

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ 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 здобувачів вищої освіти
денної форми навчання I курсу СВО «Бакалавр», освітньої
спеціальності 181 – «Харчові технології»

МИКОЛАЇВ
2018

УДК 811.111
А64

Друкується за рішенням науково-методичної комісії факультету культури й виховання Миколаївського національного аграрного університету від 24.04.2018 р., протокол №8.

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Передмова

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал призначені для аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти денної форми навчання I курсу СВО «Бакалавр», освітньої спеціальності 181 – «Харчові технології» з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)».

Видання підготовлено згідно з трансферно-модульною системою. Воно 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 здобувачам поглибити та систематизувати їхній активний словниковий запас, а також набути практичних умінь і навичок англійського мовлення.

На опрацювання теми «Україна» для здобувачів освітньої спеціальності 181 «Харчові технології» відводиться 8 годин (0,27 кред.) аудиторних занять та 1 (0,03 кред.) самостійної роботи. За роботу на аудиторних заняттях студент може отримати 5-8 балів.

Всього на самостійне опрацювання дисципліни виділено 38 годин (1,3 кред.). Завдання для самостійної роботи здобувачів 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 здобувачів вищої освіти із граматики, розвиток навичок читання і перекладу текстів із фаху, розвиток навичок говоріння. За кожне завдання для самостійної роботи здобувач може отримати 5-10 балів.

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 — *протягатися*; *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* — *протягатися*; *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 juniper 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* — бобр; *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 здобувачів

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 “Food and its Sources” українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

FOOD AND ITS SOURCES

Food is any substance, usually comprised primarily of carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, water and/or proteins, that can be eaten or drunk by animals (including humans) for nutrition and/or pleasure. Most cultures have a recognisable cuisine: a specific set of cooking traditions, preferences and practices, the study of which is known as gastronomy. The study of food is called food science. In English, the term food is often used metaphorically or figuratively as “food for thought”. The main food sources are plants and animals. Many plants or plant parts are eaten as food. There are around

two thousand plant species that are cultivated for food, and many have several distinct cultivars. Plant-based foods can be classified as follows: Seeds, the ripened ovules of some plants, carry a plant embryo inside them along with the nutrients necessary for the plant's initial growth. Because of this, seeds are often packed with energy, and are good sources of food for animals, including humans. In fact, the majority of all foods consumed by human beings are seeds. These include cereals (such as maize, wheat, and rice), legumes (such as beans, peas, and lentils), and nuts. Oilseeds are often pressed to produce rich oils, including sunflower, rape (including canola oil), and sesame. Fruits are the ripened ovaries of plants, including the seeds within. Fruits are made attractive to animals so that animals will eat the fruits and excrete the seeds over long distances. Fruits, therefore, make up a significant part of the diets of most cultures. Some fruits, such as pumpkin and eggplant, are eaten as vegetables. Vegetables are other plant matter which is eaten as food. These include root vegetables (such as potatoes and carrots), leaf vegetables (such as spinach and lettuce), stem vegetables (such as bamboo shoots and asparagus), and inflorescence vegetables (such as globe artichokes and broccoli). Many herbs and spices are highly-flavourful vegetables. When animal tissue is eaten as food, this is known as meat. Many different kinds of animals are eaten, but mammals make up the majority of meat. The most common mammal-based meat include beef, lamb, pork, and mutton. Poultry is meat from a bird; the most common poultries are chicken and turkey. Seafood is meat from a fish or other sea creature, such as shellfish or lobster. Some cultures eat other forms of meat, including insects, snails, reptiles, or amphibians. Often animal products are eaten as well. Mammals produce milk, which in many cultures is drunk or processed into dairy products such as cheese or butter. Birds and other animals lay eggs, which are often eaten. Many cultures eat honey, produced by bees, and some cultures eat animal blood. Some foods do not come from animal or plant sources. These include various edible fungi, including mushrooms. Fungi and ambient bacteria are used in the preparation of fermented and pickled foods such as leavened bread, wine, beer, cheese, pickles, and yoghurt. Many cultures eat seaweed or blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) such as spirulina. Additionally, salt is often eaten as a flavouring or preservative, and baking soda is used in food preparation. Both of these are inorganic substances, as is water, an important part of human diet.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is food? 2. What are the main sources of food? 3. How many species of plants are cultivated by people for food? 4. Why are seeds good sources of food? 5. What groups can vegetables be classified into? 6. What is meat? 7. What meats do people eat? 8. What other products do animals give? 9. Does all food come from plants and animals? 10. What inorganic substances are used for food preparation?

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 “There Are Many Kinds of Food” українською мовою, погодитись чи не погодитись зі ствердженнями щодо тексту:

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF FOOD

Since most of us eat their meals with a family, suppose we talk about family meals. First there are the foods rich in animal protein, like milk, meat, eggs, fish and cheese. It is rather easy to build an adequate diet for growth when we use liberal amounts of the protein foods, which come from animals. But still a large number of people in the world have to depend on plants (these include fruits, vegetables and cereals) rather than meat to give them protein because this kind of food can be produced most cheaply. It also provides vitamins and minerals for our diet. Have you ever thought of all kinds of foods which come from cereals? First think of bread, made from wheat, from rye, from oats, from corn. Then there are the so called pastas like macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and many others. Barley is used in delicious soups. Next let us talk about fruits and vegetables. Can you imagine how drab our meals would be if we had no gardens? We would miss most of the colour in our meals — the colour of a ripe tomato, a bright orange, the greenness of fresh peas, the rosiness of red apples. We would also miss much flavour in our meals. Yellow, orange and green are important colours when we consider nutritive value. Associated with these colours in fruit and vegetables is the important vitamin A. Vitamin C is also found in vegetables of the cabbage family, turnips, onions, white potatoes. Vitamin C does not like the heat of cooking, it is better to have one raw fruit and one raw vegetable each day. Sugars and fats furnish extra calories for our diet. Fats also have another important function in nutrition: it is the property of making us feel satisfied. Children and most adults like some extra fat, for example, butter or margarine on bread or fat used in cooking. Now sugar is another matter. We have become sugareaters. We eat ten times as much as our great-grandmothers did. But sugar is a good energy food. Also it is capable of making us feel satisfied at the end of a meal. As for milk and milk products, they form a special class of foods because in addition to the excellent protein they contain, they are also rich in calcium, which is one of the most important minerals used in building bones.

Agree or disagree:

1. It is impossible to build an adequate diet for growth without high-protein food.
2. Many people in the world have to depend on plants to get protein because plants are tastier.
3. Plant food provides vitamins and minerals for our diet.
4. Bread is made from pastas.
5. Vitamin A is associated with yellow and orange colour of fruit and vegetables.
6. Vitamin C is not destroyed by heat.
7. Fats make us feel satisfied.
8. Milk

is rich in calcium.

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 “Constituents of Food ” українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

CONSTITUENTS OF FOOD

Nutrients in food are grouped into several categories. Macronutrients means fat, protein, and carbohydrates. Micronutrients are the minerals and vitamins. Additionally food contains water and dietary fiber. Carbohydrates are the most important source of energy. From them we get most of energy which we need to act and move, perform work and live. They contain the elements Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen. The first part of the name “carbo-” means that they contain Carbon. The second part of the name “-hydr-” means that they contain Hydrogen. The third part of the

name “-ate-” means that they contain Oxygen. In all carbohydrates the ratio of Hydrogen atoms to Oxygen atoms is 2:1 just like water. We obtain most of our carbohydrate in the form of starch. This is found in potato, rice, spaghetti, bread and cereals. Our digestive system turns all this starch into another carbohydrate called glucose. Glucose is carried around the body in the blood and is used by our tissues as a source of energy. Any glucose in our food is absorbed without the need for digestion. We also get some of our carbohydrate in the form of sucrose; this is the sugar which we put in our tea and coffee. Both sucrose and glucose are sugars, but sucrose molecules are too big to get into the blood, so the digestive system turns it into glucose. Proteins are required for growth and repair. The living tissues of plants and animals consist of protein material which is continually destroyed in the maintenance of life and must be restored. Proteins contain Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen and sometimes Sulphur. Proteins are very large molecules, so they cannot get directly into our blood; they must be turned into amino-acids by the digestive system. There are over 20 different amino-acids. Our bodies can turn the amino-acids back into protein. When our cells do this they have to put the amino-acids together in the correct order. There are many millions of possible combinations or sequences of amino-acids; it is our DNA which contains the information about how to make proteins. Our cells get their amino-acids from the blood. Proteins can also be used as a source of energy. When excess amino-acids are removed from the body the Nitrogen is excreted as a chemical called urea. The liver makes urea and the kidney puts the urea into our urine. Fats make our meals palatable and satisfying. Like carbohydrates, fats contain the elements Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen. Fats are used as a source of energy: they are also stored beneath the skin helping to insulate us against the cold. Some fats and oils are important sources of vitamins A, D, E and K. They provide various amounts of fatty acids which are essential in diet. Vitamins are known to be exceedingly important in nutrition even though they are required only in small amounts. They are essential for good nutrition and health and for normal growth. Vitamin A: good for your eyes. Vitamin B: about 12 different chemicals. Vitamin C: needed for your body to repair itself. Vitamin D: can be made in your skin, needed for absorption of calcium. Minerals are inorganic elements. Most of them can be found in the body, but only fifteen of them are known to be essential and must be taken from food. The main functions of minerals are: they are constituents of the bones and teeth; they help to control the composition of body fluids and

salts; they are essential adjuncts to many enzymes, and other proteins such as haemoglobin. The major minerals are calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, chlorine, potassium, iron and sulphur. Fibre. We do not/can not digest cellulose. This is a carbohydrate used by plants to make their cell walls. It is also called roughage. If you do not eat foods materials which contain fibre you might end up with problems of the colon and rectum. The muscles of your digestive system mix food with the digestive juices and push food along the intestines by peristalsis; if there is no fibre in your diet these movements cannot work properly.

Answer the following questions:

1. What nutrients are found in food? 2. What reasons are carbohydrates important for? 3. What do carbohydrates contain? 4. What forms do we get carbohydrates in? 5. We need proteins for growth and repair, don't we? 6. Can proteins get directly into our blood? Why? 7. What is DNA? 8. What role do fats play? 9. Are vitamins important for good nutrition? 10. How many minerals are essential for the body? 11. What are the functions of minerals? 12. Why is it necessary to eat foods which contain fibre?

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 “*Food Preparation, Cooking and Manufacture*” українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

FOOD PREPARATION, COOKING AND MANUFACTURE

Food preparation. While some food can be eaten without preparation, many foods undergo some form of preparation for reasons of safety, palatability, or flavour. At the simplest level this may involve washing, cutting, trimming or adding other foods or ingredients, such as spices. It may also involve mixing, heating or cooling, pressure cooking, fermentation, or combination with other food. In a home, most food preparation takes place in a kitchen. Some preparation is done to enhance the taste or aesthetic appeal; other preparation may help to preserve the food; and others may be involved in cultural identity. A meal is made up of food which is prepared to be eaten at a specific time and place. The preparation of animal-based food will usually involve slaughter, evisceration, hanging, portioning and other operations. Cooking The term “cooking” encompasses a vast range of methods, tools and combinations of ingredients to improve the flavour or digestibility of food. It generally requires the selection, measurement and combining of ingredients in an ordered procedure in an effort to achieve the desired result. Success greatly depends on the variability of ingredients, ambient conditions, tools and the skill of the individual cooking. The diversity of cooking worldwide is a reflection of the myriad nutritional, aesthetic, agricultural, economic, cultural and religious considerations that impact upon it. Cooking requires applying heat to a food which usually, though not always, chemically transforms it, thus changing its flavour, texture, appearance, and nutritional properties. Cooking was practiced at least since the 10th millennium BC with the introduction of pottery. There is archaeological evidence of roasted foodstuffs at Homo erectus campsites dating from 420,000 years ago. Food manufacture Packaged foods are manufactured outside the home for purchase. This can be as simple as a butcher

preparing meat, or as complex as a modern international food industry. Early food processing techniques were limited by available food preservation, packaging and transportation. This mainly involved salting, curing, curdling, drying, pickling and smoking. During the industrialisation era in the 19th century, food manufacturing arose. This development took advantage of new mass markets and emerging new technology, such as milling, preservation, packaging and labelling and transportation. It brought the advantages of pre-prepared time saving food to the bulk of ordinary people who did not employ domestic servants. Nowadays advanced technologies have come to change food manufacture. Computer-based control systems, sophisticated processing and packaging methods, and logistics and distribution advances, can enhance product quality, improve food safety, and reduce costs.

Answer the questions:

1. What processes can food preparation include? 2. What are the reasons of food preparation? 3. What does the term “cooking” mean? 4. What determines the diversity of cooking in the world? 5. Does cooking require heat? 6. What did early food processing techniques include? 7. What technologies did the industrialisation era bring? 8. What technologies are used in food processing nowadays?

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 "Milk and Its Composition" українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

MILK AND ITS COMPOSITION

Man used milk and milk products long ago. It is known from the history that people who subsisted on diets with a large proportion of milk and its products were usually healthy, vigorous and well-developed. Scientists proved that milk and its products have exceptional nutritional value. No other single food in the world can compare with milk in this respect. Milk is such a complete food because it contains, in varying amounts, all the ingredients needed to keep us fit and healthy. First of all, there are the different fats which give us energy. The complex composition of milk fat includes at least 64 different fatty acids, containing from 4 to 26 carbon atoms with a relatively high proportion of short-chain, saturated fatty acids, many of which are not found in other fats. In general, the 60 fatty acids in milk fat are about 66% saturated, 30% monosaturated and 4% polyunsaturated. The second ingredient is protein, which has many forms. One of them, called casein, is found only in milk. The proteins in milk are composed of 20 amino acids, eight of which are essential for adults because they can't be made by the body and must be obtained from food. The other 12 can be made by the body so are non-essential amino acids. Casein makes up 82 percent of the protein in milk. The various proteins are vital to all living things, helping them to grow, gain strength and overcome illness or injury. One litre of milk a day will provide the average adult with more than a third of his required proteins. Milk is the only food source of the carbohydrate lactose, although it is the only significant carbohydrate in milk; traces of others such as glucose and glucosamines are also present. Lactose, a sugar, provides half of the total solids in milk and contributes 30 percent of the food energy in whole milk. Lactose has many beneficial characteristics. It stimulates the growth of

intestinal micro-organisms that synthesize the B vitamins. It produces organic acids which provide an ideal protective medium by checking the growth of undesirable bacteria in the intestine. In addition, lactose increases the absorption of calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, and favourably affects the intestinal flora. Everyone also needs a regular supply of important vitamins to keep healthy, and milk contains more of these than any other food. Vitamins A and D, found in the butterfat, help our eyesight and protect us against disease. Vitamin B2, also known as riboflavin, is an essential part of a child's diet, promoting growth and keeping the skin clear. This, together with Vitamin C, which keeps colds and flu at bay, is found in the watery part of the milk. Milk contains many minerals too. It is particularly rich in calcium, which strengthens our bones and teeth. Among the others are phosphorus (good for the brain cells), potassium (tones up the nervous system), sodium (helps us absorb calcium) and iron (keeps the blood healthy). At present milk and its products are daily requirements for the population in most parts of the world. From the Equator, where the Arabs still use camel's milk, to the far North, where the Eskimos use reindeer caribou milk, this product is the number one food item in human diet. For babies, milk from the mother's breast is the easiest, cleanest and best way to obtain the nourishment needed for the first, difficult months of life. For young children, dairy milk provides the calcium needed to strengthen growing bones and teeth. For adults, it gives energy without too much fat. And for old people it is an easily-prepared and easily-digested form of natural food.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people consider milk to be the most complete food in the world? 2. What is the composition of milk fat? 3. Which protein is found only in milk? 4. What is lactose? What are its functions? 5. What vitamins does milk contain? 6. What mineral is milk particularly rich in? 7. Why is milk the number one food item in human diet?

VII. Перекажати 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 текст “Milk Processing”:

MILK PROCESSING

Processing of fluid bottled milk for sale involves removing all traces of sediment by filtration or clarification; heat treating the product by an accepted pasteurization process to destroy any possible pathogenic organisms present; cooling to temperature of 40 F or under; and packaging in the final container which may be a glass bottle, a paper or fibre container, or a can for large quantities. Milk is usually filtered at the farm. It frequently is filtered again at a receiving station, at milk plants the product being subjected to a final treatment before it is packaged. In former years, filtering had been made by a cotton or flannel filter. When properly used the method removed all visible sediment and had little effect on creaming ability. Later it was found that filtration does not remove leukocytes, large bacteria cells and extremely dirt. These materials accumulated at the bottom of the container in the form of a dirty gray sludge. Clarification which does remove the leukocytes, other large cells and dirt prevents the sludge formation in homogenized milk. To prevent curdling, a process has been developed which breaks up the fat globules in the milk. This stops them from floating to the top and forming a cream.

This is called 65 homogenizing the milk, which really means that it is being made into a uniform mixture. To improve the keeping quality of liquid milk, various heat treatments can be used. The most widely used treatment is pasteurization. Pasteurization is the process of heating milk to about 72 C for 15 seconds to make it bacteriologically safe and to increase its keeping quality. Ultra-Pasteurization is the process of heating milk to a higher temperature than that used for pasteurization in order to extend the shelf life of this product under refrigeration. Ultra High Temperature milk is processed in a similar way to ultra-pasteurized milk, but is packaged in sterilized containers. It can be stored without refrigeration up to three months. Once opened, it should be refrigerated. Fortification involves the addition of one or more vitamins, minerals or protein. For example, vitamin D is added to 98 percent of fluid milk marketed in the U.S. and vitamin A is added to all lowfat and skim milk. By taking some of the water content out of milk, it can be made lighter and easier to transport. And, if sealed in airtight tins, it will last for several years. The two earliest methods of doing this, still widely in use today, are condensing and evaporating. Condensed milk is first of all homogenized, and cane sugar is added. This improves the keeping qualities of the milk. It is then heated and held at 80°C for a short time, before being pumped into a vacuum tank, where it is boiled until it thickens to about two-and-a-half times its original consistency. Evaporated milk is made in much the same way, except that no sugar is added, and the final product is not quite so concentrated. Such milk has many uses. In the food industries this product is used extensively in ice-cream factories, in bakeries, in the manufacture of confectionery. Most preserved milk is now made by drying, which reduces the weight considerably.

VI. Перекажати 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 текст “The Different Dairy Products” українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

THE DIFFERENT DAIRY PRODUCTS

Only about half of the world's milk is drunk when fresh. The other half is turned into a huge variety of foods, partly as a way of preserving the extra milk, and partly because many of the products form an important part of our diet. The simplest of these is cream. We have seen how the globules of butterfat will collect at the top of the milk because they are lighter than the water in the serum. This is the cream, which today is made by machines which speed up the process of separation. It comes in four main varieties – single (which is thin), double, sterilized (for long life) and clotted. Cream is used for decorating cakes and puddings, or for thickening soups and sauces. Although cream is thought of as a luxury, most of it is in fact used for making butter. In modern creameries, the buttermaking follows directly after the cream separation in a continuous process. It takes more than 22 litres of milk to produce 1 kilo of butter, which contains 80 per cent fat. The other major milk product is cheese, which is made in hundreds of different varieties all over the world. The milk is made to clot, and the liquid whey is drained from the solid curd, which is then ripened to gain its tastiness. Cheese is one of the most economical ways of getting the proteins that we need. It is also very versatile and can be eaten at any meal, sweet or savoury, cooked or raw. Milk can also be preserved in many other ways. It can be dried to a powder, made thicker and more stable by

evaporating or condensing it, or frozen in bulk. In this way, it can be sent to poorer countries with no dairy industry, bringing instant nourishment. Yoghurt, dairy ice cream, milk chocolate, tinned puddings and baby food are just a few of the many other uses that we make of milk.

Answer the questions:

1. How much milk is drunk when fresh? 2. What is done to the other half of milk? 3. What is the simplest form of milk processing? 4. How is cream made? 5. What are the varieties of cream? 6. What is cream used for? 7. How many litres of milk do you need to make one kilo of butter? 8. What is the other major product of milk? 9. How is cheese made? 10. How can milk be preserved?

VI. Переказати 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 текст “Types of Meat” українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

TYPES OF MEAT

Animal tissue suitable for use as food is called meat. While meat can be obtained from nearly every species of animal, most of the meat consumed by humans comes from domesticated and aquatic animals. Meat from domesticated animals is generally subdivided into two categories: red meat and poultry. Red meat, the largest category, consists of beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton. Poultry meat is the flesh of domesticated birds. It includes chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and fowl. Seafood includes fish, lobsters, oysters, clams and crabs. Another type, game meat, consists of the flesh of all nondomesticated animals. In many countries humans eat the meat of horses, water buffalo, camels, goats and rabbits. The names for the various types of meat apply to the specific animals from which they are obtained. The term beef, for instance, refers to meat from cattle over 9 months old. Meat from cattle that are 3 to 9 months of age is classified as calf. Veal comes from calves ranging in age from 1 to 3 months. Pork is derived from hogs that are generally 5 months of age or older. Lamb comes from sheep less than 14 months of age and usually weighing from 90 to 140 pounds (40 to 65 kilograms). Mutton refers to meat from sheep over 14 months of age. Variety meats include liver, heart, tongue, brain, kidney, sweetbread (thymus gland), tripe (stomach of ruminant) and chitterlings (large intestine of pig). Each of these meats has a distinctive flavour and consistency when it is cooked. Long ago, primitive tribes believed that eating heart gave them strength and courage. Today, few of us bother to test that theory. It's our loss, because heart is tender and has a very delicate flavour. Kidneys are nutritious and, if properly prepared, delicious. Veal kidneys and lamb kidneys are prized for their delicate flavour and tenderness. Liver is rich in iron and Vitamin A and has an unabashed flavour that nicely complements that of its usual companion, onion. Calf's liver is considered to be the best, but lamb liver and beef liver are almost as good. Miscellaneous variety meats. This category includes brains, tongue, tripe, and sweetbreads.

Answer the questions:

1. What is called meat? 2. What does it come from? 3. What does red meat consists of? 4. What does seafood include? 5. What animals do the terms

beef, veal, pork lamb, mutton apply to? 6. What do the variety meats include?

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 IX.

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 текст "Meat Composition and Nutritional Value" українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

MEAT COMPOSITION AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE

A typical cut of meat is made up primarily of skeletal muscle, connective tissue, fat, bone, and a small amount of smooth muscle such as arteries and veins. Skeletal muscle is made up of muscle fibres. Each muscle fibre consists of rodshaped myofibrils. Myofibrils and connective tissue are components of muscle. They have the greatest effect upon meat tenderness. Many of the meat-processing procedures tenderise these

components. The nutritional value of meat comes from its proteins, vitamins, minerals, and fats. Although nutritionists no longer advise meat at every meal, meat is a good source of calories, proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Its major contribution to the diet, however, is a high quality and quantity of protein and a supply of fatty acids, B-complex vitamins, and minerals, including iron, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium and zinc. Meat proteins are largely those of the muscle and connective tissues. Generally, meats with more fat have less protein. In addition to its protein content, meat provides a high quality, digestible protein; at least 97 percent of the protein is digested. 100-gram of cooked meat provides about 45 to 55 percent of the recommended daily allowance of protein for humans. The nutritional value of meat is also influenced by fat content. The content depends on the animal type, how much the animal is fattened prior to slaughter, the amount of fat trimmed during processing, the amount of fat used in processed meats, and the method of cooking. Generally described as a saturated fat, meat fat is actually a mixture of both saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Variety meats are excellent sources of vitamins. Pork, bacon and ham are in particular rich in thiamine. Liver and kidneys are also rich in vitamin A, folic acid, iron, riboflavin and B-vitamins. Tripe also contains more calcium than other meats.

Answer the questions:

1. What does a typical cut of meat consist of? 2. What are the main structural components of muscle? 3. What has the greatest effect upon meat tenderness? 4. What is the major meat contribution to the diet? 5. Is protein of meat well-digestible? 6. What does the fat content of meat depend on? 7. What vitamins and minerals are found in meat?

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 текст "Fish: a Nutritious Family Food" українською мовою, дати відповіді на запитання до тексту:

FISH: A NUTRITIOUS FAMILY FOOD

The best change for any meal of the day is fish. It is a vital source of food for many people. It is man's most important single source of high-quality protein, providing 16% of the animal protein consumed by the world's population. It is a particularly important protein source in regions where livestock is relatively scarce - fish supplies less than 10% of animal protein consumed in North America and Europe, but 17% in Africa, 26% in Asia and 22% in China. About one billion people world-wide rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein. Fish and shellfish are an important part of a healthy diet. Fish and shellfish contain high-quality protein and other essential nutrients, are low in saturated fat, and contain omega-3 fatty acids. A well-balanced diet that includes a variety of fish and shellfish can contribute to heart health and children's proper growth and development. So, women and young children in particular should include fish or shellfish in their diets due to the many nutritional benefits. The amount of fat in different kinds of fish varies greatly. The flesh of white fish, such as cod, haddock, whiting contains only 1-2 per cent fat. But its amount in fatty fish (herring, mackerel, trout, salmon) varies from 10 per cent to more than 20 per cent. The vitamin content of white fish is similar to that of lean meat. The fat-soluble vitamins A and D are present

in the flesh of fatty fish and in the livers of fish, such as cod. Fish flesh also contains a certain amount of minerals including iodine. If the bones are eaten, as for example in sardines and canned salmon, these are good sources of calcium, phosphorus and fluoride. The changes that occur when fish is cooked are similar to those in meat but the shrinkage is not so great. Losses of mineral salts are proportional to the loss of water. The vitamins A and D in fatty fish are both heat stable. When fish is canned or cured by smoking there is some loss of thiamin, but generally these processes have little effect on the nutrients in fish. Modern methods of freezing do not affect the nutritive value. Substituting fish for meat is one of the best dietary changes you can make for your family. Fish is a top-of-the-line nutrientdense food. It's low in fat and high in many good things.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why can we call fish the best change for any meal of the day?
2. In what parts of the world is fish particularly important for people?
3. What are the nutritional benefits of fish?
4. Does the amount of fat vary in different kinds of fish?
5. What vitamins and minerals are present in fish?
6. What effect does the process of cooking have on the nutrients in fish?

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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Навчальне видання

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

методичні рекомендації

Укладач: **Саламатіна Ольга Олександрівна**

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

Тираж 25 прим. Зам. №__

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

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