

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з англійської мови, призначені для автоматизації та контролю набутих знань студентів вищих навчальних закладів I-II рівнів акредитації.

Завдання складено відповідно до вимог навчальної програми з іноземної мови спеціальностей денної форми навчання.

Дидактичний матеріал містить комплекси текстів і завдань, а також тестів для контролю засвоєного матеріалу. Завдання для читання та аудіювання перевіряють загальне, детальне та вибіркоче розуміння тексту, вміння розпізнавати зв'язки між частинами тексту, правильно використовувати граматичні форми відповідно до контексту.

Завдання перевіряють вміння вживати правильний лексичний матеріал та робити висловлювання у письмовій формі.

Матеріал базується на автентичних зразках мови, охоплює реалії сучасного життя. Письмові завдання мають комунікативний характер, готують до використання мови у сферах щоденного спілкування. Текстовий матеріал охоплює основні граматичні явища англійської мови. Завдання для контролю містять практичні вправи та тести на розпізнавання та засвоєння граматичних конструкцій.

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ДОСЯГНЕНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Моніторинг і оцінювання результативності навчання належать до найважливіших аспектів навчального процесу і значною мірою визначають його якість. Критерії оцінювання навчальних досягнень реалізуються в нормах оцінок, які встановлюють чітке співвідношення між вимогами до знань, умінь і навичок, які оцінюються, та показником оцінки в балах.

Основними видами оцінювання навчальних досягнень студентів є поточне й підсумкове (тематичне, семестрове, річне) та державна підсумкова атестація.

Об'єктом поточного оцінювання рівня навчальних досягнень студентів є знання, вміння та навички, здатність застосувати в повсякденному житті засвоєний програмовий матеріал, також враховується самостійність суджень, досвід творчої діяльності та емоційно-ціннісне ставлення до дійсності.

Формами поточного контролю є індивідуальне, групове та фронтальне опитування, виконання різних видів письмових робіт.

Тематична атестація у процесі вивчення англійської мови проводиться за основними розділами курсу.

Тематичне оцінювання є обов'язковим. Тематичному оцінюванню навчальних досягнень підлягають основні результати вивчення певного розділу навчального матеріалу.

Тематичне оцінювання навчальних досягнень студентів забезпечує: - усунення безсистемності в оцінюванні;

- підвищення об'єктивності оцінки знань, навичок і вмінь;
- індивідуальний та диференційований підхід до організації навчання;
- систематизацію й узагальнення вивчення навчального матеріалу.

Не менш важливим на сьогоднішній день є самооцінювання. Самооцінювання є невід'ємним умінням сучасної людини в процесі пізнання і самопізнання та альтернативним способом оцінки досягнень студентів. Найважливішою метою самооцінювання є підвищення здатності до саморефлексії, що сприяє зростанню питомої ваги самостійності в організації процесу навчання (самонавчання).

Самооцінювання та традиційне оцінювання не можуть замінити один одного, але в ідеалі вони повинні доповнювати один одного. Самооцінювання базується на розвинутій здібності рефлексії з метою оцінити свої знання, уміння й досягнення. Оцінювання іншими надає більшої об'єктивності у вимірюванні тих же знань, навичок і досягнень. Використання цих двох видів оцінювання сприятиме розвитку студентів автономії, впровадженню компетентісного підходу у навчання іноземних мов, кращого розуміння загальноєвропейських оціночних стандартів.

My family

Someone said, “The most important thing in the world is family and love.” I think that a lot of people agree with this statement.

My family consists of four people: my lovely father, mother, elder brother and me. My father’s name is Vladimir. He had been working as a deputy manager in the mining company, before he was pensioned off. Now he is 42 and takes care of my mother and our household. By the way, he had started cooking really great dishes after he retired, it's his favorite hobby.

My mother’s name is Olga. She is an IT manager in the treasure house. She has been working with computers for as long as I remember. I think she enjoys tinkering with them and making some changes in the software. She is 41, but still looks as if she's 35. Amazing!

My parents are kind but rather strict in educating their children and grandchildren. They always give me and my brother some good advice on how to live and share their life experience with us.

My elder brother works as a lawyer. His name is Denis. Now he lives with his own family in another country and I terribly miss our get-together time. He is quite handsome man with dark brown hair which has just started to go gray. Thank goodness, my sister-in-law is not a jealous woman. He is sincere and reliable. I can rely on him in any difficult situation. Also he is a 2-year-old girl proud father. Her name is Elizabeth, and she behaves like a real queen. She always demands attention of her parents and likes to boss around a little bit.

I can say that we’re a very amiable family. My parents understand us at first glance, and we help each other without further ado.

1. Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- 2) Do you get along well with your brothers and sisters?
- 3) Are your parents strict?
- 4) Are you pressured by your family to act in a certain way?
- 5) Do you get along well with your family?
- 6) Do you often argue with your mother or father? What about?

2. Write out the adjectives from the text with the help of which you can characterize the personality. Make sure that you know the meaning of all these words.

3. Whether you are searching for the ideal date or marriage partner or just someone to work for you part-time, identifying ideal personality traits is the key to successful relationships. Listen to the words below and consult a dictionary if you need a definition. Write a sample sentence for each word to learn how it is used in context.

ambitious — unmotivated
generous — stingy
hardworking — lazy
honest — dishonest
humble — bigheaded
independent — dependent
kind — inconsiderate
nervous — calm
open-minded — close-minded
optimistic — pessimistic
outgoing — shy
punctual — late
reliable — unreliable
talkative — quiet
unselfish — self-centered

I like someone who is _____ because _____.

I enjoy being around people who are _____ because _____.

I can't stand people who are _____ because _____.

4. Complete the sentences below with the best answer:

1) I really like people who are _____ because they always believe that things will work out in spite of difficult challenges.

A) dependent

B) humble

C) optimistic

2) Monica is very _____ and always gives her time and resources to help those who are in need.

A) ambitious

B) generous

C) eliable

3) To be honest, my father can't stand coworkers who are _____ and won't consider new ideas or ways of doing things.

A) close-minded

B) dishonest

C) inconsiderate

5. Think of three things to describe the ideal boss, roommate, and partner.
Use the vocabulary and expressions above to explain your ideas.

6. Answer the questions.

1) What kinds of things do you do with your parents?

2) What kinds of things would you like to do with your parents?

3) About how many hours a week do you spend doing things with your parents?

7. Reading

Read the text and express your opinion as for relations between parents and children.

PARENTS ARE THE BEST TEACHERS

We couldn't agree more with the statement that parents are the best teachers. First, parents are the closest people to children. Second, they have more sufficient understanding on their children than anyone else. And finally, children can be taught by their parents as long as the parents are alive.

Most important of all, parents should be the closest (most intimate) people to their children. The relationship between parents and children is supposed to be irreplaceable and steady. Only parents can devote themselves to educate their children with heart and soul, regardless of time and money. They spend considerable money on their children's education and health. They tell stories to their children before they sleep. They play games with their children with enthusiasm. Others cannot devote/dedicate so much attention to children, not to mention time, money and enthusiasm. So parents can direct children in most circumstances. In contrast, the other people, for instance, the school teachers, can only teach children in a given situation, such as at school or in class.

Moreover, parents understand their children more clearly than the other people; therefore, they can give the children specific guidance. Undoubtedly, only based on their own well understanding can people give helpful advice. Anyone who lacks enough understanding will give useless, or even harmful, directions. By living together for a long period, parents know every aspect of their children. This ensures that their teachings are more helpful. Granted, the professional teachers can offer professional advice, but this does not mean they can satisfy both processes and achieve results. Some advice may be efficient but insufferable. Parents can take every aspect, such as time and efforts, into consideration to provide reasonable guidelines.

Finally, it could be a lifetime process for parents to teach their children. From infancy to adulthood, parents share the lives with their children all the time. They have the opportunities to guide their children in every step, and they can be helpful in every situation they want. Seldom do school teachers guide a student more than six years.

Needless to say, no one can be better teachers than parents. Not only my statements above but also history has proved this point time and time again.

8. Work in pairs

Read the passage, discuss with your partner and write a list of qualities that good parents should own.

WHAT ARE THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD PARENT?

Everyone has got a lot of problems with his parents. Every generation keeps with the tradition of yelling at home. This is something that doesn't change even if we are jealous when it seems like other people have the relationship with his parents that we always wanted.

First of all something we like from anyone, and specially from a person who is close to you is to feel that person cares about you, about your interests. Parents tend to simply ask their children about their lives because they think, they have to, not because they are really interested.

Another thing that a parent should take care along the life with his child is to create a relationship with them. It is so usual to feel that your relationship ended with your parents some time ago and now you just live together and still depend economically from them. That just makes you feel that you are a bit alone and you need that person at your side. When you still growing up and need some independence, some freedom, parents should understand and be comprehensive of your needs, knowing when your freedom starts and being sure of the education they gave you.

9. Speaking

Think out and discuss the following questions

- 1) What is a generation gap?
- 2) Have you ever felt a generation gap with your friends?
- 3) How do you overcome the generation gap?
- 4) When do you feel the generation gap the most?
- 5) Is it possible to overcome a generation gap?
- 6) At what point in life does the generation gap seem to be the largest?
- 7) Do you think you can be a better parent than your own parents in future?
- 8) Is it possible for parents and children to be friends?
- 9) Do you feel your parents don't understand you because of a generation gap?
- 10) Do you think older people are boring?
- 11) Do you think that your life is easier / harder than your parents'?

10. Writing

Make up some sentences about your family habits and relations some years ago using used to.

Example: We used to have picnics with my parents every autumn.

11. Match the definitions

- 1) brother-in-law; 2) extended family; 3) father-in-law; 4) foster brother/sister; 5) foster parent/mother/father; 6) great-aunt; 7) great grandfather/grandmother;

8) half-brother; 9) half-sister; 10) mother-in-law; 11) nephew; 12) niece; 13) sibling; 14) sister-in-law; 15) son-in-law; 16) stepbrother/stepsister; 17) stepchild; 18) stepfather; 19) stepmother.

- a) a brother or a sister; b) a boy with either the same mother or the same father as you have; c) a girl with either the same mother or the same father as you have; d) the husband of your daughter; e) a husband or a wife; f) the son of your brother or sister; g) a child of your husband or wife by an earlier marriage; h) a person who looks after a child not his or her own; i) the man who is married to your mother but who is not your real father; j) the son or the daughter from an earlier marriage of your stepmother or stepfather; k) a family group with a close relationship among the members that includes not only parents and children but also uncles, aunts, grandparents, etc.; l) the father of your husband or wife; m) the sister of your husband or wife; n) a child that has been fostered in another child's family; o) your father's or mother's grandfather/grandmother; p) the brother of your husband or wife; q) the mother of your husband or wife; r) the daughter of your brother or sister; s) your father's or mother's aunt; t) the woman who is married to your father but who is not your real mother.

Ключ до завдання:

1 – p; 2 – k; 3 – l; 4 – n; 5 – h; 6 – s; 7 – o; 8 – b; 9 – c; 10 – q; 11 – f; 12 – r; 13 – a; 14 – m; 15 – d; 16 – j; 17 – g; 18 – i; 19 – t.

12. Finish proverbs

1. Like mother, ...
2. Men are what...
3. The family is one of...
4. Blood is thicker...
5. We are linked by blood, and blood is...
6. There is no friendship, no love...

- a) ...their mothers made them;
- b) ...than water;
- c) ...memory without words;
- d) ...like daughter;
- e) ...nature's masterpieces;
- f) ...like that of the parent for the child.

Ключ до завдання:

1 – d; 2 – a; 3 – e; 4 – b; 5 – c; 6 – f.

13. Guess the story.

Загадки, що описують літературні твори, в яких порушується проблема стосунків у родині.

1. The story of a girl who was nearly murdered by her evil stepmother.
2. The story about two teenagers who married secretly from their parents and that led to tragic consequences.
3. The story about a young man who was strongly influenced by his best friend's views and that is why had problems of communicating to his father.
4. The story about a young man who suspected his mother and his uncle in murdering his father.
5. The story about a man who treated his family very badly and practically turned their home into a prison.
6. One of the most famous messages from a father to a son in a poetical form

Відповіді:

1. Fairytale "Snow White".
2. William Shakespeare "Romeo and Juliet".
3. Ivan Turgenev "Fathers and Sons".
4. William Shakespeare "Hamlet".
5. Archibald Cronin "The Hatter's Castle".
6. Rudyard Kipling "If".

Part 2 FRIENDS

1. Speaking. Answer the questions.

- 1) Are there any famous stories of friendship in your culture?
- 2) Can you describe one of your closest friends?
- 3) Do you have any childhood friendships that are still strong today? Tell us about them.
- 4) Do you have any long distance friends?
- 5) How do you keep in touch with your long-distance friends?
- 6) How often do you see your long-distance friends?

2. Reading

Read this letter from Milena to her pen-pal, Elena. There are six paragraphs. Match each paragraph to a subject by writing the correct letter (A-F) for what it talks about.

Dear Elena,

1) Thank you for the letter you sent me last week. I'm very happy to hear that you and Francesco are well and that your exam results were so good. Well done! I know you studied hard and you deserve your success.

2) Mine are next week so at the moment I'm studying a lot. I'm really nervous about them because, if you remember, I was ill for a couple of months at the end of the year and so I missed a lot of lessons. When they finish I would like to come and visit you for a few days, if that's OK with your mom and dad.

3) Do you remember I told you about my friend Amanda from Scotland? She's going to come here next month and is going to stay for two weeks. I'd like you to come too so you can meet her and we can all go out together. What do you think? We can practice our English!

4) I remember last year we had such a good time. The beaches near your house are wonderful and I really enjoyed meeting your friends (especially Roberto! Is he still single?) I can't remember the name of the disco next to the train station but I'd like to go there again — it was fun.

5) Oh, guess what! Jason broke his arm last weekend! He went to the skateboard park with his friends from school and fell down some steps (he doesn't know how to skateboard!) He's got a plaster cast and he's going to have it for at least six weeks. He's such an idiot!

6) My mom's calling me for lunch so I'll finish this letter now. Say hello to your family and don't forget to congratulate Francesco for me.

Lots of love

A Memories

B Well done!

C Plans

D Me

E News

F Bye!

Key: 1 B; 2 D; 3 C; 4 A; 5 E; 6 F.

3. Speaking

Think out and discuss the following items:

1) What is a friend?

2) What qualities do you think are important in a friend?

3) What qualities do you appreciate in your friends? What makes someone special or best friend?

4) Are you good friends with your family members?

4. Reading

Read the text and do the task below.

Everyone knows Mother's Day and Father's Day, but not many people know about Parents' Day. This started in July 1994. President Bill Clinton signed a law that

made the fourth Sunday of July a day we can celebrate both of our parents. The law says Parents' Day is for "recognizing, uplifting, and supporting the role of parents in the rearing of children". The day came about because of campaigning by religious leaders. They decided it was important to have a day to promote responsible parenting. Parents must also celebrate their children on this day. One important theme is to strengthen the idea of the traditional, two-parent family. Campaigners say the increase in one-parent families is leading to a rise in social problems.

Parenthood is the most important responsibility any of us can have. The parent-child relationship is the most powerful human bond. Becoming and being a parent brings countless joys and happiness. It becomes the responsibility of every parent to uphold their duty of raising their God-given gift with love, care and support. Being a parent can be an almost life-long endeavour. One of the most popular activities in many communities is to honor "Parents of the Year". It is an almost impossible decision to make because there are so many truly wonderful parents. Make sure that on this Parent's Day, your parents and children know exactly how special and important they are.

Put the lines in the correct order according to the text.

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5. Summary

1) What make a good friend? Describe a friend of yours. What do you like about them? How can you be a good friend?

2) Do you believe your parents should be your friends?

Part 3. Sport

CAN WE DO WITHOUT SPORT?

1. Reading and speaking

Read the text and answer the questions.

The modern way of life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television for many hours and work on computers is turning them into legless creatures. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Only 10 per cent of adults take part in sport more than twice a week.

The majority of people live in towns and cities, where space for team sports is limited. To keep fit, most people take part in individual sports. Taking part in all of these sports is informal and casual. Most people just want to relax. If they do aerobics or go swimming, they usually go to the sports centre, but not many people join a sport club.

Some people argue that sport is not very useful. It takes a lot of energy and time. As a result of going in for sports, people have broken legs and arms and other injuries. Besides, it makes you unhappy when you lose. A lot of people prefer to watch sports competitions rather than take part in sports. Thousands of people go to the stadiums to support their favourite teams and sportsman. The most popular spectator sports are football, hockey and figure skating. Most of the important competitions are televised and people enjoy watching sports programmes on TV. They needn't buy tickets and go to a stadium, especially in cold and rainy weather. But certainly watching sports events and going in for sports are two different things.

In my opinion, people can't do without sport. Sport plays an important role in our lives. I think sport helps us in different ways. First of all, it helps us to stay in good shape, to keep fit and to be healthy. It makes people strong, fast and agile. What is more, sport builds character, it teaches us to win and to lose. It makes us more organized and better disciplined in our daily activities. Besides, it is a good way to meet people and to make new friends. Sport is an essential part of our everyday life. To have a healthy mind you must have a healthy body. But to be healthy, it is not necessary to become a professional sportsman. You may go in for sports just for pleasure when you have free time. Some people jog every morning, some follow fitness classes shown on TV. Young people usually put on their roller-skates and

skate in the streets and parks. A lot of young people spend their holidays hiking. It doesn't cost much and it is a really good way of getting away from crowds.

Physical education is an important subject at school. It helps pupils to keep fit and to relax after a hard working day. Each school has good sports facilities. A lot of different competitions are usually held at school and a great number of pupils take part in it. That's why I think sport is so popular in our country.

The most popular sports in Ukraine are football and hockey, skating and skiing, track and field and swimming, tennis and basketball. It is not always easy to decide which sport to take up. The aim of all sports training is to improve fitness and skills, and to develop training programmes that are both safe and effective. The important thing, however, is that anyone who is not used to exercising should not do too much at the beginning. Moreover, it is better to do a little regularly exercise are a healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction times and less susceptibility to various illnesses. Scientists believe that if you go in for sports on a regular basis, it could even help you to live longer.

- 1) What kinds of sport are popular in Ukraine?
- 2) Are you against or for sports?
- 3) What are the advantages of going in for sports?
- 4) What are the disadvantages of going in for sports?
- 5) Is sport important to you? Why?
- 6) Do you go in for sports? Why?
- 7) What is your favorite kind sport?
- 8) Do you like to watch sports competitions? What competitions do you like to watch?
- 9) What outstanding sportsman/women do you know?
- 10) What do you prefer: to take part in sport or to watch it on TV? Why?
- 11) Why do some people prefer to watch sports competition and not to go in for sports?

2. Writing

- 1) This event is the country's leading piano ____.
- 2) Our team ____ twice in the last ten minutes of the game.
- 3) I asked her to ____ her attention to the following points.
- 4) Wilson has ____ considerable success as a sportsman.
- 5) Reyes is an active ____ in different competitions.
- 6) His great ____ is to make all the players into a united team.

3. Fill in the gaps.

DO, PLAY OR GO WITH VARIOUS SPORTS

Use “play” with any competitive game that you can play, “go” with activities that can be done alone, and “do” with groups of related activities.

1. He used to (1) ____ jogging every day when he was at university.
2. I love (2) ____ a good game of chess from time to time.
3. She (3) ____ gymnastics for over five years now.
4. This summer we (4) ____ windsurfing every day on our vacation.
5. He’s quite the athlete. He (5) ____ basketball, baseball and hockey, too.
6. My wife (6) ____ horse riding twice a week.
7. Why don’t we (7) ____ a set of tennis?
8. Some people think that (8) ____ aerobics four times a week is the best possible way of keeping fit.
9. His idea of the perfect summer holiday is to rent a sailboat and (9) ____ sailing between the islands of the Tuscan archipelago.
10. He (10) ____ athletics for his local track club.

Key: 1 go; 2 playing; 3 has been doing; 4 are going to go; 5 plays; 6 goes; 7 play; 8 doing; 9 go; 10 does.

4. Write a short paragraph about the sports activities which you do in your college.

Part 4 The Olympic Games

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. They were held continuously for over 1.000 years until they were abolished in the reign of King Theodosius about 392 A.D. 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. Only men competed and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement. Each competitor had to take the Olympic Oath - a promise to behave in a sportsman-like fashion.

The modern Olympic era began in 1894 when Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin decided to revive the ancient Greek tradition of celebrating health, youth and peace with a sports festival. Baron de Coubertin created the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars.

Even though the modern Olympic Games embrace the whole world, the connection with Greece is still very strong. A lighted 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. As in ancient Greek times, the competitors still take the Olympic Oath. The long-distance race is still called the Marathon. Marathon was a village about 26 miles from Athens. In the year 490 BC the Greeks defeated a powerful Persian army at that spot. After the fierce day's fighting a soldier volunteered to bring news of the victory to the anxious citizens of Athens. He ran all the way and after gasping out the message. "Rejoice, we conquer!" he collapsed and died.

One important rule of the Olympic Games is that the competitors must be amateurs. This rule has been under a lot of pressure in recent years because modern sport is so professional and competitive. Athletes train for years to take part in the Olympics and some countries spend much more than others on equipment and facilities. But despite these pressures, the amateur rule remains.

In modern times the Olympic movement has become an enormous and expensive organisation. 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 (both take place once every four years, with winter games half a year before summer Olympiads). It also controls the rules of the competitions and selects new Olympic sports. The famous flag of the IOC shows five rings of different colours linked together. The rings represent the five continents.

Part 5 Ukrainian cuisine

“Ukrainian Food. National Ukrainian cuisine”

1. Your task is to match.

Pizza	France
Croissan	Britain
Sushi	Hungary
Goulash	China
Pudding	Italy
Pilaf	Uzbekistan

As we live in Ukraine I think it's reasonable to speak about Ukrainian food as well.

To begin with I would like to remind you that we don't translate names of national dishes belonging to their cuisine and we spell and pronounce them just as they are in their native language (just with Latin letters). We did it in our previous exercise.

Cuisine – a style of cooking, the food served in a restaurant (usually an expensive one)

Dish – food prepared in a particular way as a part of meal, a container for cooking food

Kitchen – a room in which meals are cooked or prepared

2. Find names of Ukrainian dishes hidden in this word-search.

Who will find more? You have only 2 minutes?

1. Borsch (borshch, borscht)
2. Compote ['kɒmpəʊt]
3. Soup
4. Kasha
5. Halushky
6. Varenyky

H	A	L	U	S	H	K	Y	T	F
B	O	U	Z	O	U	R	K	O	M
O	L	O	V	X	A	S	U	E	H
R	E	V	A	R	E	N	Y	K	Y
S	B	G	R	S	M	F	K	A	L
C	O	M	P	O	T	E	H	S	I
S	D	J	S	U	W	Q	O	H	Y
H	C	U	O	P	A	L	K	A	R

I like Ukrainian cuisine and my favourite dish is varenyky with cherries. And what about you?

Every year a lot of tourists from different countries visit Ukraine. Do they like our cuisine?

Read the text “What’s on the table?”

Ukrainian cuisine is well known for its tasty dishes. If you want to try something special, you absolutely have to start with borshch! This traditional soup, made with beetroot and up to 20 other ingredients, is a popular dish in every Ukrainian family. We love our borshch and eat it hot or cold, for lunch or for breakfast, as a main course or even as a *healing medicine against winter colds*. Every household has their

own secret version of borshch and there is even a funny saying that a Ukrainian girl will not be able to get married if she does not know how to cook borshch! To cook real borshch you need kitchen-garden produce like potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, peppers, beetroot, dill or parsley and, of course, tomatoes (or tomato sauce). If you add some meat and top it with sour cream, it will be delicious!

Another very popular Ukrainian dish is varenyky. It can be made out of the cheapest ingredients available. The dough is a simple mix of flour, water and salt and the filling can be anything: mashed potatoes with mushrooms and fried onions, *sauerkraut*, minced meat or even cherries! The sweet version of varenyky is usually served with sour cream and honey and is a tasty and healthy treat for dessert lovers.

Are you thirsty? Then try uzvar, the traditional Ukrainian drink of choice! It's typically served during Christmas dinner, and it is regularly made in many households. This refreshing drink is actually a compote made from dried fruits. The most popular ingredients are dried apples, pears and apricots, with some raisins and honey to make it sweet.

Do you think you would like to try these tasty foods and drinks? If so, visit a traditional Ukrainian restaurant and enjoy your meal!

Read the text and try to retell it in Ukrainian.

I like good food every day. I like a lot of meat and vegetables, and I like fruit and tea or coffee. I don't like pork, but I like beef and mutton. Sometimes I drink milk in the morning for my breakfast and usually I eat some bread and butter. I often buy fruit from the greengrocer's shop and usually have two or three pineapples, three or four mangoes, oranges, apples and bananas in the house.

I like sugar in my tea, but not in my coffee. I like sweet tea, but I don't like sweet coffee.

Here are some common ideas about food:

Eating carrots is good for the eyes.
Fish is good for the brain.
Eating cheese at night makes you dream.
Garlic stops you getting colds.
Drinking coffee stops you sleeping.
Yoghurt makes you healthy.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
A cup of tea revives you.
Guinness is good for you.
Crusty bread makes your hair curl.
Brown eggs taste better than white ones.

Have you had similar expressions?

Do you agree or disagree with them?

Read again. Write B (Borshch), V (Varenyky) or U (Uzvar). Which food/drink...

- 1 doesn't cost a lot to make?
- 2 is eaten for good health?
- 3 is made in a different special way by everyone?
- 4 is eaten by all Ukrainians and at any meal?
- 5 is popular as part of a special meal?

Fill in: **household, versions, produce, top, fillings.**

- 1 There are many ... of varenyky with different ... such as meat or cherries.
- 2 Mark grows ... in his garden such as cabbage, carrots and potatoes.
- 3 Maria always eats her borshch with lots of sour cream on
- 4 Every ... has its own secret borshch recipe.

Vocabulary

Brawn – студень, холодець, застиглий Trotters – ніжки Bone - кістка Gravy - підливка Souredmilk – кисломолоко Batter – рідкетісто Slice – скибка Sample – відбиратизразки, куштувати Sight – вигляд Flour – борошно	The Cooking verbs. To boil – варити, кип'ятити tofry- смажити tograte – натирати на терці tomince - кришити, пропускати через м'ясорубку, подрібнювати topickoff - здирати toroll - скручувати, розкачувати (тісто) torub - натирати toserve - подавати tosmoke – диміти, закопчувати tospice – приправляти спеціями tostew - тушкувати to stuff - заповнювати, фарширувати
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Part 6 . Meals in Britain

“One man's meat is another man's poison”.

(English proverb)

“Part of the secret of success in life is to eat what you like, and let the food fight it out inside you”.

(Mark Twain).

“More die in the United States of too much food than too little”.

(J.K.Galbraith).

“One should eat to live, not live to eat”.

(Moliere).

“Meals”

The usual meal in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or, in simpler houses, breakfast, dinner, tea and supper.

For breakfast English people mostly have porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toasts and tea or coffee. For a change they can have a boiled egg, cold ham or fish.

English people generally have lunch at about one o'clock. At lunch time in a London restaurant one usually finds a mutton chop, or steak and chips, or cold meat or fish with potatoes and salad, then a pudding or fruit to follow. Afternoon tea can hardly be called a meal. It is a substantial meal only in well-to-do families. It's between five and six o'clock.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. Dinner time throughout English is about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Words and words combinations:

Dessert [dizæt] - десерт

Snack-bar- закусочна

waitress- офіціантка

napkin - серветка

pastry [peistri] - кондитерські вироби

to feed - харуватися

to lay the table - накривати на стіл

to pour [poi]- наливати чай

to spread [spred]- намазувати

to sprinkle [sprink] - посипати

to stuff - фарширувати

to treat [tri:t] - пригощати

Do you care to... - Ти любиш... Тобі подобається...

Tart [tá:t] - торт

Bitter - гіркий

Eatable - їстівний

To be thirsty - хотіти пити

Listen to the text very attentively, and then you'll do an exercise, which depends on the text.

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal – sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruits. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting! For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want – brown, white, or a roll – and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School – children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home – a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

“Tea” means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00 and often the whole family eats together. On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take away meals – you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

Are the sentences true or false?

Correct the false sentences.

- a) Many British people have a big breakfast.
- b) People often have cereal or toast for breakfast.
- c) Marmalade is different from jam.
- d) People drink tea with hot milk.
- e) Many foreign visitors love instant coffee.
- f) All British people have a hot lunch.
- g) Pubs are good places to go for lunch.
- h) British people eat dinner late in the evening.
- i) Sunday lunch is a special meal.
- j) When you get a take – away, you eat it at home.

Audition

I like to lay the table carefully, especially when Mr. Priestly has an important visitor to dinner. I put out the cutlery, which I clean and polish every week, and I sharpen the carving – knife, because I know Mr. Priestly hates a blunt one. The cutlery is kept in a drawer in the sideboard; the wine – glasses are on shelves in the

sideboard. Many of our visitors, especially if they are Americans, like ice in the drinking-water. Luckily we have a refrigerator in the kitchen, so I can always get ice. I am glad that I know how to do all these things well, because Joe (that's the man I am going to marry) is trying to buy a little café in the High Street, and when we are married I am going to help him to run the café. There won't be a nicer café than ours anywhere in England; you must come and see it when it is opened.

Use your dictionary. Put the correct group of adjectives from the box next to each noun.

White / brown

Dry / sweet

White / black

Fresh / frozen

Hot / mild

Rare / medium

Well / done

Fizzy / still

a) _____ wine

b) _____ bread

c) _____ coffee

d) _____ mineral water

e) _____ curry

f) _____ peas

g) _____ steak

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or question. Then use them to complete the conversation between the waiter and two customers, Linda and George.

coffee you like some Would
order to wine you like some Would
water Fizzy still mineral or
table two a We'd for like
bill have can the we
menu have we the Could
included service the Is
like How you steak would the
lamb course the the I'd chops for main like
vegetables you What would like

Waiter: Good evening, sir. Good evening, madam.

George: Good evening. _____, please.

Waiter: Certainly. Is this table all right?

George: That's fine. _____, please?

Waiter: Certainly. The soup of the day is French onion soup.

George: That was delicious!
Waiter: Thank you very much.____.
Linda: Yes, Black, please.
George: And ____?
Waiter: Of course.
George ____?
Waiter: No, it isn't, sir.
George: Can I pay by credit card?
Waiter: Yes, that's fine.

Part 7 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 metres.

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 can't grow any plants and vegetables on it.

A tornado is an enormous column of twisting wind that moves very fast and 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, 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.

People all over the world think about the planet - air, water, plants, animals. They say our planet is in danger. Many people don't know to keep the water clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They try to help nature, to solve the problem of protecting life on the Earth and saving the planet for people.

1. Answer the questions

1. What makes our world beautiful ?
2. What makes our world wonderful and unique?
3. If you were a part of this wonderful natural world, what would you like to be?

2. Speaking :

Let's speak about some ecological problems. You have your own opinions and tell us about them.

-1: I can't but agree that the first reason is pollution. Pollution is the contamination of the environment including air, water and soil. One third of the emissions into the atmosphere originate from automobile transport.

-2: I want to pay your attention that not only transport but also industrial enterprises emit dust, sulphur, dioxide and other harmful substances into the atmosphere. As a result it has become very difficult to breathe in large cities.

-3: I want to emphasise, that man pollutes land with rubbish, dust, pesticides and other harmful substances. Coal-using industries such as metallurgical, coke-chemical plants, steel mills as well as thermal-power plants emit uncontrolled amount of dust and unburned hydrocarbons.

-4: Bear in mind many parts of the world are overarowed; people live in big cities and produce lot of waste. Waste from factories and power stations is especially dangerous and not only for the environment, wildlife but also for people.

-5: A few words shouldbe said about the pollution of water. Seas and oceans can't be used as a dump. The Pasific Oceans has suffered from nuclear pollution. Harmful waste from industrial enterprises pollutes rivers and seas and as a result of it fish and

reptiles leave their habitat.

-6: It's a pity, but nothing has been said about the disappearance of rainforests. Today in South America 50 hectares of forests disappear every minute. It happens because people need wood and paper, minerals, more room for farming and housing. In Africa, the desert is growing larger and larger. The soil is becoming poorer and poorer.

-7: I know in April 1986, there was an explosion at the Chornobyl' nuclear power station. The accident spread to many parts of Ukraine and some other countries. Since the Chornobyl' disaster, many countries have stopped building new nuclear power stations. Green organizations all over the world are fighting against nuclear energy.

-8: Energy. Everything in our life is connected with it. It is constantly going with us during all our life. All the processes in natural and dead world are connected with it. The greatest and the smallest things in the Universe happen due to energy.

-9: The most important sources of energy are : oil, natural gas and coal. Nowadays the great part of energy belongs to atom energy or nuclear energy. But it is dangerous. That's why nowadays there are untraditional sources of energy. They are used with help of sun and wind. But everybody should use the energy economically. To use the energy economically means to use it with minimum results.

-10: About 2,5 billion people can not get any form of modern energy, but rely on burning woods, crop wastes and animal dung for heat and cooking. This is another biggest killer of the environment. The smoke from their fires contains a great number of poisonous chemicals, which swirls around their homes killing more than two million people a year-half of them are children under five.

-11: Meanwhile, 80% of all the energy used comes from oil, gas and coal. This emits pollution that causes lung disease and acid rains and it is the force behind global warming. The world's energy consumption is expected to double by 2035 and triple by 2055.

-12: Nowadays saving is very important for keeping ecologically clean environment , for preserving climate on the Planet Earth. Let's take part in this important action. Because even a little effort of everybody can save environment, the Earth and all of us.

I want to introduce for you some steps for saving the Planet:

- Plant a tree in your garden.
- Set up a "green group" to monitor approach to waste and recycling.
- Buy recycled paper. Recycle newspapers, cans, jars and plastics.
- Avoid products that are dangerous to the ozone layer.
- Walk short distances ride a bicycle or use public transport if it is available.
- Don't leave the tap running when you brush your teeth. Take showers not bath.

- Save energy. Switch off light bulbs when you are not in the room; and computers, TVs and stereos when you leave them overnight.

Mother Planet is showing us the red warning light - "be careful" - she is saying. To take care of the planet is to take care of our own house.

Speaking

“Walk lightly on the earth. See but don’t be seen. Hear but don’t be heard. What you carry in, carry out. Take only memories; leave only footprints.” What is your opinion about it?

1: I think these words mean that people shouldn’t interfere with nature and wildlife. We must be very careful and not destroy our world just enjoy it.

2: And I don’t agree with these words. I consider that everyone has the right to be seen and heard. People should leave something that would remind about them. I mean something good.

3: Yes, but to my mind people mostly leave damaged nature, polluted air and water and extincting animals. And we must care of our planet!

“The planet is in danger”.

We live in the world where there are a lot of ecological problems. Nowadays the global situation in ecology is serious you see. Many people all over the world are worried about it and discuss it in Russian, English, French and other languages. Some celebrities are also concerned about environmental situation.

All around the world, people first started thinking seriously about environmental problems in the 1970s. Since that time many governments have made laws to protect the environment. But still problems have grown worse in most parts of the world. And our country is not an exception, especially our town

The environmental pollution influences children’s organism. It leads to lowering immunity, appearing of chronic respiratory and other diseases.

And what do you propose to close the plants?

Who cares about it! We want to be healthy and to have healthy children in future!

I consider environmental awareness should be increased everywhere.

In my opinion plants shouldn’t dump chemical wastes into atmosphere and river.

I think it would be good to use electro mobiles to reduce the emissions in the atmosphere.

We need to design, build and use solar, wave, wind, geo-thermal power plants.

It is clear that it is much easier just to talk about problems than to do something to solve them. It is necessary to make our students environmentally aware and help them to be loyal friends of our planet, country, place where we live.

I'd like to pay your attention to the words of J. Galsworthy, an English writer, he said: «If you don't think about the future, you will not have it». And you are the future of our country and town. And it is up to you to make the world better. Now I want you to write a short essay on the theme "What would you do if you were a head of the town?"

Part 8. The World of Painting

What is art for you?

Art is maybe the most exciting part of our life. It reflects everything, people's feelings, actions, souls, history, forms our moral values. Art makes us think about the sense of life, think how people must live, what ideal of beauty is.

What feelings can be evoked by arts?

- generosity;
- happiness;
- sadness;
- jealousy;
- love;
- envy;
- gratitude;
- fear;
- modesty;
- treachery;
- cowardice;
- hatred;

The words of H. Wness. Longfellow "Art is long and life is fleeting".
How do you comment this saying?

" There is nothing but art. Art is living .

Art is expression of the culture and history. Art helps us to understand the culture and history of the native country and the foreign countries.

Art lives. It forms our outlook and enriches our inner world. Art creates our notion of beauty and harmony. Art develops our good qualities.

Art has a great educational significance. It brings people up – makes them more humane and kind.

Horacius said

" A picture is a poem without words."

What types of pictures do you know?

- Possible answers: landscape, seascape, still life; historical pictures, allegorical pictures, icon, genre painting, scenes of daily life, battle scene, self-portrait, cityscape, etc.
What styles of art (or trends of art) can you name?
- Possible answers: Renaissance, Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, etc.

Which of the pictures do you like the best? Why?

What is the most striking thing about it?

What does it make you think of?

Famous Painters and Paintings

Joseph Turner

Joseph Turner , the greatest English romantic landscape painter, was born in Covent Garden , on the 23rd of April in 1775. He was the son of a fashionable barber. He started drawing and painting as a small boy. His father used to sell the boy's drawings to his customers. In such a way he earned money which his father paid for his lessons in art. At the age of 14 he entered the Royal Academy from the time he was 15. At 18 he set up his own studio. Turner worked at first in water-colours, then in oils. Between 1802 and 1809 Turner painted a series of sea-pieces, among them " Sun Rising in Mist". The Masterpieces of this period are " The Lake of Geneva", " Frosty Morning", "Crossing the Brook", etc. In 1819 Turner got out on his first visit to Italy. During the journey he made about 1500 drawings and the next few years he painted a series of pictures inspired by what he had seen. Turner was the master of the air and wind, rain and sunshine, horizon, ships and sea. He dissolved the forms of his landscape in the play of light and shade, he anticipated the work of Flemish Impressionist paintings. During his life Turner painted hundreds of paintings and thousands of water-colours and drawings. On his death Turner's own entire collection of paintings and drawings was willed to the nation and they are in the National and the Tate Galleries.

Thomas Gainsborough

Thomas Gainsborough as a master of English school of painting. He was born in Sudbury in 1727 and was the son of a merchant. His father sent him to London to study arts. He spent 8 years working and studying in London. There he got acquainted with the Flemish traditional school of painting. In his portraits green and blue colours predominate. He was the first British painter who painted British native countryside. He painted a wagon of hay, a poor cottage, poor peasants. His works of landscape contain much poetry and music. His best works are " Blue Boy", " The Portrait of the Duchess of Beaufort", " Sara Siddons" and others. The particular discovery of Gainsborough was the creation of a form of art in which the characters and the background form a single unity. The landscape is not kept in the background, but in most cases man and nature are fused in a single whole through the atmospheric harmony of mood.

Gainsborough emphasized that the natural background for his characters should be nature itself. His works, painted in clear and transparent tones, had a considerable influence on the artists of the English school. He was in advance of his time. His art became a forerunner of the Romantic Movement.

“The Portrait of Duchess De Beaufort”

Gainsborough's Portrait of Duchess De Beaufort is an outstanding work of art. The artist depicts a graceful and attractive young woman. She has a pleasant oval face, straight eyebrows and black nose and well-shaped delicate hands. You can see that she is an aristocrat. Her rather pale complexion is contrasted by the dark colour of the background (the dark background was traditional in Gainsborough's time). The artist enlivens the face by a little colour on her cheeks. Her grayish hair is combed very high and fastened with a comb and a blue ribbon, as was the fashion in those days. The dress is very low cut, also according to the fashion of the day. The portrait is painted in cold colours (black, blue, grey and white). At first sight you may think that it is a traditional ceremonial portrait, but if you look attentively, you will see that her parted lips, fleeting glance and graceful gesture of her hand help to create a true impression of the sitter's vitality and optimism. The woman in the picture is alive, and we have a feeling that she is looking at us.

John Constable, one of the greatest of painters, was born in Suffolk, on June 11, 1776. He was the son of a wealthy miller. He began to take interest in landscape painting while he was at grammar school. His father disapproved of art as a profession. As a boy Constable worked almost secretly, painting in the cottage of an amateur painter. His keen artistic interest was such that his father allowed him to go to London in 1795, where he began to study painting. In 1799 Constable entered the Royal Academy School in London. He was the first landscape painter who considered that every painter should make his sketches direct from nature, that is, working the open air. Constable's art developed slowly. He tried to earn his living by portraits. His heart was never in this and he achieved no popularity. Constable was a realist. He put into his landscape cattle, horses, the people working there. He put the smiling meadows, the sparkle of the sun on rain, or the stormy and uncertain clouds. The most notable works of Constable are “The Hay Wain”, “Waterloo Bridge”, “From Whitehall stairs” and others. In England Constable never received the recognition that he felt he was due. The French were the first to acclaim Constable publicly. His influence upon foreign painting schools has been powerful. Constable may truly be considered the father of modern landscape painting.

“Flatford Mill on the river Stour” (National Gallery) painted in 1817, shows that even then he had developed a style that was conspicuous for its intimate naturalism. He had brought painting out of doors. The scene is typically English. In the near foreground a horse with a boy on its back is being attached to the towing rope of a barge floating idly on the stream. In the distance is a lock and the buildings of the mill.

To the right of the picture stretches a level expanse of pasture, interspersed with trees. The time is early summer, when the foliage is heaviest and the grass has not lost freshness of spring. Green shadows dapple the sunlit sward and tranquil sky.

“The Hay Wain “

In the Hay Wain John Constable chose to paint a rural landscape which runs into the distance in sun-drenched meadows, offset by the cool waters of the pool in the foreground. The theme of this painting is very much rural life and the beauty of the landscape which the artist loved so much. The Hay Wain is based on site near Flatford near the river Stour. The cottage in the left stands behind Flatford Mill. Across the meadow in the distance on the right is a group of haymakers who are working. In keeping with the artist's love of nature, natural tones are predominant in the picture and there is a contrast between the pool of water, the tall delicate trees and the strong brick house to the left. The different tones all complement each other and are repeated to add the harmony to this piece: the blue of the pool is reflected in the sky and the red house is highlighted subtly in the trees and in the harness of the horse. The trees and grass encircle the whole composition with relief from the yellow meadows disappearing to the right which help to stop the painting from seeming closed in or too claustrophobic.

This is a picture “ The Cornfield “ of John Constable. It is a typical view of the English rural landscape in the 19th century. The trees are green and the corn stands high in the field waiting for the harvest. The thirsty shepherd boy drinks from the stream, while the donkey licks moisture from the leaves. The gate to the cornfield is broken. The sheep escape into the field and trample the crops. The sheepdog notices this and begins to bark to attract boy's attention. This picture was painted in 1824.

Ivan Aivazovskyi was born in the Crimea in the seaside city of Feodosia on July 17, 1817. The impressions of childhood determined his predilection for the seascape painting. In 1823 he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts. In 1836 I. Aivazovskyi was introduced to O. Pushkin as a greatly promising artist. He made 10 depictions of the great poet. The picture known most of all is “Pushkin Bidding Farewell to the Sea” executed by Aivazovskyi jointly with Illia Repin. It took I. A. only 4 years to finish the 6 year course of the Academy of Arts. He received a big gold medal and was granted a scholarship for training abroad. In Italy I. A. ranked with the best painters of Europe. The seascapes of the young painter appeared at the exhibitions in Rome, Paris, London and Amsterdam. They were highly appreciated by the viewers. In 1831 I. A. was awarded in France a gold medal. In Holland he was elected an Academician . It was a significant event since Holland is known to be the homeland of the seascape painting. I A. came back from abroad a recognized master. He was made Academician of St. Petersburg Academy. In 1845 the painter settled in Feodosia for good because of his deep affection for the Black Sea and his native city. He took the most active part in the city's life. He created an art studio, opened a library and initiated the construction of the archeological museum. His tireless civil

activities promoted the building of the seaport in Feodosia and the railway to it. I. A. strove to make his house a center of artistic life. In 1880 to the house where he lived and worked a large hall was added where his paintings were exhibited. This hall became one of the first picture galleries in the country. The house had a small stage where amateur theatricals were arranged. The Gallery was visited by the townspeople and the passengers of the steamers calling at the Feodosia seaport. I. A. retained till the last day of his life the ability to create work without which he could not live. His words “To live means for me to work”, could have become the motto of his life. Aivazovsky died in the night on April 18, 1900. In 1900, according to I. Aivazovsky's will the Picture gallery became the property of the city of Feodosia.

“The Ninth Wave” is one of the most famous paintings by I. A. He depicts the sea after the night storm and the strongest shipwreck. The sun's rays illuminate the huge waves. The largest of them is the ninth wave, ready to attack the people trying to escape from the wreckage of the mast. The view speaks about the greatness and power of the waves and the helplessness of man in front of them. Warm colours make the sea not so harsh and give the viewer hope that people will be saved.

“The Ninth Wave”. An early dawn after a ninth storm, the first rays of light touch the surface of the raging ocean and the fearsome ninth wave is ready to crush a small group of people struggling for their lives among the wreckage. Although the situation seems desperate, the picture still leaves the viewer with glimmer of hope – it's full of light from the rising sun that brings yet another day.

Illia Repin

Ilia Repin was born on the 5th of August in 1844 in Chuhuiv, Zmiiv Country, Kharkiv gubernia and died on the 29th of September in 1930 in Finland. Repin, an outstanding painter, a full member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts from 1893, started his career under I. Kramskoi. He studied at the Academy of Arts (1864-1871), which granted him a scholarship to study in Italy and France. He joined the Peredvizhniki society in 1878 and the Mir Iskusstva group in 1890. For many years he lived in St. Petersburg and served as a professor (1894-1907) and the rector (1898-1899) of the Academy of Arts, where his students included the Ukrainian painters M. Pymonenko, O. Mureashko, F. Krasysky and S. Prokhorov. Since 1900 Repin lived in Finland. A good part of his work consists of genre painting. Some of the works show his attachment to Ukraine, its people and history. Among them there is the famous painting “The Zaporozhian Cossaks Write a Letter to the Turkish sultan” (1880-1891), “Evening Party” (1881), “Haidamakys” (1898-1917), “Cossack in the Steppe” (1908) and “Hopak” (1926-1930), unfinished). He painted many portraits of Russian and Ukrainian cultural figures, including M. Kostomarov, I. Kramskoi, T. Shevchenko and D. Bahalii. He also did illustrations for editions of N. Gogol's “Taras Bulba” (1872) and “Sorochinskaya yarmarka” (1882). He submitted four drawings in the competition for the design of the monument to Shevchenko in Kyiv (1910-1914). Repin sketched many Ukrainian landscapes and inhabitants. Although Repin was a realist, his rich colours and restless lines often produce an

almost expressionistic effect. Some of his paintings show the influence of impressionism and symbolism.

Mykola Pymonenko

Mykola Pymonenko (1862-1912) a prominent Ukrainian realist painter was born in Kyiv in the family of an icon painter on March 9, 1862. He studied art in Kyiv, then in St. Petersburg Academy of Arts. In the 1890s, he joined the Travelling Artists' Society (Peredvyzhnyky). He also taught in Kyiv Drawing and Art Schools. In 1909, he was elected a member of Paris International Association of Arts. Pymonenko produced over 700 genre scenes, landscapes, portraits devoted to the life of Ukrainian people. Many of them were reproduced as postcards. His pictures are exhibited in many Ukrainian Art galleries and museums now. Among the best known are "Wedding party in Kyiv Province", "Fair", "The girl with geese" and many others. His picture "Hopak" was bought by the Louvre. Pymonenko also created illustrations to several Taras Shevchenko's narrative poems.

"Victim of fanaticism" is one of the most famous paintings of Ukrainian artist Mykola Pymonenko, written in 1899. The painting is made in oil on canvas. The young girl in a torn shirt, fleeing from an angry mob, clung to the fence around his neckcrisible cross. Directly

against her first worth stunning people in the Jewish ritual clothing other residents of the village of dressed casually. Many of them armed with staks, umbrellas and grasping. The girl's parents are somewhat allof mother crying, turning away from her daughter, and her father raised his right hand in a gesture of renunciation of his daughter.

Kateryna Bilokur

A century has passed since the birth of a great Ukrainian artist Kateryna Bilokur. Those hundred years comprised flashes of talents, successes and failures, victories and disappointments. She was born in a peasant family in 1900 in the village of Bohdanivka near Yahotyn. She did not have any education and had to study by herself. She literacy, read a lot and her soul craved for something unattainable. The great word 'artist' seemed to her so magic and beautiful. She said to herself that sooner or later she would become an artist. She kept repeating that life without art wasn't possible for her. She had been very gifted in painting since her childhood. It was possibly the God's providence that directed her hands, taught to discern colours and group the colour range. She began painting portraits of her relatives and villagers. In her later works Kateryna would extol a flower –the beauty of the land. Her paintings derived from the life-giving source of folk creativity based on songs, legends, tales and decorative arts. She admired the patterns on household utensils, Ukrainian clothes, towels, but her tender poetic soul was mostly charmed by flowers that blossomed around her house, in the gardens, meadows and fields. She called them 'my children' considering them human beings. Some pictures have her own captions: "Painted from nature by K. Bilokur". She also called the flowers "the eyes of the Earth, the soul of the Earth". Through them she comprehended nature and

deepened her knowledge about it. She glorified flowers and said: "I'll paint and paint flowers because I like to work on them so that I can't find words to express my feelings to them, my great love for them. Kateryna Bilokur first exhibited her paintings in Poltava and Kyiv in 1940-1941. She was warmly welcome by her colleagues – Ukrainian artists and her way to recognition started. But the Great Patriotic War began and her 11 paintings were burnt in Poltava museum. She lived through hardships and difficulties of this war. The 1950s saw another raise in her artistic career. Her works were exhibited in Moscow and other cities. The public was charmed by her pictures "Peonies", "Still life with bread", "Breakfast", "Flowers and Walnuts" and others. But a well-known painter Kateryna had lived all her life in pain and poverty; she did not have any family or children. The grave illness tortured her, besides she had to look after her sick mother. Great fame came later, after her death. The time has come to pay tribute: her works are exhibited in museums in Ukraine and abroad, a picture gallery bearing her name was open in Yahotyn, a street was named after her life and works are published in many languages. The Bilokur Prize Fund was founded for praising the most talented artists and painters.

The world of flowers served K. B. as a substitute for the warmth of her home, her village, growing from a small petal to cosmic dimensions, to a universal phenomenon of beauty that permeated her tender soul. The harmony of colours reminded a rich carpet of verdure with prominent heads of flowers with bright petals that had grown on the rich Ukrainian land. In the refined composition "Flowers Behind the Wattle Fence" 1935, peonies, mallows, lilies with petals damp, with dew, pansies, daisies, morning glories and a multitude of other flower images appear before us in all their bright beauty, flowing in the transparent air, full of aromas and the strength of growth, deep rich colours and nuances. Harmony reigns in this Eden, there is a place for every flower, every grass, the smallest green leaf, and everything is permeated with thrilling essence of nature, crowned with comprehension of the perfection of earth.

"Early Spring"

All the pictures by Kateryna Bilokur show her love to her native land. Her picture "Early Spring" impressed me very much. At first glance, there is nothing attractive in this landscape, but it is only at first glance. Looking attentively we can notice the simple beauty of the landscape as if you look through the open window. The space of the picture is symmetrically divided. In the foreground there are two young willows, and you have a feeling that you can touch with your finger. There is a birch nearby. The background of the picture is fast in the fold. It is clear that spring has come. We can see the first green grass. The nature awakens. The painter skillfully uses yellow-green, light blue, combining them with dark brown. The picture is painted in cold colours with help as that winter meets spring. The colours contrast with each other. Spring mood breathes from the picture. This landscape makes us emotionally generous. The picture is romantic, lyrical and charming. The artist demonstrates a real talent as a colorist, she managed to capture the mood of the moment. The picture

describes the joy of communication with mother-nature and makes us emotionally generous, humane. I think that only talented artist could create such a masterpiece.

“ The Field Flowers”

“The Field flowers” is truly a remarkable picture by Kateryna Bilokur. It is indeed a masterpiece of Ukrainian painting. Looking at the picture, you can easily understand how deeply she saw and liked flowers in every detail. You look at the multicoloured flowers and feel a peace of mind. Besides a lot of butterflies are flying above them. This really a poetic painting.

V. Listening Watching the video about the National Gallery in London

T: There are a lot of galleries and museums of fine art in London. The National Gallery is situated in Trafalgar Square . It is opened free to public. It was started in 1824. Now it has a splendid collection of oil paintings by artists of all the important British and European schools of art, nearly every great painter being represented. It includes , for example, 19 Rembrandt’s paintings. The gallery covers more than two thousand pictures. Watch the film and answer the questions then.

Reading (Pair work)

And now is the time for reading. You are to read the text about one of the most famous paintings – Mona Lisa Gioconda. Millions of people all over the world have been admiring it for 5 centuries already. The picture is in Louvre now. The lady is smiling charmingly and mysteriously at the visitors.

The parts of the text are mixed. You have to put the parts of the text in the correct order and read it in pairs.

The history of portrait

A In that year one Italian workman, Peruggio, was working as a director in the Louvre. He was also struck by the beauty of the portrait and often came to look at it. One day he heard a professor say: “ It was Napoleon who brought this picture to France as a military trophy from Italy. Peruggio was struck by this idea and decided to take the picture and return it to his motherland. At dinner-time he cut the picture out of its frame, rolled it up and hid it under his overalls. In this way he carried it out of the museum. When he got home he hid it behind a cupboard where it lay in the dust for almost 2 years. It was only in 1913 that he brought the painting to Italy. But the French Government would not agree to hand the picture over to the its rightful owner, the Italian people. There followed a diplomatic conflict and as a result the painting was returned to Paris. It is now again in the Louvre, where two watchmen guard it day and night.

B In the year 1504, Mona Lisa Gioconda, one of the loveliest and influential women in Florence once happened to see a miniature painted by Leonardo da Vinci. Mona Lisa was struck by the beauty of the painting. So she decided to have a portrait of herself painted by Leonardo. As a result, a few weeks later Leonardo began his famous portrait of the smiling Mona Lisa. It took him 3 years to paint this great masterpiece of art. Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian, but his famous masterpiece is not in the possession of the Italian people. This is what happened to it.

C Leonardo da Vinci was a great Italian artist and talented scientist. He lived and created his masterpieces in the period of the Renaissance. He left us several beautiful paintings as well as his famous notebook with numerous drawings and technical ideas. His works in the field of optics, mechanics and mathematics were truly remarkable and are of great interest to us even now. Leonardo da Vinci was one of the giants of creation not only in the history of art, but also in the history of science. One of his best known pictures is the portrait of Gioconda. The history of this portrait is of great interest.

D Almost three hundred years after it was finished, in 1796, Napoleon's army occupied Milan. Besides reparations Napoleon demanded many valuable works of art. Among them was Leonardo's Mona Lisa. Napoleon took the picture to France. For over a hundred years it was kept in the Louvre museum, in Paris. We find it there in 1911. Many people from various countries stand for hours before Leonardo's masterpiece. The colours on Gioconda's face are so fresh and her smile so lovely. The impression is that the artist has just finished the portrait.

1-C; 2-B; 3-D; 4- A.

Post – reading.

Answer the questions.

- 1) Some facts about L.V. Why do we call Leonardo da Vinci a giant of the Renaissance?- C
- 2) How the picture was created. Why did L.da V. paint Mona Lisa?- B
- 3) The picture was brought to France. Why was the picture brought to France? –D
- 4) Peruggio returns Mona Lisa to Italy. Why and by whom was the picture stolen? – A

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with relative pronouns

who, which, that, where, whose.

1. I suppose I'm not a great art lover. 2.I like posters ----look good in my bedroom.
3. I usually buy posters --- I find in my stores. 4. I like buying pictures --- go well with my mood. 5. Sometimes, I go to art galleries --- I buy copies of famous paintings. 6. I prefer pictures --- are realistic.7. Some people --- I know spend lots of money on paintings ---are really expensive and --- look horrible. 8. I have a friend --- collection of modern art is very valuable.9. The paintings --- he buys are perhaps more sophisticated than mine but I'm happy with my collection.

Key: 2) that; 3) which; 4) that; 5) where; 6) that; 7) who, which, that; 8) whose; 9) which.

Speak about Artistic Traditions in Ukrain

1. Who is considered to be the father of modern Ukrainian painting?
2. What period is connected with the development of abstraction and symbolism?
3. What genre of painting was under the strong influence of Byzantine traditions?
4. What are the tendencies of the present-day Ukrainian art?

5. What art schools played an important role at the beginning of the 20th century?
6. Why was Ukraine called East European Italy?
7. When did portrait painting appear as a separate genre?
8. Who represented Ukrainian painting art of Soviet period?
9. What style did Academy of Arts in St Petersburg cultivate?

D) **Lexical Warming-up**

To depict – picture – picturesque

To paint – painter – painting

To portray – portrait – portraitist

To master – master – masterpiece

An art – artist – artistic – artistically

E) **Topic**

Where can we see the pictures- in the museums or in the gallery?

What's the difference between the museum and art gallery?

So, what are we going to speak about on today's lesson? –

Visiting Museums. At the Art Gallery.

Presenting Vocabulary- For visiting museum we will need some new words.

Try to guess the meaning of the words:

<i>An exhibition</i>	a) виставка	в) розміщення
<i>An exhibit</i>	a) експонат	в) екземпляр
<i>An exponent</i>	a) зразок	в) опонент
<i>An exposition</i>	a) експедиція	в) виставка
<i>An item</i>	a) список	в) окремий предмет
<i>To contain</i>	a) вміщувати	в) відокремлювати
<i>To display</i>	a) розміщувати	в) показувати
<i>To hold</i>	a) лякати	в) тримати
<i>To include</i>	a) включати в себе	в) покращувати
<i>To offer</i>	a) пропонувати	в) траплятися

- *Pre-reading (answer the question)* - Have you ever been to art gallery?

- *Reading (read the text about the famous world museums and say which one would you like to visit and why)*

The Louvre Museum. Originally built as a 12th- century fortress, it was converted into a royal palace in the 14th century. And only at the end of the 18th century the Louvre became a public museum.

There are about 35,000 objects on display spread over tree wings of the former palace. The museum has a diverse collection ranging from the antiquity to the mid-19th century. Some of the most famous works of art in the museum are the Venus, The Nike of Samothrace, the Dying Slave by Michelangelo and of course Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa.

London has an amazing gallery known as **The National Gallery**. This gallery boasts of some of the finest examples of European art, including paintings by Raphael, Manet, Leonardo da Vinci, Renoir and Monet. This gallery has a very large number of paintings and some of the most famous are: *Sunflowers* by Vincent van Gogh, *The Virgin of the Rocks* by Leonardo da Vinci, and *Venus and Mars* by Sandro Botticelli.

The Hermitage. The State Hermitage in St Petersburg is one of the world's most outstanding art museums. World famous exposition of West-European paintings is displayed here. It covers a span of about seven hundred years, from the 13th to 20th century

and contains brilliant works by Leonard da Vinci, Raphael. It includes paintings by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, a remarkable group of impressionist paintings. The collection exhibits the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, Britain and some other countries.

- *Post-reading* (pupils share their ideas)

ex: **I would like to visit...**

3. **Listening** (text about National Gallery)

I see you would like to visit different museums. But I'd like to invite you to the National Gallery. Why? What do you think? - What do you know about National gallery?- Where is it situated?

Listen to the text about the National Gallery and choose the right variant

- 1) National Gallery is located...
a) *near the Houses of Parliament* b) **in the Trafalgar Square**
c) *in Madrid*
- 2) National Gallery was opened in
a) **1838** b) 1824 c) 1831
- 3) The Gallery first came into the being in
a) **1824** b) 13th century c) 1900
- 4) The Gallery consists works from
a) **13th century** b) 20th century c) 15th century
- 5) The entry
a) *costs 20 pounds* b) *is 2300 pounds* c) **is free of charge**
- 6) It includes pieces from
a) *Raphael, Michelangelo* b) *Rembrandt, Monet, Van Gogh*
c) **both variants**

5. **Speaking**

Imagine, that we have arrived to London and we are going to visit a museum. How would we act? Let's practice. Let's make a dialogue. - Making up a dialogue using phrases-HO1(работа в парax)

1. Excuse me. What time does the museum open today?	c) – <i>It opens at 10:00</i>
2. Do you have a tour?	f) – <i>Yes, we do.</i>
3. When does the tour start?	b) – <i>It starts in an hour.</i>
4. How much is the admission?	i) – <i>It's free of charge.</i>
5. What time does the next tour begin?	h) – <i>It begins at 10:00</i>
6. Is a Ukrainian guide available?	j) – <i>I am afraid not.</i>
7. Are there any special exhibitions today?	e) – <i>Yes, there is a Renoir exhibition on.</i>
8. Can I take pictures?	k) – <i>No, taking pictures is prohibited.</i>
9. How much is the guide book?	d) – <i>£ 3.50</i>
10. Can join the tour?	g) – <i>Certainly.</i>
11. How long do they last?	a) – <i>About an hour and a half.</i>

Colour – character prediction.

Red – You are impulsive, active and ambitious.

Pink (Rozy) – You are imaginative, sensitive and romantic.

Orange – You are original, fun-loving and independent.

Yellow – You are optimistic, curious and artistic.

Green – You are confident, kind and generous.

Light Blue – You are sociable, hard-working and responsible.

Blue – You are patient, trustful and honest.

Violet – You are a dreamer, creative and idealistic.

Purple – You are intelligent, charming and temperamental.

Brown – You have a good sense of humor, obstinate and persistent.

Grey – You are balanced, practical and reliable.

White – You are careful as well as open-minded and communicative.

Black - You are strong, categorical and critical.

Task B- complete the sentences.

1. The National Gallery opened its doors in...
2. The National Gallery has a collection of over ...
3. The National Gallery is still...
4. It opens its doors daily at...

Task C – answer the questions

1. Where is the National Gallery situated?
2. When was it opened?
3. What the world's greatest painters are presented there?
4. How much does t cost to visit the National Gallery?

Choose the right variant.

Paintings and Painters

1) Who painted 'The Scream' (the famous painting of a man screaming the sun set as red as blood behind him.)?

- a) Oskar Kokoschka
- b) Marc Chagall
- c) Egon Schiele
- d) Edvard Munch

2) Which famous twentieth century artist painted "100 Cans" (Pop Art)?

- a) Andy Warhol
- b) Roy Lichtenstein
- c) Piet Mondrian
- d) Jeff Koons

3) What is Pablo Picasso's style of artwork called?

- a) Realism
- b) Cubism
- c) Abstract
- d) Romanticism

4) With which 20th century art movement were Salvador Dali, Rene Magritte, and Andre Breton associated?

- a) Surrealism
- b) Dadaism
- c) Post-Impressionism
- d) Outsider

5) How many paintings did Van Gogh sell in his lifetime?

- a) One hundred
- b) Fifty-four
- c) Sixteen
- d) One

6) This is the combination of pieces of cloth, magazines and other found objects to create artwork.

What is it called?

- a) Collage
- b) Found Art
- c) Outsider
- d) Surrealist

7) Which type of paint dries the most quickly?

- a) Acrylic
- b) Watercolor
- c) Gouache
- d) Oil

8) How long did Leonardo da Vinci spend painting the Mona Lisa's lips?

- a) 8 months

- b) 12 years
 - c) 10 weeks
 - d) 2 years
- 9) When and where was the first pencil invented?
- a) France in the 1300s AD
 - b) China in 800 AD
 - c) England in the 1500s AD
 - d) Egypt in 500 BC

Part 9 Art galleries

There are *literally* thousands of art galleries all over the world. Almost every city has an art gallery but there are some art galleries that are known all around the world. People will travel across the world just to see some of these famous art galleries and the *masterpieces* that they house inside.

Probably the most famous art gallery in the world is ‘The Louvre’ in Paris. The most famous piece of art in the Louvre is the Mona Lisa, by Leonardo Da Vinci. This famous painting is kept under high security as it tops the list of art *thieves* the world over. The Louvre also houses many other famous paintings by Da Vinci and hundreds of other famous artists.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, is a *renowned* location for beautiful art masterpieces. This museum has an impressive *assortment* of American paintings. In addition to these, it also has paintings and statues by famous artists such as Botticelli, Raphael, and El Greco. This makes it a global museum.

London has an amazing gallery known as The National Gallery. This gallery *boasts* of some of the finest examples of European art, including paintings by Raphael, Monet, Leonardo Da Vinci, Renoir, and Monet. This gallery has a very large number of paintings and some of the most famous ones are: Sunflowers, by Vincent van Gogh, The Virgin of the Rocks, by Leonardo Da Vinci, and Venus and Mars, by Sandro Botticelli.

Not all galleries across the world are homes to the old masters. Many of them offer representations from the twentieth century. Among the most famous *contemporary* art galleries and museums is the George Pompidou Center in Paris. The architecture is unique as well, since the *piping and ducts* are on the outside, rather than being hidden behind walls.

Contemporary art galleries and museums typically feature not only paintings, drawings, and prints, but exhibits of furniture, sound, light, and even music. Visiting these galleries can be a *fascinating* visit through the past few decades and shows how much style and taste has changed.

Most of the major European cities are home to at least a national and a contemporary gallery. Usually there are also private galleries. Any time you visit a major metropolitan area, be sure to include the galleries in your *itinerary*. It’s a wonderful way to learn about a country and its cultures. History and its changes are reflected in the art on display.

If you plan on buying some art pieces, you won’t be able to do so at the national galleries. You can however visit private galleries in your *pursuit* of owning some

major works. These probably won't include Renoir's or Van Gogh's, but you will find many wonderful pieces that you'll be able to call your own. Art auctions are often held at Christie's and other art houses. This is another way of *obtaining* some *incredible* works of art.

Art as an expression of our culture, thought process and creativity has no parallel. *Viewing* these masterpieces in an art gallery *transposes* the viewer into the mind and time of the creator who has *shaped* our culture.

Vocabulary

1. *literally*-буквально
2. *masterpieces*-шедеври
3. *thieves*-злочинці
4. *renowned*-відомий
5. *assortment*-асортимент
6. *boasts*-славиться (хвалиться)
7. *contemporary*-сучасна
8. *piping and ducts*-трубопроводів і каналів
9. *fascinating*-захоплюючий
10. *itinerary*-маршрут
11. *pursuit*-переслідування
12. *obtaining*-отримання
13. *incredible*-неймовірний
14. *Viewing*-перегляду
15. *Transposes*-переноситься
16. *Shaped*-сформував

Fill in the gaps with the new words

- 1) The Van Gogh Museum will ____ 135 of his paintings.
- 2) The curriculum ____ courses in art history.
- 3) This ____ dates from the 17th century.
- 4) The museum has over 5,000 ____ of historical interest.
- 5) The museum ____ a number of original artworks.
- 6) The guidebook ____ a great choice of interesting places which are worth visiting.
- 7) The Van Gogh ____ the world auction price record of \$ 82.5m.
- 8) Our new art gallery displayed some unusual ____ last week.
- 9) This famous painting _____ under high security.
- 10) London has an amazing gallery known as_____.
- 11) The Metropolitan Museum of Art in _____.
- 12) History and its changes _____ in the art on display.

Exhibit(2), Include(2), The National Gallery, Contain, Item, Hold, Display, is kept, New York City, are reflected.

TEST 1

PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIP

I. Complete the sentences with **used to** like in the example:

1) like ice-cream / hate it

Example: I **used to** like ice-cream, but now I hate it.

2) live in the country / in the city

.....

3) walk to school / ride a bike

.....

4) get up late / early

.....

5) have long hair / short hair

.....

II. Rewrite each sentences with **used to** like in the example:

1) I was in the school tennis team.

Example: I **used to** be in the school tennis team.

2) Sophie had long hair when she was at school.

.....

3) Mary didn't listen to when her teachers were speaking.

.....

4) What did you usually do on Saturday evenings?

.....

5) Paul spoke Italian well but he has forgotten it.

.....

III. Complete each sentence with these 'personality' words. There are two choices you do not need to use:

patient, shy, selfish, spoilt, critical, creative, untidy

1) My little brother hates meeting new people. He never knows what to say. He's quite

.....

2) Cathy writes stories, paints lovely pictures and designs her own clothes. She's very

.....

3) Mrs Ellis never loses her temper. She's always with the children.

4) My sister's always and finds something wrong with everything I do.

5) She never thinks of anybody but herself. I wish she would be less

IV. Complete the text with the words and phrases given below.

keep in touch, argue, got on well, have a lot in common, close friend, lost touch, colleague, known, meet

I have a called Natalia. I have her for about 12 years now. We at work. She was a of mine at the company where I used to work, and we used to have our coffee breaks at the same time.

We Although we don't (we have quite different interests). We don't work together any more, and when I changed jobs we for a couple of years. But now we regularly. We phone each other once a week, and we see each other about twice a month. We don't

often, only sometimes about films as we have completely different tastes!

TEST 2

STUDENTS LIFE

I. Correct the words and phrases in bold to make 1st Conditionals.

1. If we **will go** shopping tomorrow, I'll probably buy a new coat.
2. If mum is tired tonight, I **cook** dinner.
3. John will tell us if there **will be** any news.
4. If I **won't get** a good mark in geography test, I'll be very unhappy.
5. You **are** tired in the morning if you don't go to bed soon.

II. Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I(**do**) well in the exam, my parents will buy me an MP3 player.
2. We'll leave at six o'clock if the weather (**be**) bad.
3. Sarah will be very annoyed if Dave(**not / call**) her this evening.
4. If Rania doesn't come to the party, Greg (**be**) upset.
5. I'll be surprised if they (**not / get**) a new car soon.

III. Read the report. Put '+' if the statement is true, and '-' if it is false.

At the beginning of the term, Steven had flu and missed several days. Because of this, he was behind with his study. He was not a very enthusiastic student in group and could never say anything when he was asked the simplest question. He annoyed his friends when he did not give back the books they had lent him. He almost never wrote any notes and when he did, he never looked them through to prepare himself for the next lesson. At the end of the course, he did not work in the library and used to spend all day playing football. He thought he could pass his exams without any revision at all. He did not realize that he simply wasn't ready to sit at the exam.

1. The report is about a successful student.
2. The report is written at the end of the term.
3. The student started the course enthusiastically.
4. The student missed lessons only because he was ill.
5. The student never asked questions in class.

6. The student used to borrow books from his friends.
7. The student did not write down what the teacher explained at the lesson.
8. Before the exams the student started to work harder.
9. The student`s exam results were probably bad.

IV. Complete the sentences writing information about yourself.

1. I hate (like, enjoy) going to college because
2. After school I either(або) or(або)
3. When I come from college my parents always (never, sometimes, often) ask me about
4. Before doing my homework I
5. After I do my homework I

TEST 3

DO YOU LIKE SPORTS?

I. Complete these sentences with the sports from the box.

cricket, skiing, football, golf, baseball, sumo wrestling

1. _____ was invented in Scotland.
2. The most popular sport in India is _____.
3. In Japan _____ is incredibly popular.
4. Brazil have been world _____ champions five times.
5. Switzerland has a long history of Alpine _____.
6. The World Series in _____ is held in the USA.

II. Choose the correct words to complete the text.

My first big match

The first football (1) _____ I went to was a few years ago, when a friend gave me a ticket to the FA (2) _____ between Arsenal and Liverpool. I have never been to such a big (3) _____ before, so it was a big experience for me.

I remember being a bit (4) _____ on the way into the ground because there were so many people everywhere. But once we had found our seats I began to relax and enjoy (5) _____. The (6) _____ was really great, and it got even better when the teams came out into the (7) _____.

It turned out to be a good (8) _____. Both (9) _____ played well and there were lots of chances at both ends of the pitch. Arsenal (10) _____ first, only 20 minutes from the end, but Michael Owen scored twice in the last ten minutes for Liverpool. The (11) _____ went crazy and when the (12) _____ blew the whistle for the end of the match the noise was incredible.

1	a) competition	b) match	c) race
2	a) Cup Final	b) World Race	c) European Championship
3	a) pool	b) stadium	c) court
4	a) scared	b) happy	c) nervous
5	a) my meal	b) nature	c) myself
6	a) air	b) atmosphere	c) view
7	a) pitch	b) track	c) court
8	a) sport	b) game	c) race
9	a) athletes	b) sportsmen	c) teams
10	a) won	b) scored	c) beat
11	a) judges	b) captains	c) supporters
12	a) referee	b) player	c) captain

There are many career choices in your future that cannot be available without.....The growing use of computers increases the need for employees with..... If you are a computer literate person the career.....

TEST 4

NATIONAL CUISINE

I. Complete the 2nd Conditional by changing the form of the verb in brackets.

1. If I (have) **had** the time, I (go) **would go** to the cinema more often.
2. They (try) harder if you (give) them motivation.
3. If everyone (speak) Spanish, nobody (learn) English.
4. If I (be) the president of my country, I (help) everyone.
5. He (be) healthier if he (stop) smoking.

II. Match the `cuisine` words with their explanations.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) a snack | a) hot food that is served very quickly in special restaurants |
| 2) fast food | and often taken away to be eaten in the street |
| 3) a dish | b) a particular style of cooking |
| 4) a course | c) a limited variety or amount of food people eat for medical |
| 5) a diet | reasons |
| 6) a cuisine | d) food prepared in a particular way as a meal |
| 7) a specialty | e) one of the separate parts of a meal |
| | f) a small meal or amount of food usually eaten in a hurry |
| | g) kind of food that is always very good in a particular area or restaurant |

III. Choose the correct words to complete the story.

My friend Mary and I talked (1) and she said how terrible she was at cooking.

I (2) to go to her house and teach her how to make a couple of dishes.

The (3) week I went to her place and we made a couple of really nice dishes. While we were eating, I (4) smelt something burning. We went into the kitchen and there was a pan on fire. I had (5) turned up the gas instead of turning it off!

We put the fire out quite (6), but the kitchen was a mess! I apologised, (7) Mary was really annoyed and she didn't speak to me for (8)

1	A then	B while	C one day	D when
2	A invited	B said	C asked	D offered
3	A new	B previous	C after	D following
4	A quickly	B suddenly	C hardly	D slowly
5	A hardly	B really	C falsely	D stupidly
6	A quickly	B suddenly	C immediately	D importantly
7	A but	B however	C though	D although
8	A weeks	B months	C long	D now

IV. Answer the questions given below.

1. What is your opinion about fast food?
2. What kind of food helps you keep warm in winter?
3. What do you think about eating in bed?
4. If you feel sad, can eating something delicious make you feel better?

5. Have you ever tried to become a vegetarian? Why? Why not?

TEST 5

IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

I. Match words to make word combinations.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Health | a) species |
| 2. Global | b) farming |
| 3. Destruction | c) eruption |
| 4. Endangered | d) warming |
| 5. Exploitation | e) of habitats |
| 6. Greenhouse | f) effect |
| 7. Volcanic | g) programme |
| 8. Modernized | h) of women |

II. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

avalanche, drought, flood, hurricane, landslide, volcano, forest fire, famine, disease

- _____ have been burning for three weeks in Indonesia and have destroyed thousands of hectares of forest.
- One of the most infectious _____ is Ebola, which kills its victims extremely quickly.
- The harvest in Afghanistan has failed for three years because of a terrible _____ which has affected most of the country.
- Bangladesh is regularly hit by _____ caused by heavy rain in the monsoon period.
- The small island of Montserrat in the Caribbean was almost destroyed by a _____ which erupted a few years ago.
- Three sciers were killed yesterday by an _____ in a Swiss mountain resort.
- A district of the capital of El Salvador was destroyed by a _____ because of heavy rain and the cutting of trees.
- The _____ in this part of Africa has been caused by drought, harvest failure and the civil war.
- A _____ hit the coast of Florida yesterday and people were evacuated.

III. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the verb in brackets (Conditional I or Conditional II).

1. If she studied more, she _____ (be) a better student.
2. If I lived in France, I _____ (speak) French well.
3. I _____ (give) John your message if I see him today.
4. We _____ (have) a party if Alan passes his driving test.
5. If you win that competition, you _____ (be) rich.
6. Those plants _____ (not / grow) if you don't water them.

IV. Answer the questions.

1. What natural disasters can occur in Ukraine?
2. Have you ever experienced a disaster? When? What happened?
3. What are the causes of frequent floods in Zakarpattya?

TEST 6 **THE WORLD OF PAINTING**

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) a fame | a) to show paintings, historical objects in a public place |
| 2) a scene | b) is able to be used easily |
| 3) a masterpiece | c) a state of being known by a lot of people |
| 4) a scenery | c) a work of art that is of a very high quality |
| 5) an exhibit | d) an important event at which paintings are shown |
| 6) to display | e) a view of a place as it appears in a picture |
| 7) to be available | f) mountains, forests, deserts, etc. |

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past Perfect Tense or Past Perfect Continuous Tense).

1. Mary _____ (not / finish) her dinner when her sister came.
2. When she come to the garage, the mechanic _____ (not / repair) her car.
3. Liza _____ (paint) the walls all day before she finished them.
4. The boys _____ (finish) doing their homework by eight o'clock.
5. Peter _____ (work) as a driver for thirty years when he retired.
6. They _____ (watch) TV for a quarter of an hour when the door bell rang.
7. Tom _____ (return) home before the storm began.

III. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

devoted, prominent, frescos, inspired, icon-painting, scenery, portrait

1. The early period in the development of painting in Ukraine referred to _____.
2. Numerous mosaics and _____ in Kyiv Cathedral of St. Sophia were made following Byzantine traditions.
3. _____ painting was strongly influenced by the icon tradition.
4. T. Shevchenko _____ his numerous portraits and landscapes to Ukraine.
5. Landscapers of the 19th century depicted rural _____ in his works.
6. Kazimir Malevich is a _____ representative of avant-garde in Ukrainian art of painting.
7. _____ by the beauty of Ukrainian natural scenery artists from Russia and European countries created their works of landscape painting.

IV. Answer the questions.

1. What is your favourite painting?
2. Who is your favourite painter?
3. Why do people go to museums and galleries?
4. Do you often go to museums?

TEST 7

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) the Internet | a) a name you can use to enter a computer system |
| 2) home page | b) to copy information from the Web to your comp |
| 3) website | c) information |
| 4) username | d) the first page of the website |
| 5) online | e) a secret word you have to type to enter a computer |
| 6) password | f) to get into someone else's computer system illegal |
| 7) data | g) a small picture or symbol |
| 8) hack into | h) the worldwide network of computer networks |
| 9) icon | i) a collection of web pages with a title |
| 10) download | j) connected to the Internet |

II. Read the sentences, underline the phrasal verbs and translate the sentences into Ukrainian language.

1. Do you want to write down my phone number?
2. My mobile phone isn't working – I need to charge it up.
3. When I came back from holiday I called him at once.
4. John usually sleeps long but yesterday he woke up very early.
5. Passengers can buy tickets when they get on the bus.
6. I'll take my laptop so I should be able to pick up my e-mails while I'm away.
7. I'd like to go on with my work while you speak on the phone.

III. Read the text and match the headings (A-F) to the paragraphs (1-5). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A. Hackers` Criminal Activists
- B. Hackers` Social Activities
- C. Specialists` Programmes
- D. The Role of Computers in Everyday Life
- E. Avoiding Computer Viruses
- F. Places where Hackers Meet

Hackers

1

With the development of technology in the twenty-first century, it would be really difficult to imagine life without computers. They are a source of information, education and entertainment. But today's world of computers can also be quite frightening and dangerous. This is because of people who use computers for illegal purposes. They are called hackers.

2

Hackers spend their time playing with computer data in all parts of the cyberspace. Much of what they do is not dangerous, but sometimes their activities break the law, for example, when they break into websites, take control of computers or create viruses. They are especially interested in breaking through the security of military websites.

3

Hackers know how to trick people just using their programmes. They use a "Trojan Horse", a programme that looks perfectly safe, but actually contains something destructive. The only way of not getting into trouble is not to open it.

4

Although they can be seriously punished if they are caught, most hackers still think that what they do is a game. They often meet at festivals to take part in discussions, share their experiences, meet other hackers and generally have a good time.

5

These meetings are organized in well-known places like Las Vegas or Berlin. However, what hackers do at such festivals is a secret and often many of their activities take place at night.

IV. Write a paragraph on the following items.

- How well do you get on with computers?
- Do you love them or hate them?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of computers?

TEST 8

Art galleries Computers

1 variant

1. Translate into English.

There are 1. буквально thousands of art galleries all over the world. Almost 2. кожне місто has an art gallery but there are some art galleries 3. що є відомі all around the world. People will 4. подорожувати across the world just to see some of these 5. відомі art galleries and the 6. шедеври that they house inside.

Probably the most famous art gallery in the world is 'The Louvre' in 7. Париж. The most famous piece of 8. мистецтва in the Louvre is the Mona Lisa, by Leonardo Da Vinci. This famous painting is kept under high security as it tops the list of art 9. згоді the world over. The Louvre also houses many other famous paintings by Da Vinci and 10. сотні of other famous artists.

2. Translate into Ukrainian.

Not all galleries 1. across the world are homes to the old masters. Many of them offer 2. representations from the twentieth century. Among the most famous 3. contemporary art galleries and museums is the George Pompidou Center in Paris. The 4. architecture is unique as well, since 5. the piping and ducts are on the outside, rather than being hidden behind walls.

Contemporary art galleries and museums 6. typically feature not only paintings, drawings, and prints, 7. but exhibits of furniture, sound, light, and even music. Visiting these galleries can be a 8. fascinating visit through the past few decades and shows how much style and taste has changed.

Art as an expression of our culture, 9. thought process and creativity has no parallel. Viewing these masterpieces in an art gallery 10. transposes the viewer into the mind and time of the creator who has *shaped* our culture.

3. Fill in missing words.

Computers 1..... a vital part of everyday life. You 2.....them in business, 3....., medicine and in schools, and perhaps even 4..... A computer is an 5.....machine which can be used to store,6..... and display data.

There are many 7.....of computer and among them I are: a personal computer (or PC), which can be a desktop with a tower case or a 8.....with a desktop case, a laptop (that is smaller than a desktop), a notebook (that is like a laptop but is smaller), a subnotebook (that is even smaller) and a 9.....which is usually called a palmtop. There are 10.....computers which are found inside other machines such as fridges and cars, for example.

(A desktop computer ,B at home, C types, D can find , E handheld computer, F electronic, G science, H process, I embedded, J have become).

4. Finish sentences.

A computer is just a machine but a computer system consists of two main elements: the machine and programmes,..... 'Hardware' refers to the physical components of..... These components are mechanical and.....

People use the Internet to explore their personal hobbies and interests, to find information, to access goods and services, such as booking a holiday or a flight,..... Computer users make contacts and keep in touch with people all over the world using email or Internet telephony, send photos to family and friends..... In the world of leisure, computer games and multimedia (audio or video)..... Many Internet users actually add to the Internet by making their own homepages using HTML, Other users write and publish..... A blog is a website where a user creates and regularly updates a journal that reflects the views..... Internet users may also enjoy making their own podcasts for others to download and enjoy.....

TEST 8 *Art galleries Computers*

2 variant

1. Translate into English.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, is a 1. Відомий location for beautiful art

2. шедеврами. This museum has an 3. вражаючий assortment of American paintings. In addition to these, it also has paintings and statues by famous artists such as Botticelli, Raphael, and El Greco. This 4. робить його a global museum.

London has an 5. дивовижну галерею known as The National Gallery. This gallery 6. славиться деякими of the finest examples of European art, including 7. полотна Рафаеля, Monet, Leonardo Da Vinci, Renoir, and Monet. This gallery has a

very 8. велика кількість of paintings and some of the most famous ones are: Sunflowers, by 9. Вінсент Ван Гог, The Virgin of the Rocks, by Leonardo Da Vinci, and 10. Венера і Марс, by Sandro Botticelli.

2. Translate into Ukrainian.

Most of the 1. major European cities are home to at least a national and a 2. contemporary gallery. Usually there are 3. also private galleries. Any time you visit a major metropolitan area, be sure to include the galleries in 4. your itinerary. It's a wonderful way to learn about a country and its cultures. History and 5. its changes are reflected in the art on display.

If you plan on 6. buying some art pieces, you won't be able to do so at the national galleries. You can 7. however visit private galleries in your 8. pursuit of owning some major works. These probably won't include Renoir's or Van Gogh's, but you will find many wonderful pieces that you'll be able 9. to call your own. Art auctions are often held at Christie's and other art houses. This is another way of 10. obtaining some incredible works of art.

3. Fill in missing words.

The central idea of a 1.....system is that input is processed into output. Input is the data which is entered the computer, and 2.is the result of processing done by the computer, usually 3.....or displayed on the screen. Different computer systems 4.....computer platforms.

The potential uses of computers are 5..... We can mention some of the most common current uses of computers in everyday life: personal, 6.....and commercial.

In schools and universities students use 7..... to write essays and projects, presentations and databases. The Internet is also an important 8....., and is used in distance learning. Online learning is popular, it uses the Internet as a medium for instructions and educational development. A Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) is a 9.....designed to help teachers in the management of educational courses for their students by creating a 10..... It is a virtual place on the Internet where teachers and students can meet and use electronic learning tools such as whiteboards, chat rooms and so on.

(A wordprocessing programmes , B. infinite , C educational tool, D printed out , E virtual classroom , F software system, G. computing, H educational, I can be called , J output)

4. Finish sentences.

E-commerce (business conducted on the Internet) is becoming an ever more important..... Through its website, a company can offer computer users the opportunity to order and pay for goods and services using their credit Graphics and desktop publishing (DTP) programmes are important tools in professions such as Companies can also use computer- assisted design (CAD) programmes to design and test new products

with».....Computers enable users to make notes, arrang appointments
and index details of..... Computers reduce the amount of paper used in
.....

TEST 9.

CHOOSE THE CAREER

I. Choose the correct word or phrase for Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I think I (**have heard** / **have been hearing**) that song before.
2. They (**haven't arrived** / **haven't been arriving**) yet, but they should be here soon.
3. You (**have written** / **have been writing**) that e-mail for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
4. (**Have you talked** / **Have you been talking**) on the phone since eight o'clock?
5. John has already (**invited** / **been inviting**) Shirly to dinner.

II. Complete using these words:

already, for, ever, since, never, yet

1. I haven't listened to their new CD Is it any good?
2. We've been waiting for you over an hour. Where have you been?
3. Have you been to the UK before?
4. I'm afraid we have made plans for this weekend so we won't be free.
5. Pedro has been having English lessons he was five years old.
6. I've heard of a 'sudoku'. What is it?

III. Read the letter below and decide which answer: A, B, C, or D best fits each space.

A letter to the Editor

I am writing to you because I would like to become a journalist when I(1) school. I hope you could give me some advice about what I should do. I have written some articles (2) my free time and I am enclosing two of them. I hope you won't mind looking at them and telling me whether you think they are good or not. I wonder if you could (3) me about a few other matters. Do you think it is better to do a (4) in journalism at a college or to try to get a job as a junior reporter? Do newspapers prefer to (5) people with a qualification in journalism or to train them (6) they are doing the job?

Would you advise me to specialize (7) one kind of reporting, such as politics, or is it better to know about a lot of subjects? I am sure that you are very busy but I would thank you(8) any advice you could give me.

1	A. leave	B. drop	C. quit	D. graduate
2	A. in	B. during	C. at	D. over
3	A. advise	B. help	C. support	D. explain

4	A. study	B. course	C. learning	D. department
5	A. work	B.job	C. employ	D. position
6	A. during	B. till	C. while	D. in
7	A. on	B. at	C. of	D. in
8	A. about	B. to	C.of	D. for

IV. Complete the sentences given below writing information about yourself, about your plans for the future and about the career you are going to make.

1. My parents think that my talents
2. I have always dreamt about
3. What really interests me
4. Most of all I like that is why ...
5. My ambition is to

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