

МІНІСТЕРСТВО АГРАРНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ТА ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВА УКРАЇНИ  
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання

Кафедра іноземних мов

## **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

**методичні рекомендації**

та навчальний матеріал для аудиторних занять  
та самостійної роботи студентів I курсу денної форми навчання  
за напрямом підготовки 6.090102  
«Технологія виробництва і переробки продукції тваринництва»

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## Передмова

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал призначені для аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи студентів I курсу денної форми навчання за напрямом підготовки 6.090102 «Технологія виробництва і переробки продукції тваринництва» з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська мова)».

Видання підготовлено згідно з трансферно-модульною системою та забезпечує навчальний матеріал для вивчення модулю «Країнознавчі аспекти» (складова частина «Україна») і містить тексти з географії, клімату, рослинного та тваринного світу, а також економіки України, що допомагає студентам поглибити та систематизувати їхній активний словниковий запас, а також набутти практичних умінь і навичок англійського мовлення.

На опрацювання теми «Україна» для студентів за напрямом підготовки 6.090102 «Технологія виробництва і переробки продукції тваринництва» відводиться 10 годин (0,27 кред.) аудиторних занять та 14 (0,04 кред.) самостійної роботи. За роботу на аудиторних заняттях студент може отримати 15-25 балів. Завдання для самостійної роботи студентів містять 10 варіантів, структура кожного з яких є однаковою: тест із граматики, текст зі спеціальності та текст із загальнокультурної тематики. Метою завдань для самостійної роботи є систематизація та контроль знань студентів із граматики, розвиток навичок читання і перекладу текстів із фаху, розвиток навичок говоріння. За кожне завдання для самостійної роботи студент може отримати 5-10 балів.

Завдання	Критерії оцінювання
Тести	0б. – незадовільно FX 1-4 б. – задовільно DE 5-8 б. – добре BC 9-10 б. – відмінно A

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

## Модуль «Країнознавчі аспекти. Україна»

### 1. Geographical position of Ukraine

A new state, Ukraine, appeared on the world political map in 1991. Ukraine occupies an area of 603,700 square kilometres. The territory of Ukraine **extends** 900 kilometres from North to South and 1,316 kilometres from East to West. In the North Ukraine **borders on** Belarus; in the East and North-east, on Russia; in the South-west, on Hungary, Romania and Moldova; in the West, on Poland and Slovakia, in the South Ukraine **is washed by** the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The total length of the frontiers is 6,500 kilometres, including 1,050 kilometres of the sea **frontiers**.

In the North of Ukraine there are forests, in the West — the **Carpathian mountains**, in the eastern and central Ukraine — **black-soil steppe lands**.

We can **admire picturesque slopes** of the green Carpathians and the Crimean hills, the green forests of Poltava, Chernihiv and Kyiv, the **endless steppes** of Kherson, Mykolayiv and Odesa. It is really the land of woods, lakes and rivers.

The main territory of Ukraine is flat, but 5% of it make up mountains. The major rivers are: the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug, the Donets and others.

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

The Carpathians are situated in Europe and **stretch** through Hungary, Poland, Romania, including Ukraine. They **are divided into** the West **Carpathians**, East and South ones. The highest point of the Ukrainian **Carpathians** is Hoverla — 2,061 metres above the sea level. They are covered with beautiful forests and woods, there are **meadows** here which are called as “polonyna”.

The Crimean Mountains stretch for about 150 kilometres along the coast of the Black Sea. The highest point of them is the mountain Roman-Kosh — 1545 metres above the sea level.

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

The population of Ukraine is about 49 million. Ukraine is inhabited by representatives of 128 nations, nationalities and ethnic groups.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. It stretches on the high hills along the

Dnieper, rivaling the oldest and most charming cities of Europe.

Ukraine's other big cities are: Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa, Lviv, etc. The largest Crimean towns are: Simpheropol, Sevastopol, Kertch, Yevpatoria, Yalta and Feodosiya.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for the development of its industry and agriculture.

### Word List:

*to extend* — *протягати*; *to border on* — *межувати*; *to be washed by* — *омиватися*; *frontier* — *межа*; *the Carpathian mountains* — *Карпати (Карпатські гори)*; *black-soil steppe lands* — *чорноземні степи*; *to admire* — *милуватися*; *picturesque* — *мальовничий*; *slope* — *схил*; *endless steppes* — *безкінечні степи*; *representative* — *представник*; *fauna* — *фауна*; *to stretch* — *протягати*; *to be divided into* — *поділятися на*; *meadow* — *лука*; *peninsula* — *півострів*.

## 2. Climate of Ukraine

The climate of Ukraine **is determined** by its geographical location. Ukraine's territory lies in the **temperate belt**. In general the country's climate is **temperately continental**, being subtropical only on the southern coast of the Crimea.

The differences in climate **are caused** by many factors: the **latitude**, **relief**, **altitude** and **proximity** to seas and oceans. The climate **varies** not only from North to South, but also from the North-west to the South-east as the warm **damp** air masses moving from the North-western Atlantic **weaken** and become **drier**. A characteristic feature of the climate is **an increase** in its continental nature from West to East.

A feature of Ukraine's climate is the **considerable fluctuation** in weather conditions from year to year. **Alongside** the wet years there can be **droughts**, whose effect increases to the South and East. There are frequent **oscillations** in weather in the regions of the Crimean and Carpathian Mountains.

The average yearly temperature in Ukraine varies between +5.5 ° C, +7 ° C in the North and +11° C, +13 ° C in the South. The coldest month is January, with a record low of -42 ° C. The warmest month is July with a record high of +40 ° C.

**Precipitation** (rain, snow and other forms of **moisture**) **ranges** from

about 30 inches (76 cm) a year in the North to about 9 inches (23 cm) in the South. The highest rainfall is the Carpathian and Crimean Mountains (31.5 to 63 inches).

On the southern coast of the Crimea the climate is subtropical Mediterranean, **inasmuch** as the Crimean Mountains **obstruct** the movement of cold Arctic air to the coast. These climatic features have contributed to the creation of one of the best **resort areas** in Ukraine.

### Word List:

*to determine* — визначати; *temperate belt* — помірний пояс; *temperately continental* — помірно-континентальний; *to cause* — спричиняти; *latitude* — широта; *relief* — рел'єф; *altitude* — висота; *proximity* — близькість; *to vary* — змінюватися; *damp* — вологий; *to weaken* — послаблювати; *dry* — сухий; *increase* — зростання; *considerable* — значний; *fluctuation* — нестійкість; *alongside* — поряд з; *drought* — посуха; *oscillation* — коливання; *C = Centigrade* — за Цельсієм; *precipitation* — опади; *moisture* — вологість; *to range* — коливатися; *inasmuch* — оскільки; *to obstruct* — перешкоджати; *resort area* — курортна зона.

### 3. Plants and Animals

The area of natural **vegetation** occupies about 30% of Ukraine's territory, of which 14% is forested, 3% is **haylands**, 8% **swamplands**. Most forests and timber reserves are in the Carpathians and Polissia.

Ukraine has mostly **coniferous** and deciduous trees (**pine**, **oak**, **fir**, **beech** and **birch**). Plantations of valuable **species** (oak and beech) are increasing, while plantations of little-used trees such as **hornbeam** and **aspen** are **diminishing**. The wealth of the forest includes not only timber, but also berries, mushrooms and medicinal **herbs**.

The animal world of Ukraine is **diverse**, with hundreds of species of mammals and birds. **Predators** include wolf, fox, badger, **marten**; hoofed animals include **roe**, **deer**, wild pig, **elk**; there is **beaver**, jerboa, **marmot**, **hamster** and fieldmouse. Characteristic of the birds are the sparrow, **titmouse**, **grouse**, owl and **partridge**. Certain animals (nutria, mink, silver-black fox, **musk-rat**) introduced into Ukraine have acclimatized well. In the rivers, lakes and reservoirs there are perch, **bream**, pike perch, **pike**.

Characteristic of Polissia are the pine, oak, birch, aspen, **maple** and **linden** with **alder** and **willow** predominating. Animals here include the wolf,

wildpig, elk, **lynx**, marten, beaver, **polecat**, **raccoon** and bear with birds as black, **hazel** and wood goose.

The Forest-Steppe zone contains the oak, **elm**, hornbeam, black **poplar**, willow, **ash** and pine. The animals include **squirrels**, forest martens, foxes, hares and roes. In the past the steppes were covered in natural grasses. Now they are under cultivation. Virgin steppe remains only in nature reserves.

In the Carpathians the vegetation is located in zones according to altitude. Up to 1,200 m we find mixed forests with beech, hornbeam, fir and oak.

The animal life of the Carpathians is unique. Here one finds deer, brown bears, wild cats and pigs, ermines and black squirrels. Bird-life includes stone thrushes, golden eagles and black woodpeckers.

The Crimean Mountains vegetation is very diverse. In the coastal strip low-growing forests of oak and jumper grow. Thickets of arid-loving scrub and grassy, vegetation are very widespread. The upper strip of the Southern Crimean Coast is covered in forest, mostly beech with hornbeam, pear and maple. The principle tree species in the Crimean Mountains is the oak.

The parks of the Southern Coast contain cypresses, palms, magnolias, platans, laurels. Near Yalta are the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens containing trees, bushes and grasses from all over the world.

The animal world of this region is distinct from the other zones. Birds and animals have survived here which are rare or extinct in other places. Such birds include the carrion eagle, black griffons, owls; reptiles include the gecko and others. We can also find noble deer, roe, wild pigeon, small weasel, whitetailed eagle, mountain linnets, blue stone thrushes, etc. The animal life includes many animals from southern countries: the stone marten, badger, fox; there are many lizards and some **snakes**.

### Word List:

**vegetation** — рослинність; **hayland** — лука; **swampland** — болото; **coniferous** — хвойний; **pine** — сосна; **oak** — дуб; **fir** — ялина; **beech** — бук; **birch** — береза; **species** — вид; **hornbeam** — граб; **aspen** — осика; **to diminish** — скорочуватися; **herbs** — трави; **diverse** — різноманітний; **predator** — хижак; **marten** — куниця; **roe** — косуля; **deer** — олень; **elk** — лось; **beaver** — бобер; **marmot** — бабак; **hamster** — хом'як; **titmouse** — синиця; **grouse** — тетерев; **partridge** — куріпка; **musk-rat** — ондатра; **bream** — лящ; **pike** — щука; **maple** — клен; **linden** — липа; **alder** — вільха; **willow** — верба; **lynx** —



*рись; polecat — тхір; raccoon — єнот; hazel — світло-коричневий; elm — в'яз; poplar — тополь; ash — ясень; squirrel — білка; snake — змія.*

#### 4. Ukraine's Economy in the Context of International Economic Relations

A new independent state with a thousand-year-old history **appeared** on the map of the world. To have an idea of Ukraine's **economic potential, its resources, and define** the scale of reforms which must **be carried out** let us **get acquainted with** some objective **data**. Ukraine **is situated** in the geographical centre of Europe. The country **occupies** a territory of 603,700 square kilometres. It's population is 49 million, more than 74 per cent of whom are Ukrainians. **For comparison**, the population of Germany is 79.7 million people, Great Britain — 57, Poland — 39, Finland — 5. Ten million ethnic Ukrainians live outside the country on the territories of the former Soviet Union, and close to 5 million live in other foreign countries. The Diaspora is the strongest in Canada and the USA. There are six cities in Ukraine with a population of over one million. Occupying 0.45 per cent of all earth's **surface** and being populated by 0.8 per cent of all earth's dwellers, Ukraine **produces** almost 5 per cent of the world **output**.

Ukraine is the first in Europe in **iron ore extraction**, production of steel, cast iron, tractors, mineral fertilizers, sugar and grain; the second in **coal mining**, and the third in producing **concrete**, electric energy and various **equipment**.

In the South the country has **access** to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov which **are connected with** the ocean. Twenty-seven thousand kilometres of **railroads** intertwine throughout the territory of Ukraine (in Sweden — 12, France — 35, Spain — 20).

#### Word List:

*to appear — з'являтися; economic potential — економічний потенціал; resource — ресурси; to define — визначати; to carry out — виконувати; to get acquainted with smth. — познайомитися, ознайомитися з чим-небудь; data — дані, новини, факти; to situate — знаходитися; to occupy — займати; for comparison — для порівняння; surface — поверхня; to produce — виробляти; output — випуск, продукція; iron ore extraction — видобування залізної руди;*

*coal mining* — вугледобування; *concrete* — бетон; *equipment* — обладнання; *access* — доступ; *to be connected with smth.* — бути пов'язаним з чим-небудь; *railroad* — залізниця.

## 5. Dynamic of Progress of Ukraine's Economy

In 1991—1995, two **interrelated processes** were characteristic of Ukraine's economy, namely its **assertion** as that of independent state, and its **transformation from planned-centralized to market-controlled**.

These processes follow a complicated, often winding course, but there are all the **prerequisites** for their effective accomplishment.

Historically the following two factors determined the development of Ukrainian lands: firstly, the presence of **fertile chernozem soils**, and, secondly, remarkably convenient geographical location on the crossroads of international trade routes.

The export-import structure was also characteristic of the state formation existing in the current Ukrainian territories. At the same time the development of plow farming, **ferrous metallurgy** and crafts led to an upsurge of such contacts between Russia-Ukraine and other countries. Ukraine turned into **Europe's "granary"**. The Ukrainian agrarian "gubernias" began to transform as agrarian-industrial regions only in the second half of the 19th century. The Donetsk Coal Basin (Donbas) and the Kryvyi Rih Iron Ore Basin became Russia's leading industrial venues.

Present-day independent Ukraine has a considerable potential to quickly develop its economy — and this is explained not only by favorable natural conditions, but also by the convenient geographical position in terms of international trade exchanges.

In Donbas the coal deposits are estimated at 2,000,000,000 tons. 4.2 billion tons of hydrogenous (brown) coal are to be found in the Dnieper Basin.

Ukraine's iron and manganese ore deposits are considered the richest in the world — primary in the Kryvyi Rih Basin (up to 62% of pure iron) and the Nikopol Basin. There are also considerable reserves of titanium, ruckel, chrome, mercury and other rare metals.

The non-ore deposits are quite **variegated** (for instance, **sulphur**, **phosphorites**, **potash salts**, refractories, flux, granite, **marble**, porcelain, **clay**, chalk, etc.).

Still, the oil and gas deposits of Sub-Carpathia (Prykaipattya) and Left-Bank Ukraine cannot satisfy their own needs in these energy

resources.

Ukraine's labour pool amounts to 29.6 million persons, of whom 22.4 million are employed in the national economy, including 6.4 million in the industries, 4.6 million in agriculture and forestry, 1.7 million in construction, 1.6 million in transport and communications, and 6.6 million in the communal sphere, medicine and public education.

### Word List:

*interrelated processes* — взаємопов'язані процеси; *assertion* — становлення; *transformation from planned-centralized to market-controlled* — трансформація (перехід) від планово-централізованої до ринково-регулюючої; *prerequisites* — передумови; *fertile chernozem soils* — родючі чорноземні ґрунти; *ferrous metallurgy* — чорна металургія; *Europe's "granary"* — "житниця" Європи; *variegated* — різноманітний; *sulphur* — сірка; *phosphorites* — фосфорити; *potash salts* — калієві солі; *marble* — мрамур; *clay* — глинозем.

### Завдання для самостійної роботи студентів

#### Варіант I.

I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:

- 1) I... she ... you.  
 A think, likes  
 B am thinking, is liking  
 C think, is liking
- 2) What ... ?  
 A does she want  
 B does she wants  
 C she wants
- 3) Grandmother is in the kitchen. She ... a cake now.  
 A is making  
 B makes  
 C make
- 4) We ... a holiday last year.  
 A did not have  
 B have not had

- C had not have
- 5) Dad ... on Saturdays.  
 A is usually work  
 B usually works  
 C are usually working
- 6) – Where is Jane? – She ...the shops. She will be back soon.  
 A went  
 B has gone to  
 C goes
- 7) I ... glad to see you. How ... you?  
 A is, are  
 B am, are  
 C are, is
- 8) Mag and her sister ... live in Rome.  
 A are not  
 B does not  
 C do not
- 9) ...it raining yet?  
 A Did it stop  
 B Is it stopped  
 C Has it stopped
- 10) – Where is John? – He ... in the garden.  
 A is working  
 B works  
 C does work
- 11) I ... a book at 5 o'clock yesterday.  
 A was reading  
 B reads  
 C read
- 12) I ...early and got out of bed.  
 A woke up  
 B had woken up  
 C waked up
- 13) The Hills managed to arrive exactly in time because they ... a taxi.  
 A took  
 B had taken  
 C taked
- 14) The sun ..., it ... dark, and we went home.  
 A set, got

- B had set, got  
C had got, set
- 15) – What ...? – She is a secretary at our college.  
A is she doing  
B she does  
C does she do
- 16) I think I ...it tomorrow.  
A does  
B do  
C shall do
- 17) Who ...the window?  
A open  
B opened  
C did opened
- 18) I did not ... he was at home.  
A to think  
B think  
C thought
- 19) My friend is a writer. He ...6 stories.  
A has already written  
B wrote already  
C writed
- 20) ... you like swimming?  
A Do  
B Does  
C Are

*II. Перекласти текст “The Drones” українською мовою:*

### **The Drones**

The drone has become a symbol of idleness but he has a function to perform, which is, if required, to mate with the virgin queen and his reward for this is death. No doubt also his activities help to keep the hive warm but he brings in no nectar or pollen and helps himself liberally to the workers hard — won stores. The drone is about the same length as the worker but much broader with a blunt ended abdomen. He is more hairy than the other bees and often darker in color. His two magnificent compound eyes are so large that they meet on the top of the head. He has no sting. A hive in

summer contains several hundred drones even though only one or two will ever be required for mating; nevertheless, if attempts are made to eliminate all the surplus drones, the workers become listless, unsettled and do not work well.

*VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Agriculture in Britain**

Farming depends on many physical factors, such as relief, climate and soil. Britain can be divided into “highland” and “lowland” by an irregular line running across the country from Newcastle to Sheffield and Bristol. To the West and North of this line lie most of the mountains and hills. To the East and South lies lowland Britain. As the prevailing rain-bearing winds hit Britain from the West, it is easy to understand that the highland Britain experiences a much higher rainfall than the rest and thus can be used for hill-farming. Areas with much less rainfall and altitude are suitable for arable farming and intensive livestock farming. The increasing use of intensive methods of production in agriculture has led to greater specialization. Three-fifths of the farms in Britain are devoted mainly to dairying or beef cattle and sheep; one in six is a cropping farm and the remainder specialize in pigs, poultry or horticulture, or are mixed farms.

### **Варіант II.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

- 1) It ... again. It... all the time here in winter.  
 A rains, rains  
 B rains, is raining  
 C is raining, rains
- 2) I... she ... you.  
 A think, likes  
 B am thinking, is liking  
 C think, is liking
- 3) Who ...the window?  
 A open  
 B opened

C did opened

4) What ... ?

A does she want

B does she wants

C she wants

5) I did not ... he was at home.

A to think

B think

C thought

6) I ... glad to see you. How ... you?

A is, are

B am, are

C are, is

7) Mag and her sister ... live in Rome.

A are not

B does not

C do not

8) ... you like swimming?

A Do

B Does

C Are

9) Grandmother is in the kitchen. She ... a cake now.

A is making

B makes

C make

10) Dad ... on Saturdays.

A is usually

B usually works

C are usually working

11) I think I ...it tomorrow.

A does

B do

C shall do

12) We ... a holiday last year.

A did not have

B have not had

C had not have

13) – Where is Jane? – She ...the shops. She will be back soon.

A went

- B has gone to  
C goes
- 14) My friend is a writer. He ...6 stories.  
A has already written  
B wrote already  
C writed
- 15) Mother ... her car keys, so we have to open the door by force.  
A has lost  
B lost  
C losed
- 16) ...it raining yet?  
A Did it stop  
B Is it stopped  
C Has it stopped
- 17) – What ...? – She is a secretary at our college.  
A is she doing  
B she does  
C does she do
- 18) Why ...at my desk?  
A you are sitting  
B do you sit  
C are you sitting
- 19) – Where is John? – He ... in the garden.  
A is working  
B works  
C does work
- 20) ... your brother ... in Moscow?  
A Is...live  
B Does...live  
C Does...lives

*II. Перекласти текст “Poltry” українською мовою:*

### **Poultry**

The domestically fowl (chickens, turkeys, ducks etc.) has been working for man more than 5,000 years. We can't know exactly who their ancestors were but they were probably wild jungle fowl, which had to roost high in trees to keep from being eaten by jungle beasts. The bird has food



requirements just as we have. The foods are supplied in a balanced mixture: grains (corn, wheat, barley) for carbohydrates; soybean meal, meal and bone meal and other sources of protein; alfalfa meal, fish products, milk products and vitamin concentrates for vitamins; salt ground limestone and sources of other needed minerals. Inside every fertile egg are all the food nutrients needed to develop a baby chick. An embryo grows, develops and hatches in 21 days.

*VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Economic Development of Great Britain**

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries of Great Britain. For centuries Britain has been the leading shipbuilder in the world. Coal is the main source for the development of British industry. The biggest centres of iron and steel industries are situated in the neighbourhood of coal basins. They are Middlesborough, Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow, Sheffield. The district around Birmingham is a land of factories and mines. Coal-mining, metallurgy, textile, shipbuilding are the older branches of industry. The new industries are the chemical, electrotechnical, automobile, aviation and electronics. The new industries have developed hand in hand with science and technology and are equipped to meet present technical demands.

### **Варіант III.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

- 1) You ... we ... you.  
 A know, like  
 B am knowing, is liking  
 C know, are liking
- 2) What ... ?  
 A does he need  
 B does he needs  
 C he needs
- 3) Grandfather is in the kitchen. She ... tee now.  
 A is drinking

B drinks

C drink

4) We ... a holiday last year.

A did not have

B have not had

C had not have

5) Sam ... on Mondays.

A is usually working

B usually works

C are usually working

6) – Where is Ann? – She ...the shops. She will be back late.

A went

B has gone to

C goes

7) I ... glad to see you. How ... you?

A is, are

B am, are

C are, is

8) Jane and her niece ... live in Kiev.

A are not

B does not

C do not

9) ...it raining yet?

A Did it stop

B Is it stopped

C Has it stopped

10) – Where is John? – He ... in the garden.

A is playing

B plays

C does play

11) He ... a book at 9 o'clock yesterday.

A was reading

B reads

C read

12) I ...early and got out of bed.

A woke up

B had woken up

C waked up

13) The Browns managed to arrive exactly in time because they ... a taxi.

- A took
- B had taken
- C taked

14) The sun ..., it ... dark, and we went home.

- A set, got
- B had set, got
- C had got, set

15) – What ...? – He is a teacher at our college.

- A is he doing
- B he does
- C does he do

16) I think I ...it tomorrow.

- A does
- B do
- C shall do

17) Who ...the door?

- A open
- B opened
- C did opened

18) I did not ... he was here.

- A to think
- B think
- C thought

19) My friend is a poet. He ... 6 poems.

- A has already written
- B wrote already
- C writed

20) ... you like reading?

- A Do
- B Does
- C Are

*II. Перекласти текст “The Combs” українською мовою:*

### **The Combs**

In nature bees attach their combs to the roof and sides of the recess in which they live, but the beekeeper persuades them to build within a moveable wooden frame so that any individual comb may be removed,

examined and replaced without damage. Cells are built on either side of vertical sheet (the midrib) of wax. The cells are not opposite to one another but staggered and the bases are in form of shallow three sided pyramids. The uniformity of size has been over-emphasized because there are four kinds of cell in a hive and all four may occur on the same comb.

**Worker cell.** There are the most usual type of cell and they are about 1/2 inch deep. A queen lays eggs in these cells and the resulting larvae feed, grow and finally emerge as full-grown workers. Bees also use them for the receipt of nectar and for the storage of pollen and honey.

*VII. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Welcome to Ukraine**

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe and has its own territory, government, national emblem, flag and anthem. It borders on Russia, Byelorussia, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary and Poland on land and Russia, Georgia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey on sea. The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level, treeless plain, called "steppe". There are the Crimean Mountains in the Crimean peninsula and the Carpathians in the West, but they are not very high. The main Ukrainian river is the Dnieper. It is one of the longest European rivers and one of the main source of hydroelectric power. The climate of the country is moderate. Winter is rather mild, with no severe frosts but with regular snowfalls everywhere except the south. The rivers and lakes freeze in winter. Due to favorable climatic conditions, Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural area.

### **Варіант IV.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

1) He ... skating.

A likes

B is liking

C are liking

2) What ... here?

A do you do

B are you doing

C you do

3) My mother ... TV now.

A is watching

B watches

C watch

4) We ... our grandparents last year.

A visit

B have visited

C visited

5) Sam ... an engineer.

A is

B are

C –

6) – Where is Kate? – She ... London.

A went to

B has gone to

C goes to

7) I ... glad to see you. How ... you?

A is, are

B am, are

C are, is

8) Jane and her friends ... speak English.

A do not

B does not

C not

9) ...it raining yet?

A Did it stop

B Is it stopped

C Has it stopped

10) – Where is Dave? – He ... in the kitchen.

A is eating

B eats

C does eat

11) He ... to the radio at 7 o'clock yesterday.

A was listening

B listens

C listen

12) I ...early and had my breakfast.

A woke up

B had woken up

C waked up

13) He managed to arrive exactly in time because he ... a bus.

A took

B had taken

C taked

14) The sun ..., it ... dark, and we went home.

A set, got

B had set, got

C had got, set

15) – What ...? – He is a doctor.

A is he doing

B he does

C does he do

16) I think I ... this book tomorrow.

A reads

B read

C shall read

17) Who ...the window?

A close

B closed

C did closed

18) I did not ... her.

A to know

B know

C knew

19) My friend is a poet. He ... 6 poems.

A has already written

B wrote already

C writed

20) ... she like playing chess?

A Do

B Does

C Are

*II. Перекласти текст “The Colony” українською мовою:*

### **The Colony**

A hive is the house, in which the bees live. The inhabitants together with their combs are known as a colony. An average colony will contain 20,000 — 40,000 bees. Recent discoveries have shown that through certain formal movements, known as dances, bees can communicate with one another, so some of the visible activity may be put down as conversation. We must hesitate before thinking that any of their comings and goings are aimless since all activity generates muscular heat and, this is the bees' method of keeping the hive warm. A colony contains three types of bees. The queen is the perfect female. The drones are the males. There are several hundred of these. The workers are sometimes described as neuters, though they are really females with undeveloped reproductive organs.

*VII. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Some Figures in the Agricultural Production of Ukraine**

Ukraine covers the area of 603,700 square km. It has diverse soil types. Most of them are highly fertile and productive what applies especially to numerous types of black soils. The climate is temperate-continental all over the county, excluding southern shore of Crimea which has subtropical characteristics. All the above factors are very favorable for agricultural production. Nowadays Ukraine is in the process of structural disintegration, what is characterized by a long-term decrease of production efficiency expressed in lowering of labor productivity and surplus of material production. The reforms initiated during the last years in Agro-Industrial complex (AIC) not only have helped to overcome the crisis but have also resulted in misbalance of interrelation between the AIC's spheres and branches of national economy.

### **Варіант V.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

1) It ... again. It... all the time here in winter.

A rains, rains

B rains, is raining

C is raining, rains

2) I... she ... you.

- A think, likes
- B am thinking, is liking
- C think, is liking

3) Tom and Jane phone ... every day.

- A them
- B themselves
- C each other

4) What ... ?

- A does he need
- B does he needs
- C he needs

5) Her eyes ... a very light blue.

- A are
- B have
- C has

6) The Hills managed to arrive exactly in time because they ... a taxi.

- A took
- B had taken
- C taked

7) The sun ..., it ... dark, and we went home.

- A set, got
- B had set, got
- C had got, set

8) This is ... autumn for 10 years.

- A the more cold
- B colder
- C the coldest

9) I think I ... you next year.

- A visits
- B visit
- C shall visit

10) Grandfather is in the kitchen. She ... tee now.

- A is drinking
- B drinks
- C drink

11) Is this notebook ...?

- A his
- B he
- C the his



- 12) Dad ... on Saturdays.  
A is usually work  
B usually works  
C are usually working
- 13) What ... here?  
A do you do  
B are you doing  
C you do
- 14) My mother ... TV now.  
A is watching  
B watches  
C watch
- 15) She's ... university teacher.  
A a  
B an  
C the
- 16) Is this coat ...?  
A yours  
B you  
C the yours
- 17) I like ... small animals.  
A the  
B every  
C all
- 18) We ... supper today.  
A did not have  
B have not had  
C had not have
- 19) My friend is a writer. He ...6 stories.  
A has already written  
B wrote already  
C writed
- 20) ... you like swimming?  
A Do  
B Does  
C Are

*II. Перекласти текст "The Queen" українською мовою:*

## The Queen

She is a handsome insect and half as large again as a worker. Most of her greater size is due to her long abdomen which projects well beyond the tips of her folded wings. Her body is less hairy than those of other bees and often she is of a different and lighter color. Her legs are long and strong and she stands a little higher than the other bees. These characteristics must be clearly remembered since they help us when we are faced with the task of finding the queen among the other 40,000 inhabitants of the hive. Her job is to lay eggs and thus she is a mother to all the bees in the hive. Her egg-laying performance is amazing and at the height of her season she will lay up to 1,500 eggs (about equivalent to her own weight) per day.

*VII. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### Agriculture of Ukraine

Ukraine is an independent state. The total geographic area of Ukraine is about 603,700 square km. Ukraine is an agrarian country. Its agriculture is a basis of the national economy. Ukraine's land fund amounts 60.4 million hectares, including 41.9 million hectares for agriculture. The territory of the farmers' lands is 21,576 hectares with 38,428 farms. The top soils are mainly black. They are the biggest treasure of Ukraine. 25 % of the world's rich black soils are in Ukraine. Ukraine's climate is moderately continental. The sediments are 300—600 millimetres a year. There are favourable conditions for the development of agriculture. Ukraine's farmers grow wheat, fruit, sunflowers, cereals, beetroots, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, cabbages and others for sale and their own use. They occupy an important place in Ukrainian diet and are grown everywhere.

### Варіант VI.

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

1) It ... again. It... all the time here in winter.

A snows, snows

B snows, is snowing

C is snowing, snows

- 2) She... I ... you.  
A understand, likes  
B am understanding , is liking  
C understands, like
- 3) What ... that girl?  
A is  
B –  
C are
- 4) What ... ?  
A do you have  
B have you  
C you have
- 5) She's ... agronomist.  
A a  
B an  
C the
- 6) Is this bag ...?  
A yours  
B you  
C the yours
- 7) I like ... flowers.  
A the  
B every  
C all
- 8) Ann and Peter phone ... every day.  
A them  
B themselves  
C each other
- 9) it's ... story.  
A terrible  
B a terrible  
C the terrible
- 10) This is ... weather for 20 years.  
A the more bad  
B worse  
C the worst
- 11) I think I ...it next year.  
A does  
B do

C shall do

12) We ... a holiday last year.

A did not have

B have not had

C had not have

13) Her eyes ... a very dark brown.

A are

B have

C has

14) ... help me?

A Can you to

B Do you can

C Can you

15) Mother ... her keys, so we have to open the door by force.

A has lost

B lost

C losed

16) ...it snowing yet?

A Did it stop

B Is it stopped

C Has it stopped

17) What time did you arrive ... my place?

A at

B to

C –

18) Why ... my newspaper?

A you are reading

B do you read

C are you reading

19) – Where is Tom? – He ... in the garden.

A is sitting

B sits

C does sit

20) I went out without ... money.

A some

B any

C no

*II. Перекласти українською мовою тексти “Scottish Sheep”,*

*“Leghorn”:*

### **Scottish Sheep**

Sheep breeding is important over the extensive hill and upland areas of Scotland and provides a major source of income for many farmers, particularly in the Highlands, the Southwest and the Borders. There are three million breeding ewes with the two native breeds, the Blackface (just over two million of the breeding ewes) and the Cheviot, forming the keystone of the Scottish sheep industry. The Blackface, a very hardy hill breed with long wool, produces a good quality medium weight carcass, which meets the needs of the growing export trade in Scotch lamb to the Continent. The Cheviot is also an upland and hill type, producing a good carcass and rather finer wool, but needing better quality grazing.

### **Leghorn**

The Single Comb White Leghorn is the most important breed kept for egg production in America, as well as in most countries of Europe. The Leghorn is characterized by an active and flighty disposition, early sexual maturity, excellent laying ability and a relatively small body size. They are well adapted to the extremes in the climate of the North America. The Leghorn lays white eggs and chicks are early feathering and grow rapidly. Leghorn were first imported into America about 1855 from Italy. The relatively small size of the Leghorn is an advantage from the standpoint of early maturity and rate of egg production. Small size birds are more economically efficient egg producers because less feed is required for body maintenance. The Leghorn however is inferior as a meat bird and most the hens after completing their production year are utilized in the manufacture of chicken soup and other prepared foods.

*VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **American farms**

American farmers are famous all over the world for gathering big crops. On the one hand it is explained by the generosity of the nature. Little rainfalls are observed just in particular regions of the United

States — especially in the West, where there are even deserts. On the rest of the territory there are big rainfalls, and rivers and underground waters perfectly water the soil. In the Middle West a considerable part of the most fertile soils of the world is situated. On the other hand the success of American farmers is caused by the considerable investments in the agriculture and the rise of workers' qualification. Due to the constant selective-breeding, the increase of productiveness and stableness of cereals was achieved. The agricultural machinery decreases the cost of the labor force and the expenditures on the degree of products.

### Варіант VII.

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

- 1) There is the man ... took your coat.
  - A which
  - B who
  - C that
- 2) Try ... be late.
  - A not to
  - B to not
  - C don't
- 3) This picture ... by a friend of my mother.
  - A is painting
  - B was painting
  - C was painted
- 4) What ... ?
  - A do you have
  - B have you
  - C you have
- 5) She's ... accountant.
  - A a
  - B an
  - C the
- 6) Is this notebook ...?
  - A his
  - B he
  - C the his
- 7) I like ... birds.

- A the
- B every
- C all

8) Tom and Jane phone ... every day.

- A them
- B themselves
- C each other

9) it's ... story.

- A interesting
- B an interesting
- C the interesting

10) This is ... autumn for 10 years.

- A the more cold
- B colder
- C the coldest

11) I think I ... you next year.

- A visits
- B visit
- C shall visit

12) We ... supper today.

- A did not have
- B have not had
- C had not have

13) Her eyes ... a very dark brown.

- A are
- B have
- C has

14) ... help me?

- A Can you to
- B Do you can
- C Can you

15) I went to London ... clothes.

- A for buy
- B for to buy
- C to buy

16) ...it snowing yet?

- A Did it stop
- B Is it stopped
- C Has it stopped

17) What time did you arrive ... my place?

- A at
- B to
- C –

18) Why ... my book?

- A you are reading
- B do you read
- C are you reading

19) – Where is Tom? – He ... at school.

- A is
- B are
- C be

20) I went out with ... friends.

- A my
- B mine
- C me

*II. Перекласти тексти “Dairy Cattle Management”, “The Beef Breeding” українською мовою:*

### **Dairy Cattle Management**

Since the beginning of the history the cow has been useful to man in many ways. She has not been a source of food and a beast of burden, but she has even played an important role in his religion, mythology and political economy. One hundred years ago dairying was largely a family affair. Even in towns and villages most families kept a cow for their own use; the milk was usually consumed in the raw state and the surplus was made into butter and cheese. Dairying gradually became more specialized, and people bought milk, butter and cheese from farmers farther out in the country. Today, obtaining milk from the cow is only a first step in the very complex process of producing dairy foods. With the gradual development of large centres of concentrated population, the dairy industry has become divided into three separate and distinct phases — production, processing and distribution.

### **The Beef Breeding**

The beef breeding herd of approximately half a million cows is largely composed of cross-bred animals derived from the five native breeds,



although rapid expansion in the breeding herd since the early 1905-s has been assisted by the increasing use of dairy crossbreds as beef cows — notably the Hereford — Friesian cross. The native brown and white Ayrshire, noted for its ability to thrive and produce milk under a wide range of farming conditions produce milk under a wide range of farming conditions, accounts for just under half of the dairy herd. Recent years have also seen an increasing interest on the part of Scottish farmers in the use of breeds of foreign origin and several breeds have now been improved. A fall in the number of milk producers and an increase in then average herd size have been occurring in the Scottish dairy industry for many years.

*VI. Перекажати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Some Geographical Facts about Great Britain**

Great Britain, formally known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated on the British Isles, beautifully decorated by nature. The British Isles consist of Great Britain, Ireland and some 5,500 smaller islands. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244,027 square kilometres. Great Britain is divided into 92 administrative counties. It is seventy-fifth in size among the countries of the world and it was less than two percent of the world's land area. The largest island in north-west Europe — Great Britain — is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea, and from the Continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The surface of England and Ireland is rather flat. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343 m). There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long.

### **Варіант VIII.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

1) There is the man ... took your coat.

A which

B who

C that

2) I... she ... you.

A think, likes

B am thinking, is liking

C think, is liking

3) Who ...the window?

A open

B opened

C did opened

4) My mother ... TV now.

A is watching

B watches

C watch

5) – Where is Kate? – She ... London.

A went to

B has gone to

C goes to

6) Grandmother is in the kitchen. She ... a cake now.

A is making

B makes

C make

7) Try ... be late.

A not to

B to not

C don't

8) – Where is Tom? – He ... in the garden.

A is sitting

B sits

C does sit

9) We ... a holiday last year.

A did not have

B have not had

C had not have

10) This picture ... by a friend of my mother.

A is painting

B was painting

C was painted

11) Is this notebook ...?

A his

B he

C the his

12) Dad ... on Saturdays.

- A is usually work
- B usually works
- C are usually working

13) Why ...at my desk?

- A you are sitting
- B do you sit
- C are you sitting

14) I ... glad to see you. How ... you?

- A is, are
- B am, are
- C are, is

15) My friend is a poet. He ... 6 poems.

- A has already written
- B wrote already
- C writed

16) Mag and her sister ... live in Rome.

- A are not
- B does not
- C do not

17) I went out without ... money.

- A some
- B any
- C no

18) I ... a book at 5 o'clock yesterday.

- A was reading
- B reads
- C read

19) I like ... birds.

- A the
- B every
- C all

20) I did not ... he was here.

- A to think
- B think
- C thought

*II. Перекласти тексти "The Ayshire Cow for the Year 2014",  
"Dairy Cattle Nutrition" українською мовою:*

## **The Ayshire Cow for the Year 2014**

As human population expands, more cereal grains will be used as food and we may have to rely on more roughage for our dairy cows. So we will require a cow that can consume large quantities of roughage, maybe less grain, and convert it into large quantities of milk. Efficiency will become more important. We think that the cow of the future will be taller than in the past, but maybe with more emphasis on width of chest and overall strength. To make these higher yields year after year our cows must have dairy capacity and strength. The taller cow will have an udder higher off the ground and less chance for injury. She will be sharp at the shoulders but still have great width of chest. These cows may not be as deep bodies in the past, but will have more length of body. Calves and yearlings must be taller and longer but still have quality.

### **Dairy Cattle Nutrition**

During the first lactation the cow needs sufficient feed for continued growth as well as for milk production. In succeeding lactations more feed will be needed for the normally expected increase in milk production and for body maintenance. During the last stages of pregnancy the cow requires sufficient nutrients for building up reserve body tissue, minerals and vitamins for use during the next lactation. These nutrient requirements, established through research and feeding trials, are presented in form of feeding standards. Feeds used by the dairy cow are divided into two general classes: roughages and concentrates. Roughages contain a relatively high percentage of fibers and have a comparatively low-feeding value (hays, pastures and silages). Classed as concentrates are grains and oil-bearing seeds such as cottonseed, linseed and soybean.

*VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Introducing People**

There are some main rules of introduction which are useful to remember: men are introduced to women, young people to older ones, old friends to newcomers, and young girls to married. Usually women are not presented to a man unless he is the Head of State or a member of the Royal

family. When introducing one says something like: “Mrs. Johnson, may I introduce Mr. Blake?” and then turning to Mrs. Johnson simply says “Mrs. Johnson”. That is all that’s necessary, but one can say a bit of information which will help the introduced people to start the conversation. The usual response to the introduction is “How do you do?” which is a kind of greetings and not a question, and the best answer to it is “How do you do?” Sometimes one may say less formally “I am glad to meet you”, “Happy to have met you” or just “Hello”.

### **Варіант ІХ.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

- 1) You ... we ... you.  
 A know, like  
 B am knowing, is liking  
 C know, are liking
- 2) I went out without ... money.  
 A some  
 B any  
 C no
- 3) Why ... my newspaper?  
 A you are reading  
 B do you read  
 C are you reading
- 4) ...it raining yet?  
 A Did it stop  
 B Is it stopped  
 C Has it stopped
- 5) ... you like swimming?  
 A Do  
 B Does  
 C Are
- 6) Grandmother is in the kitchen. She ... a cake now.  
 A is making  
 B makes  
 C make
- 7) Try ... be late.  
 A not to

B to not

C don't

8) This picture ... by a friend of my mother.

A is painting

B was painting

C was painted

9) What ... ?

A do you have

B have you

C you have

10) She's ... accountant.

A a

B an

C the

11) Jane and her friends ... speak English.

A do not

B does not

C not

12) What time did you arrive ... the station?

A at

B to

C –

13) Who ... the window?

A open

B opened

C did opened

14) ... help me?

A Can you to

B Do you can

C Can you

15) Mother ... her keys, so we have to open the door by force.

A has lost

B lost

C losed

16) Tom and Jane phone ... every day.

A them

B themselves

C each other

17) it's ... story.

- A interesting
- B an interesting
- C the interesting

18) Her eyes ... a very light blue.

- A are
- B have
- C has

19) I ... early and got out of bed.

- A woke up
- B had woken up
- C waked up

20) The Hills managed to arrive exactly in time because they ... a taxi.

- A took
- B had taken
- C taked

II. Перекласти тексти “*The Workers*”, “*Breeds*” українською мовою:

### **The Workers**

Of the three types of bee the worker is the smallest and its abdomen only just projects — beyond the tips of the folded wings. Its tongue is long and well developed while on its hind legs it has spiny structures known as pollen baskets and when these are full of pollen the worker appears to be wearing colored trousers. The worker has rudimentary ovaries and under special circumstances can lay about a dozen eggs, which, if they hatch, produce drones since workers can never mate. The duties of a worker vary with its age and the order in which these duties are undertaken is remarkably constant. There is the life schedule of the average worker.

### **Breeds**

A breed may be defined as a group of animals related by descent and developed for a special function. Thus, dairy cattle breeds are breeds developed primarily for milk production. In the United States cattle kept primarily for milk production belong to the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Holstein and Jersey breeds. In addition two breeds: the Milking Shorthorn and Red Polled are kept for milk but their numbers are small in comparison with the

previously mentioned dairy breeds. Cattle were kept for dairy purposes long before the modern breeds developed. For example, in Holland butter production from cow's milk became so important that specialized buildings "butter houses" were constructed for butter storage and distribution before 1288. In the eighteenth century Bakewell was one of the first men to apply modern methods to the improvement of animals.

*VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **George Bernard Shaw**

George Bernard Shaw, the great English playwright was the founder of the social realistic drama in English literature. Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin in a poor family. His father had retired from the Department of Justice and the family lived on a small pension. The boy took lessons of reading and writing from a governess and his uncle gave him some lessons in Latin. He attended some schools and in 1869 entered the Dublin English Scientific and Commercial Day School. When Shaw left school in 1871 he went to work as a clerk in a Dublin estate office. But he understood that work at an office was impossible for him. From time to time he worked at some offices in London, but his aim was to be a writer. Bernard Shaw described that period: "I bought paper and ordered myself to write five pages of it a day".

### **Варіант X.**

*I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:*

- 1) He ... skating.  
 A likes  
 B is liking  
 C are liking
- 2) What ... here?  
 A do you do  
 B are you doing  
 C you do
- 3) The sun ..., it ... dark, and we went home.  
 A set, got



B had set, got

C had got, set

4) – What ...? – She is a secretary at our college.

A is she doing

B she does

C does she do

5) What time did you arrive ... my place?

A at

B to

C –

6) Why ... my newspaper?

A you are reading

B do you read

C are you reading

7) We ... our grandparents last year.

A visit

B have visited

C visited

8) Sam ... an engineer.

A is

B are

C –

9) I think I ...it tomorrow.

A does

B do

C shall do

10) Who ...the window?

A open

B opened

C did opened

11) I did not ... he was at home.

A to think

B think

C thought

12) – Where is Dave? – He ... in the kitchen.

A is eating

B eats

C does eat

13) He ... to the radio at 7 o'clock yesterday.

A was listening

B listens

C listen

14) ... help me?

A Can you to

B Do you can

C Can you

15) Mother ... her keys, so we have to open the door by force.

A has lost

B lost

C losed

16) Is this bag ...?

A yours

B you

C the yours

17) I like ... flowers.

A the

B every

C all

18) It ... again. It... all the time here in winter.

A snows, snows

B snows, is snowing

C is snowing, snows

19) Is this notebook ...?

A his

B he

C the his

20) Dad ... on Saturdays.

A is usually work

B usually works

C are usually working

*II. Перекласти тексти "Cattle", "Horse Breeding" українською мовою:*

### **Cattle**

Scottish agriculture employs 3% of Scotland's working population. Agriculture is a modern efficient industry applying the most up-to-date

technology with a high level of mechanization and a highly skilled work force. Livestock products generally account about 75 % of farm output. On this land (mainly hills and upland) years-round grazing of hardy stock is possible. Several breeds of beef cattle are native to Scotland — the Black Aberdeen Angus is noted for its early maturing and superb quality of meat. Shorthorn, prized for its robustness and beef quality is noted throughout the world for its ability of improving poorer breeds by crossing the Galloway of slower growth but great hardiness; the Luining breed, officially recognized in 1966 and particularly suitable for producing good beef in the poor wet conditions of the North-West.

### **Horse Breeding**

There are forty-five breeds and breed groups reared in the former Soviet Union. The horse continues to be used for various work such as drawing loads, pulling carts, sledges, carrying packs; it helps in ploughing and harrowing small plots, grass moving, hay racking up in copses and ravines; the horse in light harness and under saddle is used for transportation, particularly on seasonably encountered slick roads and in winter during snow flurry and, of course, on mountainous paths far away from water ways. Various breeds of heavy-draught horses (athletes), study riding and packhorses have been developed to be most effectively used. And the sportsmen are in need of the horses on which one could win in major events at hippodromes, in cross-country races, in overtaking complex obstacles, in dressing competitions.

*VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:*

### **Somerset Maugham**

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

London Maugham wrote his first novel “Liza of Lambeth” (1897), a story of the slums and Cockney life. In Paris he wrote seven novels, a volume of short stories and a travel book about Andalusia in Spain. Maugham’s short stories were published in various collections and include some that have been considered among the best in the language.

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