

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА:

методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал
для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти усіх ОПІ та
спеціальностей МНАУ денної форми здобуття вищої освіти

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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 аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти усіх ОПП та спеціальностей МНАУ денної форми здобуття вищої освіти, а також для аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «магістр» другого рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 211 “Ветеринарна медицина” першого року навчання.

Видання підготовлено згідно з трансферно-модульною системою. Воно забезпечує навчальний матеріал для вивчення всіх модулів першого року навчання здобувачів. 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 4-8 годин аудиторних занять та 3-8 годин самостійної роботи. За роботу на аудиторних заняттях здобувач може отримати 3-6 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.

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.

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

Тема

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 Tauria 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

<i>to be founded</i>	<i>бути заснованим</i>
<i>a shipbuilding centre</i>	<i>суднобудівний центр</i>
<i>to originate</i>	<i>походити</i>
<i>shipyard</i>	<i>верф, суднобудівний завод</i>
<i>inhabitant</i>	<i> мешканець</i>
<i>peninsula</i>	<i> півострів</i>
<i>merchant fleet</i>	<i>торгівельний флот</i>
<i>bulk-oil carrier</i>	<i>танкер</i>
<i>aircraft carrier</i>	<i>авіаносець</i>
<i>industrial enterprises</i>	<i>індустріальні підприємства</i>
<i>semi-product</i>	<i>напівфабрикат</i>
<i>raw materials</i>	<i>сировина</i>
<i>high-quality bauxites</i>	<i>високоякісні боксити</i>
<i>place of recreation</i>	<i>місце відпочинку</i>
<i>resident</i>	<i>постійний житель</i>
<i>archaeological site</i>	<i>місце археологічних розкопок</i>

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

<i>working day</i>	<i>робочий день</i>
<i>to describe</i>	<i>описувати</i>
<i>little variations</i>	<i>мало змін</i>
<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 homework properly</i>	<i>воротися з домашнім завданням належним чином</i>
<i>to improve one's knowledge</i>	<i>покращити знання</i>
<i>as a rule</i>	<i>як правило</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

<i>to look forward to</i>	<i>чекати нетерпінням</i>
<i>to afford</i>	<i>дозволяти собі</i>
<i>go skiing</i>	<i>кататися на лижах</i>
<i>go skating</i>	<i>кататися на ковзанах</i>
<i>going out</i>	<i>вихід дому</i>
<i>exhibition</i>	<i>виставка</i>
<i>days-off</i>	<i>вихідні</i>
<i>to bring all one's matters</i>	<i>довести всі свої справи</i>
<i>to an end</i>	<i>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>заделегідь</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

<i>a leading institution</i>	<i>провідна установа</i>
<i>full-time students</i>	<i>студенти денної форми навчання</i>
<i>extra-mural students</i>	<i>заочники</i>
<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 teaching staff</i>	<i>висококваліфікований 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 development</i>	<i>отримати інтелектуальний 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

pigsties

barns

to breed livestock

свинарники

амбари

розводити худобу

<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>

in memory of
priceless
densely populated

на пам'ять про
безцінний
густонаселений

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", Shevchenko'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

<i>thinker</i>	<i>філософ, мислитель</i>
<i>serf</i>	<i>кріпак</i>
<i>literate</i>	<i>письменний</i>
<i>apprentice</i>	<i>підмайстер</i>
<i>deacon</i>	<i>дяк</i>
<i>orphan</i>	<i>сирота</i>
<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 awake</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

<i>bank holidays</i>	<i>святкові дні</i>
<i>a piece of coal</i>	<i>шматочок вугілля</i>
<i>to make promises</i>	<i>давати обіцянки</i>
<i>to give up smoking</i>	<i>кинути курити</i>
<i>Valentine cards</i>	<i>«валентинки»</i>
<i>to be in love</i>	<i>бути закоханим</i>
<i>to celebrate</i>	<i>святкувати</i>
<i>gratitude</i>	<i>вдячність</i>
<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

<i>glover</i>	<i>рукавичник</i>
<i>prominent figure</i>	<i>видатна фігура</i>
<i>local affairs</i>	<i>міцеві справи</i>
<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?

Завдання для самостійної роботи здобувачів

Варіант І.

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 "In the physiology laboratory" українською мовою:

In the physiology laboratory

In the physiology laboratory, the student studies the response of whole animals, isolated organs, or individual cells to changes in their environment (both internal and external). Changes may be induced by almost any agent or manipulation, for example, drugs, changes in temperature or altitude, surgical modifications (such as neutering), and changes in diet. Monitoring of the responses may be as simple as monitoring changes in body weight or as complex as measuring the electrical potential across the cell membrane of a single cell. Anatomists and physiologists working in research use some of the same techniques that are used in teaching laboratories but with considerable refinement. Both types of scientists use equipment and methods developed in the physical sciences, particularly chemistry and physics. The anatomist applies the principles of physics to the use of microscopes and applies knowledge of chemistry in the staining of various parts of cells and tissues. The combination of chemistry and microscopic anatomy is known as histochemistry.

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 “Anatomy branches” українською мовою:

Anatomy branches

The science of anatomy has become so extensive that it is now divided into many specialized branches. In fact, Dorland’s Medical Dictionary defines 30 subdivisions of anatomy. This text chiefly describes gross (macroscopic) anatomy. This is the study of the form and relations (relative positions) of the structures of the body that can be seen with the unaided eye. Comparative anatomy is a study of the structures of various species of animals, with particular emphasis on those characteristics that aid in classification. Embryology is the study of developmental anatomy, covering the period from conception (fertilization of the egg) to birth. Another large branch of anatomy consists of the study of tissues and cells that can be seen only with the aid of a microscope. This is known as microscopic anatomy, or histology. The most recent development in the study of anatomy is ultrastructural cytology, which deals with portions of

cells and tissues as they are visualized with the aid of the electron microscope.

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 “Areas of physiology specialization” українською мовою:

Areas of physiology specialization

Physiology has also become so extensive in scope that many areas of specialization are recognized. Like anatomy, these may be based on body systems (e.g., neurophysiology, gastrointestinal physiology, cardiovascular physiology, respiratory physiology, endocrine physiology, and reproductive physiology) or the level of biological organization (cell physiology and organismal physiology). All of these subdivisions become the parts of such overall areas of study as applied physiology, comparative

physiology, pathophysiology, medical physiology, and mammalian physiology. We will be concerned with these systems and studies as they relate specifically to farm animals.

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 “*Construction of animal organism*” українською мовою:

Construction of animal organism

All living things, both plants and animals, are constructed of small units called cells. The simplest animals, such as the ameba, consist of a single cell that is capable of performing all functions commonly associated with life. These functions include growth (increase in size), metabolism (use of food), response to stimuli (such as moving toward light), contraction

(shortening in one direction), and reproduction (development of new individuals of the same species). A typical cell consists of three main parts, the cytoplasm, the nucleus, and the cell membrane. In complex animals, certain cells specialize in one or more the functions of the animal body. A group of specialized cells is a tissue. For example, cells that specialize in conducting impulses make up nerve tissue. Cells that specialize in holding structures together make up connective tissue. Various tissues are associated in functional groups called organs. The stomach is an organ that functions in digestion of food. A group of organs that participate in a common enterprise make up a system. The stomach, liver, pancreas, and intestines are all part of the digestive system.

VII. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:

Some Figures in the Agricultural Production of Ukraine

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

Варіант V.

I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:

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

A rains, rains

B rains, is raining

C is raining, rains

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

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

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

- A them
- B themselves
- C each other

4) What ... ?

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

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

- A are
- B have
- C has

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

- A took
- B had taken
- C taked

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

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

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

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

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

- A visits
- B visit
- C shall visit

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

- A is drinking
- B drinks
- C drink

11) Is this notebook ...?

- A his
- B he
- C the his

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

*II. Перекласти текст "The General Plan of the Animal Body"
українською мовою:*

The General Plan of the Animal Body

All farm animals are vertebrates, and as such they have a vertebral column. The body (with the exception of some of the internal organs) exhibits bilateral symmetry. This means that the right and left sides of the body are mirror images of each other. Similar right and left structures are called paired structures, such as a pair of gloves that are similar but not interchangeable. Most unpaired structures are on or near the median plane, and of course, only one of each unpaired structure exists in any given animal. The tongue, trachea, vertebral column, and heart are examples of unpaired structures. The ribs, limbs, eyes, and most muscles are paired structures. Wherever organs are expected to be in more-or-less constant motion and must glide past one another without friction, a serosal cavity is present. The simple squamous epithelium lining various body cavities is also called mesothelium, and the cavities have within them only a scant amount of fluid to facilitate free movement of the tissues. The diaphragm divides the embryonic body cavity into a thoracic cavity and the abdominopelvic cavity. Each of these are further subdivided.

VII. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:

Agriculture of Ukraine

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

Варіант VI.

I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:

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

A snows, snows

B snows, is snowing

C is snowing, snows

2) She... I ... you.

A understand, likes

B am understanding , is liking

C understands, like

3) What ... that girl?

A is

B –

C are

4) What ... ?

A do you have

B have you

C you have

5) She's ... agronomist.

A a

B an

C the

6) Is this bag ...?

A yours

B you

C the yours

7) I like ... flowers.

A the

B every

C all

8) Ann and Peter phone ... every day.

A them

B themselves

C each other

9) it's ... story.

A terrible

B a terrible

C the terrible

10) This is ... weather for 20 years.

A the more bad

B worse

C the worst

11) I think I ...it next year.

A does

B do

C shall do

12) We ... a holiday last year.

A did not have

B have not had

C had not have

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

A are

B have

C has

14) ... help me?

A Can you to

B Do you can

C Can you

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

A has lost

B lost

C losed

16) ...it snowing yet?

A Did it stop

B Is it stopped

C Has it stopped

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

A at

B to

C –

18) Why ... my newspaper?

A you are reading

B do you read

C are you reading

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

A is sitting

- B sits
- C does sit

20) I went out without ... money.

- A some
- B any
- C no

II. Перекласти українською мовою текст “The cell as a functional unit of animal life”:

The cell as a functional unit of animal life

It is difficult to give a satisfactory definition of life. However, the cell is the functional unit of all animal life. It is the unit that makes up all tissues, organs, and systems, which in turn make up the total animal. Therefore, the properties of the cell are equated with those of life. These properties include homeostasis, growth, reproduction, absorption, metabolism, secretion, irritability, conductivity, and contractility. The last two characteristics, however, are not properties of all cells. Conductivity is an important functional characteristic of both nerve and muscle cells, whereas contractility is a property of muscle cells. Homeostasis is the tendency for living things to attempt to maintain a state of relative stability. At the whole-animal level or at the cellular level, all living things respond to stresses placed upon them by changes in their environment. Their responses are attempts to maintain a state of homeostasis. Growth is increase in size. Increase in size of a cell or organ beyond normal is called hypertrophy. An increase in the size of a structure due to an increase in the number of cells is called hyperplasia. A decrease in size from normal is called atrophy. Failure of a tissue or organ to develop is called aplasia, while incomplete development or defective development of a tissue or organ is called hypoplasia. Reproduction of a cell or of an organism implies the ability to produce more cells or more organisms that are essentially the same as the original. Some fully differentiated cells, for instance nerve cells, do not normally retain the ability to reproduce in the adult. Cells may be found in solutions whose composition is quite different from that of the fluid within the cells.

VI. Переказати текст із загальнокультурної тематики рідною мовою:

American Farms

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

Варіант VII.

I. Тест із граматики. Підкреслити правильний варіант відповіді:

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

- 6) Is this notebook ...?
A his
B he
C the his
- 7) I like ... birds.
A the
B every
C all
- 8) Tom and Jane phone ... every day.
A them
B themselves
C each other
- 9) it's ... story.
A interesting
B an interesting
C the interesting
- 10) This is ... autumn for 10 years.
A the more cold
B colder
C the coldest
- 11) I think I ... you next year.
A visits
B visit
C shall visit
- 12) We ... supper today.
A did not have
B have not had
C had not have
- 13) Her eyes ... a very dark brown.
A are
B have
C has
- 14) ... help me?
A Can you to
B Do you can
C Can you
- 15) I went to London ... clothes.
A for buy
B for to buy

C to buy

16) ...it snowing yet?

A Did it stop

B Is it stopped

C Has it stopped

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

A at

B to

C –

18) Why ... my book?

A you are reading

B do you read

C are you reading

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

A is

B are

C be

20) I went out with ... friends.

A my

B mine

C me

II. Перекласти текст “Lysosomes” українською мовою:

Lysosomes

Lysosomes are membrane-bound vesicles of digestive (hydrolytic) enzymes. They are larger than ribosomes but smaller than mitochondria, ranging in diameter from 0.25 to 0.75 μm . Lysosomes apparently originate from the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi apparatus. Lysosomes contain a variety of enzymes that degrade all types of biologic molecules. Normally, the membrane of the lysosome prevents lysosomal enzymes from acting on molecules within the cytoplasm. However, in certain conditions, the enzymes are released into the cytosol, which may then lyse (destroy) the cell itself. Cytoplasmic vesicles formed by the phagocytosis of extracellular material may fuse with lysosomes, thereby permitting the enzymatic digestion of the contents of the vesicle while protecting the cell itself from lysis. White blood cells, which act as scavenger cells by phagocytizing bacteria, dead tissue, and damaged cell debris, contain many lysosomes. Lysosomes also engulf and degrade intracellular organelles.

This is a means by which individual cells can remove and recover components of damaged parts of themselves.

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 "RNA: transcription and translation" українською мовою:

RNA: transcription and translation

The processes by which the genetic code is interpreted and proteins are synthesized require the participation of three forms of RNA (ribonucleic acid). The three forms of RNA are messenger RNA (mRNA), transfer RNA (tRNA), and ribosomal RNA (rRNA). Like DNA, all three forms of RNA consist of nucleotide units that contain a sugar (ribose), a phosphate, and a purine or pyrimidine base. The two purines that are found in DNA, adenine and guanine, are also found in RNA, as is the pyrimidine cytosine.

However, RNA does not contain the pyrimidine thymine that is found in DNA. Instead, RNA contains the pyrimidine uracil. Whereas the structure of DNA was two strands or chains of nucleotides joined together in a double helix, RNA exists only as a single strand. The first step in the interpretation of the genetic code, transcription, results in the formation of a mRNA. This process is similar to DNA replication except that DNA now serves as a template for the synthesis of a mRNA instead of a new complementary strand of DNA. A specific nuclear enzyme, RNA polymerase II, and other nuclear proteins collectively known as general transcription factors bind together at a specific site on the DNA to initiate the transcription of a specific gene.

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 "Embryology" українською мовою:

Embryology

Embryology is the study of the early prenatal development of an animal. As a descriptive discipline, it has been largely supplanted in college curricula by developmental biology, a discipline that tends to focus on the cellular, genetic, and molecular events that underlie the development of the embryo. Nonetheless, knowledge of the morphological changes that are the subject of embryology can make anatomy easier to understand and certainly make understanding of birth defects more logical. Development begins with the fertilization of the egg (ovum) by a spermatozoon to form a zygote. The ovum and spermatozoon each contribute half of the nuclear chromosomes to the newly formed zygote. The cells of the zygote undergo division, migration, and differentiation to become successively a morula, a blastula, a gastrula, and then an embryo. Strictly speaking, the period of the embryo ends when the various organs and organ systems are formed. The embryo then becomes a fetus that more or less resembles an adult of the same species. The period of the fetus primarily entails increase in size and functional differentiation of organs. In cattle, the embryo becomes a fetus approximately at the end of the second month of gestation. The fetus becomes a neonate (newborn animal) at parturition (birth).

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 Х.

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 "Functions of Bones" українською мовою:

Functions of Bones

Protection of vital organs is one of the important functions of bones. The central nervous system is protected by the skull and vertebral column; the heart and lungs, by the rib cage; and internal parts of the urogenital system, by the pelvis. In the vertebrates, locomotion, defense, offense, grasping, and other activities of this type depend largely upon the action of muscles that attach to levers. Almost without exception, these levers are made of bone and are integral parts of the skeleton. The entire skeleton serves as a dynamic storage area for minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus. These minerals are deposited and withdrawn as needed in the ongoing homeokinetic process. Blood formation is not strictly a function of bone itself but of the marrow within the cavity of long bones and the spongy substance of all young bones. Certain terms routinely used in reference to bones, particularly long bones, include the following. Compact (dense or cortical) bone is the hard layer that constitutes the exterior of most bones and forms almost the entire shaft of long bones. Cancellous (spongy) bone is composed of spicules arranged to form a porous network. The spaces are usually filled with marrow. The medullary cavity (marrow cavity) is the space surrounded by the cortex of a long bone. In young animals it is filled with red marrow (hematopoietic tissue), which gradually is replaced by yellow marrow (fat) as the animal ages.

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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