ Day. On All Saints’ Day Christians remember the Saints. But Halloween is even older than Christianity.

Before Christianity people in Europe believed that on October 31 ghosts of dead people came back. To scare the ghosts people dressed like devils and were very noisy. They also made big fires to keep the ghosts away. Later people did not believe in ghosts, but they kept the day of Halloween for fun.

Immigrants came from Europe to America and brought the custom of Halloween. Halloween has some strange attributes. One attribute is the jack-o’-lantern on the window. The jack-o’-lantern is to scare the ghosts. People cut the pumpkin, throw away all the inside, and cut a face in it. Then they put a candle inside of it. Jack-o’-lantern usually look scary!

Today in the United States Halloween is very popular with children. They wear masks and special costumes. They want to look like skeletons and ghosts. Then they go from house to house and say, “Trick or treat!” People give them candies, cookies, or fruit. When people give nothing, the children sometimes play tricks on them.

Vocabulary

holy – святой;

saint – святий;

to scare – злякати;

jack-o'-lantern – ліхтар із гарбуза з прорізаними отворами у вигляді очей, носа і рота;

pumpkin – гарбуз;

trick – трюк, жарт, пустощі

Questions

1. What does “Halloween” mean?
2. When do the Americans celebrate Halloween?
3. How do they celebrate Halloween?
4. Why did people keep the day of Halloween?
5. What symbols does Halloween have?
6. With whom is Halloween popular today?
7. What do the children say when they go from house to house?

TOPIC 12.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Every year on the fourth Thursday of November the people of the USA express their gratitude for well-being and good fortune of every citizen of the USA. Thanksgiving Day is, probably, the most truly American of the national holidays in the USA.

The idea of giving thanks at harvest time was not new. Throughout history, people in different lands have held festivals to give thanks for bountiful harvests.

It was the day of Civil War, when Abraham Lincoln proclaimed in 1853 the last Thursday of November as a national Thanksgiving Day. Lincoln's proclamation, expressing both his gratitude for God's blessings and his hope that the terrible war

would come to a speedy end, entreated the Americans not to forget that prosperity and freedom were God's gifts. Even since 1863, Thanksgiving has been observed annually. It has become one of the best loved and most widely celebrated holidays in the USA.

In several ways, the pattern of the Thanksgiving Celebration has remained as it was during the first Pilgrims. It is a day of reunions, for sharing whatever one has with those with less fortunate, and for giving thanks for the year's blessings. Everyone looks forward to the big family dinner to spend the four-day holiday at home.

The traditional Thanksgiving dinner menu includes roast turkey with dressing, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin and mince pies as well as plum pudding. The Thanksgiving spirit dictates that hospitality be extended to persons who are alone or away from home. Orphans, the aged, and homeless are also remembered and provided with the traditional dinner by charitable individuals or by civic organizations.

Vocabulary

gratitude for well-being – вдячність за добробут;

bountiful harvest – щедрий врожай;

God's blessings – Боже благословення;

entreat – закликати;

prosperity – процвітання;

to observe annually – святкувати щорічно;

reunion – примирення;

turkey with dressing – індичка з гарніром;

cranberry sauce – соус із журавлини;

mince pie – солодкий пиріжок з родзинками й мигдалем;

hospitality – гостинність;

orphan – сирота;

the aged – літні люди;

civic organization – громадські організації

Questions

1. What is the origin of the Thanksgiving Day?
2. Who proclaimed this national holiday?
3. What is the main pattern of the Thanksgiving Day Celebration?
4. What is the spirit of that Day?

ТЕСТ

(на визначення рівня А1-В1)

- 1 She's ... university teacher.
A a B an C the D one
- 2 I like ... small animals.
A the B —(= nothing) C every D all
- 3 Is this coat ... ?
A yours B your C the yours
- 4 Is Diana ... ?
A a friend of yours B a your friend C your friend
- 5 Who are ... people over there?
A that B the C these D those
- 6 ... is your phone number?
A Which B What C How
- 7 Could I have ... drink?
A other B an other C another
- 8 There aren't ... for everybody.
A chairs enough B enough chairs C enough of chairs
- 9 They're ... young to get married.
A too much B too C very too
- 10 Most ... like travelling.
A of people B of the people C people
- 11 Ann and Peter phone ... every day.
A them B themselves C themselves D each other
- 12 It's ... weather.
A terrible B a terrible C the terrible
- 13 The plural of car is cars. Which of these are correct plurals?
A journeys B ladys C minuts D sandwiches E babies
- 14 Which of these is/are correct?
A happier B more happier C unhappier D beautifuller

- 15 This is ... winter for 20 years.
A the more bad B worse C the worse D worst E the worst
- 16 She's much taller ... me.
A than B as C that
- 17 He lives in the same street ... me.
A that B like C as D than
- 18 Her eyes ... a very light blue.
A are B have C has
- 19 ... help me?
A Can you to B Do you can C Can you
- 20 You ... worry about it.
A not must B don't must C must not D mustn't
- 21 It ... again. It ... all the time here in the winter.
A 's raining, 's raining B rains, rains
C rains, 's raining D 's raining, rains
- 22 I ... she ... you.
A think, likes B am thinking, is liking C think, is liking
D am thinking, likes
- 23 Who ... the window?
A open B opened C did opened
- 24 Why ... ?
A those men are laughing B are laughing those men
C are those men laughing
- 25 What ... ?
A does she want B does she wants C she wants
- 26 I didn't ... he was at home.
A to think B think C thinking D thought
- 27 ... a hole in my sock.
A There's B There is C It's D It is E Is
- 28 I'll see you ... Tuesday afternoon.
A at B on C in
- 29 What time did you arrive ... the station?
A at B to C —
- 30 We're going ... the opera tomorrow night.
A at B — C in D to

31 I went out without ... money.

A some B any

32 He's got ... money.

A much B many C a lot of D lots of

33 'Who's there' '...'

A It's me B It is I C Me D I

34 Although he felt very ..., he smiled ...

A angrily, friendly B angry, friendly C angry, in a friendly way

35 I ... to America.

A have often been B often have been C have been often

36 My mother ... my birthday.

A always forgets B always is forgetting C forgets always

37 You look ... a teacher.

A like B as C the same like

38 How many brothers and sisters ... ?

A have you got B do you have C are you having

39 Good. I ... work tomorrow.

A mustn't B don't have to C haven't got to

40 I ... smoke.

A — (= nothing) B use to C used to

41 Andrew ... to see us this evening.

A will come B comes C is coming

42 Alice ... have a baby.

A will B shall C is going to

43 I knew that he ... waiting for somebody.

A is B was C would

44 ... Gloria last week?

A Have you seen B Did you see C Were you seeing

45 She's an old friend — I ... her ... years.

A 've known, for B know, for C 've known, since D know, since

46 We met when we ... in France.

A studied B were studying C had studied

47 As soon as she came in I knew I ... her before.

A have seen B saw C had seen

48 This picture ... by a friend of my mother's.

A is painting B is painted C was painting D was painted

49 Can you ... ?

A make me some tea B make some tea for me C make for me some tea

50 Try ... be late.

A not to B to not

51 I went to London ... clothes.

A for buy B for to buy C for buying D to buy

52 You can't live very long without

A to eat B eat C eating D you eat

53 I enjoy ... , but I wouldn't like ... it all my life.

A to teach, to do B teaching, doing C to teach, doing D teaching, to do

54 Her parent's don't want ... married.

A her to get B her get C that she get D that she gets

55 I'm not sure what ...

A do they want? B do they want. C they want.

56 The policeman ... me not to park there.

A asked B said C told D advised

57 I ... you if you ... that again.

A hit, say B 'll hit, 'll say C hit, 'll say D 'll hit, say

58 It would be nice if we ... a bit more room.

A would have B had C have

59 If ... me, I ... in real trouble last year.

A didn't help, would have been

B hadn't helped, would have been

C hadn't helped, would be

D didn't help, would be

60 There's she man ... took your coat.

A which B who C that D —

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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Навчальне видання

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Методичні рекомендації

Укладачі: **Марковська** Антоніна В'ячеславівна
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.