

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання

Кафедра іноземних мов

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА:

методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал
для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів першого
(бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
ОПП «Технологія ВПШТ» спеціальності 204 «Технологія ВПШТ»,
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Передмова

Євроінтеграційні процеси спонукають до оновлення змісту вищої освіти, вихід її на новий якісний рівень потребує створення нових методичних напрацювань для підготовки фахівців різних галузей народного господарства. Володіння англійською мовою є вимогою часу і потребою особистості як для її всебічного розвитку, повсякденного вжитку, так і для успішної самореалізації у фаховій сфері.

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал призначені для аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» першого рівня спеціальностей: 204 «Технологія виробництва і переробки продукції тваринництва», 162 «Біотехнології та біоінженерія», 181 «Харчові технології» з дисциплін: «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням) (англійська)» та «Іноземна мова (англійська)».

Видання підготовлено згідно з трансферно-модульною системою. Воно забезпечує навчальний матеріал для вивчення модулів «Я і моя родина», «Робочий день та дозвілля здобувача», «Моє господарство», «Україна», «Велика Британія», «Проблеми розвитку сільського господарства та ТВППТ», «Проблеми розвитку сільського господарства та харчових технологій», «Актуальні проблеми біотехнології». Методичні рекомендації містять теми, що допомагають здобувачам вищої освіти розширити їхній активний словниковий запас, набути практичних умінь і навичок англійського мовлення як для повсякденного спілкування, так і для використання у своїй майбутній професії, систематизувати набуті знання.

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

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

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

Теми

1. My Family

Before I start talking about my family let me introduce myself. My name is ..., my surname is I am ... years old. I was born in ..., so I have been living in Mykolaiv since my childhood (but now I live in Mykolaiv). I have left school # ... this year. Now I am a first-year student of Mykolaiv National Agrarian University.

And now I am going to tell you about my family. We are a typical family of We think we are a large and friendly family. Like most other families we have our own traditions and our own problems. But we are happy to be living together and are getting on all right.

My parents are the dearest people for me. They have brought me up and taught me a lot of things. The main one is that if you want to be successful in life, you should work hard. They teach me not only in words but also by deeds of theirs.

To begin with, I am going to talk about my father. His name is He is ... years old. He works as a ... in He is neither old, nor young. He is a good-looking man, handsome, rather thin with dark brown hair just beginning to go grey. His charming smile makes him incredibly attractive. In fact, he is not very strict father, but is responsible and reliable. My dad is very intelligent, but rather modest. He has always been loved and respected by his friends and colleagues. What I don't like about my father that he is always busy. Very often he works overtime. He is a bread-maker in our family.

My mother's name is ... , she is ... years old. She works as a She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there. My mother is rather slim and pretty, she is always elegant. Being active and smart, she is interested in many things. People always ask her for help or advice and she never refuses. Mom is a very sociable person and very popular with her friends. That's why on high days and holidays we always expect many people to come to our place. My mother always has a lot of work to do both at work and about the house. Shopping and cooking is nearly half a day's work for her.

I don't share all my problems with the parents because sometimes I don't want to upset them or for some personal reasons. But I can discuss everything that worries me with my sister (brother). Her (his) name is ... , she (he) is ... years old. She (he) always listens to my endless stories about my friends and university life. We are very different and sometimes have arguments, but we are very close and she (he) is the person whom I trust, appreciate and love.

It's so good to have a friendly family and to feel safe and happy in it.

Vocabulary

<i>to introduce</i>	<i>відрекомендувати</i>
<i>childhood</i>	<i>дитинство</i>
<i>a first-year student</i>	<i>першокурсник</i>
<i>to get on</i>	<i>ладнати</i>
<i>to bring up</i>	<i>виховувати</i>
<i>neither old, nor young</i>	<i>не старий і не молодий</i>
<i>responsible</i>	<i>відповідальний</i>
<i>reliable</i>	<i>надійний</i>
<i>a bread-maker</i>	<i>годувальник</i>
<i>to share problems</i>	<i>ділитися проблемами</i>
<i>to upset</i>	<i>засмучувати</i>
<i>to have arguments</i>	<i>споритися</i>
<i>to appreciate</i>	<i>цінувати</i>
<i>to feel safe</i>	<i>відчувати себе в безпеці</i>

Questions

1. What is your name?

2. Where are you from?
3. Is your family big or small?
4. Who is a bread-maker in your family?
5. Who do you usually share your problems with?

2. My Native Town Mykolaiv

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

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

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

The Mykolaiv Alumina Plant is the largest non-shipbuilding enterprise in our city and one of the biggest among Alumina Plants in Europe. It produces first-class semi-product for aluminum production. The raw materials are high-quality bauxites imported from Guinea, Jamaica, Australia, Guyana and Brazil. The highly qualified specialists

and managers have been providing stable and efficient plant operation for about 15 years. Besides, the economic potential of the city is formed by the enterprises of woodworking, alcoholic beverage, wine, fragrance and cosmetics, tailoring. Most of Mykolaiv enterprises, including shipbuilding and metalworking, have good export potential because of relatively low cost of labor and raw materials.

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

Our Yachting club is the honor of the city. The best contemporary and classical works are performed at the stages of Ukrainian Drama Theatre, Puppet Theatre. There are about 10 modern cinemas, great number of cafes, restaurants, pubs and snacks. Nowadays, there are a lot of private galleries, where you can find the works of Mykolaiv artists. The museum of Shipbuilding and Fleet is the only one in Ukraine. The Mykolaiv Observatory is a permanent member of the Governmental Times Service and of the International Time Office in Paris.

The best place for children is “Skazka Town”. It’s a very popular place of recreation for families. There you can see the sail ship “Bouyan”, a castle, one of the first trains, sundials and etc. The pearl of our city is Zoo. It was founded 105 years ago. It’s the largest and one of the nicest in Ukraine. Its collection includes 2,500 animals of more than 350 species. It’s not only a favourite recreational place for residents and guests of the city, but also an important scientific and educational centre.

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

Vocabulary

to be founded

a shipbuilding centre

to originate

shipyard

inhabitant

бути заснованим

суднобудівний центр

походити

верф, суднобудівний завод

мешканець

peninsula
merchant fleet
bulk-oil carrier
aircraft carrier
industrial enterprises
semi-product
raw materials
high-quality bauxites
place of recreation
resident
archaeological site

півострів
торгівельний флот
танкер
авіаносець
індустріальні підприємства
напівфабрикат
сировина
високоякісні боксити
місце відпочинку
постійний житель
місце археологічних розкопок

Questions

1. When was Mykolaiv founded?
2. Who the name of the city originates from?
3. When was the first ship constructed in its oldest shipyard?
4. Is Mykolaiv large?
5. What is its population?
6. What nationalities live there?
7. Where is Mykolaiv located?
8. How is it connected with the Dnieper and the Black Sea?
9. What are the most valuable resources of our city?
10. What shipyards are located on the territory of Mykolaiv?
11. How many industrial enterprises are connected with shipbuilding?
12. What is the largest non-shipbuilding enterprise in our city?
13. What does it produce?
14. Why do Mykolaiv enterprises have good export potential?
15. What sport teams are playing in the national Highest League?
16. What is the honor of our city?
17. What is the best place for children in Mykolaiv?
18. How old is the Zoo of Mykolaiv?
19. How many animals does its collection include?
20. What gives the best prospects for tourism development in Mykolaiv?

3. My Working Day

I'd like to describe you my working day. During my first year at university there is little variations in my life. All days except weekends look very much the same.

On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. As a matter of fact I am not an early-riser, that's why I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. I usually get up at 7 o'clock. I go into the bathroom to wash my face and hands with soap warm water and clean my teeth with a toothpaste. I don't take a shower in the morning. I usually do it late in the evening before going to bed. At half past 7 I am ready to have my breakfast. I like to have a quick light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea and some cheese or sausage sandwiches.

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

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

After that I start doing my home assignments. It takes me about four or five hours to cope with my homework properly. Twice a week I go to have private lessons in Maths in order to improve my knowledge. As a rule I finish doing my homework at about 9 o'clock. But one day a week is not so busy. This is Thursday. On this day we have 3 lessons and I have no private lessons. So I am free at about 3 o'clock. And after dinner I usually do shopping or do the ironing.

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

Vocabulary

working day

to describe

little variations

робочий день

описувати

мало змін

<i>weekends</i>	<i>вихідні</i>
<i>as a matter of fact</i>	<i>насправді</i>
<i>an early-riser</i>	<i>жайворонок</i>
<i>to take a shower</i>	<i>приймати душ</i>
<i>to rush</i>	<i>поспішати</i>
<i>ordinary time table</i>	<i>звичайний розклад</i>
<i>canteen</i>	<i>буфет</i>
<i>to warm up</i>	<i>розігрівати</i>
<i>home assignments</i>	<i>домашнє завдання</i>
<i>to cope with one's</i>	<i>воротися з домашнім завданням</i>
<i>homework properly</i>	<i>належним чином</i>
<i>to improve one's knowledge</i>	<i>покращити знання</i>
<i>as a rule</i>	<i>як правило</i>
<i>to share the day news</i>	<i>ділитися новинами дня</i>

Questions

1. When does your working day usually begin?
2. Do you like getting up early?
3. Do you usually take shower in the morning or in the evening?
4. What do you usually prefer for breakfast?
5. How much time does it take you to get to the university?
6. Do you usually take a bus or go on foot?
7. What is your ordinary time table?
8. Do you usually have lunch in the canteen?
9. How do you usually rest after classes?
10. How much time does it take you to cope with your home assignments properly?
11. When do you usually finish doing your homework?
12. When do you usually go to bed?

4. My Day-Off

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

to the river if it is summer or to go skiing or skating in winter. Many people like to go to the cinema and theatre on days-off and holidays and on their eves.

Most people, as teenagers, go out on Friday or Saturday nights, as there is no school or college to go to early in the morning on the next day, so they can get up late. When I was a child, going out meant going to places with my father and mother of course. On Sundays we used to go to the different places in the nearest town such as museums or exhibitions. I liked it very much and have some very strong memories from this time.

But now my days-off are normally like these. My weekends are the days I'm looking forward to for the whole week. I usually make grand plans for my days-off. I hope to sleep till late, to tidy up in my writing-table, to help mom about the house and call my friends whom I haven't seen for ages. I think when my day-off comes I'll be able to bring all my matters to an end and I expect to have enough time for relaxation and entertainment.

But weekend comes and I wake up at 7 o'clock as I've got used to. As usually I do my morning exercises, brush my teeth and wash. It seems to me that there is plenty of time before me. After having breakfast I have a walk to the Dnieper and back. Then I like to listen to a lovely stereo music and relax.

I make up my mind what to do on days off and holidays in advance. My activities on these days are various and depend on my plans for the given day. Although there isn't much time on these days I manage to do a lot. I may go to see my relatives and friends, to attend art exhibitions, concerts, shows. When at home I read books, play chess, watch TV.

Very often my sister with her husband and kids comes to see us. We sit together and have a talk. As a rule, on these days we have family dinner. In the evenings I like to have a walk and then get ready for the coming working day.

Vocabulary

to look forward to

to afford

go skiing

go skating

чекати нетерпінням

дозволяти собі

кататися на лижах

кататися на ковзанах

<i>going out</i>	<i>вихід додому</i>
<i>exhibition</i>	<i>виставка</i>
<i>days-off</i>	<i>вихідні</i>
<i>to bring all one's matters to an end</i>	<i>довести всі свої справи до кінця</i>
<i>entertainment</i>	<i>розвага</i>
<i>do one's morning exercises</i>	<i>робити ранкову гімнастику</i>
<i>to relax</i>	<i>розслаблятися</i>
<i>to make up one's mind</i>	<i>прийняти рішення</i>
<i>in advance</i>	<i>заздалегідь</i>
<i>to depend on</i>	<i>залежати від</i>

Questions

1. What does the given proverb mean?
2. Why can we afford to stay a bit longer in bed on weekends?
3. Why do teenagers usually go out on Friday or Saturday nights?
4. What did "going out" mean in the author's childhood?
5. What grand plans do you usually make for your days-off?
6. What do you expect to have?
7. When do you usually wake up on weekends?
8. What are your activities on these days?

5. Our University

Mykolaiv National Agrarian University is a leading institution of higher education in the South of Ukraine. The creation of the university began in 1984 when the first branch of Odessa Agricultural Institute was established in the city of Mykolaiv. First, the Agronomy and Zooengineering Faculties were founded. Later, in 1981 the Economic Faculty and the Faculty of Mechanization of Agriculture were established. Initially they provided training of specialists in four specialties: Agricultural Science, Zooengineering, Agricultural Mechanization and Accounting. In 1991 the Department of Management of Organizations was established. In 1991 Mykolaiv branch of Odessa Agricultural Institute became an independent Mykolayiv Agricultural Institute. In 1999 Mykolaiv State Agrarian Institute acquired the status of Mykolaiv State Agrarian Academy and later University.

It is rather large: there are more than 3,000 students in it. There are eight faculties at our university: Power and Engineering Faculty; the Faculty of Agricultural Technologies; Accounting and Finance Faculty; Management Faculty; the Faculty of Technology of Producing and Processing of the Livestock Products, Standardization and Biotechnology; Education and Culture Faculty; Professional Skill Improvement Faculty and Pre-University Training Faculty.

I am a first year student of Mykolaiv National Agrarian University. I entered the university in Now I study at the Faculty of

There are full-time students and those, who study by correspondence (extra-mural students) at our university. The students study for four or six years. We have a post-graduate course as well for those graduates, who are going to carry out the research work and write their thesis.

In the university we have many well-equipped laboratories and classrooms, a reading-room and a canteen.

Our university has an experimental training farm not far from the town, where our students can get practical training.

We have a highly-qualified teaching staff. Professors, assistants and teachers deliver lectures and give practical classes in different subjects. We study Mathematics, History of Ukraine, Chemistry, Foreign Languages and other special subjects. The students also do a lot of laboratory works in the labs.

The academic year is divided into two terms. Two times a year students take examinations. To pass the exams well, they must work hard. In winter and in summer students have holidays. At our university they have all the possibilities to study well and to become good specialists. The students of Mykolaiv National Agrarian University can not only become professionals in various fields but also get intellectual development.

We are very proud of our strong academic traditions, material and technical base, highly qualified scientific and teaching staff and effective cooperation with many foreign countries.

Vocabulary

a leading institution
full-time students
extra-mural students

провідна установа
студенти денної форми навчання
заочники

<i>a post-graduate course</i>	<i>аспірантура</i>
<i>to carry out the research work</i>	<i>займатися дослідницькою діяльністю</i>
<i>thesis</i>	<i>дисертація</i>
<i>well-equipped laboratories</i>	<i>добре обладнані аудиторії</i>
<i>to get practical training</i>	<i>отримувати практичне навчання</i>
<i>a highly-qualified</i>	<i>висококваліфікований</i>
<i>teaching staff</i>	<i>викладацький склад</i>
<i>to deliver lectures</i>	<i>проводити лекції</i>
<i>term</i>	<i>семестр</i>
<i>to take examinations</i>	<i>здавати іспити</i>
<i>to pass exams</i>	<i>здати екзамени</i>
<i>to get intellectual</i>	<i>отримати інтелектуальний</i>
<i>development</i>	<i>розвиток</i>

Questions

1. When did creation of MNAU begin?
2. What faculties were founded first?
3. In what specialties did MNAU provide its training initially?
4. When did it acquire the status of Mykolaiv State Agrarian Academy?
5. How many students are there in the University?
6. How many faculties are there in the university now?
7. What are they?
8. How long do the students of the University study there?
9. Does it have a post-graduate course?
10. Where can students of the University get practical training?
11. Is the teaching staff of the University highly-qualified?
12. How many terms does the academic year consist of?
13. When do the students usually take their examinations?
14. What should they do to pass the exams well?

6. On a Farm

In our country it is typical to have a farm. As my relatives live in the town, we don't have our own farm. But I have some friends, who live in the village, so I know some facts about their life there from their stories and, of course, I saw something when I went to their place. My friends have a big garden, several pigsties and barns on their farm. They

plant crops, fruit, vegetables and breed livestock for own needs and for sale, sometimes they change some products on another. For example, they can change potatoes on watermelons. They live in the western part of our country, that's why they don't grow watermelons.

On their farm they grow barley, oats, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes, beans and they pick up the good harvest every year. If they have more, than they can eat, they can sell some products. It gives some income for them. They also breed livestock. My friends have some pigs, one milk cow and a calf, more than twenty nutrias and a lot of chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Every day they have to feed and water them. Every year they have more milk than they can drink, so they sell it or make from it sour-cream and cottage cheese.

Certainly, it is very interesting to have such a farm, but it is also a very hard work to take care of it.

Vocabulary

<i>pigsties</i>	<i>свинарники</i>
<i>barns</i>	<i>амбари</i>
<i>to breed livestock</i>	<i>розводити худобу</i>
<i>watermelon</i>	<i>кавун</i>
<i>barley</i>	<i>ячмінь</i>
<i>oats</i>	<i>овес</i>
<i>wheat</i>	<i>пшениця</i>
<i>sugar beet</i>	<i>цукровий буряк</i>
<i>bean</i>	<i>біб</i>
<i>to pick up good harvest</i>	<i>збирати гарний врожай</i>
<i>income</i>	<i>прибуток</i>
<i>to feed</i>	<i>годувати</i>
<i>to water</i>	<i>напувати</i>
<i>sour-cream</i>	<i>сметана</i>
<i>cottage cheese</i>	<i>сир</i>

Questions

1. Is it typical to have a farm in our country?
2. Why don't we have our own farm?
3. What do my friends have on their farm?
4. What do they usually grow?

5. What products can they change on another?
6. Why don't my friends grow watermelons?
7. Why do they sell some products?
8. What do they usually do from milk?
9. Is it easy to take care of farm animals?

7. London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million. London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

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

Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. Perhaps the most striking of them is St Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English Churches. It was built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of London. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Tennyson, Kipling, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

<i>the Stock Exchange</i>	<i>Фондова біржа</i>
<i>the Old Bailey</i>	<i>Центральний кримінальний суд</i>
<i>ancient</i>	<i>давній</i>
<i>prison</i>	<i>тюрма</i>
<i>striking</i>	<i>надзвичайний</i>
<i>fortress</i>	<i>фортеця</i>
<i>royal</i>	<i>королівський</i>
<i>official</i>	<i>residence</i>
<i>victory</i>	<i>перемога</i>
<i>outstanding</i>	<i>видатний</i>
<i>to bury</i>	<i>поховати</i>
<i>tower</i>	<i>башта</i>
<i>wealth</i>	<i>добробут</i>
<i>luxury</i>	<i>розкіш</i>
<i>in memory of</i>	<i>на пам'ять про</i>
<i>priceless</i>	<i>безцінний</i>
<i>densely populated</i>	<i>густонаселений</i>

Questions

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. What is its population?
3. How many parts does it consist of?
4. What is the heart of London?
5. What are the famous ancient buildings within the City?
6. When was the Tower of London founded?
7. Where were all English kings and queens crowned?
8. Where is the British Parliament situated?
9. What is the official residence of the King?

10. What can be found in the West End?
11. What is the geographical centre of London?
12. Who does its name originate from?
13. Where are the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery situated?
14. What is the biggest museum in London?
15. What does it contain?
16. What is the poorest district of London?
17. Who is it populated by?

8. Holidays in Ukraine

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

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

A week later on the 7th of January is Orthodox Christmas. In Ukraine it is an old and popular holiday. The evening before is called the Holy Evening. It is the family holiday. On the Holy Evening all the family get together to have the Christmas Supper. According to the religious tradition, it is necessary to prepare 12 different dishes because of 12 apostles; no one at the table can eat till the first star appears in the sky. But, unlike in the English-speaking countries, in Ukraine people do not exchange presents on that day. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to church; some of them spend the whole night there — they pray and listen to Christmas religious songs which glorify Christ's birthday. There are many old Ukrainian traditions that are connected with Christmas. Among them are Christmas songs. Boys and

girls go from house to house, from flat to flat, sing traditional holiday songs and wish everything good to the people they visit. The people give them sweets, cakes and money.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

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

Questions

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

9. T. H. Shevchenko - the bard of Ukraine

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

When he was 14 years old, he became a domestic servant to Engelhardt. In the spring of 1829 Taras travelled with him to Vilnius. There he studied painting under an experienced craftsman. In 1832 the lord "contracted" him to the master painter V. Shyryayev in St.

Petersburg. Noted writers and artists bought Shevchenko out of serfdom. He was accepted into the Academy of Arts as an external student, practicing in the workshop of K. Bryllov. His first oil painting was “The Beggar Boy Giving Bread to a Dog.” In the library of Yevhen Hrebinka he became familiar with Ukrainian folklore and the works of I. Kotlyarevsky, H. Kvitka-Oshovyanenko and the romantic poets as well as many Russian, East European and world writers.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

thinker

філософ, мислитель

serf

кріпак

literate

письменный

apprentice

підмайстер

deacon

дяк

orphan

сирота

<i>houseboy</i>	<i>«козачок»</i>
<i>domestic servant</i>	<i>домашній слуга</i>
<i>serfdom</i>	<i>кріпацтво</i>
<i>to be accepted</i>	<i>бути прийнятим</i>
<i>workshop</i>	<i>майстерня</i>
<i>oil painting</i>	<i>картина маслом</i>
<i>beggar</i>	<i>жебрак</i>
<i>collection of poetry</i>	<i>збірка поезії</i>
<i>volume</i>	<i>том</i>
<i>evident</i>	<i>очевидний</i>
<i>to awoke</i>	<i>пробудити</i>
<i>to be imprisoned</i>	<i>бути ув'язненим</i>
<i>to be exiled</i>	<i>бути зісланим</i>
<i>ban</i>	<i>заборона</i>
<i>to violate</i>	<i>порушувати</i>
<i>to get permission</i>	<i>отримати дозвіл</i>
<i>plot of land</i>	<i>ділянка землі</i>
<i>to settle</i>	<i>оселитися</i>
<i>in spite of</i>	<i>не зважаючи на</i>
<i>poetical strength</i>	<i>поетична сила</i>
<i>testament</i>	<i>заповіт</i>

Questions

1. When and where was Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko born?
2. What were his parents?
3. Why did Taras' father sent his son to be educated as an apprentice to a deacon?
4. When did a talent for drawing show itself in the boy?
5. When did he become a domestic servant to Engelgardt?
6. Where and when did he study painting under an experienced craftsman?
7. Who bought Shevchenko out of serfdom?
8. What was his first oil painting?
9. Where did he become familiar with Ukrainian folklore and the works of I. Kotlyarevsky, H. Kvitka-Oshovyanenko and the romantic poets as well as many Russian, East European and world writers?
10. What was Sevchenko's first collection of poetry?

11. When did the epic poem “Haidamaky” appear as a separate volume?
12. What was the main characteristics of all his poetry?
13. When was Shevchenko arrested?
14. Where was he sent?
15. Where did he write his new poems in prison?
16. When did Taras get permission to go to Ukraine?
17. Where was the poet buried?

10. British Holidays

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 31st of October there is a Halloween. Halloween is a holiday loved by all children. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins with a candle inside. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts.

People also play different games and have fun. Children usually go from one house to another with empty baskets or bags, knock on doors and say: Trick or treat. People should give them something, or they will play a trick on them.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

bank holidays

a piece of coal

to make promises

to give up smoking

Valentine cards

to be in love

to celebrate

gratitude

святкові дні

шматочок вугілля

давати обіцянки

кинути курити

«валентинки»

бути закоханим

святкувати

вдячність

<i>ghost</i>	<i>привид</i>
<i>witch</i>	<i>відьма</i>
<i>lantern</i>	<i>ліхтар</i>
<i>pumpkin</i>	<i>кабак</i>
<i>“Trick or treat”</i>	<i>«Цукерки чи смерть»</i>
<i>play a trick</i>	<i>розіграти</i>
<i>to blow up</i>	<i>підірвати</i>
<i>straw</i>	<i>солома</i>
<i>bonfire</i>	<i>багаття</i>
<i>roasted turkey</i>	<i>смажена індичка</i>
<i>gardening</i>	<i>садівництво</i>

Questions

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

11. William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. He was the third child of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. His father was a glover and a prominent figure in local affairs, although, he later

suffered financial problems. Shakespeare attended the local grammar school, but he never attended a university.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

glover

prominent figure

local affairs

рукавичник

видатна фігура

місцеві справи

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

Questions

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

12. Agriculture of Ukraine

Ukraine is an independent state. Historically Ukraine has got the reputation of being the bread basket of the former Soviet Union. More than 40% of all agricultural production of Ukraine is grown without

using of any pesticides and as a result, Ukrainian food is most natural and safe in Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

There are many problems in agriculture, but 4-5 of them are global and their solution is very difficult. There are problems of land degradation, technological problems, pollution of environment and irrational using of lands. High percentage of humus (7% and more) helped farmers to gather high harvest without fertilizers. But about 60 years ago fertility of land suddenly declined because of process of industrialization which took place in Ukraine. As a result now there is only 3.5% of humus and the process of degradation of land is very topical in Ukraine now. Many farms still do not care that renovation of productivity of land will take hundreds or thousands of years and they continue using land in incorrect way.

Many farms, that do not have money to buy new technologies, use old machines with low productivity. Those machines pollute

environment much more than the new ones. The system of recycling is not developed in Ukraine at all and it negatively influences on agriculture too.

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

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

Vocabulary

<i>bread basket</i>	<i>житниця</i>
<i>pesticides</i>	<i>пестициди</i>
<i>transport infrastructure</i>	<i>транспортна інфраструктура</i>
<i>foreign market</i>	<i>зовнішній ринок</i>
<i>orchard</i>	<i>фруктовий сад</i>
<i>meadows</i>	<i>луки</i>
<i>pastures</i>	<i>пасовища</i>
<i>treasure</i>	<i>багатство</i>
<i>sediments</i>	<i>опади</i>
<i>wheat</i>	<i>пшениця</i>
<i>cereals</i>	<i>злаки</i>
<i>beetroots</i>	<i>цукровий буряк</i>
<i>gooseberries</i>	<i>агрus</i>
<i>raspberries</i>	<i>малина</i>
<i>blackberries</i>	<i>куманіка</i>
<i>barley</i>	<i>ячмінь</i>
<i>oats</i>	<i>овес</i>
<i>millet</i>	<i>просо</i>
<i>buckwheat</i>	<i>гречка</i>
<i>surplus</i>	<i>надлишок</i>
<i>diet</i>	<i>харчування, раціон</i>
<i>dairy industry</i>	<i>молочна індустрія</i>
<i>agriculture</i>	<i>сільське господарство</i>

<i>fertilizers</i>	<i>добрива</i>
<i>land degradation</i>	<i>деградація земельних ресурсів</i>
<i>pollution of environment</i>	<i>забруднення навколишнього середовища</i>
<i>irrational using of land</i>	<i>нераціональне використання землі</i>
<i>fertility of land</i>	<i>родючість ґрунту</i>
<i>system of recycling</i>	<i>система переробки</i>
<i>to overcome the crisis</i>	<i>подолати кризу</i>

Questions

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

13. Agriculture of Great Britain

The UK has a highly variable temperate marine west-coast type of climate. Relatively few periods of continuously few periods occur. Much more common is the variable weather that occurs as cyclonic depressions sweep in from the Atlantic Ocean, bringing high winds and abundant rainfall to the west in winter and lower amounts of rainfall in summer. The richest soils include the reclaimed alluvial deposits in The Fens, alluvial soils along the Mersey River and West Coast, and brick earth and other deep soil in the London basin. Elsewhere, modern methods of fertilization make natural fertility less important than such other conditions as soil texture, drainage, and climate. In general terms, soils in the driest east and south are used mainly for crops, and soils in the more humid west and north and in some clay areas are used mainly for dairying.

The UK is unusual among western European and other industrial

countries in having only a small proportion (less than 2 percent) in agriculture. With commercial intensification of yields and a high level of mechanization, supported initially by national policy and subsequently by the EC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the output of some agricultural products has exceeded demand. Approximately three-fourths of all the land area of England and Wales is used for farming, excluding moorland used for grazing; in Scotland less than one-fourth of the total area is farmed. The most important farm crops are wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, green fodder crops. While significant proportions of wheat, barley and rapeseed are turned into animal feed, much of the remainder is used for human consumption through flour milling (wheat), malting and distilling (barley), and vegetable oil. Livestock farming, mainly for beef and dairy products, is also important; and sheep farming predominates on high ground. Truck farming (called market gardening in the UK) is important near London and other large cities and on the south coast. Flowers and early potatoes are a specialty in mild and sheltered areas of Cornwall and the Scilly Islands. The main livestock products are derived from cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, pigs and poultry. A high level of self-sufficiency has been achieved in most of the main agricultural products, although less so in sugar and cheese. More than 8 percent of the United Kingdom's land area is devoted to productive forestry. The Government-supported Forestry Commission manages almost half of these woodlands, the rest being in private hands. Forestry is of the minor national importance. In some areas the state-owned forests have become economically important as tourist attractions; in other areas, including the Lake District, reforestation is opposed for fear that it would spoil open mountain views and thereby damage a thriving tourist industry. Fishing has long been a major activity and large fishing ports include Lerwick (in the Shetland Islands), Aberdeen, Grimsby, Hull, Lowestoft, and others. The UK is one of the European's leading fishing countries.

Vocabulary

temperate

cyclonic

abundant rainfall

grazing

помірний

depressions

рясні дощі

пасовище

<i>wheat</i>	<i>пшениця</i>
<i>oats</i>	<i>овес</i>
<i>sugar beet</i>	<i>цукровий буряк</i>
<i>barley</i>	<i>ячмінь</i>
<i>potato</i>	<i>картопля</i>
<i>green</i>	<i>fodder crop</i>
<i>rapeseed</i>	<i>рапс</i>
<i>flour milling</i>	<i>борошномельний, млинарський</i>
<i>malt</i>	<i>солод</i>
<i>distilling</i>	<i>перегонка</i>
<i>fishing</i>	<i>рибальство</i>
<i>alluvial deposits</i>	<i>розсип, алювіальні відкладення</i>
<i>yield</i>	<i>виріток; вихід (продукції); видобуток</i>
<i>subsequently</i>	<i>згодом, пізніше, потім</i>
<i>output</i>	<i>продукція, продукт вироблення; випуск</i>
<i>demand</i>	<i>вимога; запит; потреба</i>
<i>consumption</i>	<i>споживання</i>
<i>self-sufficiency</i>	<i>самозабезпечування</i>
<i>sheltered</i>	<i>захищений</i>

Questions

1. What type of climate does the UK have?
2. What are the richest soils in Great Britain?
3. How much land is used for farming?
4. What are the most important farm crops?
5. Where is market gardening important?
6. Is fishing well developed in the UK?

14. Choosing an Occupation

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

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do.

You may find that you will have to take special courses to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

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

Vocabulary

<i>to force</i>	<i>змушувати</i>
<i>occupation</i>	<i>рід діяльності</i>
<i>work experience</i>	<i>досвід роботи</i>
<i>to gain knowledge</i>	<i>набути знань</i>
<i>to qualify ['kw l fa] for</i>	<i>отримати кваліфікацію (спеціальність)</i>

Questions

1. What is the most difficult problem for a young person ?
2. Why don't the majority of young people know what they want to be?
3. When do they make a decision about an occupation ?
4. What things do you have to think about when choosing an occupation?
5. What should one do to qualify for a particular job ?
6. Whom can you turn to for advice when making your decision ?
7. What is the most important part of the decision-making process?

a. Biotechnologist

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

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

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

Vocabulary

<i>agenda</i>	<i>порядок денний</i>
<i>chemical devices</i>	<i>хімічні прилади</i>
<i>tube</i>	<i>трубка, колба</i>
<i>shaker</i>	<i>шейкер, змішувач</i>
<i>automatic dispenser</i>	<i>автоматичний диспенсер</i>
<i>photocolorimeter</i>	<i>фотоколоріметр</i>

Questions

1. Why is studying of biotechnology a very high priority with the author?
2. What is there in the author's laboratory, what is its content?
3. What books does he like to read?
4. What are his favorite programs?
5. Is biotechnology an interesting or boring science?

b. Food Technologist

As a food technologist, you'll work on the development and manufacturing processes and recipes of food and drink products. Your aim will be to make sure the products are safe, made in an efficient way and meet specific standards. You could also work on existing and newly-discovered ingredients to invent new recipes and concepts.

You may modify foods to create products such as fat-free items and ready meals and will often work closely with the product development teams to help deliver factory-ready recipes, based on development kitchen samples. Keeping up with ever-changing food production regulations will be an essential part of your job.

Your tasks may vary depending on where you work, which can include food and drink manufacturing companies, universities, research associations, retailers and local authorities.

As a food technologist, you'll need to:

- modify existing products and processes and develop new ones;
- check and improve safety and quality control procedures in your own and suppliers' factories, from the raw material stage through to the finished product;
- research current consumer markets and latest technologies to develop new product concepts;
- select raw materials and other ingredients from suppliers;
- prepare product costings based on raw materials and manufacturing costs to ensure profitable products;
- audit suppliers or manage internal audits;
- run trials of new products - either alongside or together with product development;
- coordinate launches of new products;
- deal with any customer complaint investigations or product issues;
- compile, check and approve product specifications and labelling;
- undertake long-term projects with other departments, such as reducing waste by improving efficiency;
- work on packaging innovation and technology;
- conduct experiments and produce sample products;
- design the processes and machinery for making products with a consistent flavour, colour and texture in large quantities;
- build relationships with suppliers and customers;
- ensure products are profitable.

Vocabulary

meet specific standards

safety

quality

raw materials

відповідати специфічним стандартам

безпека

якість

сировина

profitable
launch
efficiency
flavor

прибутковий
започаткування
ефективність
аромат, присмак

Questions

1. What will your aim be as food technologist?
2. What are the food technologist's tasks and responsibilities?
3. What will you need to do as food technologist?

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