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ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять
для здобувачів освітньо-професійного ступеня
фаховий молодший бакалавр
усіх спеціальностей
денної форми здобуття освіти

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А 64

Затверджено до видання методичною радою ВСП «КПЕФК ЛНТУ»
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Голова методичної ради ВСП «КПЕФК ЛНТУ» _____ Ігор ІЛЮШИК

Розглянуто і схвалено на засіданні циклової комісії зі словесних та суспільних освітніх компонентів ВСП «Ковельський промислово-економічний фаховий коледж ЛНТУ», протокол № 3 від «05» грудня 2024 року.

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А 64 Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням [Текст]: методичні вказівки до практичних занять для здобувачів освітньо-професійного ступеня фаховий молодший бакалавр усіх спеціальностей денної форми здобуття освіти/уклад. Оксана Грисюк, Ольга Хилюк. – Ковель: ВСП «КПЕФК ЛНТУ», 2024.–124 с.

Видання містить методичні вказівки до виконання практичних робіт, тексти, тематичну лексику, та різні види завдань та вправ з метою вдосконалення і розвитку знань, навичок і вмінь з англійської мови і рекомендовану літературу. Дані методичні вказівки надають змогу вивчати, тренувати та запам'ятовувати новий лексичний матеріал за допомогою навчальних карток у сервісі Quizlet, котрий створює навчальні засоби на основі ШІ.

Призначене для здобувачів освітньо-професійного ступеня фаховий молодший бакалавр.

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Передмова

В умовах значного розширення міжнародних зв'язків України знання іноземних мов набуває особливого значення. Одне з головних завдань, яке ставиться перед здобувачами освіти є практично-комунікативне володіння іноземною мовою на побутовому та професійному рівнях.

Практичне володіння англійською мовою є невід'ємним органічним компонентом сучасної підготовки спеціалістів навчальними закладами I-II рівня акредитації. Іноземна мова у навчальному закладі являє собою самостійний курс, який має свій зміст та структуру.

Мета вивчення іноземної мови у немовному навчальному закладі – підготувати здобувача освіти до читання літератури загальноосвітнього циклу, спілкування англійською мовою в різних видах мовної діяльності, можливості її використання у практичних цілях.

Загальноосвітнє значення вивчення англійської мови визначається тим, що:

1. порівняння двох мовних систем – рідної та іноземної мови – поглиблює філологічні знання здобувача освіти, змушує більш вдумливо ставитись до явищ рідної мови;
2. вивчення іноземної мови сприяє розвитку пізнавальної та розумової активності здобувача освіти;
3. отримана іноземною мовою інформація містить різноманітні факти наукового суспільно-політичного та країнознавчого характеру, що допомагає здобувачу освіти розширювати кругозір.

Практична значимість вивчення англійської мови у навчальному закладі полягає в тому, що володіння англійською мовою є :

- ознакою високого професійного та інтелектуального рівня фахівця;
- можливістю проходження виробничої практики за кордоном;
- можливістю навчання та стажування у закордонних вищих навчальних закладах;
- пріоритетним працевлаштуванням;
- необхідністю користування Internet.

Вільне спілкування іноземною мовою можливо лише коли здобувачі освіти будуть мислити цією мовою. Тому розвиток мислення іноземною мовою є важливим завданням практичного

курсу, що забезпечується численними, різноманітними мовними оригінальними вправами і створення мовної атмосфери на заняттях. Система вправ забезпечує швидке й ефективне засвоєння здобувачами освіти необхідних знань і вироблення в них стійких навичок повсякденного спілкування.

Методичні вказівки містять тематичні тексти з передбачених програмою освітнього компонента тем та різні види завдань та вправ для контролю засвоєння граматичних та лексичних навичок. Кожний текст супроводжується перекладом слів і висловів, що можуть викликати труднощі. Зокрема, дані методичні вказівки надають змогу вивчати, тренувати та запам'ятовувати новий лексичний матеріал за допомогою навчальних карток у сервісі Quizlet, котрий створює навчальні засоби на основі ІІІ.

В цілому навчально-методичне видання виконано на високому методичному та технічному рівні і може бути рекомендовано до впровадження в навчальний процес для здобувачів освіти закладів ФПО І-ІІ рівнів акредитації.

Text 1

My Family

Family is one of the most important parts of my life. It's not just about the people you're related to by blood, but the relationships and experiences that shape you. In my family, each member plays a unique role, and together, we make up a strong support system that I rely on.

Before I start talking about my family let me introduce myself. I am (name, surname). I am 15. I have finished the 9th form at school this year and now I am a student of Kovel industrial and economical applied college. I was born in this town, so I have been living in Kovel since my childhood.

Now I am going to tell you about my family. We are a family of four. Each of us has a distinct personality, and though we don't always agree, we are very close. We think we are a large and friendly family. So we are happy to be living together and are getting on all right.

To begin with I am going to talk about my father. His name is ..., he is ... (years old). My father is a practical and hardworking man, always ready to help us solve problems with his calm and logical approach. He works as an engineer, so he's very good with numbers and technology. He is a good-looking man, handsome and very sociable person. What I don't like about my dad is that he is always busy. Very often he works overtime. He is a bread-maker in our family. He is fond of going to the country at week-ends, because he enjoys working in the garden.

My mother's name is She is ... (years old). She is ... years younger than my father. She works as a teacher at school. My mother is slim and pretty, she is always elegant and smart. She is a warm and caring person. Her kindness extends beyond our family to everyone she meets. She has always been a great listener, and I admire her patience. She always has a lot of work to do both at school and about the house. She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there. But she has to cook the food for the whole family at home. Shopping and cooking is nearly half a day's work for her. But my granny and I are in the habit of helping her about the house.

Ihor is my elder brother. He is ten years senior to me so he is 25 already. He has graduated from the University and he is a computer programmer by profession now. Ihor is married. His wife is a doctor. They are three in the family. They have got a child, my nephew.

And finally a few words about my grandparents. They are already on a pension, but they are still full of life and energy. I have many relatives – aunts, uncles, cousins. Put it into a few words, we are a united and friendly family.

Active Vocabulary

Rely on – покладатися на, розраховувати на,
to introduce oneself – знайомитися з кимось,

to get on all right – добре ладнати,
sociable – комунікабельний,
to work overtime – працювати понаднормово,
bread-maker – годувальник,
to be fond of – подобатися, вподобати, захоплюватися,
slim – стрункий,
pretty – симпатична, вродлива (про дівчину),
elegant – елегантний,
smart – добре вдягнутий, модний, вишуканий,
to be in (to have) a habit of doing something – мати звичку займатися чимось,
senior – старший,
to graduate from the University – закінчувати університет,
to be married – бути одруженим,
nephew – племінник, небіж,
to be on a pension – бути на пенсії.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/971920532/my-family-flash-cards/>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What is a family?
2. How many persons does your family consist of?
3. What family are we?
4. How can you describe your father?
5. Why does he work overtime?
6. What can you say about your mother?
7. What can you tell about your brother's family?
8. Do you have grandparents? Describe them.
9. What other relatives do you have?
10. What do you think about your family?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text.

Найважливіша частина життя; відносини та досвід; дозволяє представитися; промислово-економічний фаховий коледж, народився, з дитинства, дружня родина, добре ладнаємо, практичний та працьовитий; спокійний та логічний підхід; добре розбиратися у числах; вродливий і комунікабельний чоловік, працювати понаднормово, годувальник, працювати у саду, чудовий слухач, захоплюватися терпінням; вродлива та струнка, проводити багато часу, мати звичку допомагати мамі, старший брат, закінчувати університет, програміст за фахом, бути на пенсії, життєрадісний та енергійний.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. I have finished the 9th form at school this year and now... .
2. We think we are... .
3. To begin with I am going to talk... .
4. He is... .
5. Very often he... .
6. My mother's name
7. My mother is slim... .
8. Ihor has graduated from... .
9. My grandparents are
10. Put it into a few words, we

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

Дозвольте мені представитися. 2. Я закінчив 9-й клас у школі цього року і зараз я студент першого курсу промислово-економічного фахового коледжу. 3. Я проживаю у Ковелі з самого дитинства. 4. Наша родина складається з 4 осіб. 5. Ми велика та дружня родина. 6. Ми щасливі разом і добре ладнаємо. 7. Мій тато гарний і товариський чоловік. 8. Мій тато дуже зайнятий, він часто працює понаднормово, він годувальник нашої сім'ї. 9. Моя мама працює у школі. 10. Вона струнка і вродлива, завжди гарно одягнена. 11. Їй подобається її робота і вона проводить багато часу там. 12. Моя мама має також багато роботи вдома. 13. Моя бабуся та я маємо звичку допомагати мамі по господарству. 14. Мій старший брат закінчив університет і отримав фах програміста. 15. Мій брат одружений, має дружину та сина. 16. Мої дідусь та бабуся вже на пенсії, але вони все ще сповнені життя та енергії.

Text 2

My Friend

Friendship is one of the most valuable things in life, and I am lucky to have a friend who means the world to me. Her name is Ann, and we've known each other for almost eight years. Our friendship started back in primary school, and over the years, it has grown into something truly special.

Ann is one of those people who immediately makes a strong impression. She's outgoing, cheerful, and has a wonderful sense of humor. What I admire most about her is her optimism—she always manages to see the bright side of any situation. Even when I'm feeling down or stressed out, a few minutes with Ann is enough to lift my spirits. It's not just her funny jokes or her infectious smile, but her genuine kindness that makes her such a great friend.

We share many common interests, which is probably why we get along so well. For example, we both love reading. We often exchange books and recommend new authors to each other. It's not uncommon for us to spend hours discussing the latest novel we've read or debating about the characters we liked or disliked. We also both enjoy playing sports, especially tennis. We try to play at least once a week, and it's become a fun tradition that we both look forward to.

What makes our friendship unique is the trust we have in each other. I know I can tell Ann everything without being judged, and she feels the same way about me. We've gone through many ups and downs together, and she has always been there for me during difficult times. For example, when I was struggling with a personal problem last year, Ann as the first person I turned to. She listened patiently and offered advice without pushing me to do anything I wasn't ready for. It's moments like these that make me realize how special our friendship is.

Like any friendship, we have our disagreements. We don't always see eye to eye on everything, and there have been moments when we've argued. Sometimes it's about small things, like where to go on a Saturday night, and

other times it's about more serious matters. However, what I appreciate is that we always find a way to talk things out. Neither of us likes holding a grudge, so we try to be open about our feelings and resolve conflicts quickly. This has only made our bond stronger over time.

Another thing I value about my friendship with Ann is how much we learn from each other. She's a very creative person and loves art, while I'm more into science and technology. We often share our knowledge and skills, which makes spending time together both fun and educational. She's taught me how to paint, and in return, I've helped her with computer-related tasks. It's a perfect balance because we both bring something different to the table.

In conclusion, having a friend like Ann has made my life richer in so many ways. We laugh, learn, and grow together, and I know that no matter what happens, she will always have my back. A friend like her is rare, and I'm grateful every day to have her in my life. For me, true friendship is about understanding, trust, and being there for each other through good times and bad. I'm lucky to have found all of that in my friendship with Ann.

Active Vocabulary

to mean the world to someone – бути дуже важливим для когось,

to make a strong impression – справляти сильне враження,

outgoing – товариський,

sense of humor – почуття гумору,

to feel down – почуватися пригніченим, засмученим,

to lift one's spirits – піднімати настрій,

to share common interests – мати спільні інтереси,

to look forward to – чекати з нетерпінням,

to go through ups and downs – переживати злети і падіння,

to turn to – звернутися до,

to see eye to eye on everything – погоджуватися у всьому,

to appreciate – цінувати,

to hold a grudge – тримати образу,

creative – творчий,

to be into – захоплюватися, цікавитися,

computer-related tasks – завдання, пов'язані з комп'ютером,

to bring something to the table – вносити щось корисне, додати свій вклад,

to have one's back – мати підтримку

grateful – вдячний.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/979337304/my-friend-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What is friendship?
2. Who is this text about?
3. What can you tell about Ann?
4. What makes her a great friend?
5. What common interests do the girls share?

6. What is the role of trust in their friendship?
7. How did Ann support the author during a personal problem last year?
8. How does the author feel about their friendship with Ann after these moments of support?
9. Why can the girls argue?
10. What has Ann taught the author?
11. What has the author taught Ann?
12. What are some examples of how the girls help each other?
13. What is true friendship?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents from the text.

Найцінніші речі у житті; є дуже важлива для мене; розпочалася у початковій школі; відразу справляє сильне враження; товариська та весела; має чудове почуття гумору; бачити світлу сторону будь-якої ситуації; підняти настрій; усмішка, яка викликає усмішку у інших; мати багато спільних інтересів; добре ладнати; любов до читання; унікальна дружба; без осуду; переживати багато злетів та падінь; підтримувати когось у важкі часи; переживати особисту проблему; уважно вислухати і запропонувати пораду; не погоджуватися у всьому; знайти спосіб усе обговорити; тримати образ; швидко вирішувати конфлікти; цікавитися наукою та технологією; ділитися знаннями та вміннями; ідеальна рівновага; мати підтримку; розуміння та довіра.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Дружба - одна із найцінніших речей у житті і я щаслива, що маю близьких друзів. 2. Моя найкраща подруга дуже важлива для мене, вона дуже весела і товариська, має чудове почуття гумору. 3. Їй завжди вдається бачити кожную ситуацію зі світлого боку. 4. Минулого разу вона справила сильне враження на моїх однокласників. 5. Ми маємо багато спільних інтересів, таких як читання та спорт. 6. Ми пережили багато злетів та падінь минулого року, але завжди мали підтримку одна одної. 7. Дівчата не завжди погоджувалися у всьому одна з одною. 8. Я захоплююся наукою та технологією. 9. Розуміння та довіра – важлива у кожній дружбі. 10. Дружба – важливий аспект у житті кожної людини.

Exercise 3. Translate the following proverbs and sayings.

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 2. When a friend asks, there is no tomorrow. 3. A man is judged by his foes as well as by his friends. 4. Friends are thieves of time. 5. To have a friend, be a friend. 6. True friendship comes when silence between two people is comfortable. 7. When a friend is in trouble, don't annoy him by asking if there is anything you can do. Think up something appropriate and do it. 8. God defend me from my friends; from my enemies I can defend myself. 9. The best mirror is an old friend.

Text 3

Sport in My Life

Sport is an essential part of life for many people around the world. It not only helps us stay physically active and healthy but also provides entertainment and teaches valuable life skills. Over the years, different types of sports have gained popularity globally, each with its own unique appeal.

Team sports are among the most popular. Football is considered the world's favourite sport, followed by millions of fans across continents. Its simplicity and the excitement of international tournaments like the FIFA World Cup make it a global phenomenon. Basketball is another widely played team sport, known for its fast pace and thrilling moments. Events like the NBA Finals attract a massive audience worldwide. Other team sports are volleyball, rugby, baseball, handball, water polo etc.

Individual sports focus on personal performance, with success largely dependent on the individual's skill, endurance, and strategy. Tennis, for instance, is highly popular, with tournaments like Wimbledon and the US Open drawing millions of spectators. It's a sport that requires not only physical strength but also mental focus and strategy. Another example is swimming, which is both a competitive sport and a popular recreational activity. Here are some examples of individual sports – track and field events, cycling, boxing, golf, martial arts, figure skating etc.

Sport plays a significant role in my life, shaping not only my physical health but also my mental well-being and personal growth. It is more than just an activity for me—it's a passion, a way to connect with others, and a source of inspiration.

First and foremost, sport helps me stay fit and healthy. Engaging in physical activities like running, swimming, or playing football keeps my body active and my energy levels high. Regular exercise also helps me manage stress, as it allows me to release tension and clear my mind.

Sport has also taught me valuable life skills. Through playing team sports, I've learned the importance of teamwork, communication, and leadership. These lessons extend beyond the field and help me in everyday situations, whether it's working on group projects or solving problems with friends. Additionally, sport has taught me discipline and perseverance. Training regularly and striving to improve requires commitment, but the results are incredibly rewarding.

Another reason sport is important in my life is that it connects me with people. Whether I'm playing a friendly match or simply cheering for my favorite team, sport creates opportunities to bond with others who share similar interests. It's amazing how a shared love for a sport can break down barriers and bring people together.

In conclusion, sport plays a vital role in my life by keeping me healthy, teaching me important skills, and providing moments of joy and connection. Whether as a player or a fan, I cannot imagine my life without the positive influence of sport. It truly makes me a better and happier person.

Active Vocabulary

to gain – здобувати, отримувати,
team sport – командний вид спорту,
individual sport – індивідуальний вид спорту,
to focus on – зосереджуватися на,
endurance – витривалість,
to draw spectators – приваблювати глядачів,
a popular recreational activity – популярна розважальна діяльність,
track and field events – легка атлетика,
cycling – велосипедний спорт,
martial arts – бойові мистецтва,
physical health – фізичне здоров'я,
mental well-being – ментальне здоров'я,
first and foremost – передусім, перш за все,
to manage stress – контролювати стрес, справлятися зі стресом,
teamwork – командна робота,
perseverance – наполегливість,
commitment – відданість,
to cheer for – вболівати за,
a fan – вболівальник.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/983955878/sport-in-my-life-flash-cards/?funnelUUID=45b31f2c-7c58-450b-92a2-bb0be4b613e3>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Why is sport an essential part of life for many people around the world?
2. What kinds of sport do you know?
3. Why is football considered the world's favourite sport?
4. What team sports can you name?
5. What do individual sports focus on?
6. What individual sports do you know?
7. What does sport help shape?
8. How can you use sport to manage stress?
9. What life skills can sport teach?
10. How does sport bring people together?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text.

Важлива частина життя; залишатися фізично активним та здоровим; навчати цінних життєвих навичок; здобувати популярність; командний вид спорту; найулюбленіший вид спорту у світі; міжнародні турніри; швидкий темп та захоплюючі моменти; приваблювати величезну аудиторію по усьому світу; індивідуальний вид спорту; зосереджуватися на особистих результатах; навички, витривалість та стратегія; легка атлетика та велоспорт; бойові мистецтва та фігурне катання; ментальне здоров'я та особистісний розвиток; джерело натхнення; залишатися у формі; контролювати стрес; зняти напругу; цінні життєві навички; важливість командної

роботи, спілкування та лідерства; навчати дисципліні та наполегливості; створювати можливості, щоб об'єднатися із іншими; подолати бар'єри; гравець або вболівальник; позитивний вплив спорту.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Sport not only helps us stay physically active and healthy _____.
2. Popular team sports are _____.
3. Popular individual sports are _____.
4. Regular exercise also helps me _____.
5. Through playing team sports, I've learned _____.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Спорт – важлива частина мого життя. 2. Минулого року мені подобалися командні види спорту, цього року я займаюся індивідуальним видом спорту, легкою атлетикою. 3. Микола плавав у басейні вчора цілий день. 4. Змагання із легкої атлетики завжди приваблюють багато глядачів. 5. Командні та індивідуальні види спорту вимагають фізичної сили зосередженості та стратегії. 6. Для мене спорт – це джерело натхнення, він окреслює моє особисте зростання. 7. Постійні фізичні вправи допомагають справлятися зі стресом та бути у гарній фізичній формі. 8. Мій найкращий друг займався бойовими мистецтвами та легкою атлетикою 3 роки тому. 9. Мені подобалося вболівати за нього на різних змаганнях. 10. Спорт формує важливі навички – дисципліну, наполегливість та відіграє особливу роль у моєму житті.

Text 4

Olympic Games and Their Problems

The Olympic Games are one of the most spectacular reminders of the debt we owe to the Greeks. The original Olympic Games were held every four years in honour of Zeus, the supreme god of Greek religion. The first record of the games dates from 776 B.C., but it is certain that they existed prior to that. The Olympic festival was a great unifying bond between the Independent city-states of Greece. The important sports in the original Olympic Games were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus and throwing the javelin.

Passing on to present days it should be noted that even though the modern Olympic Games embrace the whole world, the connection with Greece is still very strong. A lit torch is brought all the way from Greece, carried by a relay of runners, in order to light the Olympic Flame which burns all through the Games.

Nowadays the Olympic Games are one of the most important sports events in the world while the Olympic movement has become an enormous and expensive organization. It's controlled by the International Olympic Committee, which consists of members from all the participating

countries. The IOC is based in Lausanne, Switzerland. It chooses the locations of both summer and winter games. It also controls the rules of the competitions and selects new Olympic sports. The famous flag of the IOC has five rings linked together on it. They are of five different colours which represent five continents.

Obviously, taking part in the Olympics is every professional sportsman's desire, whereas winning this competition is considered by many the peak of professional sportsman's career. However participating in the games is important and prestigious not only for sportsmen but for countries as well. So the Olympics as any international event is an opportunity to show political position and power.

Speaking about undersides of this phenomenon we can't but mention excessive political involvement and doping. The most famous political involvement was by the German Nazis, in the 1936 Berlin's Summer Olympics. They used it as a platform to spread their ideas. Moreover, in 2004 Iran had ordered their athletes not to participate in any Olympic semifinals or finals, which had participants from Israel.

Doping is another serious problem of the Olympic Games. It was at the start of the twentieth century that the Olympics participants started using drugs to better their performance. Unfortunately, even though tough laws against sportsmen taking drugs were created, the desire to win is still stronger than common sense and risk of being excluded from the competition.

In conclusion, the Olympic Games are one of the greatest and most spectacular international events. Despite the fact that countries and their representatives compete, the Olympics have always been the symbol of peace and unity. We believe that this idea should be preserved, while any non-sport propaganda should be restricted.

Active Vocabulary

debt – борг,
unifying – об'єднуючий,
throwing the discus – метання диска,
throwing the javelin – метання списа,
to embrace – охоплювати,
lit torch – запалений факел,
a relay – естафета,
to burn – палати, горіти,
underside – зворотна сторона,
excessive – надмірний,
political involvement – політична втручання,
doping – допінг,
athlete – спортсмен,
to participate – брати участь,
semifinal – півфінал,
to better – покращувати,

performance – виступ,
tough law – жорсткий закон,
to exclude – виключати.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/976756683/the-olympic-games-and-their-problems-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. How often were the Olympic Games held?
2. What was the Olympic festival?
3. What were the important sports in the original Olympic Games?
4. Why does the relay of runners bring the lit torch?
5. What are the Olympic Games controlled by?
6. What are the functions of the International Olympic Committee?
7. Why do professional sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games?
8. Why are the Olympic Games an opportunity to show political position and power?
9. What is a serious problem of Olympics?
10. Would you like to participate the Olympic Games?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text.

Найдивовижніший; проводити кожні чотири роки; на честь Зевса; верховний бог грецької релігії; існувати до того; важливі види спорту; сучасні Олімпійські ігри; охоплювати цілий світ; зв'язок із Грецією; запалений факел; естафета бігунів; запалити олімпійське полум'я; олімпійський рух; величезна і дорога організація; міжнародний олімпійський комітет; члени від усіх країн-учасниць; обирати місце проведення; зимові та літні Олімпійські ігри; відбирати нові олімпійські види спорту; п'ять кілець, з'єднаних між собою; представляти п'ять континентів; брати участь в Олімпіаді; бажання кожного професійного спортсмена; вважати вершиною професійної кар'єри; важливо і престижно; показати політичну позицію та владу; надмірне політичне втручання; ще одна серйозна проблема; вживати медичні препарати; покращити свій виступ; жорсткі закони; здоровий глузд; бути усуненим від змагань; видовищна міжнародна подія; символ миру і єдності.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. The Olympic Games are one of the most... . 2. The original Olympic Games were 3. The first record of the games dates... . 4. The important sports in the original Olympic Games were 5. A lit torch is brought all the way from Greece... . 6. Nowadays the Olympic Games are... . 7. It's controlled by the International Olympic Committee... . 8. Taking part in the Olympics is... . 9. So the Olympics as any international event is an opportunity... . 10. Doping is... . 11. The desire to win is still stronger... . 12. The Olympic Games are one of the greatest and most spectacular... . 13. The Olympics have always been the symbol...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Олімпійські Ігри проводять кожних чотири роки. 2. Основними видами спорту перших Ігор були біг, стрільба, стрибки, метання списа та диску. 3. Сучасні Олімпійські Ігри охоплюють цілий світ. 4. Символом Ігор є запалений факел, який несуть знамениті бігуни. Цей вогонь горить протягом цілої Олімпіади. 5. Олімпійські Ігри контролюються Міжнародним Олімпійським Комітетом. 6. Саме цей комітет контролює правила ігор, місце проведення літніх і зимових ігор та обирає нові види спорту на Олімпіаді. 7. Участь у цих змаганнях – це бажання кожного професійного спортсмена, в той час як перемога вважається вершиною професійної кар'єри. 8. Недоліками Олімпіади є надмірне політичне втручання та допінг. 9. Багато спортсменів вживають допінг, щоб покращити свій виступ. 10. Незважаючи на те, що на змаганнях спортсмени різних країн змагаються, Олімпійські Ігри завжди є символом миру та єдності.

Text 5

Ukrainian Cuisine

Ukrainian cuisine is a delightful blend of rich favours, fresh ingredients, and time-honored traditions. It reflects the country's diverse culture and love for hearty, homemade meals. Every dish carries a sense of warmth and comfort, making Ukrainian food popular not only among locals but also visitors from around the world.

For breakfast Ukrainians usually have milk porridge, syrniki (cottage cheese pancakes) or an omelette. Lunch is more sufficient and it often consists of a salad, a plate of soup and a main course. For dinner, the Ukrainians love fish and meat dishes with garnish (rice, buckwheat, mashed potatoes and stewed cabbage). Traditional pelmeni (meat dumplings), holodetz (meat jelly with pieces of meat, carrot and garlic) or golubtsy (cabbage rolls with minced meat) are special masterpieces of the national culinary art. The Ukrainians also have salads, meat pies, apple pies, vareniki (cottage cheese, cherries or potatoes dumplings) and pancakes for dinner.

Ukrainian salads are an essential part of traditional cuisine, known for their use of fresh, seasonal, and simple ingredients. They range from light and refreshing to hearty and filling, making them suitable for various occasions, from everyday meals to festive feasts. They are usually dressed with sunflower oil, sour cream, mayonnaise or different sauces.

Ukrainian cuisine is famous for the variety of soups: chicken soup, beetroot soup, kapustnyak. Borsch, a vibrant beetroot soup that can be made with or without meat. It often includes vegetables like cabbage, potatoes, and carrots, and is served with a dollop of sour cream. Borsch is not only delicious but also nutritious and perfect for cold days. It is notable that Ukrainian people eat bread with all dishes. Bread also holds a special place in Ukrainian culture, symbolizing prosperity and welcome.

Drinks like uzvar (a dried fruit compote) and kvas (a fermented bread beverage) are also an important part of the cuisine. They are refreshing, natural, and full of flavour.

The Ukrainians are good at preserving fruit, vegetables and mushrooms. Classic Ukrainian appetizers such as pickled cabbage, tomatoes, crispy cucumbers and even apples – are always on a festive table.

Ukrainian people have always been known for their hospitality. They are happy to welcome guests with lavish dinners with abundance of food on the table.

Ukrainian food is more than just sustenance—it's a way to bring people together, celebrate traditions, and pass down family recipes. Rich in flavour and history, it reflects the heart and soul of the nation.

Active Vocabulary

Blend – поєднання,
time-honored traditions – давні традиції, перевірені часом традиції
homemade meals – страви, приготовлені вдома, домашні страви,
local – місцевий мешканець,
milk porridge – молочна каша,
cottage cheese – домашній сир,
sufficient – ситний,
main course – головна страва,
garnish – гарнір,
buckwheat – гречана крупа, гречана каша,
to dress – приправляти,
a dollop – ложка,
beverage – напій,
to preserve – консервувати,
appetizer – закуска,
crispy – хрумкий,
hospitality – гостинність,
lavish – щедрий,
abundance – велика кількість,
sustenance – харчування.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/988029479/ukrainian-cuisine-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. How can Ukrainian cuisine be described?
2. Why does Ukrainian food have its peculiarities?
3. What is traditional Ukrainian breakfast?
4. What are favourite dishes for lunch?
5. What are the most traditional Ukrainian salads? Name their ingredients.
6. What are the famous Ukrainian soups? What is your favourite one?
7. Are soups in Ukraine dressed with anything?
8. What are traditional Ukrainian drinks?
9. What are classic Ukrainian appetizers?

10. What is your favourite dish?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text.

Чудове поєднання; свіжі інгредієнти та перевірені часом традиції; ситні домашні страви; популярна серед місцевих мешканців та гостей із усього світу; молочна каша; млинці із домашнього сиру; м'ясні страви з гарніром; особливі шедеври; національне кулінарне мистецтво; важлива частина традиційної кухні; свіжі сезонні та прості інгредієнти; підходить для різних випадків; приправляти соняшниковою олією або різними соусами; різноманіття супів; готувати з або без м'яса; символізувати добробут та гостинність; компот із сушених фруктів; консервувати фрукти, овочі та гриби; класичні українські закуски; щедрі столи із великою кількістю їжі; спосіб об'єднати людей; передавати родинні рецепти.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Ukrainian cuisine reflects 2. For breakfast Ukrainians usually have 3. Lunch is sufficient and it often consists of... . 4. Ukrainian salads range from 5. You can dress salads with 6. Ukrainian cuisine is famous for the variety of soups: 7. Borsch often includes 8. Classic Ukrainian appetizers such as... . 9. Ukrainians are happy to welcome guests 10. Ukrainian food is more than just sustenance, it is ...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Українська кухня – це багата колекція різноманітних кулінарних традицій. 2. Наша кухня має свої особливості. 3. Традиційні страви часто готуються з овочів, молочних продуктів, річкової риби, м'яса домашньої птиці. 4. На сніданок я люблю сирники або омлет, чай та гарячі бутерброди. 5. Обід, як правило, ситніший і складається з салату, супу та головної страви. 6. Головна страва – це м'ясо з гарніром (це може бути картопляне пюре, тушкована капуста, рис чи гречка). 7. Особливими стравами української кухні вважаються голубці, холодець та вареники. 8. Салати готуються із свіжих та сезонних інгредієнтів, вони, як правило, приправляються сметаною, соняшниковою олією або майонезом. 9. Існує велике розмаїття супів, які, як правило, приправляються сметаною. 10. Класичними закусками є хрумкі мариновані овочі, які можна побачити на святкових столах.

Text 6

Traditional British Cuisine

Traditional British cuisine is usually described as plain, conservative and unvaried. There exists a popular joke that it's the worst cuisine in the world, moreover, the British themselves often say so. Indeed, classic British dishes are not too dainty, but they are nourishing, natural and tasty. Much attention here is paid to the food quality. Residents of Great Britain prefer local food to

imported products, so, nearly all fish, milk and meat products are produced within the country, and vegetables are grown by local farmers.

Meals during a day in Britain traditionally include breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. Both lunch and supper sometimes can be replaced by dinner, which is the main meal of the day and can take place either in the afternoon, or in the evening. “Tea” is usually a separate ceremony, which has traditionally been held at 5 p.m. Nowadays this tradition is not strictly observed, so, tea can be had at any time of the day, sometimes even late at night.

So, let us begin with breakfast. As you have probably guessed, it is the first morning meal. Classic British breakfast is rather substantial, and it includes not only porridge. Of course, cereals play an important role in the national menu, so they are often cooked for breakfast. But apart from them, in the morning the British often cook omelets and scrambled eggs with cheese, bacon or sausages, toasts, pastries, orange juice, black or white coffee. Sometimes eggs are served with kidney bean, mushrooms and tomatoes. As you see, in Britain you will not stay hungry in the morning!

As for lunch, it usually includes light refreshments, such as sandwiches, chips and fish, fruit or chocolate bars. As a rule, lunchtime is 12 a.m. It is worth mentioning that sandwiches with different fillings are a traditional British snack. The most popular fillings are cheese, bacon, chicken, cucumber, tuna and others.

Dinner is always the most substantial meal during the day. For dinner, the British often have soup and the main course, such as meat, poultry or fish with vegetables or mashed potatoes. It is followed with a dessert, for example an apple pie. Soups are not very popular in Britain. However meat dishes are presented in British cuisine in a large variety. Probably, the most well-known of them is roast beef, which is often served with grilled vegetables, roast potatoes or Yorkshire pudding. Apart from beef, the British cook steaks of pork, lamb and sometimes turkey or chicken.

Supper in Britain is the last meal of the day, and usually it consists of something light, for example, a bowl of cream soup, or just a cup of tea and bread with butter. Often supper is simply skipped.

Some dishes of British cuisine deserve special mention. This is, for instance, the famous shepherd’s pie – a potato casserole with minced beef. Cornish pasty is also considered a typical English food. It is a layered pie with meat, onion, potatoes, carrots and spices. Finally, one more well-known British (or Scottish, to be more exact), dish is Scotch eggs, which are also called picnic eggs. They are common boiled eggs that are wrapped in minced sausages and breadding, and then fried or baked.

As for drinks, of course, it is impossible to imagine British cuisine without tea. Contrary to popular opinion, tea is not always served with milk. The British drink tea with and without sugar, with lemon, ginger, cinnamon, honey and so on. However, tea and milk is a classic combination.

Active Vocabulary

Plain – простий,
unvaried – одноманітний,
dainty – вишуканий, смачний,
food quality – якість їжі,
separate ceremony – окрема церемонія,
to guess – здогадатися,
scrambled eggs – яєчня,
pastries – випічка,
kidney bean – фасоль,
light refreshments – легкі закуски,
filling – начинка,
mashed potatoes – картопля пюре,
roast beef – ростбіф (шматок запеченої яловичини),
steak – стейк,
pork – свинина,
lamb – баранина,
cream soup – крем-суп,
to skip – пропускати,
casserole – запіканка,
minced beef – яловичий фарш,
layered pie – слоєний пиріг,
minced sausages – ковбасний фарш,
breading – панірування,
ginger – імбир,
cinnamon – кориця.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/988044530/traditional-british-cuisine-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. How can traditional British cuisine be described?
2. What is much attention paid to in this cuisine?
3. What food do residents of Great Britain prefer?
4. What items do meals during a day include?
5. Do the British stay hungry in the morning?
6. What is a traditional British snack?
7. Is dinner always the most substantial meal during a day?
8. What is presented in British cuisine in a great variety?
9. What meal can be skipped?
10. What traditional British dishes do deserve special mention?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Проста, одноманітна та консервативна; найгірша кухня у світі; поживні, природні та смачні; місцеві продукти харчування; імпортовані продукти; виробляти у країні; вирощуються місцевими фермерами; традиційно включати сніданок, ланч, обід і вечерю; основний прийом їжі; окрема церемонія; не строго дотримується; пізно вночі; досить

ситний; відігравати важливу роль; національне меню; готувати омлети; яєчня із сиром, беконом чи ковбасою; випічка та апельсиновий сік; подавати яйця із квасолею, грибами та помідорами; залишатися голодним; легкі закуски; фрукти чи плитка шоколаду; варто зазначити; бутерброди із різними начинками; традиційна закуска; суп і головна страва; м'ясо домашньої птиці і риби; овочі чи картопляне пюре; яблучний пиріг; не дуже популярні; представлені у британській кухні; велика різноманітність; подавати із овочами-гриль; готувати стейки із ягня; тарілка супу-пюре; просто пропустити; заслуговувати особливої уваги; картопляна запіканка; яловичий фарш; слоєний пиріг; відварені яйця, обгорнуті у ковбасний фарш; смажити чи запікати.

Exercise 2. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. Traditional British cuisine is usually described as plain, conservative and varied.
2. Classic British dishes are not too dainty, but they are nourishing, natural and tasty.
3. Residents of Great Britain prefer local food to imported products.
4. Meals in Britain traditionally include breakfast, dinner and supper.
5. "Tea" is usually a separate ceremony, which has traditionally been held at 6 p.m. but nowadays this tradition is not strictly observed.
6. Classic British breakfast is rather substantial, and it includes only porridge and cereals.
7. Lunch usually includes light refreshments, such as sandwiches, chips and fish, fruit or chocolate bars.
8. Dinner is always the least substantial meal during the day.
9. Often supper is simply skipped.
10. Some dishes of British cuisine deserve special mention.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Я не думаю, що британська кухня проста, одноманітна та консервативна.
2. Ми повинні приділяти велику увагу якості продуктів.
3. На сніданок я люблю яєчню з беконом чи омлет, а також бутерброд і чай.
4. Між прийомами їжі вона їсть фрукти або шоколад.
5. На обід британці їдять суп, головну страву та десерт.
6. М'ясні страви представлені у британській кухні у великій різноманітності.
7. Зазвичай вечеря – це щось легке, або її можна пропустити.
8. Британці також мають свої національні страви – картопляну запіканку із яловичим фаршем, слоєний пиріг із м'ясом, цибулею, картоплею, морквою та спеціями.
9. Британці п'ють чай з молоком, лимоном, корицею, імбиром та медом.
10. Мені б хотілося скуштувати відварені яйця, які обгорнуті ковбасним фаршем і паніровкою, а потім запечені або засмажені.

Natural Disasters

Mother Nature can act rather scary sometimes. Almost every day TV channels, radio and newspapers report on natural disasters striking different parts of the world. Scientists say that earthquakes, tornados, floods, droughts, tsunamis, landslides and hurricanes are happening more frequently nowadays. Global warming, pollution and growing industrialization lead to imbalance in our echo-system.

A natural disaster can be defined as an uncontrollable extreme disruption, which causes ecological and financial damage and victims of vulnerable population. Sometimes the events can be predicted by special meteorological warning systems and they often happen in the same geographical area because they are related to climate and physical characteristics of the region. For example, Florida is constantly suffering from tornadoes and hurricanes, and Japan – from earthquakes.

An earthquake happens when tectonic plates of the earth move and they make the area shake violently. According to the Richter scale the magnitude of earthquakes is measured from 1 to 10 points. The most powerful earthquake was recorded in 1960 in Chile, its magnitude was 9.5.

Volcanic eruptions occur when hot red magma erupts from the earth's crust and flows from the top of the volcano. It also throws volcano ashes into the air, which are harmful to inhale for human beings and animals.

A tsunami is a series of dangerous huge ocean waves, usually caused by underwater earthquakes. This natural disaster attacks the shore all of a sudden and often results in thousands of deaths. The height of the waves can reach 30 meters.

Flooding is another natural disaster. Floods happen when the water level in rivers and seas becomes too high. Sometimes flash floods can even wash away whole villages.

During extremely hot dry summers, our world usually suffers from vast forest fires and severe droughts. Wildfires are especially dangerous in windy weather when they spread very easily. Droughts may result in famine because the land becomes dry and people cannot grow any plants and vegetables on it.

A tornado is an enormous column of twisting wind that moves very fast, destroys houses, raises in the air, and throws people, animals and heavy things. Hurricanes and tornados are very common in America and the Atlantic Ocean.

Landslides happen when earth and rocks on slopes become loose or water-laden and they fall down the hills or mountains.

People face great problems after disasters: the water is usually infected, the communication lines (electricity, telephone) are often damaged, most of the buildings and property are destroyed and agricultural crops are also damaged. Natural disasters are great tragedies to many countries and nations. They take a lot of people's lives. Thousands of people become homeless, unemployed. They need medical and psychological help.

Active Vocabulary

Scary – жахливо,
natural disaster – природна катастрофа,
earthquake – землетрус,
flood – повінь,
drought – посуха,
landslide – зсув ґрунту,
hurricane – ураган,
global warming – глобальне потепління,
disruption – руйнування,
victim – жертва,
to predict – передбачити,
to suffer – страждати,
warning system – система попередження,
tectonic plate – тектонічна земна плита,
magnitude – величина,
volcanic eruption – виверження вулкана,
ash – попіл,
earth's crust – земна кора,
to inhale – вдихати,
flash – раптовий,
severe – суворий,
famine – голод,
twisting – звивистий,
to destroy – знищувати,
loose – рихлий.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/988047746/natural-disasters-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What natural disasters do you know?
2. Why do they happen nowadays?
3. What is a natural disaster?
4. Can these events be predicted?
5. When does the earthquake happen?
6. When do volcanic eruptions occur?
7. What is a tsunami?
8. When do flood happen?
9. What is a tornado and why is it dangerous?
10. What are the results of natural disasters?
11. What natural disasters are typical for your region?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Чинити страшно; повідомляти про природні катастрофи; вражати різні частини світу; торнадо і повені, землетруси і засухи; зсуви та

урагани; траплятися частіше; глобальне потепління та забруднення; призводять до дисбалансу; неконтрольоване руйнування; спричиняти екологічні та фінансові збитки; передбачати спеціальними системами попередження; постійно страждати від торнадо; тектонічні плити землі; сила землетрусу; виверження вулкану; земна кора; викидати вулканічний попіл; шкідливо вдихати; ряд величезних океанічних хвиль; висота хвиль сягає; змивати села; страждати від обширних лісових пожеж; легко поширюються; стовп звивистого вітру; стикатися з великими проблемами; інфікована вода; власність знищена; бездомний та безробітний; медична та психологічна допомога.

Exercise 2. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. Scientists say that earthquakes, tornados, floods, droughts, tsunamis, landslides and hurricanes are happening more frequently nowadays.
2. A natural disaster can be defined as uncontrolled extreme disruption which causes ecological and financial damage and victims of vulnerable population.
3. Sometimes the events can be predicted by usual meteorological warning systems.
4. An earthquake happens when tectonic plates of the earth move and they make the area shake violently.
5. Volcanic eruptions occur when cold red magma erupts from the earth's crust and flows from the top of the volcano.
6. A tsunami is a series of dangerous huge ocean waves, usually caused by underwater earthquakes.
7. Floods happen when the water level in rivers and seas becomes too low.
8. Wildfires are especially dangerous in windy weather when they spread very easily.
9. People don't face great problems after disasters.
10. Natural disasters are great tragedies to many countries and nations.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Природні катастрофи відбуваються дуже часто. 2. Глобальне потепління та забруднення – основні причини екологічного дисбалансу. 3. Природна катастрофа – це неконтрольоване руйнування, яке спричиняє багато шкоди. 4. Люди, як правило, використовують спеціальні метеосистеми попередження. 5. Коли тектонічні плити землі рухаються або сильно трясуться, відбувається землетрус. 6. При виверженні вулкана гаряча червона магма стікає із вершини вулкану. 7. Вдихати вулканічний попіл дуже шкідливо для людей і тварин. 8. Наслідком цунамі є багато смертей і багато матеріальних збитків на узбережжі. 9. Зазвичай результатом посухи є голод, оскільки земля дуже суха. 10. Після природних катастроф люди зазнають багато проблем – вода інфікована, лінії зв'язку пошкоджені, власність знищена.

Text 8

What Is Art?

Since ancient times art played an important role in people's life. Even when there wasn't such a word "art". First primitive drawings, sculptures, dances, tales appeared as a part of a ritual for some religious purpose. Remember shaman rituals in tribes and paintings and bas-relief on walls of ancient pagan temples...

As human being developed, the sense of such practice changed. It serves now society's entertainment. People considered then cult-served works as works of art - something beautiful, valuable, important not only as a tribute to god.

Now art is, first of all, a way to express individual's feelings, talent and a way to tell the world his own opinion. And we, as willing audience, are ready to accept it and interpret in our way. It's always extremely interesting to touch other's soul and mind.

Art is an essential part of our life. We may say that art makes our life less boring and less ordinary and it gives impact to our emotions. You can hardly imagine your day without art. So you walk in the streets and there are a lot of beautiful architectural buildings round you. Once you turn on television and there are also lots of visual arts. We can hear music anywhere we go and it all influences our mood. So even when the person does not visit any theatres, museums or galleries it does not mean that there is no place of art in his life.

Art is like a mirror of our life. It reflects every important turn and imprints it for future generations in pictures, photos, songs, movies, architectural buildings. So if we return to the times that were many centuries ago we can remember that the first manifestation of art were paintings on the walls of ancient caves.

Art makes us think of the sense of life, how people must live, what is ideal of beauty, what is love. So it forms our outlook and enriches our inner world. Also art helps us to understand the world round us and each other.

It is important to note that art has great influence on our souls, feelings, our moral values. Art makes us think of the sense of life, what is the real beauty, what is love - the eternal questions. Art develops our personality, our outlook and definitely good taste, in other words enriches our inner world. Moreover, art has a great educational significance. By dint of art, people comprehend history of the preceding generations, their lifestyle, life conditions, interests, habits, events etc. On the one hand, art reflects the world; on the other hand, it allows us to evade from monotonous routine of the world.

Active Vocabulary

religious purpose – релігійна мета,
pagan temple – язичницький храм,
to develop – розвиватися,
entertainment – розвага,
essential – важливий,

to express – виражати,
to accept – приймати,
to give impact – впливати,
to reflect – відображати,
manifestation – виявлення, прояв,
the sense of life – сенс життя,
to influence – впливати,
to enrich – збагачувати,
to imprint – закарбувати,
inner world – внутрішній світ
moral values – моральні цінності,
eternal – вічний,
outlook – кругозір,
educational significance – освітнє значення,
to comprehend – розуміти,
by dint of – за допомогою,
preceding generations – попередні покоління,
to evade – уникати, утікати.
<https://quizlet.com/ua/988050001/what-is-art-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Since when did art play an important role in people's life?
2. Why did the first pieces of art appear?
3. Why did the meaning of the art change for people?
4. What is art nowadays?
5. Are we ready to accept and interpret art nowadays?
6. Can you imagine your day without art? Why?
7. Is it important to visit theatres and museums?
8. How does art imprint our life for future generations?
9. What were the first manifestations of art?
10. What does art make us do?
11. What is art for you?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Стародавні часи; відігравати важливу роль; перші примітивні малюнки; настінні барельєфи; язичницькі храми; розвага суспільства⁴ твори мистецтва; прекрасний та цінний; данина Богу; почуття особистості; виражати свою власну думку; готова аудиторія; сприймати та тлумачити; торкатись чиеїсь душі та розуму; важлива частина; менш нудний та звичайний; впливати на емоції; гарні архітектурні споруди; образотворче мистецтво; впливати на настрій; відвідувати театри; відображення нашого життя; важливий поворот; залишати для майбутніх поколінь; перші прояви; малюнки на стінах; змушувати думати; справжня краса; вічні питання; збагачувати внутрішній світ; розуміти історію; уникнути монотонної рутини.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Since ancient times art played... 2. Art serves... 3. Art is, first of all, a way to... 4. Art makes our life... 5. So even when the person doesn't visit... 6. Art reflects every important turn and... 7. It forms our outlook and... 8. Art has great influence on... 9. Art develops our... 10. By dint of art people comprehend history...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Мистецтво відігравало важливу роль із стародавніх часів. 2. Наразі мистецтво слугує розвагою для суспільства. 3. Насамперед, мистецтво – це спосіб виразити почуття, талант і власні думки. 4. Надзвичайно цікаво доторкнутись до чийогось розуму та душі. 5. До прикладу, мені важко уявити свій день без мистецтва, оскільки воно усюди. 6. Якщо ви не відвідуватимете музеї чи театри, це не означатиме, що у вашому житті не має місця для мистецтва. 7. Мистецтво відображає кожний важливий поворот життя суспільства. 8. Воно формує наш кругозір і збагачує внутрішній світ. 9. За допомогою мистецтва ми розуміємо попередні покоління, їх спосіб життя, звички, історію. 10. Мистецтво змушує мене задуматися про справжню

Text 9

Visiting Art Gallery

Visiting an art gallery is a unique and enriching experience that allows people to connect with creativity, culture, and history. Art galleries display works from different periods, styles, and artists, giving visitors the opportunity to appreciate and analyze a wide variety of art works. Whether you are an art enthusiast or a casual observer, a trip to an art gallery can be both inspiring and educational.

When you enter an art gallery, the atmosphere is often calm and reflective, encouraging visitors to take their time exploring the exhibits. The layout of the gallery is typically designed to guide you through various collections, such as paintings, sculptures, photographs, or even digital art. Many galleries provide descriptions or labels next to the art works, explaining their background, techniques, and significance.

Guide-led tours or audio guides are also common and can help you gain deeper insights into the pieces you are viewing. These resources often share fascinating stories about the artists, their influences, and the historical context of their work. For instance, you might learn how a famous painting reflects the social issues of its time or how an innovative technique changed the art world forever.

A visit to an art gallery is not just about observing art but also about personal interpretation. Each viewer brings his/her own experiences and emotions to the artwork, making the experience highly subjective. Some paintings may evoke strong feelings, while others may spark curiosity or leave you with unanswered questions.

Modern art galleries often go beyond traditional exhibitions by hosting workshops, lectures, and interactive displays. These activities make art more accessible and engaging for people of all ages, encouraging them to think critically and creatively. Additionally, many galleries have cafes and gift shops, where you can relax or purchase souvenirs related to the exhibits.

So, put it in a few words, visiting an art gallery is an excellent way to spend a day. It does not only broaden your perspective on art and culture but also provides a peaceful escape from the busy world. Whether you're admiring masterpieces from the past or discovering contemporary talents, an art gallery visit is always a memorable experience.

Active Vocabulary

to appreciate – цінувати,

art enthusiast – поціновувач мистецтва,

casual observer – випадковий спостерігач,

reflective - сприяє роздумам,

layout – планування, розташування,

painting – живопис,

sculpture – скульптура,

description – тут описова табличка

digital art – цифрове мистецтво,

background – контекст, походження,

technique – техніка виконання,

significance – значення,

guide-led tour – екскурсія з гідом,

audio guide – аудіогід,

personal interpretation – особисте тлумачення, розуміння,

to evoke – викликати,

to spark curiosity – викликати цікавість,

to host workshops – проводити семінари,

interactive display – інтерактивна експозиція,

accessible – доступний,

to broaden – розширювати,

contemporary – сучасний.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/988057859/visiting-art-gallery-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Why is visiting art gallery unique and enriching experience?
2. What do art galleries display?
3. Have you ever visited an art gallery?
4. Are you an art enthusiast or a casual observer?
5. What kinds of art can be found in galleries?
6. Do you prefer traditional art forms (paintings, sculptures) to modern ones (digital, interactive arts)? Why?
7. What can help you to get the information about the piece of art?

8. What resources can help you gain deeper insights into the art objects?
9. Is personal interpretation important while viewing art?
10. Are art galleries important for art and culture in whole? Why? Why not?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalent in the text.

Унікальний досвід, що збагачує; долучитися до творчості, культури та історії; роботи різних періодів та авторів; оцінити та проаналізувати; спокійна атмосфера, що сприяє роздумам; живопис, скульптури, фотографії та цифрове мистецтво; етикетка експоната або описова таблиця; пояснювати контекст, техніку та значення; екскурсії з гідом або аудіогід; історичний контекст творів; соціальні проблеми свого часу; новаторська техніка; споглядання мистецтва; свій власний досвід та емоції; лишати питання без відповіді; чудовий спосіб провести свій день; спокійний відпочинок від суєтливого світу; милуватися шедеврами минулого; незабутній досвід.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Visiting an art gallery is... . 2. Art galleries display works from ... 3. The layout of the gallery is typically designed to guide you 4. Many galleries provide descriptions or labels next to the art works, explaining 5. ... can help you gain deeper insights into the pieces you are viewing. 6. Visiting art gallery you might learn how a famous painting reflects... . 7. Modern art galleries often go beyond traditional exhibitions by... . 8. Additionally, many galleries have cafes and gift shops, where you... . 9. Visiting an art gallery is an excellent way to spend a day, it does not only... . 10. An art gallery visit is always a memorable experience because

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Новаторська техніка цього художника змінила світ мистецтва назавжди. 2. Я надаю перевагу екскурсії з гідом, а не звичайній, коли відвідую художню галерею. 3. У художній галереї можна переглянути роботи різних періодів, стилів та авторів. 4. Ви також можете дізнатися, як відома картина може відображати соціальні проблеми свого часу. 5. Ви можете відвідати різні майстер-класи, лекції та інтерактивні експозиції у багатьох художніх галереях. 6. Споглядання мистецтва спонукає відвідувачів до критичного та творчого мислення. 7. Особисто для мене відвідування галереї - це унікальний досвід, який дозволяє долучитися до творчості, культури та історії. 8. Деякі картини викликають сильні почуття, деякі викликають цікавість. 9. Описова табличка біля картини містить важливу інформацію про автора, назву картини, рік створення та техніку виконання. 10. Мені подобається насолоджуватися шедеврами минулого та відкривати таланти сучасності відвідуючи художні галереї.

Text 10

A Typical PC

Computers have changed the way we work, be it any profession. Therefore, it is only natural that the role of computers in education has been given a lot of importance in recent years. Computers play a vital role in every field. They aid industrial processes, they find application in medicine, they are the reason why software industries developed and flourished and they play an important role in education. Considering the use of computer technology in almost every sphere of life it is important for everyone to have at least the basic knowledge of using a computer.

A computer is an electronic machine that accepts processes, stores and outputs information. A typical computer consists of two parts: hardware and software.

Hardware is any electronic or mechanical part of the computer system that you can see or touch.

Software is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells a computer what to do. There are three basic hardware sections.

The CPU is the heart of the computer, a microprocessor chip which processes data and coordinates the activities of all the other units. The main memory holds the instructions and data which are being processed by the CPU. It has two main sections: RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read-Only-Memory).

Peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer.

They include:

Input devices, which let us enter data and commands (for example, the keyboard and the mouse).

Output devices, which let us extract the results (for example, the monitor and the printer).

Storage devices, which are used to store information permanently (for example hard disks and DVD-RW drives). Disk drives are used to read and write data on disks.

At the back of the computer there are ports into which we can plug external devices (for example, a scanner, a modem, etc.). They allow communication between the computer and the devices.

A typical computer, with its advanced functions and components, is a powerful tool that simplifies countless daily tasks. By understanding how it works and what each component does, users can maximize their productivity and solve common issues with ease. As technology evolves, computers continue to improve, becoming even more integral to modern life.

Active Vocabulary

vital – важливий,

to aid – допомагати,

to find application – знайти застосування,

to flourish – процвітати,

basic knowledge – базові знання,
to accept – приймати,
to process – обробляти,
to store – зберігати,
to output information – виводити інформацію,
hardware – апаратне забезпечення,
software – програмне забезпечення,
CPU (Central Processing Unit) – центральний процесор,
microprocessor chip – мікропроцесорний блок,
to coordinate – узгоджувати,
RAM (Random Access Memory) – оперативна пам'ять, оперативно
запам'ятовуючий пристрій,
ROM (Read-Only Memory) – постійна пам'ять, постійно запам'ятовуючий
пристрій,
peripherals – периферійні пристрої,
input devices – ввідні пристрої,
output devices – вивідні пристрої,
keyboard – клавіатура,
to extract – виводити.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/988142544/a-typical-pc-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Are the computers of great importance nowadays?
2. Why do computers play a vital role in every fields?
3. What is a computer?
4. What parts do typical PC consist of?
5. What is hardware?
6. What is software?
7. What are three basic hardware sections?
8. What are the peripherals?
9. Where can we plug external devices?
10. Is it important for everyone to have at least the basic knowledge of using the computers? Why?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Змінили спосіб; роль комп'ютерів; надзвичайна важливість; промислові процеси; знайти застосування у медицині; розвиватися і процвітати; комп'ютерна технологія; електронна машина; приймати і обробляти; зберігати і виводити інформацію; складатися з двох частин; програмне та апаратне забезпечення; електронна або механічна частина; набір вказівок; центральний процесор; серце комп'ютера; узгоджувати роботу; зберігати вказівки та інформацію; блоки, приєднані до комп'ютера; вводити інформацію та команди; виводити результати; зберігати інформацію постійно; дисководи; зчитувати та записувати дані; підключати зовнішні пристрої; сполучення між комп'ютером та пристроями.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. The role of computers in education 2. it is important for everyone to have ...
3. A computer is an electronic machine that ... 4. A typical computer consists of two parts ...
5. Hardware is ... 6. Software is ... 7. The CPU is the heart of computer ...
8. The main memory has two main sections ...
9. Peripherals are ... 10. Input devices are ... 11. Output devices are ...
12. Storage devices are ... 13. At the back of the computer there are ...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Комп'ютери відіграють надзвичайно важливу роль у кожній галузі промисловості.
2. Кожен повинен мати щонайменше базові знання користуванням комп'ютером.
3. Комп'ютер – це електронна машина, яка приймає, обробляє, зберігає та виводить інформацію.
4. Складовими комп'ютера є програмне та апаратне забезпечення.
5. Апаратне забезпечення – це будь-яка електронна або механічна частина комп'ютера, яку ви можете побачити або торкнутися.
6. Програмне забезпечення – це програма, яка говорить комп'ютеру, що робити.
7. Апаратне забезпечення складається із центрального процесора, пам'яті та периферійних пристроїв.
8. Периферійні пристрої складаються із ввідних та вивідних пристроїв.
9. Ми можемо підключити зовнішні пристрої у спеціальні панелі комп'ютера.
10. Комп'ютер - це потужний інструмент, що спрощує безліч щоденних завдань.

Text 11

Gadget – Old Term for Modern Life

People in different parts of the world have always been looking for the new things that could make their life easier, more interesting and exciting. This ambition gives an eternal food to the fire of progress. The term "gadget" has become an iconic symbol of the last decades and it stands for a lot of the latest inventions that feed our hunger for the new things. But do you know that the word "gadget" has a rather long history? Moreover, there are different versions of the roots of the term — it could have some French roots or it could be derived from a proper name. Nevertheless, the word "gadget" was first mentioned in a dictionary in 1916 as a local provincialism describing «technical tools or car fittings of different kinds». Nowadays we use the word as a general name for smart devices, often small and compact in size.

Why do gadgets become the symbol of our modern life? Why do we all need all those smart devices that we did not even hear about before? Smartphones and tablets, smart watches and e-books, digital cameras and even smart bottle openers and vacuum-cleaning robots — the list of gadgets is really endless and it continues to be updated. The key issue of their popularity is the fact that they make our life drastically different — they help to cope with all daily routines almost without any difficulties. We do not need to find an old cord telephone to hear from our relatives and friends. We do not need to overcome a long complicated challenge to get photos of memorable

moments of our life. In addition, we can enjoy much more free time because different gadgets help us to get rid of boring household chores.

Among all various gadgets, the most amazing one that influences our way of life greatly is a smartphone. This compact device is not only a wonderful accessible way of communication; it is also an organizer, a game device, a media center, a camera, a health monitor, and what not. Being able to get all the options just on, the go means to have a new level of freedom — without limits and restrictions. However, this freedom is also a great responsibility, because our life is not only entertainments and fun.

Gadgets are also considered one of the greatest threats of the modern society. People become addicted to their gadgets and spend more and more time doing selfies, browsing the Internet, or playing the latest games. Gadget addiction steals lots of our time and can make us depressed and exhausted. Despite the boost in communication area because of gadgets people spend less time together and feel lonelier. Maybe we should sometimes have a day off from gadgets — without any kinds of modern devices enjoying some quality time with our nearest and dearest or just watching the clouds passing by?

Active Vocabulary

Iconic – знаковий,

ambition – прагнення, ціль,

to feed our hunger – задовольняти апетит,

provincialism – діалектний термін,

drastically – цілком,

to stand for – означати,

to update – оновити,

an old cord telephone – старий стаціонарний телефон,

to overcome – долати,

to get rid of – позбавитися,

accessible way – доступний засіб,

restriction – обмеження,

threat – загроза,

to become addicted – ставати залежними,

to do selfy – робити селфі,

to browse the Internet – сидіти в інтернеті,

boost – прорив.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/988143560/gadget-old-term-for-modern-life-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What has the term “gadget” become?
2. What does it stand for in the latest decades?
3. What is the history of this term?
4. Why do gadgets become the symbol of our modern life?
5. Can you enumerate the latest gadgets?
6. Why are they popular nowadays?

7. The most amazing gadget is the smartphone, isn't it?
8. Are the gadgets the greatest threat of the modern society? Why?
9. What is gadget addiction? Is it dangerous?
10. Can you stay without your gadgets a day/ a week/ a month?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Полегшити життя; цікавіший та захопливий; вогонь прогресу; знаковий символ; означати; найновіші винаходи; задовольняє наш апетит; довга історія; різні варіанти; власна назва; технічні засоби; фурнітура для автомобіля; малий та компактний; символ сучасного життя; планшети та розумні годинники; електронні книжки та цифрові камери; розумні відкривачки для пляшок; дійсно безкінечний; оновляти; ключове пояснення; цілком інший; виконувати без труднощів; старий стаціонарний телефон; пам'ятні моменти життя; позбутися нудних домашніх обов'язків; дуже впливати на життя; чудовий та доступний засіб; новий рівень свободи; без обмежень; велика відповідальність; розваги та веселощі; найбільша загроза; ставати залежними; робити селфі; сидіти в Інтернеті; пригнічений та виснажений; прорив у спілкуванні; насолоджуватися часом.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. The term "gadget" has become...
2. It stands for...
3. Nowadays we use the word as a...
4. The list of gadgets is really endless and it...
5. The key issue of their popularity is the fact that...
6. A smartphone is not only...
7. Gadgets are also considered one of the greatest...
8. People become addicted to their gadgets and spend more and more time...
9. Gadget addiction steals...
10. Despite the boost in communication area because of gadgets people...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Мені подобається користуватися пристроями, які полегшують моє життя та роблять його цікавішим та більш захопливим.
2. Термін "гаджет" означає усі найновіші досягнення науки та техніки.
3. Ми використовуємо цей термін як загальну назву для розумних пристроїв, часто малих та компактних за розміром.
4. На разі нам просто необхідно мати пристрої, про які раніше ми нічого не чули.
5. Перелік гаджетів безкінечний, і він постійно оновлюється.
6. Гаджети допомагають виконувати повсякденні обов'язки без жодних труднощів.
7. Смартфон – чудовий доступний засіб спілкування, який значно впливає на наше життя.
8. Маючи цей пристрій ви отримуєте новий рівень свободи.
9. На жаль, ці пристрої забирають багато нашого часу, існує явище під назвою "залежність від гаджетів".
10. Нам просто необхідно інколи відпочивати від усіх розумних пристроїв та насолоджуватися гарним часом зі своїми рідними.

Text 12

Education in Ukraine

Education in Ukraine plays a vital role in shaping the future of people and society. The system is designed to provide knowledge and develop practical skills, preparing students for life in a competitive and ever-changing world.

Education in Ukraine is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 6 and 17. There are three stages of education: pre-school education, secondary education and higher education.

Preschool education is not compulsory and is fee-paying. Most parents take their children to nursery schools or kindergartens at the age of 3. Up to the age of 5 children mostly eat, sleep and play there, but in senior groups they are taught the basics of arithmetic, reading, writing arts and in some schools foreign languages.

Secondary education is from 6 to 17 years of age. A secondary school is subdivided into a primary school for children aged 6 to 10, a middle school for children aged 10 to 15 and an upper school for children aged 15 to 17. Primary school comprises grades 1-4. In primary school children learn reading, writing, mathematics, science, music, art, physical training and foreign language.

Middle school comprises grades 5-9. It has to give the students profound and solid knowledge of the arts and sciences, and teach them how to use it practically. The middle school curriculum includes classes in Ukrainian language, Ukrainian Literature, a foreign language, world literature, Ukrainian History, world history, geography, algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, physics, physical education, music and art. At some schools, students also take environment and civics classes. Students attend each class only once or twice a week, however. Part of the school day is also spent in activities such as chess, karate, putting on plays, learning folktales and folk songs, choir and band. After finishing the 9th grade students obtain Certificate of Basic Secondary Education. And can go to a college to study for more practical diplomas or can stay at school and continue their education in the upper grades for entering a university.

Three types of institutions offer a secondary school curriculum for the upper grades 10-11: the lyceums; the secondary vocational-technical schools/colleges and the specialized secondary schools. The core curriculum is similar in all three; however, the present vocational education system covers both general secondary and vocational programmes.

Upper secondary school comprises a 2-year general school (grades 10-11). After finishing the 11th grade students receive a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education taking the National Multi-subject Test. It is an exam which was introduced in Ukraine as a response to the challenges of the war and the COVID-19 pandemic. It replaces the traditional External Independent Testing. The NMT in core school subjects is very important. The results of

the tests don't only summarize the students' knowledge level after finishing school but also give the student a chance to continue his/her education in universities.

Those students who passed their NMT can go to the institutions of higher education. Higher education is either state funded or private. Students who study at state expense receive a standard scholarship. There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities: the Bachelor's degree (4 years) and the Master's degree (5–6th year). Upon obtaining a master's degree, a student may pursue his/her education to get postgraduate education.

Active Vocabulary

Vital – ключовий, вирішальний,

competitive – конкурентний,

compulsory – обов'язковий,

fee-paying – платний,

to comprise – містити, включати,

profound – глибокий, ґрунтовний,

curriculum – навчальний програма,

civics – громадянська освіта,

to obtain – отримувати,

Certificate of Basic Secondary Education – свідоцтво про здобуття базової середньої освіти,

vocational – професійний,

Certificate of Complete Secondary Education – свідоцтво про здобуття повної загальної середньої освіти,

the National Multi-subject Test – Національний Мультипредметний Тест, НМТ,

the challenge – виклик,

External Independent Testing – Зовнішнє Незалежне Оцінювання, ЗНО,

to summarize – підсумовувати, узагальнювати,

to receive a scholarship – отримувати стипендію,

the Bachelor's Degree – ступінь бакалавра,

the Master's Degree – ступінь магістра,

postgraduate education – післядипломна освіта.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991102844/education-in-ukraine-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What does education in Ukraine provide?
2. Which education is compulsory and free?
3. What stages of education do you know?
4. Is pre-school education compulsory and fee-paying?
5. What does pre-school education consist of?
6. Why do parents send their children to nursery schools and kindergartens?
7. What is secondary school subdivided into?

8. What subjects does the core curriculum include?
9. What is the task of the middle school?
10. What certificate do the students obtain after finishing the 9th grade?
11. Where can they study after finishing the 9th grade?
12. What certificate do the students receive after finishing the 11th grade?
13. What is National Multi-subject Test?
14. Where can the students study after finishing school?
15. What are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Відігравати ключову роль; формувати майбутнє людей та суспільства; забезпечувати знання; розвивати практичні навички; мінливий світ; обов'язкова та безкоштовна; віддавати дітей до дитячого садочка; навчати основам читання та письма; середня освіта; початкова, середня та старша школи; застосовувати практично; отримати свідоцтво про здобуття базової середньої освіти; йти у коледж; основна навчальна програма; сучасна професійна освіта; отримувати свідоцтво про здобуття повної загальної середньої освіти; Національний Мультипредметний Тест; рівень знань учнів; можливість продовжувати навчання в університеті; державна або приватна вища освіта; отримувати стипендію; ступінь бакалавра та ступінь магістра; отримати післядипломну освіту.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Education in Ukraine plays a ... 2. Education in Ukraine is compulsory ... 3. There are three stages of education: ... 4. Preschool education is not ... 5. A secondary school is subdivided into ... 6. In primary school children learn... 7. The middle school curriculum includes classes in... 8. After finishing the 9th grade students obtain ... 9. Upper secondary school comprises ... 10. After finishing the 11th grade students receive ... 11. The National Multi-subject Test is ... 12. Those students who passed their NMT can go ... 13. Students who study at state expense receive ... 14. There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities: ... 15. Upon obtaining a master's degree, a student may pursue his/her education ...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

В Україні освіта є обов'язковою і безкоштовною для дітей віком від 6 до 17 років. 2. Освітня система включає три етапи: дошкільну освіту, середню освіту та вищу освіту. 3. Дошкільна освіта не є обов'язковою та платною. 4. У дитячих садках діти віком від 3 до 5 років здебільшого граються, сплять і їдять, але у старших групах їх навчають основам арифметики, читати та писати. 5. Середня освіта складається з трьох рівнів: початкової школи (1–4 класи), середньої школи (5–9 класи) та старшої школи (10–11 класи). 6. У початковій

школі діти вивчають читання, письмо, математику, музику, фізичне виховання, іноземну мову та мистецтво. 7. Після завершення 9 класу учні отримують свідоцтво про здобуття базової середньої освіти і можуть або залишитися в школі, або вступити до коледжу. 8. Після закінчення 11 класу учні отримують свідоцтво про здобуття повної загальної середньої освіти. 9. Після закінчення 11 класу учні складають Національний мультипредметний тест (НМТ). 10. Вища освіта в Україні представлена державними і приватними закладами, які пропонують ступені бакалавра та магістра.

Text 13

Education in Great Britain

There are many different types of school in Britain. There are, however, only three main systems: The comprehensive system. More than 90% of children who go to state schools in England and Wales go to schools in the comprehensive system - a system introduced in the 1960s. Children go to a primary (or first) school at the age of five. Depending on the policy of the Local Education Authority, they may go directly to the upper school - usually called the comprehensive school - at the age of 11. Alternatively, they may go to a middle school for three or four years before going to the upper school. The comprehensive system is non-selective. This means that all children go from one school to another without taking any exams, and without being selected according to their abilities.

The selective system. In some areas of Britain, you can still find a different, and older, system of education (introduced in 1944). This is a selective system – children are selected for certain schools according to their ability. All children go to a primary school until the age of 11. Then they take an examination called the 11-plus. Those who are successful go to a grammar school, where they receive a more academic education. Those who fail the exam go to a secondary modern school, where they receive an education which is less academic, and more intended to train them for a job when they leave at the age of 16.

The private (independent) system. About 7% of children go to private schools. There are three levels of private school - primary schools (age four to eight) and preparatory (prep) schools (eight to thirteen). At the age of 13, children take an examination. If they pass, they go on to public school, where they usually remain until they are 18. Many prep and public schools are boarding schools - the children live at the school during the school terms. Although these schools are called "public", they are, in fact, private, and it can be very expensive to send your child to such a school.

Within the three systems, there are several varieties of schools. For instance, schools for boys only, schools for girls only, mixed schools - for boys and girls, voluntary schools - often with a religious background -

such as Roman Catholic schools. You can see that the British education system is rather confusing.

Examinations

The public examinations taken by British schoolchildren are: GCSEs (the General Certificate of Secondary Education). Pupils usually take their GCSEs at the age of 16. Some children take three or four; others take as many as ten or eleven.

Pupils who have passed their GCSEs may remain at school for another two years and take their "A" level exams. All grammar and most comprehensive schools have a sixth form, where pupils study for their "A" levels. Any student who wants to go to university needs to pass at least two or three "A" levels.

Active Vocabulary

comprehensive system – єдина система (об'єднує існуючі в Англії три види шкіл),

comprehensive school – єдина школа,

primary (first) school – початкова школа,

upper school – середня школа,

middle school – середня школа,

authority – влада, орган управління,

selective – відбірковий, відбірний,

to select – відбирати, обирати,

ability – здібність,

academic education – академічна освіта (теоретична, відірвана від практики),

to intend – мати намір, призначати,

to remain – залишатися,

boarding school – школа-інтернат, пансіон, закритий навчальний заклад,

voluntary school – приватна або платна школа, яка існує за благодійні кошти,

background – освіта, підготовка,

confusing – змішана, заплутана,

the General Certificate of secondary Education (GCSE) – атестат про повне закінчення середньої школи,

Advanced level ("A") – вищий рівень,

grammar school – середня школа (в Британії),

secondary modern school – середня сучасна школа (у Британії для дітей від 11 до 16 р.),

preparatory school – приватна початкова школа (для дітей від 6 до 13 р., готує до вступу у престижну середню школу),

public school – привілейований приватний навчальний заклад (в Британії).

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991150143/education-in-great-britain-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What are the main systems of education in Great Britain?
2. When was comprehensive system introduced in England and Wales?
3. When do children go to a primary (first) school?
4. Where do they go after that?
5. What is non-selective system of education?
6. When was selective system introduced?
7. What is selective system of education?
8. Who goes to the grammar school?
9. Who goes to the secondary modern school?
10. What are the levels of private system of education?
11. What is boarding school?
12. What are other varieties of schools in Britain?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text.

Різні типи шкіл; єдина система шкіл; державні школи; початкова школа; освітній орган управління; середня школа; невибіркова система; здавати екзамени; відбирати відповідно до здібностей; відбіркова система; британська середня школа; отримувати більш академічну освіту; провалити іспит; середня сучасна школа; готувати до роботи; приватна школа; три рівні; школа-інтернат; дуже дорого; направити навчатися; приватна школа, котра існує за благодійні кошти.

Exercise 2. Guess the types of schools, using the tips below.

1. A school for children between five and eleven years old in England. – It is
2. School established for making money and providing proper education. – It is
3. The classes of a school in Britain that are for older pupils? Usually aged 14 to 18. – It is
4. A school in Britain for children between the ages of 8 and 12. – It is
5. State school in Britain for pupils of different abilities over the age of 11. – It is
6. A school in Britain for children over the age of 11 who have to pass a special examination to go there. – It is
7. A type of school that existed in Britain until the 1960s, where children who were thought not to be the most intelligent were sent. – It is
8. A private British school, paid for by parents, where children usually live as well as study. – It is
9. A private school in Britain for children between the ages of 8 and 13. – It is

Preparatory school, public school, primary school, private school, secondary modern school, grammar school, upper school, middle school, comprehensive school.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. There are different types 2. More than 90% of children go to the in Britain and Wales. 3. Children go to the at the age of 4. Depending on the policy of the Local Educational Authority the children may go to the ... or 5. The comprehensive system is 6. Selective system was 7. Children are selected to school s according to 8. All children go to the 9. Then they take 11plus examination. Those who are successful Those who fail go 10. There are three levels of private schools

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. У Великій Британії існують різні типи шкіл та різні освітні системи. 2. У Британії більшість дітей ходить до шкіл єдиної системи. 3. Єдина система - невибіркова. 4. Діти переходять з однієї школи до іншої не складаючи жодних іспитів. 5. У школах вибіркової системи дітей відбирають згідно їх здібностей. 6. В 11 років вони складають іспит. 7. Ті, хто склали, йдуть у середню школу, де отримують більш академічну освіту. 8. Ті діти, які провалили іспит, йдуть до середньої сучасної школи, де вони отримують менш академічну освіту. 9. Приватні школи мають три рівні. 10. У багатьох приватних школах діти живуть і навчаються протягом шкільних чвертей.

Text 14

Choosing a Career

Choosing a career is not a simple matter – in fact, it can be one of the most important in our life. You do not need to hurry making a decision. You should examine your abilities and character. Then pay attention to your parents' and friends' advice and take into account your own preferences. There are many examples when people make great mistakes choosing their future profession. Sometimes they either simply follow in the footsteps of their parents or relatives or just blindly follow their advice. Your choice should be mostly based on your own opinion. Family traditions are good, but your turn of mind may be quite different. So, never base only on other people's opinion.

Having thought carefully about what sort of person you are, try to work out a list of your occupation requirements. Check out advantages and disadvantages each of them. Nowadays there is a great variety of jobs to any taste.

Choosing a future career, we should consider the following things.

- Pay.

Is the size of your salary important? Generally speaking, it is important. Of course, there may be different situations, but if you are going to be independent, successful or wealthy, you have to find a well-paid job. Moreover, if you are going to have a family, you should be ready to support it. Naturally, you would like to live in good conditions, and your children to

study at good schools and then enter prestigious universities, to travel all around the world and so on. Now you understand why you should take money into consideration when choosing a job.

- Further training, promotion prospects and job conditions should also be kept in mind. Just after graduating it is very difficult to find a job of your dream, which will respond to all your preferences. It is usually a monotonous, tedious clerical job, but if you are capable and hard-working person, you will certainly be offered an opportunity to climb the ladder.

- Place of work.

You ought to decide whether you want to work indoors (cashier, chemist, librarian, secretary etc.) or outdoors (driver, firefighter, estate agent etc.). Your choice may be based on your lifestyle or health condition.

- Full-time, part-time, flexi time jobs.

There is no set pattern to part-time working. It may involve a later start and earlier finish time than a fulltime position, working mornings or afternoons only, fewer working days in a week for less salary. It is a perfect variant for students who want to juggle their studies and work, as well as flexi time jobs. Employees decide by themselves when to begin and end their working day.

- Communication with different people.

Meeting and dealing with people don't appeal to every person. Some people are not very sociable. Frankly speaking, it is a great talent to have communication skills. If you think you have it, you may choose a profession involving close contact with people, such as a doctor, a journalist, a lawyer, a teacher.

- Business trips.

You should keep in mind that some professions imply travelling all over the world, such as tour guides, scientists, actors, journalists, pilots and so on. It's not only always fun. Business trips may last a week, a month and even more. You will be sent to London for a few days, then you'll spend only a few hours in Paris and right after that, without any rest, you'll have to go to Berlin. Sometimes it turns out that you don't ever have an hour for yourself just to relax and see the town you've come to. Such trips may be very exhausting and not only to do your job successfully but also see the world.

- Aspiration for a creative work.

If you are a creative person, it's a must for you to find such a job. It can be a job of an artist, a designer or a stylist.

- Jobs connected with risk.

Such jobs are usually well-paid, but very dangerous.

Analyzing all these points will help you to not to make a wrong choice.

In case you are an aspiring, responsible, creative, optimistic, creative, reliable person, who is ready to learn and to be laborious, who is not afraid of any difficulties of the future and ready to solve any problem with a smile, the world of jobs and careers will be open to you.

Active Vocabulary

to make decision – приймати рішення,
to pay attention – зважати, приділяти увагу,
advice – порада,
to take into account – брати до уваги, враховувати,
to work out – розробити,
occupation requirements – вимоги до професії,
to support – підтримувати,
pay – оплата,
promotion prospect – перспектива просування,
job conditions – умови праці,
tedious – нудний,
clerical – канцелярський,
health condition – стан здоров'я,
full-time – повна зайнятість, повний робочий день,
part-time – часткова зайнятість,
flexi time – гнучкий графік,
salary – заробітна плата,
employee – найманий працівник,
to juggle – поєднувати,
to appeal – подобатися, імпонувати,
business trip – відрядження,
to imply – мати на увазі,
aspiration – прагнення.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991474242/choosing-a-career-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Why is choosing a career the most important thing in our life?
2. What need you pay attention to while making your decision?
3. What should your choice be mostly based on?
4. Why is it important to work out a list of your occupation requirements?
5. Which things should we consider while choosing a future career?
6. Why should you take money into consideration when choosing a job?
7. When will you be offered an opportunity to climb the ladder?
8. What is the difference between full-time, part-time and flexi time jobs?
9. Why is it important to have communication skills?
10. Why can business trips be exhausting and stressful?
11. Are you sure you have made a right choice concerning choosing your profession?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Проста справа; поспішати із прийняттям рішення; розглянути свої здібності; поради батьків і друзів; враховувати власні уподобання; допускати помилку; наслідувати своїх батьків; сліпо слідувати пораді; родинні традиції; базуватися на думці інших людей; розробити вимоги до професії; переваги і недоліки; велике різноманіття; приймати до

уваги наступні речі; загалом; незалежний та успішний; жити в гарних умовах; навчатися в хороших школах; поступити в престижні університети; враховувати гроші; перспектива просування; умови праці; знайти роботу своєї мрії; відповідати усім уподобанням; нудна та канцелярська робота; здібний та старанний; запропонувати можливість; працювати у приміщенні або на відкритому повітрі; спосіб життя та стан здоров'я; повна та неповна зайнятість; гнучкий графік; працювати лише вранці або по обіді; менше робочих днів у тижні; розпочинати і закінчувати свій робочий день; мати комунікаційні навички; містити тісний контакт з людьми; подорожувати по усьому світу; тривати тиждень або місяць; виснажливі та напружені; прагнення до творчої роботи; добре оплачувана та ризикована; зробити неправильний вибір; відповідальний та творчий; не боятися труднощів майбутнього; вирішувати проблему із посмішкою; світ професій.

Exercise 2. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. Choosing a career is not a simple matter – in fact, it can be the most important in our life. 2. Don't pay attention to your parents' and friends' advice and take into account your own preferences. 3. If you are going to be independent, successful and wealthy, you have to find a well-paid job. 4. After graduating it is very easy to find a job of your dream that will respond to all your preferences. 5. Part-time working may involve a later start and earlier finish than a fulltime position, working mornings or afternoons only, fewer working days in a week for less salary. 6. Meeting and dealing with people appeals to every person. 7. However, if you are young, ambitious and full of energy, you will be able not only to do your job successfully but also see the world. 8. Jobs connected with risk are not usually well-paid, but very dangerous.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Вибір власної професії – найважливіша річ у житті кожного. 2. дуже часто діти наслідують своїх батьків та обирають їх професію. 3. Але дуже важливо брати до уваги власні уподобання. 4. Також важливо розробити список власних вимог до професії. 5. Обираючи свою професію слід взяти до уваги ряд речей таких як заробітна платня, перспектива просування, місце роботи (у приміщенні або на відкритому повітрі), ступінь зайнятості (повна, часткова, гнучка), відрядження та ступінь ризику. 6. Оскільки ви захочете жити в гарних умовах, навчати своїх дітей у хороших школах та престижних університетах – оплата вашої роботи відіграватиме важливу роль. 7. Гнучкий графік роботи або неповна зайнятість підходить, в основному, для студентів. 8. На перший погляд, відрядження – це дуже цікаво, але, як правило, це дуже виснажливо і напружено. 9. Вибираючи професію враховуйте, чи маєте достатні комунікаційні навички, необхідні для майбутнього фаху. 10. Якщо ти творчий, надійний, не боїшся труднощів майбутнього – світ професій відкритий для тебе.

Text 14.1

A Day in the Life of an Auto Mechanic

Auto mechanics repair and maintain cars. Some mechanics work on all parts of any car, while others specialize in one area or on one type of car. The most challenging aspect of car repair is often the mechanic's favorite part: diagnosing the problem. Speed and accuracy in diagnosis and quoting prices to the customer are crucial if the mechanic intends to keep long-term clients. The mechanic examines the engine while it is running (if possible) to see if his initial assumptions are correct. Electronic diagnostic equipment is useful but the good mechanic can tell a lot by using eyes, ears - even nose - as he searches for problems and potential hazards. Sometimes he repairs parts, but if the part is worn or damaged, he replaces it. Some mechanics compare their field to that of the physician, because most people come in only when their car is in dire straits, not when regular preventive maintenance could have avoided the problems altogether. When people come in for an automotive check-up, mechanics often replace worn parts before they become hazardous to the driver, even though drivers can be suspicious of mechanics who recommend the replacement of parts that haven't stopped functioning. The best mechanics have mastery of a wide variety of integrated skills: electrical systems (a car's wiring is more complicated than an average home's); computerized electronics (a television set seems simple by comparison); fuel systems and refrigeration (a car's "plumbing" is a Byzantine maze of tubes). Auto mechanics proudly compare themselves to doctors (though not, unfortunately, in salary range), since they mainly see people with complaints; but whereas the human body and its problems have remained essentially unchanged for millennia, the designs of cars change every year. As a result, the job requires more preparation than ever before. More and more, cars are controlled by electronic instruments, so mechanics are using computers constantly. "Computers have become as much a part of the tool box as wrenches," said one mechanic. Most auto mechanics intern while still in automotive repair school, then work full time at the same dealerships. They read trade papers daily to keep abreast of changes and trends in their industry. As they gain experience they can move into higher-paying, specialized positions. They can also rise to the ranks of supervisor or manager, particularly if they have strong interpersonal skills to calm cranky customers who are displeased by high service bills and inconvenience.

Active Vocabulary

auto mechanic – автомеханік,
maintain – обслуговувати,
challenging – складний,
quoting price – встановлення вартості,
long-term client – постійний клієнт,
running engine – заведений двигун,
assumption – припущення,
replace – замінити,

to be in dire straits – бути в скрутному становищі ,
check –up – перевірка,
suspicious – підозрілий,
car's wiring – електропроводка,
wrench– гайковий ключ,
to keep abreast – бути в курсі,
cranky – примхливий.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991477719/a-day-in-the-life-of-an-auto-mechanic-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What do auto mechanics do?
2. What is the most challenging aspect of car repair?
3. What is crucial for keeping long term client?
4. What can auto mechanic use while diagnosing the car?
5. Why do mechanics compare themselves with the physicians?
6. Why are some customers suspicious?
7. What do the best mechanics have?
8. Are mechanics using computers constantly?
9. What should mechanics do to keep abreast?
10. Do you like a job of an auto mechanic?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Автомеханік; обслуговувати та ремонтувати; працювати з усіма запчастинами будь-якого автомобіля; спеціалізуватися в одній області; найскладніший аспект ремонту; улюблена частина; встановлювати проблему; швидкість та точність; встановлення вартості; зберегти постійних клієнтів; оглядати працюючий двигун; перші припущення; обладнання для електронної діагностики; використовувати вуха, очі і ніс; потенційна небезпека; зношені або пошкоджені; профілактичне обслуговування; уникнути проблем взагалі; автомобільна перевірка; ставати небезпечними для водія; заміна запчастин; не перестали функціонувати; комп'ютеризована електроніка; лабіринт трубок; вимагає більшої підготовки; постійно використовує комп'ютери; краще оплачувана посада; примхливі клієнти, не задоволені великими рахунками і незручностями.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Auto mechanics repair...
2. The most challenging aspect of car repair is ...
3. Speed and accuracy in diagnosis and quoting prices to the customer are...
4. Electronic diagnostic equipment is useful but the good mechanic can tell a lot by using...
5. Some mechanics compare their field to that of the physician, because...
6. When people come in for an automotive check-up, mechanics often replace...
7. The best mechanics have mastery of a wide variety of integrated skills:...
8. More and more, cars are controlled by...
9. As they gain experience they can move into...
10. Auto mechanics may have strong interpersonal skills to calm cranky customers who... .

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Автомеханіки обслуговують та ремонтують автомобілі. 2. Встановлення проблеми – це найскладніша частина ремонту автомобіля. 3. Встановлення вартості, швидкість та точність – головна умова збереження постійних клієнтів. 4. Хороший механік може встановити проблему не використовуючи обладнання для електронної діагностики. 5. Якщо запчастина зношена чи пошкоджена, майстер замінить її. 6. Дуже часто профілактичне обслуговування автомобіля може усунути великі проблеми для водія. 7. Клієнтам часто здається підозрілим, коли автомеханік пропонує замінити запчастину, яка все ще працює. 8. Проводка автомобіля є значно складніша ніж проводка вдома. 9. Оскільки автомеханіки постійно використовують комп'ютери, вони повинні покращувати свої навички. 10. Механікам дуже часто доводиться заспокоювати примхливих клієнтів, які не задоволені великими рахунками та іншими незручностями.

Text 14. 2

Logistics

Logistics is one of the most important career fields in the world. Without the planning and execution of the distribution of resources, society as we know it would cease to function and food shortages would cause chaos around the world.

Every company uses logistics even though full-time logistics managers may not be employed. The work of a logistician begins with bringing in the supplies and raw materials necessary for a business or organization to operate. Inbound logistics are then used in conjunction with outbound logistics to distribute products or services where they are in demand.

If you are thinking about a career change, the field of logistics has much to offer. Following are the top 7 reasons to consider a career in logistics:

1. Jobs are available in logistics for people of all education levels.

Logistics may seem like a complicated job that requires an advanced degree, but this depends on which facet of logistics you enter. Truck drivers, warehouse workers and forklift operators are all part of the logistics team, but they are organized and directed by mid-level managers and experienced logistics executives.

2. Advancement opportunities in logistics are plentiful.

Because logistics has so many facets and levels, opportunities for advancement are always available. In addition, the logistics industry tends to promote and train low-level employees to high-level positions rather than hire from the outside. Promotions are commonplace, and the hardest working and most innovative individuals can advance quickly.

3. Logistics careers can be started anywhere.

Unlike some careers that require you to relocate to a specific area or region, careers in logistics can begin anywhere. Nearly every company and

organization has a need for logistics workers and managers. However, a few locations are known as hotspots of logistics activity.

4. Logistics careers are rarely boring.

The word boredom is not in the vocabularies of most people with careers in logistics. The sheer variety of work always keeps the job interesting, and crossover may occur when one facet is slow but another is bustling. In addition, many companies specializing in logistics deal with a wide variety of materials and goods.

5. Opportunities for women are expanding in logistics.

Logistics careers have traditionally been held by men, but women are becoming increasingly involved at all levels. Many women hold top positions in logistics companies and logistics departments.

6. Logistics is a stepping stone into the field of international business.

Many people who begin a career in logistics find that they quickly gain enough experience with international business to develop new skills or open new opportunities. Learning a second language is much easier when you are working with people who speak that language. In addition, it may be possible to relocate to other countries temporarily or permanently.

7. People working in logistics develop fraternal relationships

People who have a career in logistics cite their coworkers as one of its great advantages. Logistics can be a demanding field, and those working in it develop a high level of pride in their jobs.

Active Vocabulary

Logistics – логістика,
career field – сфера діяльності,
inbound logistics – внутрішня логістика,
outbound logistics – зовнішня логістика,
facet – аспект,
forklift – вантажопідійомник,
advancement – просування,
hotspot – гаряча точка, проблемне місце,
crossover – тут накладка,
bustling – жвавий,
stepping stone – засіб для досягнення мети,
relocate – переїхати,
fraternal – братський
top position – головна посада,
cite – тут зазначати.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991480753/logistics-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Why is logistics one of the most important career fields in the world?
2. What kinds of logistics do you know?
3. Is the job in logistics available for people of all education levels?

4. What is always available in logistics?
5. Who can advance quickly?
6. Can careers in logistics begin anywhere?
7. Why are logistic careers rarely boring?
8. What is expanding for women in logistics?
9. What opportunities are open for you in logistics?
10. Do you like logistics and its opportunities?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Найважливіша галузь у світі; планування і виконання; розподіл ресурсів; перестають функціонувати; викликати хаос; ввозити; розповсюджувати продукти та послуги; нові можливості; надзвичайно важлива, складна робота; аспект логістики; водії вантажівок; працівники складу; оператори підйомника; менеджер середньої ланки; досвідчені керівники-логісти; можливості просування; завжди наявний; працівники низького рівня; переміститись у певну область; проблемні місця логістики; справжня різноманітність; велике різноманіття матеріалів і товарів; розширені можливості; займати головні посади; міжнародний бізнес; вивчення другої мови; переїхати в іншу країну; тимчасово чи постійно; відзначати своїх колег; велика перевага; гордість за свою роботу.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. The work of a logistician begins with...
2. Logistics may seem like a complicated job that requires...
3. Truck drivers, warehouse workers and forklift operators are ...
4. The logistics industry tends to promote and train...
5. Many companies specializing in logistics deal with...
6. Logistics careers have traditionally been held by men, but women...
7. Many women hold top positions in...
8. Learning a second language is much easier when you...
9. . In addition, it may be possible to relocate...
10. Logistics can be a demanding field, and those working in it... .

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Логістика – одна із найважливіших сфер діяльності у світі.
2. логістика має справу плануванням та виконанням розподілу ресурсів.
3. Існує внутрішня та зовнішня логістика.
4. Водії вантажівок, працівники складів, оператори підйомників – усе це працівники цієї сфери діяльності.
5. Логістика пропонує швидке професійне просування.
6. Працюючи у цій сфері ви швидко зможете вивчити другу мову або переїхати іншу країну тимчасово або постійно.
7. Жінок надзвичайно активно залучають на всіх рівнях цієї галузі.
8. Мій тато займає головну посаду у цій міжнародній логістичній компанії.
9. Ця компанія навчає працівників низького рівня.
10. Логістична галузь надає величезні можливості для своїх працівників.

Text 14.3

Do you Want to be a Computer Programmer?

In the future, I may enjoy being a computer programmer because I am keen on trying computer techniques and working with computers is always fun and exciting for me.

People with jobs in the career field of IT use computers, software, networks, servers, and other technology to manage and store data. There is growing demand in various jobs in the field of information technologies nowadays.

It is important to understand that the work of the programmer can be different: some of them work for a small agency, some for a huge company; others are freelance or have their own business. I'd like to work for a big company.

In order to be a successful IT specialist you must possess some skills and personal qualities. The most important ones are the following: being able to think logically, love to solve problems, persistence and patience. A computer programmer must be able to find the most efficient way to solve the problem.

I want my future job be interesting and well-paid. People say that money isn't everything, but it certainly does help because it gives independence and freedom. I'd like to combine a good satisfying job with a high paying salary.

What are pros and cons of being an IT specialist?

The advantages of being an IT specialist are the following:

- relatively high wage level
- growing demand on the labor market
 - constant learning; companies often welcome professional growth of their employees and pay for trainings, conferences and courses
- good working conditions; it is usually quiet and comfortable in an office
 - the work is often creative; solving non-standard tasks using wit is exactly what programmers are paid for
 - can work remotely; it allows to choose a comfortable place to live and work.

The negative sides are:

- sedentary work in front of computer screen
- the work can be boring
- there is not much communication
- in small projects, you have to be a jack-of-all-trades person

Taking into consideration all pros and cons I came to the conclusion that the profession of a computer programmer offers great opportunities, because the future of our society is connected with the development of information technologies. I am sure I will reach my goal if I keep working hard.

Active Vocabulary

to be keen on – захоплюватися,

software – програмне забезпечення,

network – мережа,
server – сервер,
to manage data – керувати даними,
to freelance – працювати фрилансером (виконувати роботу на замовлення, без постійного трудового договору з одним роботодавцем),
high salary – висока зарплатня,
employee – найманий робітник,
wit – розум,
persistence – наполегливість,
work remotely – працювати віддалено,
sedentary work – сидяча робота,
jack-of-all-trades – майстер на всі руки.
<https://quizlet.com/ua/991484740/do-you-want-to-be-a-computer-programmer-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What do the people with jobs in the field of IT work with?
2. Where can you work being programmer?
3. What skills and personality qualities must programmer possess to be successful?
4. What are the advantages of being the programmer?
5. Why should you learn constantly?
6. Is the work of programmer creative?
7. Can the programmer work remotely? What does this mean?
8. Is it healthy to have sedentary work?
9. Who is jack-of-all-trades?
10. Have you taken into consideration all pros and corn while choosing your profession?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Бути комп'ютерним програмістом; комп'ютерна техніка; весело і захоплююче; використовувати програмне забезпечення та інші технології; управляти та зберігати дані; галузь інформаційних технологій; працювати на невелике агентство або величезну компанію; працювати на себе; мати власний бізнес; володіти певними навичками та особистими якостями; думати логічно; любити вирішувати проблеми; наполегливість та терплячість; знаходити найефективніший спосіб; цікава та добре оплачувана; давати незалежність та свободу; поєднувати хорошу роботу із високою зарплатнею; ринок праці; постійне навчання; вітають професійний ріст; оплачують різні тренінги та курси; гарні умови праці; вирішення нестандартних завдань; працювати віддалено; обрати зручне місце для життя та роботи; сидяча робота перед монітором; мало спілкування; майстер на всі руки; брати до уваги усі переваги та недоліки; прийти до висновку; пропонувати великі можливості; розвиток інформаційних технологій; досягти своєї мети.

Exercise 2. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. People with jobs in the career field of IT use computers, software, networks, servers, and other technology to manage and store data. 2. In order to be a successful IT specialist you mustn't possess some skills and personal qualities. 3. A computer programmer must be able to find the most efficient way to solve the problem. 4. Money isn't everything, but it certainly does help because it gives independence and freedom. 5. The programmer has relatively high wage level. 6. Companies often don't welcome professional growth of their employees and pay for trainings, conferences and courses. 7. The programmer can't work remotely and choose a comfortable place to live and work. 8. The programmer has sedentary work in front of a computer screen. 9. You have to be a jack-of-all-trades person in small projects. 10. The future of our society is connected with the development of information technologies.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу стати комп'ютерним програмістом, тому що я захоплююся роботою з різною комп'ютерною технікою. 2. Програміст може працювати у невеличкій агенції, величезній компанії, працювати на себе або мати свій власний бізнес. 3. Необхідно бути наполегливим та терплячим, мислити логічно і любити розв'язувати різні задачі щоб досягти успіху у галузі інформаційних технологій. 4. Дуже хотілося, щоб робота була добре оплачуваною, оскільки гроші дають незалежність і свободу. 5. Звичайно, професія програміста має свої переваги та недоліки. 6. Компанії зазвичай вітають професійний ріст своїх найманих працівників і оплачують тренінги та курси. 7. Ця професія дозволяє працювати віддалено, обираючи зручне місце для життя та роботи. 8. Головним недоліком цього фаху є сидяча робота перед монітором, що дуже шкодить здоров'ю. 9. Виконуючи невеликі проекти ти повинен вміти виконувати різні завдання, тобто бути майстром на усі руки. 10. Розглянувши усі переваги та недоліки професії програміста я ще раз переконався у правильності свого вибору.

Text 14.4**The Manager of the Twenty-first Century**

In different spheres of activities, companies, different organizations there should be a person dealing with all management questions, governing an enterprise. We can't do without a manager in such a responsible job.

As I see it, a manager is a strong man having such characteristics as leadership and determination. The profession of a manager has become very popular nowadays. Consequently, there appeared different kinds of its activities, such as a sales manager, a staff manager, a manager dealing with clients, office manager, PR-manager and many others. I believe, so many different activities mean losing the main sense and the main idea of the

profession thought it has a deeper meaning. A broad range of activities for all managers includes: hiring and developing qualified employees for their teams; guiding the work of the team in pursuit of key goals and objectives; participating in the creation of strategies and goals; managing costs and budgets, and for sales management roles, driving profitable revenues; developing and coaching direct reports; a positive working environment for all participants; developing reports and sharing outcomes and actions; working across functions in pursuit of new initiatives or problem-solving activities; communicating and sharing new targets, programs, ideas, and results; supporting team members as they navigate challenging issues; resolving disagreements and resource-related issues; interacting with customers or customer-facing team members to better understand how to meet customer needs.

I suppose, the manager of the twenty-first century should have one or two higher educational qualifications. He should have such personal characteristics as sociality, self-confidence, purposefulness, the ability to influence on the people around, teach the staff, check his time, exactingness, desire for self-promotion, creativity, quick solution, and attentiveness, the ability to be patient and to listen. The most important ability of a manager is to be psychologically and morally reserved, ready to face critical situations because people are different and one should treat them differently. Moreover, a manager should mean something for a company or any other enterprise. The main thing in the profession of a manager is to choose his own strategy, style of management. It is very important for a company.

While the positive aspects of moving into a management role are clear, the challenges are typically visible only after you have spent some time in the role. You will face as a manager:

Your time is not your own. Most work days will be an endless barrage of issues and encounters, most of them focusing on problems.

You will do less work and spend most of your time talking. If you love your daily work, be prepared to give much of it up in favor of working with and guiding others. The higher you rise through the ranks, the less your technical skills matter and the more the soft skills of leading, coaching, and critical thinking apply.

You will have less autonomy in decisions than you might imagine. Every manager reports to someone and depending on the style of your own boss, you will invest a good deal of time seeking approval to make changes you know are essential to improving results.

In the twenty-first century it is important for companies and commercial enterprises to have a professional manager. Having all the enumerated qualities and abilities a manager will get success in his job, as well as the enterprise he works in will be successful for a long time.

Active Vocabulary

To govern – керувати,
leadership – лідерство,

determination – рішучість,
sales manager – менеджер з продажу,
staff manager – менеджер з персоналу,
office manager – офіс-менеджер,
hiring – найм,
goals and objectives – цілі та завдання,
pursuit – прагнення,
revenue – дохід,
to foster – сприяти,
outcome – результат,
problem-solving activities – діяльність з вирішення проблем,
target – ціль, мета,
to meet customer needs – задовольняти потреби клієнта,
sociality – товариськість, соціальна поведінка,
self-confidence – впевненість у собі,
encounter – зустріч,
critical thinking – критичне мислення.
<https://quizlet.com/ua/991486476/the-manager-of-the-twenty-first-century-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What kinds of manager do you know?
2. What are the functions of the manager?
3. Which of them do you like the most?
4. What personal characteristics should the manager have?
5. What are the important abilities of a manager?
6. What is the main thing in the profession of a manager?
7. What disadvantages of this specialty do you know?
8. What disadvantage is the worst for you?
9. What do you like in managing job the most?
10. Do you like your future job?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Різні сфери діяльності; мати справи з питаннями управління; управляти підприємством; відповідальна робота; лідерство та рішучість; різні види діяльності; менеджер з продажу та офіс-менеджер; менеджер персоналу та менеджер зі зв'язків з громадськістю; широкий спектр діяльностей; найм та розвиток кваліфікованих працівників; керівництво роботою команди; виконання ключових цілей; створення стратегій та цілей; управління витратами і бюджетами; управляти прибутками; позитивне робоче середовище; ділитися результатами; орієнтуватися на складні питання; вирішувати суперечки; питання, пов'язані з ресурсами; члени команди, які працюють з клієнтами; покращити розуміння; задовольняти потреби клієнтів; одна або дві вищих освіти; товариськість і самовпевненість; уміння впливати на людей; навчати персонал; точність, творчість; уміння бути наполегливим; психологічно та морально

стриманий; зустрічатися з критичними ситуаціями; обрати свою власну стратегію; стиль управління; нескінчений шквал справ та зустрічей; застосовувати навички управління; повідомляти комусь; залежати від стилю власного керівника; шукати схвалення; професійний менеджер; перераховані якості та здібності; досягти успіху у своїй роботі.

Exercise 2. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. In different spheres of activities, companies, different organizations there should be a person dealing with all management questions. 2. Manager is a strong boy having such characteristics as leadership and determination. 3. There appeared different kinds of its activities, such as a sales manager, a staff manager, a manager dealing with clients, office manager, PR manager and many others. 4. Manager must create negative working environment for all participants. 5. He should interact with customers or customer-facing team members to better understand how to meet customs needs. 6. He should have such characteristics as sociality, self-confidence, purposefulness. 7. The main thing in profession of a manager is to choose his own strategy, style of management. 8. You will have more autonomy in decisions than you might imagine. 9. Every manager reports no one and isn't depending on the style of the boss. 10. You will do less work and spend most of your time talking.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Професія менеджер дуже популярна сьогодні. 2. У майбутньому мені б хотілося займати посаду менеджера зі зв'язків з громадськістю. 3. Менеджер відповідальний за найм та звільнення працівників. 4. Менеджер відповідальний за створення стратегій та цілей, управління витратами і бюджетами, а також вирішувати суперечки і питання, пов'язані з ресурсами. 5. Займаючи керівну посаду мені слід обрати свою власну стратегію та стиль управління підприємством. 6. Професія менеджера має багато переваг та недоліків. 7. Одним із головних недоліків для мене є те, що я не керуватиму власним часом, буду залежати від стилю управління свого керівника. 8. Досвідчений менеджер мусить бути психологічно та морально стриманий. 9. Найбільше мені подобається навчати персонал. 10. Я вважаю, що я вже маю деякі із перерахованих якостей, деяких я навчуся згодом і досягну успіху у майбутньому, займаючи посаду менеджера.

Text 14.5

My Future Profession is Accounting and Auditing

My future profession is accounting and auditing.

Accountancy profession is one of the most ancient in the world. It appeared 6000 years ago, when primitive people began to control and register their economic activity. The ancient Egypt is considered to be a motherland of accounting. The ancient Greece is well known as a birthplace of accounting tools as abacus because just there the first money and coins were created.

In the early 90, when the privatization and various types of ownership forms were widely spread, accounting became the most popular specialty, and now it is in high demand. Neither huge company and factory nor shops and banks can work without accountant. The accountant does the work of various types of accounting: accounting of fixed assets, the cost of production, payment to suppliers and customers, payroll and taxes.

Accountant can work in enterprises of different ownership forms: public, shareholder, cooperative, private, carries out work on various types of accounting. The accountant conducts economic analysis of production processes, as a result he identifies reserves, losses and eliminates nonproductive expenses. While the state exist with tax system and financial reporting, accountants will be needed. During the last 5-10 years the demand in accountants is fairly stable. No doubts, its character, scope, requirements for specialists are changing but demand naturally remains. I think that the best candidate for this profession is a person who has such skills as responsibility, attentiveness, also he needs not to forger about good memory and logical thinking, he should be good at math and of course to be keen on accounting.

Like nearly everything in life, accounting careers have positives and negatives. But the truth is not that the career itself is good or bad, but rather that it's the right fit for certain people and not for others.

Pros of an accounting career

There's a lot to love about a career in accounting. Learn more about a few of the perks you can expect by pursuing this profession.

1. There is a clear career path

If you're studying accounting, you're learning practical skills about crunching numbers and analyzing costs that employers need. This gives you a much clearer career path compared to someone who chooses to study English or philosophy where the potential career outcomes are harder to define.

2. It's a stable and growing job field

Accounting is not a profession that's going away anytime soon. Virtually every business needs an accountant or an entire accounting team, and even the average person has reasons to hire an accountant from time to time.

The job prospects in accounting are projected to grow in the coming years. As long as people need help with taxes and as long as businesses exist, there will be a need for accountants.

3. You'll have the potential for professional growth

After graduation, you might begin as an entry-level associate, but the potential for growth can be great. Many accounting graduates will start as staff accountants, junior auditors in public accounting or assistants in the controller's office in private accounting as they begin to plot their career paths.

4. You can work where you want to work

Where would you like to live? Kyiv, Kovel, Odessa or somewhere in between? Big city or small town? In a mountain range or by the ocean?

With some career fields, you may need to uproot your life and move to an industry hub to find work. Accounting, however, tends to be everywhere. From farmers to government organizations to software development companies, seemingly everyone could use the services of an accountant. This gives accountants a fair amount of flexibility when it comes to choosing where they want to settle down.

5. There is entrepreneurial potential

Starting your own business is the same option in every profession. It's highly unlikely that a pilot will ever launch their own airline, but accountants establish their own firms routinely. The dream of being your own boss is alive and well in the profession of accounting. If you have some of that entrepreneurial spirit, starting an accounting firm could be a great way to advance your career.

Starting an accounting firm, like starting any business, has its risks and may not be for everyone, but it's definitely good to have this as an option.

Cons of an accounting career

Just like any industry, working in accounting does have its drawbacks. Get a taste of some of the less appealing factors so you can decide if it's the right fit.

1. The education is ongoing

If you become an accountant, the learning doesn't stop once you've earned your degree. To progress in your career, you'll need to plan on continuing education—at least to keep up with changes in the industry and important certifications.

2. The work can seem dull

How many world-famous accountants do you know of? If you're struggling to think of one, there's a reason for that—accounting isn't usually seen as a “glamorous” field. But recognition and glitz aren't everything. The day-to-day work requires a lot of investigating and math, which can be boring to some but interesting to others.

This is one of those questions in which you'll need to look within yourself and answer honestly about what works for you. Learning more about what accountants do on a daily basis will help you determine whether or not the work appeals to you.

3. There is a busy season
Accounting is typically a standard 9-to-5 job, except for certain times of the year with impending deadlines. During the busy season, long days and weekend work become the norm as accountants work to get their clients' finances in order. But the plus side is that things slow down significantly after that time period. In this way accounting careers offer some variety in the yearly schedule.

4. The work can be stressful

When you're responsible for an organization's finances, there is bound to be some pressure. It's just part of the game. But that pressure and stress can have an impact on your overall mental health, and deserves consideration.

These negative experiences have a lot to do with where an accountant works and the specifics of their roles. It's a safe bet to say, the more important your position is and the more money you work with, the more pressure you will face on the job. But whether that pressure results in negative levels of stress depends on your personality.

Try to honestly assess your attitude toward pressure and heavy workloads. If you don't stress easy or don't mind being a little high-strung, working as an accountant might not bother you. If you know you're easily frazzled, it's possible that an accounting career isn't the ideal choice for you.

So, is accounting a good career choice for you?

Now that you've got a better grasp of the pros and cons of an accounting career, take the time to evaluate whether this is the field for you. If the pros are outweighing the cons, you might want to take a closer look at how to prepare yourself for a job in this field.

Active Vocabulary

accounting – бухгалтерський облік,
auditing – аудит,
motherland – батьківщина,
abacus – рахівниця,
accounting of fixed assets – облік основних засобів,
payroll – нарахування заробітної платні,
eliminate – скорочувати, усувати,
attentiveness – уважність,
perks – пільги,
crunch – гризти,
job prospects – перспективи роботи,
entry-level associate – працівник початкового рівня,
industry hub – промисловий центр,
entrepreneurial potential – підприємницький потенціал,
to be ongoing – тривати,
deadlines – кінцеві терміни,
mental health – ментальне здоров'я,
frazzle – виснажуватися,
outweigh – переважати.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991490628/my-future-profession-is-accounting-and-auditing-flash-cards/?new>

Comprehensive Questions

1. When did accountancy profession appear?
2. What country is considered to be a motherland of accounting?
3. Can huge company and factory, shops and banks work without accountant?
4. What are the functions of an accountant?
5. What skills are important for high level accountant?
6. What are the advantages of this profession?
7. Which advantage do you like the most?

8. What are the disadvantages of this profession?
9. Which disadvantage is the worst for you?
10. Having wide overview, have you made right choice of your profession?

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents.

Бухгалтерський облік та аудит; найстаріша професія у світі; контролювати та реєструвати економічну діяльність; батьківщина бухгалтерського обліку; рахівниця; перші гроші і монети; різні типи власності; найпопулярніша спеціальність; користуватися великим попитом; вартість продукції; оплата поставальникам та клієнтам; нарахування заробітної платні та податки; робити економічний аналіз; уникати витрат; фінансова звітність; вимоги до фахівця; відповідальність та уважність; пам'ять та логічне мислення; переваги бухгалтерського обліку; чіткий шлях кар'єри; гризти цифри та аналізувати витрати; потребувати бухгалтера чи навіть команду бухгалтерів; перспективи роботи; професійний ріст; працівник початкового рівня; молодші аудитори державного обліку; прокладати свій кар'єрний шлях; переїхати до промислового центру; послуги бухгалтера; достатня гнучкість; підприємницький потенціал; розпочати власний бізнес; запустити власну авіалінію; мрія бути керівником; недоліки бухгалтерського обліку; освіта триває; не відставати від змін; всесвітньо відомі бухгалтери; гламурна галузь; визнання і блиск; щоденна робота; нудно для одних, цікаво для інших; робити щодня; робота з 9 до 5 години; напружена робота; відповідальний за фінанси організації; мати вплив на психічне здоров'я; оцінити власне відношення; великі навантаження.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. Accountancy profession is one of the most ancient in the world, it appeared ...
2. The accountant does the work of the various types of accounting: ...
3. Accountant can work in enterprises of different ownership forms: ...
4. No doubts, its character, scope, requirements for specialists are changing but demand naturally remains. It is ...
5. The advantages of accounting specialty are the following ...
6. You can work where you ...
7. The disadvantages of accounting specialty are the following ...
8. To progress in your career, you'll need to plan ...
9. Pressure and stress of responsibility for an organization's finances can have an impact ...
10. If the pros are outweighing the cons, you might want to ...

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Бухгалтерський облік – найстаріша професія, її батьківщиною є стародавній Єгипет, оскільки саме там з'явилися перші гроші монети.
2. Бухгалтер – найпопулярніша спеціальність, яка користується великим попитом.
3. Бухгалтер нараховує заробітну плату та податки, оплату поставальникам та клієнтам.
4. Існують такі вимоги до фахівця такі як відповідальність та уважність, пам'ять та логічне мислення, хороші знання математики та бухгалтерського обліку.
5. Як кожна професія,

бухгалтерський облік має свої переваги та недоліки, але я вважаю, що всі недоліки можна зробити перевагами, якщо ти справжній фахівець і любиш свою професію. 6. Працівник початкового рівня, який старанно працює з 9 до 5 має великі перспективи роботи. 7. Оскільки бухгалтерський облік необхідний усюди і кожний підприємець може потребувати послуг бухгалтера, знайти роботу можна як і у маленькому місті так і у промисловому центрі. 8. Дехто вважає найголовнішим недоліком бухгалтерії необхідність постійно навчатися, але я вважаю, що для професіонала важливо не відставати від змін у законодавстві. 9. Професія бухгалтера не є гламурною, вимагає багато математики та уваги, це є нудним для одних і цікаво для інших. 10. Оскільки бухгалтер відповідальний за фінанси цілої організації, тиск і стрес будуть частиною роботи.

Text 15

My Family doesn't Understand Me

At 16-18 of age young people can take on most of the rights and responsibilities of adulthood. They change rapidly both physically and emotionally and they search self-identity as they grow up and become more independent. Sometimes teenagers develop interests and values different from those of their parents. That sets a conflict between the two generations.

The reason is that young people don't always share the interests or viewpoints of their parents. Such traditional disagreements as: the time to come home at night, doing work about the house and the friends to spend free time with – lead to misunderstanding.

At thus period of their life they face a number of problems: difficulties in their relationships with parents or problems at school, drinking alcohol or using drugs. Moreover, some children run away from their homes. Most of them return after a few days or weeks, but some turn to crime and become juvenile delinquent. And this is a fault of the families as it is the parents who should provide emotional, physical, and educational support. But it often happens that parents do not care about their children, don't talk their problems out. It is exactly at that age when young people need a piece of advice or help.

Considering all that teens cannot talk to parents frankly. Different TV programmes and magazines for the young come to their rescue. In case of need you can also dial a special telephone number, so-called 'telephone of trust'.

But it's not a way out. Parents should help their children and find the right approach to them so as to make everything clear. Being able to view the problems more rationally, they should try to do their best to resolve them.

A family is like a warm nest where everybody can find comfort. We need to learn to talk our problems over in our family, if we are able to do it everything will be all right.

Active Vocabulary

adulthood – дорослий,
rapidly – швидко,
to search – шукати,
self-identity – самоідентичність, самовизначення,
value – цінність,
disagreement – розлад,
to face – зустрічати,
to turn to crime – скоїти, здійснити злочин,
juvenile delinquent – малолітній правопорушник (злочинець),
fault – вада, провина,
support – підтримка,
to consider – вважати,
frankly – щиро,
rescue – порятунок,
trust – довіра,
approach – підхід,
to resolve – вирішувати,
nest – гніздо

<https://quizlet.com/ua/971847195/my-family-doesnt-understand-me-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. At what age can young people take on most of the responsibilities and rights of adulthood?
2. Why do teenagers search self-identity and want to become more independent?
3. What does set a conflict between parents and their children?
4. What disagreements lead to misunderstanding?
5. What problems do the teenagers face?
6. Is it a fault of the parents or the teenagers that they don't understand each other?
7. Where can young people find support or rescue if they cannot talk to their parents frankly?
8. Is a family like a warm nest for you where you can find a comfort?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

To take on the rights and responsibilities of adulthood; to search self-identity; to become independent; to develop interests and values; to share the interests or viewpoints; to lead to misunderstanding; to face a number of problems; to turn to crime; to become juvenile delinquent; to provide emotional, physical and educational support; to care about children; to talk the problems out; to talk to parents frankly; to come to rescue; to find the right approach; to make everything clear.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the missing information.

1. Teenagers change rapidly both physically and emotionally and they and they want to become
2. sets a conflict between the two generations.
3. Teenagers face a number of problems:
4. should provide emotional, physical, and educational support.
5. Such traditional disagreements as:— lead to misunderstanding.
6. Considering all that teens cannot talk to parents frankly,come to their rescue.
7. In case of need you can also dial a special telephone number, so-called
8. A family is like

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences.

1. У підлітковому віці молоді люди ростуть, швидко змінюються як і фізіологічно, так і емоційно, шукають самовизначення і стають більш незалежними.
2. Підлітки не завжди поділяють інтереси або точки зору своїх батьків і це породжує конфлікт між двома поколіннями.
3. Виконання роботи по дому, друзі, з якими проводиш вільний час, час приходу пізно додому – це традиційні розбіжності, що призводять до непорозуміння.
4. Підлітки зустрічаються з багатьма проблемами такими як труднощі у відносинах з батьками, проблеми в школі, вживання алкоголю і наркотиків; деякі підлітки втікають з дому, а інші зчиняють злочин і стають малолітніми правопорушниками.
5. Саме у підлітковому віці молоді люди потребують поради і турботи, емоційної, фізичної, освітньої підтримки.
6. Батькам потрібно допомагати своїм дітям, знайти правильний підхід до них і навчитися обговорювати проблеми разом у сім'ї.
7. Якщо підлітки не можуть розмовляти з батьками щиро, то різні телепрограми і журнали для молоді приходять на допомогу, також вони можуть набрати спеціальний телефонний номер, так званий «телефон довіри».

Text 16

Social Etiquette in Ukraine

Before you read the text discuss

How important is social etiquette for you?

Which rules of social etiquette do you never break, and which do you have a more relaxed attitude about?

SOCIAL DO's and DON'Ts in UKRAINE

Ukrainian traditions of social behaviour don't differ too much from Western standards. An average Ukrainian perceives the world around them in

just the same way as other Europeans do. However, every nation is unique and has a variety of national peculiarities in its lifestyle, public behaviour and etiquette.

Greeting People

- Shaking hands is mostly done by men; women rarely, if ever, shake hands with each other. It is extremely inappropriate to shake hands with your gloves on in Ukraine, even when it's freezing cold.
- Hugging or kissing a friend or close acquaintance on the cheek is perfectly acceptable. When congratulating someone or if it is a special occasion, Ukrainians kiss each other on the cheek three times.

Paying a Visit

- Since Ukrainians do not normally wear shoes in their home, it shows good manners to leave your footwear at the entrance when you visit someone's home. Your host may offer you a pair of slippers so that you don't walk around barefoot.
- It is always polite to bring a gift for your hosts. A drink, a cake or flowers are good ideas. Remember though: the bouquet you offer must have an odd number of flowers. According to Ukrainian belief, an even number of flowers is only given at funerals. If there is a young child in the house, a small gift for him or her as well will be highly appreciated.
- Some things are thought to bring bad luck in Ukraine so you'd better avoid them when you're a guest at someone's house. Examples of these include shaking hands right over the threshold, opening an umbrella or whistling indoors.

Out and About

- When using public transport, you are expected to give up your seat for mothers with children, the elderly, ill or disabled people.
- Make sure you are facing the people sitting in your row at the cinema or the theatre when you want to pass in front of them. Ukrainians consider it very impolite to pass with your back towards the other person.

Exercise 1. Check and learn these words.

Standards, perceive, unique, peculiarity, etiquette, inappropriate, hug, shake hands, acquaintance, manners, host, slippers, bouquet, belief, odd, even, funeral, appreciate, threshold, whistle, disabled, row.

<https://quizlet.com/ua/990823756/social-etiquette-in-ukraine-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Exercise 2. Define the meaning of these words and phrases.

Social and public behaviour; national peculiarities in the lifestyle; shaking hands; to shake hands with your gloves on; hugging or kissing; to kiss each other on the cheek three times; to wear shoes in the home; to leave the footwear at the entrance; to walk barefoot; the bouquet of odd number of flowers; to bring bad luck; to be a guest at someone's house; to shake hands

right over the threshold; to whistle indoors; to give up a seat for mothers with children or disabled people; to face the people sitting in your row at the cinema; to pass with your back towards the other person.

Exercise 3. Read the text again and complete the sentences with the missing information.

1. It is mainly men who when they meet each other.
2. Greeting a with a kiss on the cheek is very common in Ukraine.
3. As soon as Ukrainians enter their house, they take off
4. It is recommended that guests bring a gift for the hosts'
5. When visiting someone it's bad luck to shake hands
6. On the bus or the train you should offer your seat to mothers and their children as well as to people who are old,

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word. Use the other words to make sentences based on the text.

1. **Whistling/Hugging** a tune inside the house is thought to bring bad luck.
2. Your hosts will **perceive/appreciate** it if you bring them a small gift to thank them for having you over.
3. Social **peculiarity/etiquette** is a set of unwritten laws showing us acceptable ways of behaving in different settings.
4. People in Ukraine don't like shaking hands across the **threshold/row** of their house.
5. Your hosts will be happy to provide you with a pair of **slippers/bouquets** to wear around their house.
6. When you offer flowers to your hosts, make sure the bunch has a(n) **odd/disabled** number.

Exercise 5. Work in pairs. Look up information online on five more social do's and don'ts in Ukraine and write a quiz. Ask your partner to tell you whether each piece of information is true or false. If they believe the information is false, they should correct it.

A: Breaking a plate by accident is believed to bring bad luck.

B: False. It is supposed to bring good luck.

Exercise 6. Think! What rules of etiquette would you suggest people your age specifically should follow? Why? In three minutes, write a few sentences. Read your sentences to the class.

Text 17

Social Etiquette in the UK

Are you planning to visit the UK in the near future? Since every country has its own set of do's and don'ts, it's worthwhile to find out just what it means to be polite before getting on that plane. Here are a few of the most important rules of behaviour.

1. _____ If you are meeting someone for the first time, extend a hand to say hello. Britons greet each other with firm handshakes. Hugs are rare, but kissing on the cheek is not unusual between friends or relatives. Also, it is important to make eye contact while speaking with someone; otherwise you will seem rude or insincere. Use titles, such as Dr Smith or Mr Norris, to show respect, unless someone invites you to use their first name. Address a woman as Ms (as in Ms Banks) if you aren't sure if she is married or not.

2. _____ When Brits ask how you are, they don't expect a long reply about your recent headaches or your sore throat. "How are you?" is a typical greeting that asks for a simple answer such as "I'm fine". You may compliment a person on their new haircut or shirt, but never tell someone that they look tired or unwell unless you are really afraid that they may be ill. Don't ask someone how much money they make or how much money they've spent on something. Also, never talk loudly on a mobile phone in public and be aware that taking a phone call during mealtimes considered to be extremely rude. Also, you should say 'please' and 'thank you' in all situations.

3. _____ Giving a thumbs up or okay sign are all positive gestures. Using your index finger to point at someone is impolite; instead extend your entire hand, palm facing up. In the UK, a smile is a sign of friendliness and even politeness. So, if someone smiles at you, return the gesture! However friendly Brits may seem, though, they still prefer that you don't get too close to them. Keep a distance about half a metre from people, unless you are in a crowded place.

4. _____ Sharing a meal with Brits shouldn't be a stressful event. Nevertheless, there are a few things to remember when you find yourself at a dinner table. If someone invites you over for a meal bringing a small gift, like flowers, is a nice token of thanks. Make sure to arrive on time and if you must be late, call your host and apologise. Always wait until everyone has food in front of them before you start eating and remember to keep your elbows off the table. Also, it is very important to keep your mouth closed when chewing. Brits think talking with a mouth full of food is rude and disgusting. If you eat in a restaurant, expect to pay your waiter a tip that is 10 percent of the bill, but not if the service is second-rate.

Exercise 1. Check and learn these words.

Extend, firm handshakes, rare, hug, make eye contact, insincere, title, typical, greeting in public, be aware, crowded place, token, thumb, index finger, entire hand, palm, elbow, chew, disgusting, pay a tip, second-rate.

Exercise 2. Define the meaning of these words and phrases.

To extend a hand to say hello; to show respect; to compliment a person; to make and spend money; to talk loudly on a mobile phone in public; to take a phone call during mealtimes; positive gestures; to point at someone with index finger; a sign of friendliness and politeness; to get too close to smb; to keep a distance; to invite for a meal; a nice token of thanks; to keep the elbows off the table; to keep the mouth closed when chewing; to pay a waiter a tip; second-rate service.

Exercise 3. Match the headings to the paragraphs. There is one extra heading.

- A. the Gestures
- B. Make Small Talk
- C. Thank your Host
- D. Say Hello
- E. Dine with Ease

Exercise 4. a) Fill in: *firm, between, typical, extend, wide, talk (2), index, token, return, kiss, sharing, make.*

- 1. _____ with your mouth full
- 2. _____ of thanks
- 3. _____ a meal
- 4. _____ greeting
- 5. _____ a hand
- 6. _____ finger
- 7. _____ the gesture
- 8. _____ loudly
- 9. _____ friends
- 10. _____ on the cheek
- 11. _____ handshake
- 12. _____ eye contact

b) Use the phrases from Ex. 3a to make sentences giving advice to someone visiting the UK.

Exercise 5. Match the words with their meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to extend | a) to say smth. nice |
| 2. insincere | b) alert |
| 3. to compliment | c) to stretch out your arm |
| 4. (be) aware | d) not very good |
| 5. crowded place | e) a thank-you gift |
| 6. token of thanks (phr) | f) not being genuine |
| 7. second-rate | g) busy area |

Exercise 6. Translate into English (texts: “Social etiquette in Ukraine” & “Social etiquette in the UK”).

1. Традиції соціальної поведінки українців не відрізняються надто від західних стандартів, але ми маємо національні особливості свого способу життя, громадської поведінки та етикету.
2. В основному, чоловіки потискають руки один одному при зустрічі, жінки це роблять рідко.
3. В Україні недоречно тиснути руки в рукавицях навіть якщо дуже холодно, і вважається, що потискання рук через поріг приносить невдачу.
4. Коли вітають когось, чи якщо це особлива подія, українці цілують один одного тричі в щоку.
5. При відвідуванні, господарі будуть раді отримати невеликий подарунок, це може бути напій, торт чи квіти.
6. Українці вірять, що деякі речі такі, як свистіння в приміщенні, відкривання парасолі, потискання рук через поріг, парне число квітів в букеті, приносять невдачу.
7. У громадському транспорті потрібно запропонувати місце мамі з дитиною, старшим, хворим, чи людям з інвалідністю.
8. Українці вважають, що дуже неввічливо в кіно чи театрі проходити спиною до іншої особи, тому переконайтесь, що ви повернуті лицем до людей, котрі сидять у ряду.
9. Британці вітають один одного твердим потисканням руки, також, дуже важливо дивитися в очі в той час, як розмовляєте з кимось, в іншому випадку, ви будете здаватись грубим чи нещирим.
10. Коли Британці запитують як справи, вони не чекають довгої відповіді, проста відповідь, що у вас все гаразд, буде доречною.
11. У Британії, неввічливо запитувати когось скільки грошей вони заробляють, або скільки грошей вони витратили на щось, і також, ніколи не розмовляйте голосно по мобільному телефоні на публіці, і знайте, що відповідати на телефонний дзвінок протягом прийняття їжі вважається надзвичайно неввічливим (грубим).
12. Ось деякі речі для запам'ятовування, коли ви за столом разом з британцем: тримайте свій рот закритим, коли жуєте, не розмовляйте з повним ротом їжі, і, звичайно, приймайте лікті зі столу.
13. У ресторані, розраховуйте заплатити вашому офіціанту чайові, це 10% від рахунку, але якщо тільки сервіс не другорядний.
14. В Об'єднаному Королівстві, усмішка – це знак дружелюбності і навіть ввічливості, отже, якщо хтось вам усміхається, зробіть те ж саме.
15. Якщо ви плануєте відвідати Великобританію в близькому майбутньому, варто в'яснити, що означає бути ввічливим в цій країні.

Exercise 7. What are the do's and don'ts of your country? Compare the social etiquette of the UK with that of your country.

Text 18

Food and Beverages

Part I

Essay on about Food

What does the word “food” mean to you? Is it a pleasure or just a fuel? This question has been disputable for a long time and everybody has his personal opinion about it. The majority of people would agree that we eat in order to have enough energy to complete our routine tasks. Nevertheless, nobody would agree to eat the same set of products from day to day. Moreover, food is certainly more than just a number of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. It's the way to get some satisfaction after a long working day for the vast majority of people.

As for me, I can't say that food is just a fuel but it's surely not a religion in my house. I suppose I have traditional meals such as breakfast, lunch and dinner, but I can have several snacks between my meals as well if I get hungry. I'm trying to keep a healthy diet, so my breakfast usually includes cereals with yogurt or oatmeal with eggs. Also, I can add some fruit to my breakfast, but I always drink a cup of coffee in the morning. It helps me to wake up and be ready for the day. I usually have lunch in the canteen at school, so it depends on what they offer there.

Dinner is a family meal. We usually get together in the evening when my parents come back from work. My mother is an excellent cook and I really like all the dishes she makes. We usually eat some fish or meat with vegetables or porridge for dinner. I can't cook that well, but I have a number of specialties that I usually make for holidays. They are some salads and cakes.

At weekends my friends and I go to the café or pizzeria to eat out. It's a good way to enjoy delicious food and communicate with the people I care about at the same time. We prefer to order some salads and pizza, drink different kinds of non-alcoholic cocktails.

Thus, I'm sure that food can bring us some kind of pleasure, but I don't consider it the sense of our life. So we should eat to live but not live to eat.

Active Vocabulary

food – їжа, харч,

meal – їда, прийняття їжі, трапеза,

to complete – закінчувати,

protein – білок,

carbohydrate – вуглевод,

cereals – пластівці,

oatmeal – вівсянка,

porridge – каша,
specialty – особливість. спеціальний (фірмовий) асортимент,
delicious – смачний,
to care about smb. – піклуватися про когось.
<https://quizlet.com/ua/990863071/essay-on-about-food-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jq>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Is food a pleasure or just a fuel to you?
2. Food is more than just a number of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Agree or disagree with this statement.
3. What are your traditional meals during the day?
4. Do you keep a healthy diet or like to eat hot dogs, panini, pizza?
5. What does your breakfast (dinner) include?
6. Where do you usually have lunch?
7. Can you cook any specialties? What are they?
8. Where do you like to eat out? What do you prefer to order there?

Exercise 1. Define the meaning of these words and phrases:

To eat in order to have enough energy; the same set of products; to have traditional meals; to have several snacks between meals; to keep a healthy diet; to have lunch in the canteen; family meal; to make specialties for holidays; to enjoy delicious food; to order some salads and pizza; to drink non-alcoholic cocktails.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. The majority of people would agree that we eat in order
2. Food is certainly more than just a number of
3. I have traditional meals such as
4. I usually have lunch
5. My family meal is
6. I always drink a cup of coffee
7. My breakfast usually includes ...
8. I have a number of specialties that I usually make for holidays. They are ...
9. My friends and I like to eat out
10. There we prefer to order

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences. using the words *food or meal*.

1. Я п'ю каву після їди.
2. Нам потрібно більше їжі в похід.
3. Потрібно мити руки перед їдою.
4. Після їжі, я попросила рахунок.
5. Я купила йому трохи їжі.
6. Вона купляє тільки корисну їжу.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. using the words *food or meal*.

1. Я погоджуюсь з більшістю людей, що ми їмо для того, щоб мати достатньо енергії для виконання щоденних завдань.
2. На мою думку, їжа – це не лише кількість жирів, білків і вуглеводів, це спосіб отримати задоволення після довгого робочого дня.
3. Що до мене, я не можу сказати, що їжа - це лише паливо, але, безперечно, це не релігія у моєму домі.
4. Я гадаю, що я маю традиційну їду, таку як сніданок, обід, вечерю, але я можу кілька разів перекусити між прийомами їжі, якщо зголоднію.
5. Я снідаю вдома, обідаю в їдальні коледжу, а вечеря, звичайно, це сімейна трапеза.
6. Я намагаюсь дотримуватись здорової дієти, тому моя щоденна їжа включає багато овочів, фруктів, рибу та молочні страви.
7. На вихідних, ми з друзями любимо поїсти в піцерії, де зазвичай замовляємо піцу, салати, безалкогольні коктейлі.
8. Мені дійсно подобаються всі страви, які готує мама, але я маю кілька особливих страв, такі як салати і торти, що зазвичай готую на свята.
9. Я впевнена, що їжа може приносити нам деяке задоволення, але я не вважаю її сенсом життя.
10. Я маю особисту думку про їжу, і повністю погоджуюсь із твердженням, що людям слід їсти, щоб жити, а не жити, щоб їсти.

Part II

The Types of Drink (Classification Essay)

Almost half of our human bodies are made up of water. Water in human body takes on an important role to be worked body properly. However, today, there are not only water but also some types of drink for meeting people's needs. In the main, drinks can be classified into three types: tea, juice or soft drink and alcohol.

The first type is tea. Tea's history started in China. Tea was imported into Europe in the from sixteen to seventeen century and black tea was invented in the eighteen century. A tea plant's leaves are harvested in three times since May.

Tea's main ingredients are caffeine, tannin, vitamin C and so on. These ingredients have many good effects such as prevention of diseases like cancer or heart disease and improvement of immune strength. So, tea is also a good-tasting universal medicine. However, tea hasn't only good effects but bad effects, too. Caffeine is one of the tea's main ingredients, but caffeine restrains secreting saliva and eliminates essential elements from the system.

Another type of drink is soft drink. Soft drink is a drink which doesn't contain alcohol in Japan. In America, soft drink is defined as a carbonated

drink. There are various soft drinks and many people drink it in daily life. For example, people drink fruits juice in the morning and athletes drink sports drink after moving.

Soft drink is sweet and good-tasting, so, without distinction of age or sex, many people can drink soft drinks, but almost all soft drink include a large amount of sugar. Generally, a carbonated drink contains sugar of ten gram per 100 milliliter. Therefore, soft drink has various bad effects such as obesity or diabetes.

Finally, there is an alcohol. An alcohol drink is a drink which contains ethanol and also called hard drink. Perhaps alcohol just might be the oldest type of drink around the world. In BC 7000, alcohol was already drunk in China. Before ten century, spirits was invented and drunk in Europe. Even now, many people enjoy drinking alcohol.

There are many kinds of alcohol and the raw materials are also various. Food which includes sugar content can become a raw material of alcohol. For instance, a wine is made from the grape and a beer is made from barley. And these raw materials ferment or distill and alcohol drink is done.

When people drink alcohol, they are really cheerful. Moreover, it is said that a moderate amount of alcohol is good for health. However, we should take care of alcohol. If people drink a large amount of alcohol for the long time, they would become alcohol dependence.

In conclusion, we have drunk these three drinks since former days, however these drinks have several good and bad points. So, if you want to enjoy drinking, you must take care of the amount of drinks and the way of drinking.

Active Vocabulary

soft drink – безалкогольний напій,

to harvest – збирати врожай,

to rub – розтирати,

to ferment – мусувати; викликати бродіння, закваска,

to restrain – стримувати,

secreting saliva – виділення слини,

to eliminate – знищувати,

carbonated drink – газований напій,

artificial sweetener – штучний підсолоджувач,

obesity – ожиріння,

raw material – сировина,

barley – ячмінь,

to distill – переганяти, дистилювати

<https://quizlet.com/ua/990870552/the-types-of-drink-classification-essay-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1qqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What are three main types of drink?
2. What kinds of tea do you know?

3. In what country did tea's history start?
4. When was black tea invented?
5. Are the ways of making tea different or the same?
6. What are tea's main ingredients?
7. What tea's ingredient has a bad effect on human health?
8. What drink is defined as soft drink?
9. What soft drinks do you like?
10. It is said that soft drinks have various bad effects. Why?
11. Is hard drink the oldest type of drink around the world?
12. What drink do we call an alcohol drink?
13. Name different kinds of alcohol drinks.
14. What food can become a raw material of hard drink?
15. Why should people take care of the amount of alcohol drinks?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

To harvest tea plant's leaves; raw leaves; tea's main ingredients; to contain alcohol; to be drunk around the world; sweet and good-tasting drink; to include a large amount of sugar; to have both good and bad effects; hard drink; the oldest type of drink; to enjoy drinking alcohol; a moderate amount of alcohol; to take care of alcohol; to become alcohol dependence.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the missing information.

1. Drinks can be classified into
2. Almost half of our human bodies are made up of
3. Tea is made from
4. Tea's history started in
5. Black tea was invented
6. Tea's main ingredients are
7. Soft drink is a drink which
8. Aspartame is
9. Almost all soft drink include
10. An alcohol drink is a drink which
11. Food which includes sugar content can become
12. If people drink a large amount of alcohol for the long time, they

Exercise 3. Tell what sentences are true, what are false.

1. Almost half of our human bodies are made up of water.
2. Tea's history started in England.
3. Tea was imported into Europe in the eighteen century.
4. A tea plant's leaves are harvested in two times since April.
5. Tea's main ingredients are caffeine, tannin, vitamin C.
6. Tea is also an universal medicine.
7. Soft drink is a drink which doesn't contain alcohol and it is defined as a carbonated drink.
8. We can have obesity and diabetes, when we drink soft drinks very often.

9. Alcohol is the oldest type of drink around the world.
10. If people drink a moderate amount of alcohol, they would become alcohol dependence.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences.

1. Хоча, майже половина людського тіла складається з води, є також інші види напоїв для задоволення людських потреб.
2. Історія чаю розпочалась в Китаї, але чайна церемонія має велике значення і в Японії, а в Європі, англійці – великі любителі чаю.
3. Врожай чайних листків збирають тричі починаючи з травня. Найбільше чайних плантацій знаходиться в 7 країнах – Китаї, Індії, Тайвані, Шрі-Ланці, Японії, Індонезії; трійку лідерів-виробників формують Китай, Індія, Шрі-Ланка.
4. Безалкогольний напій – це напій, який не містить алкоголю, або газований напій, добрий на смак, солодкий.
5. Майже всі безалкогольні напої містять велику кількість цукру, і тому можуть спричинити ожиріння і діабет.
6. Найпопулярнішими безалкогольними напоями є кола, спрайт, мінеральна вода, квас, сік.
7. Алкогольний напій – найстаріший вид напою в усьому світі, який містить етиловий спирт.
8. Існує багато видів алкоголю, і сировина для алкогольних напоїв є також різною, наприклад, вино виготовляється з винограду, а пиво – з ячменю.
9. Якщо люди вживають велику кількість алкоголю тривалий час, вони стають алкозалежними, ось чому, нам слід звертати увагу на кількість напоїв і спосіб пиття.
10. Багатьом людям подобається вживати алкогольні напої тому, що помірна кількість алкоголю – добре для здоров'я.

Text 19

The Cinema

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. The cinema has become a part of the modern way of life. There is no denying the fact that the cinema is an excellent vehicle of culture. Its possibilities are unlimited. In the earliest years of the cinema its power to show contemporary events was recognized and appreciated. More than anything else this unique quality secured popularity for the film as a new form of instruction and entertainment. That's why the cinema is considered to be one of the best ways of spending leisure time.

There are a lot of different kinds of films: feature films, theatrical films, horror films, thriller films, popular science films, travelogues, mystery films, documentaries, animated cartoon films. Besides, the films may be colour or black and white, full-length or short, sound or silent, dubbed in mother tongue, three-dimensional or wide-screen.

We can see films either in the cinema or on TV. As I am often short of time, I have practically no time for going to the cinema. For this reason I see films on television more frequently. But sometimes I manage to go to the cinema. I prefer feature films and amusing comedies. It's a pity the life is so difficult nowadays, and I want to relax a little, sometimes even to laugh. But at the same time I am fond of true-to-life films describing the life of the ordinary people, their feelings and problems. Such films move me deeply, they arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred for the heroes. As a rule such films leave a deep and lasting impression upon me.

A modern cinema programme contains a newsreel, which shows us pictures of important recent developments. It is usually shown before a feature film and it's often worth seeing. Sometimes they show an animated cartoon film watching which the audience is in a state of excitement from the beginning to the end. Especially I like Walt Disney's cartoons "Duck Tales", or "Vinnie-the-Pooh's Adventures". In my opinion the animated cartoon films are popular with both children and adults.

Showing the educational films is arranged mainly for schoolchildren and students.

In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas ("movies" as they often call them) sell more than one billion tickets a year. Movies are also shown on television and can be rented or purchased. Although people once feared that television would ruin movie industry, movie popularity has soared in recent years in these countries. Attending movies is a relatively inexpensive leisure time activity that is very popular.

Active Vocabulary

vehicle – засіб вираження, поширення,
contemporary – сучасний,
to appreciate – оцінювати, високо цінувати,
to secure – зберігати, зміцнювати, забезпечувати,
feature film – художній фільм,
horror film – фільм жахів,
thriller film – бойовик,
popular science film – науково-популярний фільм,
travelogue – фільм про подорожі,
mystery – детектив,
animated cartoon – мультиплікаційний фільм,
full-length film – повнометражний фільм,
short film – короткометражний фільм,
sound film – звуковий фільм,
silent film – німий фільм,
dubbed (in) film – дубльований фільм,
three-dimensional film – стереофільм, 3D (тривимірний) фільм,
wide-screen film – широкоформатний фільм,
to be short of time – мати мало часу,
amusing – забавний, кумедний,

true-to-life film – реалістичний, правдивий фільм,
to move deeply – глибоко зворушити,
to arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred – викликати почуття симпатії
або ненависті,
to leave a deep and lasting impression upon smb. – залишити глибоке
незабутнє враження,
newsreel – кінохроніка, кіножурнал,
to arrange – влаштовувати, організовувати,
to fear – боятися, побоюватися,
to soar – високо літати, підніматися,
inexpensive – недорогий

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991212253/the-cinema-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What kind of cinema do you know?
2. Which films do you prefer?
3. Do you know foreign films dubbed in Ukrainian?
4. Whom do you consider to be the best film director in Ukraine (the USA)?
5. What do you know about movie-maker, great experimentalists and artist Walt Disney?
6. What is your favourite film star?
7. Do you often go to the cinema?
8. What do you prefer: to watch a film on TV or on the screen in the regular cinema?
9. What advantages has the cinema over other vehicles of culture and means of entertainment?
10. In what way might cinema be used as an aid in teaching students?
11. What film have you seen recently?
12. In which row in the cinema do you usually sit?
13. What new picture would you advise us to see? Where is it on?
14. How long does the show of the full-length motion picture last?
15. How long is the newsreel?
16. Do you generally have to line up in the queue to get seats for the show? How long?
17. What is being shown at the cinema right now?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

Modern way of life; excellent vehicle of culture; to show contemporary events; to secure popularity for the film; to be one of the best ways of spending leisure time; to be fond of comedies; to be worth seeing; to be in a state of excitement from the beginning to the end; to be popular with both children and adults; to arrange showing the educational films; to buy and to sell tickets; to rent a movie; inexpensive leisure time activity.

Exercise 2. Fill in the missing words.

1. There is no denying the fact that the cinema is an excellent of culture.
2. Its are unlimited.
3. More than anything else this quality secured popularity for the film as a new form of instruction and
4. Besides, the films may be colour or black and white, full-length or, sound or , dubbed in mother tongue, three-dimensional or_.
5. For this reason I see films on television more
6. I prefer feature films and comedies.
7. But at the same time I am fond of films describing the life of the ordinary people, their and problems.
8. As a rule such films leave a deep and lasting upon me.
9. A modern cinema programme contains a , which shows us pictures of important recent developments.
10. In my opinion the films are popular with both children and adults.
11. Movies are also shown on television and can be or
12. Attending movies is a relatively leisure time activity that is very

Exercise 3. Tell what statements are true what are false.

1. When one wants to watch a film he goes to the Opera House.
2. Many cartoons of the later years have very interesting and amusing plots.
3. W. Disney has presented the world of the average American, preaching a moral, giving a message of optimism, of success.
4. No other art form had quite the impact on our lives that the motion pictures have.
5. Cinema doesn't impact on people's lives.
6. Cinema is an expensive leisure time activity.
7. Cinema can help a lot in the field of education.
8. The success of a film mainly depends on the film director.
9. In the 21st century people are much more fascinated by theatre than by cinema.
10. Cinema is not an earnest art. It is just an entertainment.
11. Actors should speak different languages in films.
12. A lot of people are fond of lining up in the queue.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Безсумнівно, кіно відіграє важливу роль в житті будь-якого суспільства і стало частиною сучасного способу життя.
2. Що до мене, кіно один із найкращих способів проведення дозвілля.
3. Так як у мене мало часу, я віддаю перевагу дивитися фільми по телебаченню більш частіше, ніж ходити в кінотеатр.

4. На вихідні мені з друзями вдається піти в кіно і подивитися фільми, що користуються великою популярністю серед глядачів.
5. Мені найбільше подобаються художні фільми і забавні комедії.
6. Реалістичні фільми, що описують життя звичайних людей, їхні почуття і проблеми, глибоко зворушують мене, вони викликають почуття симпатії або ненависті до героїв, і як правило, такі фільми залишають глибоке, незабутнє враження.
7. На мою думку сучасні мультиплікаційні фільми популярні як і серед дітей, так і дорослих.
8. Сучасна кіно програма містить кіножурнал, який показує зображення важливих минулих досягнень, його зазвичай показують перед художнім фільмом.
9. Показ навчальних фільмів влаштовують в основному для школярів і студентів.
10. Нещодавно я подивилась фільм, що мав величезний успіх у минулому сезоні.

Text 20

At the Theatre

The 20th century brought great changes into the theatre. Television, radio, cinema, video altered the course of the major performing arts and created the new ones. But still there are hundreds of musical comedy theatres, drama theatres, opera houses, puppet theatres, philharmonics and conservatoires where the audience is excited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are most encouraged by the warm reception.

But first, I'd like to tell you some words about the theatre. It is a building where plays, operas or ballets are performed. Of course, it has a stage for the actors and an auditorium where the audience sits. The curtain usually separates the stage from the auditorium. As a rule, the curtain is dropped or lowered between the scenes or acts of a play. The most expensive seats are in the stalls, boxes and dress-circles. The seats in the balcony, on the pit and the upper circle are comparatively cheaper. An intricate system of lights illuminates the stage. While the curtain is down, the workers on the stage can change the scenery and prepare the stage for the next part of the performance.

A play lives a long life before it makes its appearance on the stage before the audience. It is a real part of art and its creation calls for inspiration, talent and artistic ingenuity. A playwright conceives an idea and after months of hard work his idea develops into the script of the play. Finally, when everything is ready and the rehearsal goes of without a hitch, a dress rehearsal is called. After some time the curtain rises, the play faces the audience on its first night.

As for me, I am not much of a theater-goer but sometimes I like to go to the theatre with my friends or relatives just to relax. But I'll never forget my last visit to the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre. My mother bought two

tickets at the advance box-office for the performance “Eneidyda”. It was a stage version based on the I. Kotlyarevsky’s novel.

There were brilliant actors and actresses in the cast, I should admit. The leading actor was inexpressibly moving and top favourite. It seemed to me he was at his best and the play kept the audience in suspense from beginning to end. The company gave the truly remarkable play – moving, captivating, provoking laughter and tears by turns. Besides, it was a great educational value. During the interval everybody talked about the brilliant acting of the actors.

The concluding scene was exciting enough, the final moment was thrilling and unforgettable. The actors received a tremendous acclamation from the packed audience. There was no doubt it was warmly received by the audience, many of pieces were encored. I admired everything: the wonderful scenery, marvelous acting, charming music. And it was obvious that the play was a great success.

Active Vocabulary

to alter – змінювати,
performing arts – виконавчі різновиди мистецтва,
musical comedy theatre – театр оперети,
puppet theatre – ляльковий театр,
philharmonic – філармонія,
conservatoire – консерваторія,
audience – публіка, аудиторія,
prospect – надія,
to encourage – надихати,
reception – прийом,
to perform – виконувати (роль),
auditorium – глядацька зала, аудиторія,
curtain – завіса,
stalls – партер,
box – ложа,
dress-circles – бельєтаж,
pit – амфітеатр,
upper circle – перший ярус,
intricate – заплутаний, складний,
to illuminate – освітлювати,
scenery – театральні декорації,
performance – вистава, виконання,
play – п’єса,
to make an appearance – показуватися, з’являтися,
inspiration – натхнення,
ingenuity – винахідливість, хитромудрість,
playwright – драматург,
to conceive an idea – замислити,
script – рукопис,

rehearsal – репетиція,
dress rehearsal – генеральна репетиція,
hitch – перешкода, затримка,
first night – прем'єра,
advance box-office – каса попереднього продажу квитків,
stage version – інсценування,
cast – склад виконавців,
leading actor – головний актор; актор, що виконує головну роль,
inexpressibly moving – неймовірно зворушливий,
top favourite – найулюбленіший,
to be at one's best – бути в гарній формі,
to keep the audience in suspense from beginning to end – тримати глядачів у напрузі від початку до кінця вистави,
company – трупа,
truly remarkable play – справді чудова п'єса,
moving – зворушливий,
captivating – захоплюючий,
provoking laughter and tears by turns – що викликає по черзі то сміх, то сльози,
to be a great educational value – мати велике виховне значення,
interval – перерва, антракт,
acting – гра акторів на сцені,
concluding scene – заключна сцена,
thrilling – хвилюючий,
to receive a tremendous acclamation – одержати грандіозну овацію,
to encore – викликати на біс,
marvelous – дивний, чудовий,
to be a great success – користуватися великим успіхом
<https://quizlet.com/ua/991225943/at-the-theatre-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Can you say what is the theatre?
2. Where are the best seats in the theatre, at the front or at the back?
3. What is the difference between a cinema and a theatre? Which do you prefer?
4. Which of the two, the theatre or the cinema, is more popular in our country? Why do you think so?
5. What role does the theatre play in our life?
6. How often do you go to the theatre? When was the last time you went to the theatre?
7. Which Ukrainian play appeals to you deeply? Give your reasons.
8. Who is your favourite actor (actress)?
9. Which plays that are on now in your town are a success?
10. What is a puppet theatre?

11. Are fond of ballet? Which ballet do you like best of all?
12. When and how do you book seats for the theatre?
13. Can you name the most popular theatrical companies in Kyiv (Ukraine)?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

To bring great changes into the theatre; drama theatres and opera houses; to be encouraged by the warm reception; to perform plays, operas and ballets; to drop or lower the curtain; scene or act of a play; the most expensive seats; to illuminate the stage; to change the scenery; to be a theatre-goer; to buy tickets at the advance box-office; the brilliant acting of actors; exciting concluding scene; to encore many pieces of the play; charming music.

Exercise 2. Fill in the missing words.

1. Television, radio, cinema, video the course of the major performing arts and the new ones.
2. But still there are hundreds of comedy theatres, drama theatres, houses, theatres, philharmonics and conservatoires.
3. The curtain usually separates the from the auditorium.
4. The most seats are in the stalls, boxes and dress-circles.
5. While the is down, the workers on the stage can change the and prepare the stage for the next part of the
6. A conceives an idea and after months of hard work his idea develops into the of the play.
7. After some time the curtain rises, the play faces the on its first
8. My mother bought two tickets at the box-office for the “Eneiyda”.
9. There were brilliant actors and actresses in the , I should admit.
10. The company gave the truly remarkable play – moving, captivating, laughter and tears
11. Besides, it was a great value.
12. The actors received a tremendous from the packed
13. I admired everything: the wonderful , marvelous , charming music.
14. And it was obvious that the play was a great

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the vocabulary word that best fits the meaning of each sentence.

audience	scene	performance	interval
curtain	box-office	orchestra	opera
dressing-room	foye	gangway	footlights
opera-glasses	art	balconies	cloak-room

1. We buy seats (tickets) at the _____.
2. Above the ground floor there are generally several curved _____ with even steeper slopes of seats.
3. Seats in the first rows of the stalls are called _____ stalls.

4. Each person in a large _____ can see the actors on the stage.
5. The _____ is dropped or lowered between the scenes of acts of a play.
6. During the _____ you may go to the refreshment room (buffet).
7. We leave our coats and wraps in the _____ .
8. The concluding _____ is superbly done.
9. Many people walk down the _____ looking for their seats.
10. The _____ is a great success.
11. It is a real piece of _____ and its creation calls for talent and inspiration.
12. An intricate system of _____ illuminates the stage.
13. In the _____ the actors usually make up.
14. I would like to go to the _____ House.
15. The attendant proposes us _____ on hire.
16. Several doors separate the _____ from the seating area.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Театр – це будинок, де виконуються п'єси, опери, балети.
2. Іноді я йду з друзями в театр щоб відпочити і, зазвичай, купую квитки в касі попереднього продажу.
3. Місця в глядацькій залі, такі як партер, ложа, бельетаж – найдорожчі, а місця на балконі, в амфітеатрі, і в першому ярусі – порівняно дешевші.
4. Створення п'єси вимагає натхнення, таланту і винахідливості драматурга.
5. Прем'єра цієї вистави була чудовою, гра акторів на сцені тримала глядачів у напрузі від початку до кінця.
6. У складі виконавців цієї п'єси чудові актори та актриси, акторка, що виконує головну роль неймовірно зворушлива і в гарній формі.
7. Труппа цього театру дала справді чудову п'єсу – зворушливу, захоплюючу, що викликає по черзі то сміх, то сльози.
8. Після закінчення вистави актори отримали грандіозну овацію, їх декілька разів викликали на біс.
9. Я обожнюю цю виставу: чудові театральні декорації, дивовижна гра акторів, чарівна музика.
10. Моя мрія – відвідати Львівський драматичний театр та Одеський оперний театр.

Text 21

Young People's Problems

• Key Words and Useful Expressions:

What are the teens' problems? - Які у підлітків проблеми?

What problems do young people face today? - З якими проблемами зустрічаються підлітки сьогодні?

How do you feel about teens' problems? - Як ви відноситеся до

підліткових проблем?

I find them – я вважаю їх;
urgent - першочерговими;
important - важливими;
serious - серйозними;
awful - жахливими;
shocking - шокуючими;
difficult to solve – важкими для вирішення;
interesting to discuss – цікавими для обговорення;
useless to discuss – несуттєвими для обговорення;
family problems – сімейні проблеми;
personal problems – особисті проблеми;
school problems – шкільні проблеми;
violence - насилля;
cruelty - жорстокість;
drug addiction – наркотична залежність;
drinking problems – проблеми з алкоголем;
poverty - бідність;
discrimination - дискримінація;
loneliness - самотність;
parents' expectations are too high – батьківські очікування надто високі;

What do young people worry about?

In my opinion – на мою думку;
personally, I think that – особисто, я думаю, що;
if you ask me – якщо ви мене запитаете;

Who can help?

Who can help? – Хто може допомогти?

Teenagers themselves – самі підлітки;
parents - батьки;
adults - дорослі;
school - школа;
the Government – уряд;

How to help?

How to help? – Як допомогти?

Teenagers should – підліткам слід;
adults should – дорослим слід;
think about... – думати про...;

care about... – піклуватися про...;
be free to decide – бути вільним у прийнятті рішень;
forbid... to... – забороняти комусь щось робити;
allow... to... – дозволяти комусь щось робити;
give more rights to... – надавати більше прав комусь;
send... to prison – відправити до в'язниці;
help to overcome difficulties – допомагати долати труднощі;

What are teens' life ambitions?

They want to ...

Enjoy life – насолоджуватись життям;
be independent – бути незалежними;
express their individuality – виражати свою індивідуальність;
do well at school – добре навчатись у школі;
earn money – заробляти гроші;
rebel against the society – виражати протест проти суспільства;
change the world to the best – змінити світ на краще;
be taken seriously – сприйматись серйозно;
have the right to... – мати право на...;
have a chance to... – мати шанс на...;

Why do young people start smoking /drinking /taking drugs?

...get depressed and upset – впадати в депресію і розчаровуватися;
...are treated badly – з ними погано обходяться;
...are not taken seriously – до них несерйозно відносяться;
...force ...to – примушувати когось до чогось;
to feel lonely – відчувати себе самотнім;
to escape from one's problems – уникати проблем;
to be under stress – бути у стресовій ситуації; відчувати стрес;

Do you always understand your parents? Do they understand you? What are the reasons for misunderstanding?

Misunderstanding – непорозуміння, незгода

Do you think that friction between young people and their parents is inevitable? Why?

Friction – тертя (тут: в людських відносинах);

inevitable – неминучий;

What are the reasons for conflict and friction?

Generation gap - проблема "батьків і дітей"; розрив поколінь;

The given text is a sample text and we recommend you to use it while getting ready with your own stories on the topic.

Young People's Problems

It's common knowledge that youth is the best time of your life, that being young means romance, love, new discoveries and so on. But it is also the most difficult time because you have to make some very important decisions, which will influence all your future life.

Things are not easy nowadays even for adults, but for teenagers who have to find their own place in society, they are even more difficult. For your future it is essential to have a good job. And to get a really good job you have to be well educated. So there is a problem of choice, but a great part of young people are far from knowing what exactly they would like to do in their future.

But even if you have already made your choice and are studying somewhere, you need some money of your own. Your parents will probably provide you with home, food and necessary clothes, but it's obvious that you have your own tastes, and your parents won't pay for them. To pay for extra clothes, tapes, books, things necessary for your hobbies, you have to work, and in our country it is very difficult for a teenager to find a job without any qualification.

Emotional problems for young people can be far more serious than financial ones. The typical teenager problem is that "nobody understands me". The parents often continue to treat their teenage children as if they were infants when the latter probably consider them to be almost grown up.

And from this it follows a problem of a generation gap. Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true, but it has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated and informed because of the media. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and don't blindly accept the ideals of their elders. Traditionally, it was that young people turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed: the old could learn a thing or two from their children. And if a compromise settlement is made then there won't be any generation gap.

Youth is also a time to meet your first love. It is, of course, wonderful, but, as it is widely known that first love often has an unhappy end, this also increases young people's problems. Even friends can't always stay friends.

When young people begin to understand themselves a little bit better, old friends sometimes just go apart.

Then there is one more problem that has become very urgent nowadays. It's a problem of taking drugs. Information received from opinion polls is saying that more than half of Ukrainian teenagers have ever tasted drugs. Nevertheless there are many ways of keeping away from it. One of them is organized sport, which changes young people's world-outlook and prevents them from the fatal temptation.

As you see, it is very difficult to be young nowadays, as, indeed, it always was. But you can be young only once, and some wonderful things can happen only when you're young. So, it is better to enjoy your youth while it lasts.

Active Vocabulary

common knowledge – загальновідомо,

romance – романтика,

tapes – записи,

to treat – ставитися, поводитися, обходитися,

infant – дитина,

generation gap – розрив поколінь,

to turn to – звернутися до,

guidance – керівництво,

compromise settlement – компромісне врегулювання,

to go apart – розходитись,

urgent – першочерговий, необхідний,

opinion poll – опитування громадської думки,

people's world-outlook – світогляд людей,

to prevent – запобігти, перешкоджати, уберегти,

temptation – спокуса

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991244749/young-peoples-problems-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Why is youth the best and the most difficult time of the life?
2. Have you made some very important decisions which will influence all your future life?
3. Is it essential to have a good job for your future? What job would you like to get? Why?
4. Now you are a college student. Do your parents give you pocket money for extra things and hobbies?
5. It is very difficult for a teenager to find a job without any qualification, isn't it?
6. Are emotional problems for young people more serious than financial one's?
7. What is the typical teenager problem?

8. Why does the problem 'nobody understands me' follow a generation gap?
9. In what way can teenagers and adults settle this problem?
10. Why does the first love with unhappy end increase young people's problems?
11. What is the most urgent teenager's problem nowadays?
12. What are the ways of keeping away from taking drugs?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

The best time of the life; to make important decisions; to influence the future life; to be well educated; a problem of choice; to make choice; to provide with food, home and necessary clothes; to pay for extra clothes, books; to find a job without any qualification; to treat the teenage children; to be better educated and informed because of the media; to enjoy freedom; to be dependent on the parents; blindly accept the ideas of the elders; to make compromise settlement; to meet first love; to take drugs; to keep away from taking drugs; to enjoy youth.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences.

2. Молодість – найкращий час в житті, але це також і найважчий час, тому що потрібно приймати важливі рішення, котрі впливатимуть на майбутнє життя.
3. Проблема вибору – одна із підліткових проблем, особливо, коли ти не знаєш, що ти хотів би робити в майбутньому.
4. Для майбутнього суттєво отримати хорошу роботу, отже ти повинен бути добре освіченим, тому що в нашій країні для підлітка важко знайти роботу без будь-якої кваліфікації.
5. Типова проблема підлітка «ніхто не розуміє мене» породжує проблему розриву поколінь, коли батьки продовжують ставитись до своїх дітей підлітків ніби вони діти, коли ті вважають себе майже дорослими.
6. Сьогодні молоді люди краще освічені і проінформовані завдяки медіа, вони дорослішають швидше і не є такими залежними від своїх батьків.
7. Ми, підлітки, думаємо більше за себе, не приймаємо сліпо ідеали дорослих і хочемо насолоджуватись більшою свободою.
8. Проблема розриву поколінь можна легко владнати завдяки компромісу.
9. Емоційні проблеми для молоді є набагато серйозніші ніж фінансові, тому перше кохання з нещасливим кінцем збільшує ці проблеми.
10. Відповідно до інформації отриманої від опитування громадської думки, більше ніж половина українських підлітків і понад 80% молодих людей у 18-30 років коли-небудь вживали наркотики, і це одна з першочергових проблем на сьогоднішній день.

11. Ти можеш бути молодим тільки раз, і деякі чудові речі можуть траплятися лише коли ти молодий, отже насолоджуйся молодістю, коли вона триває.

Text 22

The Greatest Inventions to Change the World

There could not be any development without inventions. Modern world can be called the world of technology, but the way to this title was rather long. Nowadays there are numerous laboratories discovering something new on a daily basis, but there are some inventions that date back centuries, but are still the core of the modern science. Almost all of contemporary discoveries have been based on previous inventions, so we should give credit to those talented inventors, who laid the foundation for our comfort. Let us remember the most crucial inventions and their creators, who paved the way to our easy-going life.

Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions. It is the thing that lets us move nowadays, but became a revolt in manufacturing hundreds of years ago. It is supposed that a wheel was discovered 3,000 years ago by pottery and helped to carry different goods. It was a real boost when the wheel was enhanced to the extent that it became a part of the vehicle. The invention of the wheel is a concept that lay grounds for many other inventions we can not live without.

Steam engine invention can be called a key to our modern transportation and industries. Though we use more developed engines nowadays, all of them work in the same way – burning fuel is converted into kinetic energy. James Watt is considered to be a leading inventor of steam engine, but there are numerous successors, who were improving it decade after decade. This invention had a dramatic impact on the world industry allowing factories to be free from water power, developing coal industry, increasing the speed of trains and becoming a core of modern transportation system.

Electric light is another crucial invention that influenced the development of the mankind. Thomas Edison managed to invent a light bulb lasting for 1,500 hours, while William David Coolidge is credited as the inventor of incandescent bulb familiar to us.

Telephone is one more revolutionary idea for people's communication. Though the idea of it is rather simple, it took many years to realize it in real life. Michael Faraday, Johann Reis, Alexander Graham Bell have worked on the telephone equipment and the last inventor managed to reach his target and even founded the first telephone company. This company is also regarded to have developed the first mobile phones for police and later set the pace for cells development.

The television set has greatly changed the world with its appearance. Though all people think that black and white TV is considered to be the first public television, color moving images did not follow behind and appeared

before full functionality of black-and-white TV sets. Their appearance changed the way of life of many people, who changed their habits forever in favor of interesting and exciting TV programs.

It is impossible not to remember a refrigerator as one of really impressive inventions. Though its appearance is connected with many names, the concept of a refrigerator originates from 1800s. The greatness of this invention implies the ability to prolong life of many products in cold environment and it has given a stimulus for the development of food production industry on a new higher level.

It goes without saying that modern people can't imagine their life without computers and the Internet. Being a commonplace in most of contemporary homes today, it is quite difficult to imagine that the first computer appeared only about 50 years ago and now it has changed completely. Based on two important innovations such as the integrated circuit and the microprocessor the computer began performing logical calculations and surprised people with its intelligence. The first desktop computer for everyday use was manufactured in 1974 and its popularity was enormous. Apple computers by Stephen Wozniack and Steven Jobs got the first world's computer system. The next step in computer development was IBM PC with a more powerful and faster processor. Gradually, the competition between companies resulted in a constant development of the machine for this revolutionary invention not to lose its popularity.

No doubt that the Internet is one of the most recent and essential inventions of the mankind. This network aims at connection of thousands of other smaller networks that create a global network. Created by the Americans in 1973 it was initially used for connection of University networks and spread to Europe only in 1989. What is the Internet exactly? It is an interconnection between various networks established across optical fibres, telephone lines and radio links. Each particular machine has a unique address. The necessary data travels from one gateway to another till its destination machine. The Internet is an indispensable helper with the wealth of diverse information available at the click of a mouse and provided thousands of different opportunities to all people.

These are only some of the greatest world's inventions worth mentioning. They have determined the way of humanity development and set the grounds for further innovations.

Active Vocabulary

to date back – датуватися,
core – ядро, серцевина, суть,
contemporary – сучасний,
to give credit – віддати належне,
to lay the foundation – закласти фундамент,
to lay grounds – закласти підстави,
crucial – вирішальний,
revolt – зрив,

potter – гончар,
 boost – імпульс,
 to enhance – підвищувати, збільшувати,
 successor – наступник, спадкоємець,
 light bulb – лампочка,
 incandescent bulb – лампа розжарювання,
 to be credited – рахуватися,
 to set the pace – встановити темп,
 cells – мобільний, стільниковий,
 in favor of – на користь,
 to imply – означати,
 integrated circuit – інтегрована схема,
 desktop computer – настільний комп'ютер,
 optical fibre – оптичне волокно,
 indispensable – незамінний, необхідний
<https://quizlet.com/ua/991257024/the-greatest-inventions-to-change-the-world-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. How can we call modern world?
2. What the most crucial inventions that date back centuries do you know?
3. Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions, isn't it?
4. Who discovered a wheel? When was it discovered?
5. What invention had a dramatic impact on the world industry and is called a key to our modern transportation?
6. Who were the inventors of light and incandescent bulb?
7. What invention took many years to realize it in real life?
8. Did colour TV set appear after or before full functionality of black-and-white TV sets?
9. What does refrigerator invention imply?
10. Name some main steps in the developing of the computers?
11. What is the Internet exactly?
12. Is the Internet essential nowadays? Why?

Exercise 1. Define the meaning of these words and phrases:

To date back centuries; the core of the modern science; contemporary discoveries; to become a revolt in manufacturing; to lay grounds for many other inventions; numerous successors; to become a core of modern transportation system; to be credited as the inventor of smth.; to reach the target; to found the first telephone company; to change the habits in favor of interesting and exciting TV programs; to prolong life of many products in cold environment; development of food production industry; to perform logical calculations; powerful and fast processor; to create a global network;

Exercise 2. Tell what sentences are true, what are false.

1. Almost all of contemporary discoveries have been based on the modern science.

2. Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions.
3. The invention of the wheel is a concept that lay grounds for many other inventions we can not live without.
4. Steam engines are very popular nowadays.
5. James Watt is considered to be a leading inventor of steam engine.
6. Thomas Edison managed to invent an incandescent bulb.
7. Alexander Graham Bell founded the first telephone company.
8. Color moving images appeared after full functionality of black-and-white TV sets.
9. The invention of refrigerator has given a stimulus for the development of food production industry on a new higher level.
10. It goes without saying that modern people can't imagine their life without computers and the Internet.
11. The first desktop computer for everyday use was manufactured in 1950 in our country.
12. Computer is based on two important innovations such as the integrated circuit and the microprocessor.
13. The Internet was created by the Europeans in 1973.
14. The Internet is an indispensable helper with the wealth of diverse information available at the click of a mouse.
15. Apple computers were developed by Stephen Wozniack and Steven Jobs.

Exercise 3. Match the inventors' names with their inventions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Edison | a) the telephone |
| 2. Rudolf Diesel | b) Geiger counter |
| 3. Marconi | c) X-rays |
| 4. Karl Benz | d) electric bulb |
| 5. Alexander Bell | e) the ball-point pen |
| 6. Adolph Sax | f) the first practical 4-wheeled car |
| 7. Albert Einstein | g) Morse code |
| 8. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen | h) the radio |
| 9. Hans Wilhelm Geiger | i) the theory of relativity |
| 10. Ladislao Biro | j) decoding the structure of DNA |
| 11. Samuel Morse | k) the Diesel engine |
| 12. Francis Crick & James Watson | l) the saxophone |

Exercise 4. Complete the texts (1-4) with the names of the corresponding inventions and discoveries: the television set, the personal computer, DNA, the washing machine, the automobile, the personal stereo, the mobile phone.

1. The structure of _____ was deciphered in 1953, by Francis Crick and James Watson. In 1992, the first map of the human genome was produced in France, which would help scientists to treat some diseases that we inherit from our parents and grandparents.
2. _____ was invented by Scottish inventor John Logie Baird in 1926, and it was first demonstrated in Selfridges, a department store in

London. It was built of old cans, bicycle parts, lenses, string and sealing mass.

3. The first _____ that was made for individual use was called Apple II, and it was launched in 1977 by Apple Computers. It was sealed in a plastic case: it had a keyboard, a video unit and removable floppy discs. It was sold for 3800 Euro in today's money.
4. The world's first practical four-wheeled _____ that was powered by a gasoline engine was designed and built in 1885 by Karl Benz. But the first cars were mass produced by Henry Ford, after he introduced his Model T in 1910, which was the first affordable car.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Сучасний світ – це світ технологій, винаходів та електроніки.
2. Цей винахід датується століттями, але є ядром сучасної науки.
3. Важливі винаходи і талановиті винахідники заклали фундамент для нашого комфорту і проклали шлях до нашого легкого життя.
4. Колесо – одне з найстаріших людських винаходів, було винайдене 3000 років тому гончарями.
5. Джеймс Ватт вважається винахідником парового двигуна.
6. Хто рахується винахідником лампи розжарювання?
7. Александер Белл досягнув своєї цілі винайшовши телефон і навіть заснував першу телефонну компанію.
8. Поява телевізорів змінила спосіб життя багатьох людей.
9. Винахід холодильника дав стимул розвитку харчової промисловості на новому вищому рівні, тому що він продовжує термін багатьох продуктів в холодному середовищі.
10. Само собою зрозуміло, що ми не можемо уявити своє життя без комп'ютера та Інтернету.
11. Комп'ютер дивує людей своїм інтелектом і не втрачає своєї популярності.
12. Інтернет – незамінний помічник з великою кількістю інформації, доступної за натисканням (кліком) миші та надає тисячі різних можливостей всім людям.

Text 23

How to Save Our Planet

Nowadays, the place we live is in great danger. There are a lot of things, which affect the Earth. Factories waste and exhaust gases, deforestation, poisoning of the air and water pollution, destruction of the ozone layer and global warming – these are the problems which a modern human should face. The main question is what is needed to be done to make the things better? Is it possible to change the current situation somehow?

I think, there are some steps that could help people to improve the things. The first that we are able to do is to change the way of life. In my opinion, we should begin with something very simple. For example, start using public

transport instead of our cars, we can use glass and wood instead of plastic, it will be effective if the people organize planting of the trees and renovation of the parks.

As you can understand, many serious problems exist and these solutions can be ineffective. The main task is to save the planet which is going to be destroyed. We understand, that there is no opportunity to renew the nature completely, but it is possible to make some improvements. If people realize the size of the problem and all the possible consequences, there will be an encouragement for them to take some measures.

Talking about the saving of the environment, it is important to remember three basic rules: reduce, reuse and recycle. It is very simple, but somehow we tend to forget about it. If we reduce the usage of natural resources, we will have an opportunity to consume energy and water more wisely. Reusing will help to prevent total exhaustion of natural goods, such as trees and water. Recycling will help to prevent high levels of pollution.

To my mind, we should also look for the alternative energy sources. These could be wind, water and solar energy. In the whole world, scientists are making efforts and looking for ways to use all the resources properly, so I hope that in future they will have a chance to succeed. That means that we will give up using coal and oil, which can give off very toxic wastes.

The source of human life on the Earth is water and it needs our attention and protection. Many factories throw the wastes into the rivers and oceans as a result we receive the extinction of rare animal species and complication of the process of water purification. We should take measures before it is too late.

We should also remember about the air. The easiest ways to fight with the air pollution are planting the trees and destroying the reason of the pollution. It is easy to plant a tree and it does not need hard efforts. All that we need is to have the desire to improve the situation and to stop being lazy.

The Earth is the place where we live, it is our home and the task is to protect it and appreciate all it gives to us. If the humanity change nothing in a thousand of years our planet will not exist. We should start doing something and give a chance to next generations to live in a peaceful and beautiful home.

Active Vocabulary

exhaust gases – вихлопні гази,
deforestation – вирубка лісів,
destruction – руйнування,
renovation – оновлення,
recycle – утилізувати,
to consume – споживати,
to prevent – запобігати, відвертати,
exhaustion – виснаження,
solar energy – сонячна енергія,
to make efforts – докладати зусиль,
to succeed – досягати успіхів,

to give up – відмовлятися,
to give off – виділяти,
extinction – вимирання,
animal species – види тварин,
purification – очищення

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991264377/how-to-save-our-planet-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1qqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Why is our planet in great danger?
2. Why do we have to protect nature?
3. What are the most serious environmental problems?
4. What ways can we help the Earth?
5. What can we do to protect nature and save our planet clean?
6. What ecological organizations help to protect nature?
7. What are three basic rules for the saving of the environment?
8. Name alternative energy sources.
9. What are the easiest ways to fight with the air pollution?
10. What way can we give a chance to next generations to live in a peaceful and beautiful home, the Earth?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

To be in great danger; poisoning of the air and water pollution; destruction of the ozone layer; to change the way of life; to face serious problems; to save the planet; to renew the nature completely; to realize all the possible consequences; to reduce the usage of natural resources; to consume energy and water wisely; to prevent total exhaustion of natural goods; to prevent high level of pollution; alternative energy sources; the process of water purification; to need attention and protection; to improve the situation; to live in a peaceful and beautiful home.

Exercise 2. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. Solar energy is renewable energy.
2. Sea level rises because of greenhouse effect.
3. Carbon dioxide is not a greenhouse gas.
4. The Arctic ice is melting because of global warming.
5. The three rules are: reuse, reduce, redo.

Exercise 3. Read the following explanations and match them with the words from the box.

ecology, pollution, energy, cars, the Earth, rainforest, nuclear testing, garbage, environmental problems, animals in danger

1. It is rubbish, waste or other things we throw away.
2. It is a thick forest in tropical parts of the world, like in Amazon area.
3. It is our planet.
4. We have so many of them, like air, sea, and land pollution, holes in the ozone layer and so on.

5. They are experiments with nuclear weapons (like bombs).
6. It is the process of making our environment dirty and unhealthy for living.
7. It can come from nuclear, electrical, solar or wind power.
8. It is a very big problem of our time. If we don't protect them, they will disappear forever.
9. A great deal of pollution comes from the fumes (gases) they give off. We should walk or use bikes instead, whenever we can.
10. It is the science that studies the relations of plants, animals and people to each other and to their environment.

Exercise 4. Read the information and agree or disagree with the statements below.

DID YOU KNOW?

1. Every person produces about 650 tons of garbage during his/her lifetime.
2. Some scientists say that one species of plant, animal or insect becomes extinct every day. In the next 20 years, one-fifth of all species could become extinct.
3. Forests cover 30% of the Earth's land. They produce oxygen. Protecting all the forests is the key to our survival.
4. We are running out of space in which we can get rid of garbage. One solution to this problem is recycling.
5. Eight million tons of oil are spilled into the Earth's oceans every year.
6. One ton of recycled paper can save 17 trees.
7. Glass produced from recycled glass reduces related air pollution by 20% and water pollution by 50%.
8. Oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface. Life began in the oceans. Today, coastal waters have become very polluted, and whales and dolphins are killed in great numbers.

Model, No 1. I agree. It is important to recycle old paper in order to save woods and forests on the planet.

1. It is important to recycle old paper.
2. Forests are not terribly important for us.
3. Oceans and sea life are in danger.
4. Oil spills are a great source of pollution.
5. Not very many species are in danger of becoming extinct.
6. We still have enough place for garbage.
7. It is environmentally friendly to produce glass from recycled glass.

Exercise 5. Match the words with the following definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. to pollute | a) surroundings, circumstances, influences |
| 2. to reduce | b) substance causing death or harm if taken by a living thing |
| 3. to cause | c) no longer of use |
| 4. waste | d) to make happen |
| 5. poison | e) to make smaller in size |
| 6. environment | f) to make dirty |

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Наша планета у великій небезпеці.
2. Сучасна людина стикається з серйозними проблемами, котрі впливають на Землю.
3. Найбільш серйозними проблемами навколишнього середовища є забруднення води і повітря, вирубка лісів, глобальне потепління, вихлопні гази та руйнування озонового шару.
4. Людство повинно усвідомлювати проблеми та всі можливі наслідки негативного впливу на навколишнє середовище та природу.
5. Нам усім слід прийняти міри, щоб якось змінити та покращити поточну ситуацію.
6. На мою думку, кожен здатний змінити свій спосіб життя, а саме, почати користуватись громадським транспортом замість власного авто, використовувати скло та дерево замість пластику, посадити дерево і т.д.
7. Якщо ми зменшимо використання природних ресурсів, ми будемо мати можливість споживати енергію і воду мудріше.
8. Повторне використання допоможе запобігти повному виснаженню природних ресурсів, таких як дерева та вода.
9. Утилізація допомагає уникати високого рівня забруднення.
10. Вітер, вода і сонце – альтернативні джерела енергії.
11. Вчені роблять спроби і шукають способи належного використання всіх ресурсів і в майбутньому вони досягнуть успіху.
12. Ми маємо вимирання рідкісних видів тварин та ускладнення процесу очищення води, тому що фабрики і заводи викидають відходи в річки і океани.
13. Вода і повітря потребують нашої уваги та захисту, нам слід пам'ятати про це.
14. Земля – це місце, де ми живемо, це наша домівка, і найважливішим завданням є захистити її і цінувати все те, що вона дає нам.
15. Ми повинні дати шанс наступним поколінням жити в мирній і красивій домівці.

Text 24

Ukrainian Government and Political System of Ukraine

Ukraine is a Presidential Representative democratic republic with the multi-party system.

Executive power is conducted by the Government and the President. Legislative power belongs to Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian Parliament).

Ukraine became Independent on August 24, 1991. The first president of Ukraine was Leonid Kravchuk. It was necessary to solve a lot of difficult

tasks at that time, such as building of own political system, new system of defense and security. The Ukrainian constitution was adopted in 1996. Constitution is the document that defines the general substructure of the Ukrainian Political system. According to the Constitution, Ukraine is a democratic, jural, sovereign, independent and social state.

President of Ukraine

Ukrainian constitution defines the President to be the Head of the State. President of Ukraine is not only the Head of the State, he is also a guarantor of civil and human rights, territorial integrity, freedoms, national sovereignty. Citizens of Ukraine elect the President every five years with the help of the secret vote.

Verkhovna Rada

Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) is the only one legislative body in Ukraine. Verkhovna Rada delegates are elected every five years by Ukrainian citizens. Parliament consists of 450 deputies. Laws of Ukraine with the Constitution of the country establish powers of Ukrainian Deputies. Deputies have a right to unite into special groups that are named Fractions. There has to be more than 25 members in a fraction.

What type of government does Ukraine have

The highest body of the executive power of Ukraine is represented by the Cabinet of Ministers. The Cabinet of Ministers was formed in 1991. The Cabinet has to act due to the laws of Ukraine, Orders of President and Constitution.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine consists of five members and several ministers who represent different ministries. Ministries are headed by the Vice Prime Ministers. The President of the country is the person who appoints the Premier and his candidacy has to be approved by the Parliament. President with the Prime minister nominate candidates to the Cabinet and they have to be approved by the Parliament. The Presidium of Cabinet consists of:

- Vice Prime ministers;
- First Vice Prime minister;
- the Prime minister.

Article 116 of the Ukrainian Constitution describes functions and duties of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Ukraine became a widely known country due to the great number of protests and strikes during the last years. So, speaking about Ukrainian government it is necessary to mention the Ukrainian Orange Revolution.

The Orange Revolution

The Orange Revolution was a series of demonstrations, strikes and protests and it lasted during November and December 2004. The Orange Revolution or the “Pomarancheva Revolutsiya”, as it was known in Ukraine was organized by people, who supported Victor Yushenko.

Victor Yushenko was a candidate from the Western part of Ukraine. The two candidates who were going to become the President were Victor Yushenko and Victor Yanukovich. Some foreign and domestic election

monitors informed that there had been some violations in the process of elections. Ukrainian citizens were not satisfied with such results and didn't want to see Yanukovich their president, because his name was associated with the high level of corruption.

The Orange revolution was peaceful and no one died during demonstrations and protests. Supreme Court made the decision to organize the reelections and Victor Yushenko became the winner. Orange color became the symbol of Ukrainian revolutionaries. People who take part in the Revolution were wearing orange ribbons, accessories and clothes.

Later, in 2010, Victor Yanukovich took revenge and became the President of Ukraine. He had a lot of strong supporters, like Rinat Akhmetov, who helped Yanukovich to put an end to the Orange era in the Ukrainian history.

Elections 2014

Elections had to be in March 2015, but because of the Revolution in the country that began in 2014 it was agreed to organize elections in May 2014. Petro Poroshenko became the winner and the next Ukrainian President. He received about 13% of votes. Poroshenko became the winner in the first round of elections and the second round was not even held.

Ukrainian Revolution 2014 goals were to oust the President Victor Yanukovich and to change the constitution, as it was in 2004.

Elections 2019

About 35 million of people were eligible to vote in the elections. Due to the March 2014 annexation of Crimea by Russia and the occupation of parts of Donetsk Oblast and Luhansk Oblast by pro-russian separatists (since April 2014), roughly 12% of eligible voters cannot participate in the elections.

A total of 2,344 international observers from 17 countries and 19 organizations were officially registered to monitor the elections. A record number of 139 non-governmental Ukrainian organizations are registered as observers.

There were a total 39 candidates for the election on the ballot. This means that the largest ever number of candidates participated in a Ukrainian presidential election (in 2004 there were 24 candidates).

Volodymyr Zelensky won the first round with 30,24% of the vote. The acting President Petro Poroshenko took the second place, and Yuliya Tymoshenko the third.

As no candidate received an absolute majority of the vote, a second round was held on 21 April. The winner of the elections was

Requirements for Candidates

According to Ukrainian law, a presidential candidate must be a citizen of Ukraine who is at least 35 years old, can speak the (state) Ukrainian language and has lived in Ukraine for the last ten years prior to election day.

Candidates were nominated by a political party, or by self-nomination. Candidates also had to submit a declaration of income for the year preceding

the election year. Candidates were required to pay a nomination deposit of 2.5 mln. hryvnias.

Government corruption

Corruption is the great problem in the Ukrainian society. It interfered into almost all spheres of life. It is a growing problem in the Ukrainian society and is becoming more and more widespread, not looking at the different restrictions and punishments.

Minister of Internal Affairs claimed that about 400 politicians were involved into the corruption schemes starting from 2010. A great number of corrupt officials were representatives of the Party of Regions and Yuliya Tymoshenko.

Many Ukrainian politicians hide their income and lead a life of the real millionaires.

It is a poor fact, but corruption exists in the juridical sphere, in the public sector, in the higher education sector, in healthcare and other branches. Ukrainian citizens claim that the most corrupted spheres are:

- the police;
- the judiciary;
- the parliament;
- the healthcare.

Government debt

Ukrainian government debt was \$63,2B in May 2017, if to compare this sum with the previous month, it is a little bit bigger. It was \$63B in April 2017.

It is a sad fact but Ukrainian government debt to GDP is constantly growing. Specialists expect it to be 86 percent by the end of 2020. This information was provided by analysts and was based on the Trading Economics global macro models.

Active Vocabulary

executive power – виконавча влада,

legislative power – законодавча влада,

legislative body – законодавчий орган,

to define – визначати,

jural – правовий,

integrity – цілісність,

delegate – депутат,

powers – повноваження,

to approve – затверджувати,

to nominate candidate – висувати кандидата,

nomination – (право) призначення на посаду, висування кандидата на посаду,

election monitor – спостерігач,

violation – порушення,

revolutionary – революціонер,

ribbon – стрічка,

to take revenge – взяти реванш,
 to oust – витіснити, виганяти,
 to be eligible – мати право,
 eligible voter – виборець,
 to submit – представляти,
 to interfere – втручатися,
 to claim – заявляти,
 corrupt official – корумпований чиновник,
 poor fact – прикрий, поганий факт,
 judiciary – судова влада,
 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – ВВП (валовий внутрішній продукт),
 Trading Economics global macro models – глобальні макромоделі економіки торгівлі
<https://quizlet.com/ua/991291013/ukrainian-government-and-political-system-of-ukraine-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. When did our country become independent?
2. Who was the first (second, third, fourth, fifth) President of Ukraine? Who is the President of Ukraine now?
3. When was the Ukrainian Constitution adopted?
4. What country is Ukraine according to the Constitution?
5. What is constitution?
6. How often do the citizens of Ukraine elect the President?
7. Is the President only the Head of the State?
8. Who may be the President of our country?
9. How is the Parliament of Ukraine called?
10. How many deputies are there in Ukrainian Parliament?
11. How often are delegates elected?
12. What power belongs to Verkhovna Rada?
13. What is the highest body of the executive power in Ukraine?
14. By whom is the candidacy of the Prime minister appointed and approved?
15. Ukraine became a widely known country due to the great number of protests and strikes during the last years, didn't it? Why?
16. By whom was the Orange Revolution organized?
17. What were the goals of Revolution of Dignity in 2014?
18. Why is corruption the great problem of the Ukrainian society?
19. Name the most corrupted spheres?
20. Is Ukrainian government debt constantly increasing? What is expected to be by the end of 2020?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

Multi-party system; to conduct executive and legislative power; to become independent; system of defense and security; to adopt constitution; democratic, jural, sovereign and social state; the Head of the State; guarantor

of civil and human rights; to elect the President every five years; to establish powers of Ukrainian Deputies; to act due to the laws and orders; to head the Ministry; to appoint the candidacy of Premier; to be approved by the Parliament; functions and duties of the Cabinet of Ministers; demonstrations, strikes and protests; to support a candidate; foreign and domestic election monitors; violations in the process of elections; the high level of corruption; to become the winner; to hold the first and the second round of elections; to register international observers; to monitor the elections; to submit a declaration of income; to be involved into the corruption schemes; to hide the income; growing debt.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the missing information.

1. Ukraine became Independent
2. The first president of Ukraine was
3. The Ukrainian constitution was adopted
4. President of Ukraine is not only the Head of the State, he is also a guarantor of
5. Parliament consists of
6. The highest body of the executive power of Ukraine is
7. The Orange Revolution was a series of demonstrations, strikes and protests and it lasted
8. Ukrainian Revolution 2014 goals were
9. Roughly 12% of eligible voters cannot participate in the elections due to the
10. According to Ukrainian law, a presidential candidate must be
11. Candidates were required to pay
12. is a growing problem in the Ukrainian society and is becoming more and more widespread, not looking at the different restrictions and punishments.

Exercise 3. Tell what sentences are true, what are false.

1. Executive power is conducted only by the President and legislative power belongs to the Government.
2. Citizens of Ukraine elect the President every four years with the help of the secret vote.
3. Verkhovna Rada delegates are elected every four years by Ukrainian citizens too.
4. The Cabinet has to act due to the laws of Ukraine, Orders of President and Constitution.
5. Ministries are headed by the Prime Ministers.
6. Ukraine became a widely known country due to the great number of protests and strikes during the last years.
7. The Orange Revolution or the “Pomarancheva Revolutsiya”, as it was known in Ukraine was organized by people, who supported the candidate to the president Victor Yushenko.

8. The Orange revolution wasn't peaceful and more than hundred of people died during demonstrations and protests.
9. Petro Poroshenko became the winner in the presidential elections in 2014 and 2019.
10. Ukrainian Revolution 2014 goals were to oust the President Victor Yanukovich and to change the constitution, as it was in 2004.
11. Corruption is a growing problem in the Ukrainian society.
12. The most corrupted spheres are: the police; the judiciary; the parliament; the healthcare.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences.

1. Україна – це президентська демократична республіка з багатопартійною системою, де виконавча влада проводиться президентом і урядом, а законодавча влада належить Верховній Раді.
2. Україна стала незалежною 24 серпня 1991 року і Леонід Кравчук був першим президентом нашої країни.
3. Українська конституція була прийнята в 1996 р., і це документ, що визначає загальну структуру української політичної системи.
4. Громадяни України обирають президента кожні п'ять років секретним голосуванням, президент є не лише главою держави, він є також гарантом цивільних і людських прав, територіальної цілісності, свобод, національного суверенітету.
5. Український парламент (Верховна Рада) складається з 450 депутатів, котрі обираються громадянами України кожні п'ять років.
6. Кабінет Міністрів – найвищий орган виконавчої влади, що повинен діяти відповідно до законів України, наказів Президента і Конституції.
7. Кабінет Міністрів України складається з 5 членів і кількох міністрів, які представляють різні міністерства, а кандидатура Прем'єра призначається Президентом країни і повинна бути затверджена Парламентом.
8. Україна стала широко відомою країною завдяки великій кількості протестів і страйків протягом останніх років, це Помаранчева Революція у 2004 р. і Революція Гідності у 2014 р.
9. Кандидати в президенти висувуються політичними партіями або само висуванням, і вони повинні представити декларацію про прибуток за рік до року виборів і заплатити внесок 2.5 млн. гривень.
10. Корупція – одна з найбільших проблем українського суспільства, вона втруtilась майже в усі сфери нашого життя; українські громадяни заявляють, що найбільш корумпованими сферами є поліція, судова влада, парламент та охорона здоров'я.

Text 25

International Organizations

European Union

The European Union or the EU is an intergovernmental and supranational union of 28 European countries, known as member states. The European Union was established under that name in 1992 by the Treaty on European Union, the Maastricht Treaty.

The European Union's activities cover all areas of public policy, from health and economic policy to foreign affairs and defence. However, the extent of its powers differs greatly between areas. Depending on the area, the EU may therefore resemble a federation, for example, on monetary affairs, agricultural, trade and environmental policy or a confederation, for example, on social and economic policy, consumer protection, home affairs, or even an international organization, for example, in foreign affairs.

A key activity of the EU is the establishment and administration of a common single market, consisting of a customs union, a single currency adopted by 19 of the 28 member states, a Common Agricultural Policy, a common trade policy, and a Common Fisheries Policy.

The most important EU institutions are the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice.

As to the enlargement of the EU there were five successive enlargements, with the largest occurring on May 1, 2004, when 10 new member states joined (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus).

Notwithstanding Greenland doesn't enter the EU because it was granted home rule by Denmark in 1979 and left the European Community in 1985, following a referendum. Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU in 2007 and Croatia entered the EU in 2013. The process of enlargement is sometimes referred to as European integration.

On 23 June 2016 Great Britain decided to leave the EU according to the results of referendum where 51% of voters voted not to be the member state of the European Union. This exit is called Brexit («**Britain**»+«**exit**»).

In order to join the European Union, a state needs to fulfil the economic and political conditions generally known as the Copenhagen criteria, after the Copenhagen summit in June 1993. Also, according to the EU Treaty, each current member state and the European Parliament have to agree.

Today the European Union has 28 member states, an area of 4,324,782 km² and approximately 511 million EU. If it were a country, it would be the seventh largest in the world by area and the third largest by population after China and India.

The European Union has land borders with 20 nations and sea borders with 31.

Active Vocabulary

intergovernmental – міжурядовий,

supranational – наднаціональний,

treaty – договір, угода конвенція; the Maastricht ['mɑːstrikt] Treaty – Маастрихтський договір,

public policy – державна політика,

foreign affairs – міжнародні відносини, область зовнішньої політики,

home affairs – внутрішня політика,

defence – захист, оборона,

to resemble – нагадувати, бути подібним,

consumer – споживач,

common single market – загальний ринок, єдиний ринок,

customs union – митний союз,

trade policy – торгівельна політика,

Common Fisheries Policy – рибохоронна політика,

Council of the European Union – Рада Євросоюзу,

European Court of Justice – Європейський Суд,

enlargement – розширення, збільшення,

successive – наступний, подальший, послідовний,

notwithstanding – незважаючи на, всупереч, проте, однак,

home rule – самоуправління,

voter – виборець,

land borders – сухопутні кордони,

sea borders – морські кордони

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991846626/european-union-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What is the European Union?
2. When was the European Union established?
3. What were the purposes of the European Union creation?
4. What countries joined the European Union in 2004?
5. Do you want Ukraine to join the European Union?
6. What was the largest enlargement of the EU?
7. How many enlargements were there?
8. When does Romania and Bulgaria join the EU?
9. How many member states were in the European Union in the very beginning?
10. How many member states are there in the European Union nowadays?
11. Is the EU a federation or confederation?
12. What should a state do in order to join the EU?
13. Does Greenland enter the EU?

14. What is Brexit?
15. What is the area of the European Union?
16. What is the population of the EU?
17. What countries are going to be the member states of EU?
18. Is our country a member state of the European Union?
19. Will Ukraine join the EU?
20. What are the most important EU institutions?

Exercise 1. Read the names of the following countries and define

- a) what countries are the state members of the EU;
- b) what countries aren't the state members of the EU;
- c) what countries are going to be the state members of the EU;

Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus, Greenland, Denmark, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Croatia, Belgium, Serbia, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Albania, Iceland, the Netherlands, France, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, Ireland, Greece, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Macedonia, Montenegro.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

Member states; to cover all areas of public policy; to resemble a federation or confederation; monetary affairs; agricultural, trade and environmental policy; consumer protection; key activity; EU single currency; important institutions; European integration; to fulfill the economic and political conditions.

Exercise 3. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. The European Union or the EU is governmental and international union of 25 European countries, known as member states.
2. The European Union's activities cover all areas of home policy.
3. The EU resembles federation and confederation.
4. A key activity of the EU is the establishment and administration of a common single market.
5. Greenland left the EU in 2016.
6. There were four successive enlargements of the EU.
7. In order to join the European Union, a state needs to fulfil the economic and political conditions generally known as the Copenhagen criteria.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Європейський Союз – це міжурядовий і наднаціональний союз 28 європейських країн, був заснований під цією назвою у 1992р.
2. Діяльність Європейського Союзу охоплює всі сфери державної політики, від охорони здоров'я і економіки до міжнародних відносин та оборони.
3. Залежно від сфери, Європейський Союз може нагадувати федерацію або конфедерацію, чи навіть міжнародну організацію.
4. Ключовою діяльністю Європейського Союзу є створення і управління загальним ринком, єдиною валютою, яку прийняли 19

- держав-членів з 28, сільськогосподарською політикою, торгівельною політикою та політикою рибоохорони.
5. Найважливішими установами ЄС є Рада ЄС, Єврокомісія, Європейський парламент і Європейський Суд.
 6. Процес розширення ЄС відноситься до Європейської інтеграції.
 7. Для того, щоб приєднатися до ЄС, державі потрібно виконати економічні і політичні умови.
 8. Європейський Союз має сухопутні кордони з 20 країнами і морські кордони з 31.
 9. ЄС має 28 держав-членів, приблизно 511 млн. громадян і площу 4324782 км.²
 10. Якби ЄС був країною, то був би 7 найбільшою за площею у світі і 3 найбільшою за населенням, після Китаю та Індії.

Text 25.1

The NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), sometimes called North Atlantic Alliance, is an international organisation for defence collaboration established in 1949, in support of the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1949. Nowadays NATO headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium.

Initially there were 12 members in the NATO: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and United States and it was created as the reaction on the USSR threat to occupy Western Europe. Luckily, the feared invasion of Western Europe never came.

Greece and Turkey joined the initial 12 members of the organisation in February 1952. Germany joined as West Germany in 1955.

In 1966 Charles de Gaulle removes French armed forces from NATO's integrated military command to pursue its own nuclear defence programme. All non-French NATO troops are forced to leave France. This precipitates the relocation of the NATO Headquarters from Paris, France to Brussels, Belgium by October 16, 1967. However, France remained a member of NATO, notwithstanding it withdrew from the integrated military command. While the political headquarters are located in Brussels, the military headquarters, the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), are located just south of Brussels, in the town of Mons.

Following France Greece also withdrew its forces from NATO's military command structure from 1974 to 1980 as a result of Greco-Turkish tensions following the 1974 Cyprus dispute.

In 1978 NATO countries defined two complementary aims of the Alliance, to maintain security and pursue detente. In 1982 Spain joins the alliance. On October 3, 1990, with the reunification of Germany, the former East Germany becomes part of the Federal Republic of Germany and the alliance.

In 1994 NATO takes its first military action, shooting down two Bosnian Serb aircraft violating a UN no-fly zone over central Bosnia and Herzegovina. NATO airstrikes the following year help bring the war in Bosnia to an end, resulting in the Dayton Agreement. In 1997 three former communist countries, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Poland, are invited to join NATO. They joined in 1999. The same year NATO sees its first broad-scale military engagement in the Kosovo War, where it wages an 11 -week bombing campaign against what was then the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, aimed at preventing the alleged ethnic cleansing of Albanians. It ends on June 11, 1999, when Yugoslavian leader Slobodan Milosevic agrees to NATO's demands.

During the Prague summit in 2002, seven countries are invited to start talks in order to join the Alliance: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania. The invited countries joined NATO on March 29, 2004. Further countries expressed the wish to join the alliance, including Albania, the Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Croatia.

On March 29, 2004 Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia joined NATO. NATO Summit 2006 took place in Latvia.

Active Vocabulary

alliance – союз, альянс (against; between; with),
headquarter – штаб-квартира,
threat – загроза, погроза, небезпека,
invasion – вторгнення, агресія,
to remove – забирати, усувати,
armed forces – збройні сили,
integrated military command – об'єднане військове командування,
to pursue – проводити, дотримуватися,
to pursue détente – проводити розрядку,
nuclear defence programme – програма ядерної оборони (стримування),
troops – армія, війська,
to force – змушувати,
to precipitate – прискорювати,
to withdraw – відводити (війська), відкликати,
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers – Верховна штаб-квартира союзників,
tension – напруга,
dispute – диспут, дискусія, дебати, полеміка (about, over; with),
complementary – додатковий,
reunification – возз'єднання,
to shoot down – збивати,
to violate – порушувати,
airstrike – авіа удар,
broad-scale – широкомасштабний,
military engagement – військові дії,

to wage – проводити,

alleged ethnic cleansing – передбачувані етнічні чистки

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991850080/the-nato-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What is the NATO?
2. When was the NATO established?
3. What were the purposes of the NATO creation?
4. What was the main aim of the NATO in its earliest years?
5. When did the NATO take its first military action?
6. How many members were there in the NATO initially?
7. What were the countries that joined the NATO in 1997?
8. Do you want Ukraine to join the NATO?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

For defence collaboration; in support of the treaty; the reaction on the threat; the feared invasion; initial members; to remove armed forces; to pursue nuclear defence programme; to force troops; relocation of the headquarter; to withdraw from the integrated military command; to maintain security; complementary aims; to take military action; to bring the war to an end; broad-scale military engagement; to agree to smb's demands; to join the alliance.

Exercise 2. Tell what sentences are true, what are false.

1. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), sometimes called South Atlantic Alliance, is an international organisation for defence collaboration established in 1949.
2. It was created as the reaction on the Germany threat to occupy Western Europe.
3. Initially there were 12 members in the NATO.
4. October 16, 1967, there was a relocation of the NATO Headquarters from Paris, France to Brussels, Belgium.
5. NATO takes its first military action in 1994.
6. France isn't a member of NATO, because all non-French NATO troops were forced to leave France.
7. Ukraine joined NATO in 2004.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Північно-Атлантичний Альянс – це міжнародна організація для захисту співпраці, була заснована в 1949 р., як реакція на загрозу Радянського Союзу захопити Західну Європу.
2. Шарль де Голль вивів французькі збройні сили з під об'єднаного військового командування НАТО, щоб дотримуватись своєї власної програми ядерної оборони, і це прискорило переміщення штаб-квартири НАТО з Парижу, Франція до Брюсселю, Бельгія.
3. Підтримувати безпеку і проводити розрядку – це дві додаткові цілі альянсу.

4. У 1994 НАТО здійснює свої перші військові дії в Боснії і Герцеговині, а в 1999 р. своє перше широкомасштабне військове втручання у війні в Косово.
5. Україна не є членом НАТО, але має постійну і тісну співпрацю з цим альянсом.
6. З часу заснування НАТО у 1949 р., проведено 27 самітів, останній саміт відбувся у липні 2018 р., у Брюсселі, Бельгія.
7. Спочатку було 12 країн членів НАТО, а зараз 29.

Text 25.2

OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is an international organization for security. In its region it is concerned with early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. It has 57 participating states from Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, Central Asia and North America.

The decision making bodies of the organization are the Summit, Ministerial Council and Senior Council, with the Permanent Council, under the leadership of the Chairman-in-Office, who holds the position for one year.

The OSCE headquarters are located in Vienna, Austria. The Organization also has offices in Copenhagen, Geneva, the Hague, Prague and Warsaw.

The OSCE employs close to 440 persons in its various institutions. In the field, the Organization has about 750 international and 2,370 local staff.

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, is the oldest OSCE institution, established in 1990. It is based in Warsaw, Poland, and is active throughout the OSCE area in the fields of election observation, democratic development, human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination, and rule of law.

The organization was established in 1973 as the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). The CSCE opened in Helsinki on July 3, 1973 with 35 states sending representatives. The collapse of Communism required a change of role for the CSCE. The Paris Charter for a New Europe which was signed on November 21, 1990 marked the beginning of this change. With the changes capped by the re-naming of the CSCE to the OSCE on January 1, 1995, accordingly to the results of the conference held in Budapest, in 1994.

Ukraine was admitted to the organization on January 30, 1992. On February, 26, 1992 Ukraine signed the Helsinki Final Act and on June, 16 of the same year the Charter of Paris was signed. So, Ukraine became the state-member of the OSCE.

Active Vocabulary

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі,

Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Нарада з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі,

to be concerned with – бути зацікавленим, мати відношення до, мати справу з

prevention – попередження,

rehabilitation – реабілітація, відбудова, відновлення,

Summit – саміт, зустріч або нарада глав уряду,

Ministerial Council – Рада Міністрів,

Senior Council – Вища Рада, Керівна Рада,

Permanent Council – Постійна Рада (Комітет),

Chairman-in-Office – діючий голова,

to hold a position – займати посаду,

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights – Бюро з демократичних інститутів і прав людини,

election observation – спостереження за виборами,

rule of law – норма права,

collapse – крах,

Charter – хартія,

to cap – завершувати, увінчувати,

to admit – приймати, впускати,

Final Act – Заключний Акт

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991858436/osce-organization-for-security-and-cooperation-in-europe-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What is the OSCE?
2. When was the OSCE established?
3. What were the purposes of the OSCE creation?
4. How many member states are there in the OSCE?
5. When was Ukraine admitted to the organization?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

To be concerned with early warning and conflict prevention; participating states; decision making bodies; under the leadership of; to sign the charter; renaming of the organization; to hold a conference; to be admitted to the organization; international and local staff; tolerance and non-discrimination; post-conflict rehabilitation.

Exercise 2. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is a military international organization for security.
2. It is concerned with early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

3. It has 47 participating states from Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, Central Asia and South America.
4. The decision making bodies of the organization are the Summit, Ministerial Council and Senior Council, with the Permanent Council.
5. OSCE was established in 1973 as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.
6. Ukraine became the state-member of the OSCE in 1992.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі – це міжнародна організація заснована в 1973 як Нарада з безпеки і співробітництва.
2. Вона має 57 держав учасників з штаб-квартирою розташованою у Вені, Австрія.
3. ОБСЄ має справу з початковим попередженням і запобіганням конфліктів, кризовим менеджментом і відновленням наслідків конфліктів.
4. Організація має офіси в Копенгагені, Женеві, Гаазі, Празі і Варшаві; вона утримує на службі близько 440 осіб у своїх різних закладах.
5. Органи, які приймають рішення в організації – це Саміт, Рада Міністрів та Вища Рада з Постійним Комітетом під керівництвом Діючого голови, котрий займає посаду лише 1 рік.
6. Бюро з Демократичних інститутів і прав людини – найстаріший заклад ОБСЄ, базується у Варшаві, Польща.
7. БДПІЛ – це, перш за все інститут, що діє у сфері спостереження за виборами, демократичного розвитку, прав людини, толерантності і недискримінації, верховенства права.
8. Україна стала державою членом ОБСЄ після підписання Гельсінкського Заключного Акту у 1992 році.
9. Співробітництво України з ОБСЄ – один із найважливіших компонентів процесу європейської та євроатлантичної інтеграції нашої держави.
10. Наша держава успішно головувала в ОБСЄ у ході 20 засідання Ради Міністрів ОБСЄ у грудні 2013 у Києві.

Text 25.3

Interpol

Interpol, more correctly the International Criminal Police Organization, was created to assist international criminal police co-operation.

Interpol was founded in Austria in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission. The organization came under control of Nazi Germany when Germany declared the Anschluss, political union between Germany and Austria. The staff and facilities of Interpol were utilised as an

information gathering unit for the Gestapo, until the Nazi regime fell to Allied forces.

The organization's new name was adopted in 1956. Senior military officials from Britain, France, Belgium and Scandinavia reorganized Interpol into today's organization.

The United States, after a period of isolationism, joined Interpol in 1961.

Interpol is the world's second largest international organization, after the United Nations; it currently has 194 member countries. It is financed by annual contributions from its member countries, Europol receives 59 \$ million annually. The Organization is headquartered in Lyon, France, formerly headquartered in Saint Cloud, a town located in the vicinity of Paris.

Because of the politically neutral role Interpol must play, its Constitution forbids any involvement in any political, military, religious, or racial crimes. Its work concentrates primarily on public safety and terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, child pornography, financial and high-tech crime, and corruption.

In 2013, the Interpol General Secretariat employed a staff of 756, representing 54 different countries. That same month, Interpol began to change from a 9-to-5 agency to a 24-hour agency, making its work more efficient.

Active Vocabulary

facilities – інфраструктура,

to utilize – використовувати,

Allied forces – сили союзників,

official – чиновник, урядова особа, службовець,

vicinity – околиці,

annual – щорічний,

organized crime – організована злочинність,

illicit drug production – незаконне виробництво наркотиків,

drug trafficking – незаконний обіг наркотиків,

trafficking in human beings – торгівля людьми,

weapons smuggling – контрабанда зброї,

money laundering – відмивання грошей,

high-tech crime – злочин у сфері хай-тек,

9-to-5 agency – 8-годинний робочий день (з 9.00 до 17.00)

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991867205/interpol-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What is Interpol?
2. When was Interpol established?
3. What were the main purposes of Interpol creation?
4. What activity limitations does Interpol have?

5. When did the United States join Interpol?
6. How many member countries are there in the organization at the moment?
7. What is forbidden for Interpol?
8. Where is the Organization headquartered?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

International criminal police cooperation; to come under control of; political union; to utilize staff and facilities; information gathering union; senior military officials; to be financed by annual contributions; religious and racial crimes; to concentrate on public safety; to employ staff; to change from a 9-to-5 agency to a 24-hour agency.

Exercise 2. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. Interpol is international political organization founded in 1923.
2. The United States, after a period of isolationism, joined Interpol in 1961.
3. Interpol is the world's largest international organization.
4. The Organization is headquartered in Saint Cloud, a town located in the vicinity of Paris.
5. Its Constitution forbids any involvement in any political, military, religious, or racial crimes.
6. Its work concentrates primarily on public safety and terrorism, organized crime and corruption.
7. Interpol is a 9-to-5 agency.
8. Ukraine became the state-member in 1992.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Інтерпол, більш правильно Міжнародна організація кримінальної поліції, заснований в 1923 році.
2. Інтерпол має 194 країн членів і є другою найбільшою організацією світу після ООН.
3. Ця організація допомагає міжнародній співпраці кримінальної поліції, і політично грає нейтральну роль.
4. Міжнародна організація кримінальної поліції фінансується від щорічних внесків її країн членів, штаб-квартира розташована в Ліоні, Франція.
5. Конституція – ключовий документ Інтерполу, забороняє будь-яке втручання в політичні, військові, релігійні та расистські злочини.
6. У 2013 Генеральний Секретаріат Інтерполу мав у штаті 756 службовців і змінив 8-часовий робочий день на 24-годинний, зробивши свою роботу більш ефективною.
7. Робота організації сконцентрована в основному на громадській безпеці і тероризмі, організованій злочинності, контрабанді наркотиків, відмиванні грошей, корупції, дитячій порнографії, злочинами у сфері високих технологій.

Text 25.4

Greenpeace

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference.

Their mission was to «bear witness» to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.

Even though their old boat, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest. The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Today, Greenpeace is an international ecological organization that has 2.9 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 47 countries. Its headquarters are based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Greenpeace is a non-profit organization and nongovernmental. It unites people of different colours living in different continents and speaking different languages. The common mission of this organization is preserving life on the earth in its full variety.

Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments, corporations or political parties but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace does not support any political party. Nevertheless, its members carry on a dialogue with all political forces and struggle for approving and passing laws for the welfare of our environment.

As a global organization, Greenpeace focuses on the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. It campaigns to stop climate change, save the oceans, stop whaling, say no to genetic engineering, stop the nuclear threat, eliminate toxic chemicals.

The goal of Greenpeace is to expose environmental criminals, and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future.

Active Vocabulary

to set sail – відправлятися в плавання,
to make a difference – змінити,
to bear witness – свідчити, показувати,
earthquake-prone – схильний до землетрусів,
refuge – притулок,
endangered – що знаходиться в небезпеці,
otter – видра,
bald eagle – білоголовий орел,
peregrine falcon – сокіл звичайний, сапсан,

wildlife – жива природа,
to intercept – зупиняти, затримувати, перегороджувати дорогу,
to spark – запалювати,
flurry – хвиля обурення,
to detonate – детонувати, підривати,
voice of reason – голос розуму,
sanctuary – заповідник,
donation – дотація,
to approve law – затвердити закон,
to pass law – приймати закон,
for the welfare – для добробуту,
to campaign – проводити кампанію,
whaling – китобійний промисел,
to eliminate – знищувати, ліквідувати,
to expose – розкривати, виявляти,
to challenge – вимагати,
to live up – жити, діяти відповідно,
to safeguard – захищати, охороняти
<https://quizlet.com/ua/991879638/greenpeace-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. When did a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada?
2. Who were the founders of Greenpeace?
3. What was their mission?
4. Who lived at Amchitka?
5. What did the journey spark?
6. Was nuclear testing on Amchitka ended?
7. What was the island declared?
8. What can you say about Greenpeace today?
9. Does Greenpeace have many supporters?
10. Where are its headquarters based?
11. What is the common mission of this organization?
12. What do you know about political activities of Greenpeace?
13. What does Greenpeace focus on?
14. What does it campaign?
15. What is the goal of Greenpeace?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

Green and peaceful world; underground nuclear testing; to spark a flurry of public interest; international ecological organization; to have supporters worldwide; national and regional offices; non-profit and nongovernmental organization; to preserve life on the earth; to rely on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants; to carry on dialogue with all political forces; struggle for the welfare of our environment; to focus on crucial threats; to stop climate change; to say no to genetic engineering; to

stop the nuclear threat and toxic chemicals; the goal of the organization; to expose environmental criminals; to safeguard our environment and our future.

Exercise 2. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. The founders of Greenpeace were activists who struggled for a green and peaceful world.
2. Greenpeace is an international ecological organization.
3. Greenpeace is a profitable and governmental organization, it accepts donations from governments, corporations or political parties.
4. Greenpeace focuses on the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment.
5. Greenpeace does not support any political party, its members don't carry any dialogues with political forces.
6. The members of the organization struggle for approving and passing laws for the welfare of our environment.
7. The goal of Greenpeace is to expose political criminals.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Грінпіс – міжнародна екологічна організація, котра об'єднує людей різного кольору шкіри, які проживають на різних континентах і розмовляють різними мовами.
2. Засновниками Грінпісу у 1971 були активісти, котрі зупинили ядерні випробування на маленькому острові Амчітка, який був останнім притулком для 3000 морських видр, котрі знаходилися в небезпеці, домівкою для білоголових сапсанів.
3. Організація має мільйони прихильників в усьому світі, національні та місцеві офіси в 47 країнах.
4. Головна місія Грінпісу – збереження життя на землі в усій його різноманітності.
5. Грінпіс не приймає дотації від урядів, корпорацій або політичних партій, а спирається на внески від прихильників, волонтерів та гранти благодійних фондів.
6. Основна ціль Грінпісу – це виявляти злочинців по відношенню до навколишнього середовища, вимагати від уряду і корпорацій охороняти навколишнє середовище і наше майбутнє.
7. Члени цієї організації ведуть діалог з усіма політичними силами і борються за прийняття і затвердження законів на благо навколишнього середовища.
8. Грінпіс проводить кампанію щоб зупинити кліматичні зміни, зберегти океани і ліси, зупинити китобійний промисел та ядерні загрози, сказати «ні» генній інженерії, ліквідувати токсичні хімікати.
9. Це неурядова і неприбуткова організація, її штаб-квартира базується в Амстердамі, Нідерланди.
10. Організація зосереджена на найбільш критичних загрозах для навколишнього середовища і біорізноманіття нашої планети.

Text 25.5

United Nations

The United Nations, or UN is an international organization established in 1945 and now made up of 193 states.

UN membership is open to all "peace-loving states" that accept the obligations of the UN Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to fulfill these obligations. The General Assembly determines admission upon recommendation of the Security Council.

The United Nations System is based on six principal organs: 1) UN General Assembly; 2) UN Security Council; 3) UN Economic and Social Council; 4) UN Trusteeship Council; 5) UN Secretariat; 6) International Court of Justice.

The UN came into existence on October 24, 1945, after the Charter had been ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council – Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and the United States – and by majority of the other 46 signatories.

The United Nations headquarters building was constructed in New York City in 1949 and 1950 beside the East River on land purchased by an 8.5 million dollar donation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer. UN headquarters officially opened on January 9, 1951. While the principal headquarters of the UN are in New York, there are major agencies located in Geneva, the Hague, Vienna, and elsewhere.

UN peacekeepers are sent to various regions where armed conflict has recently stopped, in order to enforce the terms of peace agreements. These forces are provided by member states of the UN, the UN does not maintain any independent military. All UN peacekeeping operations must be approved by the Security Council.

In conjunction with other organizations, such as the Red Cross, the UN provides food, drinking water, shelter and other humanitarian services to inhabitants suffering from famine, displaced by war, or suffering from some other disaster.

The six official languages of the United Nations include those of the founding nations. Chinese, English, French, Russian as well as Spanish. In addition, Arabic was added in 1982. All formal meetings are interpreted in these official languages. Additionally, all official documents, in print or online, are translated in all six languages.

Active Vocabulary

to make up – складати, укомплектовувати,

membership – членство,

obligations – зобов'язання,

Charter – статут,

in the judgment – на розсуд, по судженню,

to determine – визначати,

admission – вступ,

Security Council – Рада Безпеки,

Trusteeship Council – Рада з опіки,
to come into existence – бути заснованим,
to ratify – ратифікувати, затверджувати,
signatory – сторона, яка підписала,
donation – пожертва,
peacekeeper – миротворець,
to enforce – виконувати,
agency – представництво,
shelter – притулок,
to suffer from – страждати від,
famine – голод,
disaster – лихо, катастрофа,
to interpret – перекладати,
in print – у пресі
<https://quizlet.com/ua/992159254/united-nations-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. How many countries are the UN members?
2. Which country can become a member of the United Nations?
3. Where is the UN headquarters located?
4. What are the UN principal organs?
5. When was the UN created?
6. What are the main activities of the UN?
7. What are the official languages of the United Nations?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

Peace-loving states; to accept and to fulfill the obligations; principal organs; permanent members of the Council; headquarters building; peace agreements; to be approved by the organization; to provide food and drinking water; humanitarian services; founding nations; official documents in print and online.

Exercise 2. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. The United Nations, or UN is an international military organization established in 1945 and now made up of 193 states.
2. The Security Council determines admission upon recommendation of the General Assembly.
3. The United Nations headquarters building was constructed in New York City, there are major agencies located in Geneva, the Hague, Vienna, and elsewhere.
4. UN peacekeepers are sent to various regions where armed conflict has recently begun.
5. The UN does not maintain any independent military.
6. Arabic is also the official language of the UN.

7. The UN creates fund for humanitarian assistance to Ukraine for inhabitants in Donbas.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Організація Об'єднаних Націй – міжнародна організація, яка складається з 193 країн.
2. Основна штаб-квартира ООН знаходиться в Нью-Йорку, а інші крупні представництва розташовані в Женеві, Вені, Гаазі, та в інших місцях.
3. Країнами засновниками організації були 6 постійних країн-членів: Республіка Китай, Франція, Об'єднане Королівство, Радянський Союз і Сполучені Штати та 46 інших сторін, котрі підписали Статут.
4. Генеральна Асамблея, Рада Безпеки, Економічна і Соціальна Рада, Рада з опіки, Секретаріат, Міжнародний Суд – це основні 6 органів системи Організації Об'єднаних Націй.
5. Всі офіційні засідання та офіційні документи у пресі чи онлайн перекладаються шістьма офіційними мовами ООН: китайська, англійська, французька, російська, іспанська та арабська.
6. Членство в ООН відкрите для всіх миролюбних держав, котрі приймають зобов'язання згідно Статуту ООН, можуть і мають бажання виконувати ці зобов'язання.
7. Миротворці ООН направляються в різноманітні регіони, де збройні конфлікти зупинились останнім часом, з метою забезпечення дотримання умов мирних угод.
8. Всі миротворчі операції ООН повинні бути схвалені Радою Безпеки.
9. Разом з іншими організаціями, такими як Червоний Хрест, ООН забезпечує їжу, питну воду, притулок та інші гуманітарні послуги для жителів, котрі страждають від голоду внаслідок війни, або котрі страждають від інших катастроф.
10. Україна є однією з країн-засновниць ООН, і за час свого членства в ООН наша країна 4 рази обиралася непостійним членом Ради Безпеки, 6 разів – членом Економічної і Соціальної Ради, двічі – членом Ради ООН з прав людини.

Text 25.6

UNESCO

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It is an agency of the United Nations (UN). The Organization was established on November 16, 1945; UNESCO is headquartered in Paris, France.

UNESCO says its purpose, as defined just after the end of World War II, is "to build the defenses of peace in the minds of men and women". It does this by helping nations work together, through education for all, science, and culture. This is supposed to help other nations follow the rule of

law and human rights. It also helps promote some freedoms in the UN Charter.

UNESCO has 195 Member countries.

UNESCO tries to achieve what it wants to do through six programs: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and information. Some projects sponsored by UNESCO are literacy, technical, and teacher-training programmes. UNESCO also decides what will become World Heritage Sites. A World Heritage Site is an important, special, interesting or beautiful place. If a place is a World Heritage Site, the place can not be destroyed, as it can give useful information for the future. The Uluru, for example, gives a lot of information on the culture of Aborigines. UNESCO is also a member of the United Nations Development Group and works for Millennium Development Goal.

Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in Ukraine.

***Cultural* (6)**

Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (2013)

Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (1990)

L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (1998)

Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (2011)

Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)

Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine (2013)

***Natural* (1)**

Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe (2007, 2011, 2017).

Active Vocabulary

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization –
Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки і культури,

agency – установа,

to follow smth. – дотримувати чогось,

to promote some freedoms – сприяти певним свободам,

natural sciences – природничі науки,

human sciences – гуманітарні науки,

teacher-training programme – програма підготовки вчителів,

World Heritage Sites – пам'ятки світової спадщини,

to destroy – нищити, псувати,

Uluru – Улуру (великий овальний оранжево-бурий масив гір у північній території Австралії),

United Nations Development Group – Група (Бюро) Розвитку ООН,

Millennium Development Goal – мета розвитку тисячоліття,

property – власність, майно, надбання,

to inscribe – вписувати, включати,

Chora – хора (античність) (дав.-гр. χώρα простір, місце, земля, країна) — сільськогосподарська околиця античного поліса, структурно була частиною більшості полісів, наприклад, **хора** Херсонеса,

cathedral – собор,
related monastic buildings – прилеглі черничі будівлі,
ensemble – ансамбль,
residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans – резиденція митрополитів Буковини і Далмації,
Struve Geodetic Arc – геодезична дуга Струве,
primeval beech forests – первісні букові ліси (праліси)
<https://quizlet.com/ua/992166464/unesco-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. What type of organization is UNESCO?
2. What is the main purpose of this organization?
3. In what way does UNESCO try to achieve its purpose?
4. What is World Heritage Site?
5. How many properties are inscribed on the World Heritage List in our country?
6. Name cultural and natural properties included in the World Heritage List in Ukraine?
7. What World Heritage Sites do you know?
8. What country has the largest number of World Heritage Sites?
9. Where is UNESCO headquartered?
10. How many countries are the UNESCO members?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following word combinations from the text.

To define purpose; to follow the rule of law and human rights; to sponsor projects; to become World Heritage Site; not to destroy the place; to give useful information for the future; to give a lot of information on the culture of Ukrainians.

Exercise 2. Define whether the statements are true or false.

1. UNESCO is the OSCE Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. UNESCO is headquartered in New York, USA.
3. UNESCO has 195 Member countries, it is the largest organization in the world.
4. UNESCO tries to achieve what it wants to do through political programs.
5. UNESCO decides what will become World Heritage Sites.
6. Literacy, technical, and teacher-training programmes are sponsored by UNESCO.
7. There are seven cultural and natural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in Ukraine.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки і культури була заснована 16 листопада 1945 р. і зараз має 195 країн-членів.

2. Мета організації, визначена відразу після закінчення Другої Світової війни, звучить як «розбудовувати захист миру у свідомості чоловіків і жінок», і записана в Статуті ООН.
3. ЮНЕСКО намагається досягнути своєї мети через 6 програм: освіта, природничі науки, соціальні і гуманітарні науки, культура, спілкування та інформація.
4. Літературні, технічні програми, програми підготовки вчителів – це проекти, які спонсоруються ЮНЕСКО.
5. Ця організація вирішує, що стане надбанням світової спадщини.
6. Якщо місце є пам'яткою (надбанням) світової спадщини, його не можна руйнувати, так як воно може дати корисну інформацію для майбутнього.
7. Шість культурних і одне природне надбання включені до списку світової спадщини в Україні.

Text 26

The Stressful Exam

Many people consider that an exam is the worst thing ever. It is not much wonder. The exams are always stressful, to pass them we need to dedicate all our free time. However, the result is not always satisfactory. We spend long hours studying, reading different books and looking for necessary materials and as a result, we sometimes fall into a deep despair.

There is a number of reasons for it. The first mistake and the most common one is that we are not able to organize our time properly. We postpone everything until the last night. Then, when the most important moment comes, we are sleepy, exhausted and forget everything we have already learned. That is why you can plan, what to learn every day. It will help you to share the load.

Even if we organize our time, it may happen that the studying gives no result because of the lack of motivation. I think that the self-motivation is the best, when we are going to achieve high results. Sometimes, there is no desire to study. In such a case, I begin to imagine how happy I will become after the successful passing of the exam. It is also possible to promise yourself to buy something that you have wanted for a long time, if the result is good enough.

The next step will be getting rid of negative thoughts. We must understand that there is no good in it. We just become depressed and instead of studying, we waste our time, being lazy and thinking about the mishap. Therefore, we have to calm down and make an effort in order to avoid disappointment in future.

A hard work is also needed. We must understand that a good result demands a lot of dedication, attention and sleepless nights. It could also happen that you will not even have enough time to relax, go out and meet with your friends, but once again, only for a short period of time. Therefore, try not to lose your temper.

Exams can be different. Some of them are not very important, at least those which we pass every school year. Of course, it does not mean that you must ignore them. I am just trying to explain, that such an exam does not have a crucial influence on your future as it is in case with the exams, which we have at the end of the study at school.

The exam is not the worst thing that expects us in life. No doubt, that a lot of patience is needed to live through the period of passing of the exam. The fear and the apprehension can get in the way of receiving a satisfactory mark. You need to work hard and be sure that everything will be all right.

Active Vocabulary

to dedicate – присвячувати,

dedication – (само) відданість,

despair – розпач, відчай,

to postpone – відкладати, відстрочувати,

to share the load – розділити навантаження,

lack – нестача,

to get rid of smth. – позбутись чогось,

mishap – невдача,

to calm down – заспокоїтись,

to lose temper – втрачати характер,

crucial – вирішальний,

to get in the way – стати на шляху, перешкодити,

apprehension – побоювання

<https://quizlet.com/ua/991841524/the-stressful-exam-flash-cards/?i=6083qf&x=1jqt>

Comprehensive Questions

1. Do you belong to those students who consider that an exam is the worst ever?
2. Is it necessary to dedicate all your free time to pass exams successfully?
3. What exam was the most stressful for you? Why?
4. How do you organize your time in order to pass an exam properly? Share your thoughts.
5. Do you motivate yourself to achieve good results?
6. What exam had crucial influence on your future?

Exercise 1. Define the meaning of these words and phrases:

To pass exam; to dedicate all free time; satisfactory result; to look for necessary materials; to fall into a deep despair; to organize time properly; to achieve high results; to waste time; to make an effort; to avoid disappointment; to need a lot of patience; satisfactory mark; the end of the study at school; to demand a lot of attention; to get rid of negative thoughts;

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Я вважаю, щоб здати екзамен успішно, потрібно присвятити цьому весь свій вільний час.

2. Організувати час належним чином, розподілити навантаження – це один із шляхів успішної здачі екзамену.
3. Не відкладай все на останній вечір, тому що ти будеш сонний, виснажений, і забудеш все, що вже вивчив.
4. Я думаю, що самомотивація – найкраща, коли ми збираємось досягнути високих результатів.
5. Хороший результат на екзамені вимагає багато самовідданості, уваги і безсонних ночей.
6. Страх і побоювання можуть стати на шляху отримання задовільної оцінки, тому, я раджу тобі, позбутися негативних думок і не впадати у відчай.
7. Безсумнівно, багато терпіння потрібно, щоб витратити час на навчання, читати різні книги та шукати необхідний матеріал.
8. Коли я готуюсь до екзамену, я ніколи не думаю про невдачу.
9. Екзамен з англійської мови мав вирішальний вплив на моє майбутнє в кінці навчання в школі.
10. Заспокойся, зроби зусилля і будь впевненою, що ти здаси свій екзамен успішно.

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