

Дмитрів Уляна, Боровська Ольга

Навчальний
посібник
*з англійської
мови*

для студентів першого курсу
факультетів фізичного
виховання та спорту



ENGLISH

ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

ДМИТРІВ УЛЯНА, БОРОВСЬКА ОЛЬГА

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ І КУРСУ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТІВ ФІЗИЧНОГО ВИХОВАННЯ
ТА СПОРТУ

Львів–2006

УДК: 796.011.1:811.111 (07)

ББК: 81.2 англ.

Д – 53

*Ухвалено до друку Вченою радою
Львівського державного інституту фізичної культури
(протокол №8 від 30 травня 2006 р.)*

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Д-53 Навчальний посібник з англійської мови для студентів першого курсу факультетів фізичного виховання та спорту. – Львів: НВФ “Українські технології”, 2006. – 80 с.

У посібнику представлено основні розмовні теми першого року навчання. Теоретичний та практичний матеріал закріплюється розширеною системою вправ, тематичним тест-контролем та завданнями для самостійної роботи. Матеріали посібника спрямовані на формування навичок усного та письмового мовлення.

Посібник призначений для студентів першого курсу, які навчаються за кредитно-модульною системою.

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UNIT 1

Text A

WE GO IN FOR SPORT

1. Вивчіть слова і словосполучення.

- Amusement - розвага
- to carry on research work - проводити дослідницьку роботу
- citizen - громадянин
- civilized society - цивілізоване суспільство
- to combat the premature aging - боротися з передчасним старінням
- to decorate with - нагороджувати
- development of physical education and sport - розвиток фізичного виховання і спорту
- to go in for (to take up, to engage in) sport - займатися спортом
- government - уряд
- independent Ukraine - незалежна Україна
- to keep fit - підтримувати форму
- to mould the character - формувати характер
- natural conditions - природні умови
- outdoor and indoor swimming pools - відкриті та закриті басейни
- to overcome difficulty - побороти труднощі
- to pay great attention to - приділяти велику увагу
- physical perfection - фізичне вдосконалення
- proper food - відповідне харчування
- strong and healthy - сильний та здоровий
- to take part (to participate) - брати участь

Види спорту

- aquatic sports – водні види спорту
- archery – стрільба з лука
- calisthenics (rhythmic gymnastics) – ритмічна гімнастика
- canoeing – веслування на каное
- climbing – скелелазіння
- cycling – велоспорт
- cross country race – біг по пересіченій місцевості
- equestrian sport – кінний спорт
- fencing – фехтування
- hurdling – бар'єрний біг
- high jumping – стрибки у висоту
- long distance race – біг на довгу дистанцію
- middle distance race – біг на середню дистанцію
- mountaineering – альпінізм
- pole vault – стрибки з жердиною
- power lifting – силове триборство, паверліфтинг
- relay race – естафета
- rowing – веслування
- sailing – вітрильний спорт
- shot putting – штовхання ядра
- sprint – біг на коротку дистанцію
- steeple chase – біг з перешкодами
- throwing (discus, hammer, javelin) – метання (диску, молота, спису)
- track and field (athletics) – легка атлетика
- triple jump (hop, step, jump) – потрійний стрибок
- water skiing – воднолижний спорт
- weightlifting – важка атлетика
- yachting – яхтовий спорт

2. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його.

WE GO IN FOR SPORT

Every civilized society, the government of any country pays great attention to the development of physical culture and sport. It is very important to have our citizens strong and healthy, being able to overcome every difficulty in building an independent Ukraine where an individual develops his (hers) spiritual and intellectual life.

There are at present many stadiums, outdoor and indoor swimming pools, volleyball and basketball courts in Ukraine where the competitions of different level take place.

There is the National University of Physical Education and Sport and there are also 3 Institutes of Physical Culture, 14 departments of physical culture and many sports colleges where boys and girls can mould their character and carry on research work.

The Ukrainian Government decorated many of our athletes with orders and medals of our country.

There are splendid natural conditions in Ukraine which make it possible to cultivate over 80 sports including track and field (sprint, middle distance race, long distance race, steeple-chase, relay race, cross-country race, hurdling, marathon; high jumping, triple jump (hop, step and jump), pole vault, throwing (discus, hammer, javelin), shot putting); various sports games: volleyball, football (soccer), handball, tennis (lawn and table); winter sports, aquatic sports (swimming, diving, sailing, rowing, underwater orienteering, synchronized swimming, canoeing, yachting, water-skiing), mountaineering, climbing, tourism, boxing, wrestling, arm wrestling, power lifting, weightlifting, bodybuilding, tumbling (acrobatics), artistic gymnastics, calisthenics (rhythmic gymnastics), archery, fencing, shooting, equestrian sports.

If you want to keep fit, you must go in for at least one of these kinds of sports. In winter you can go in for winter sports (skiing, free-style skiing, snowboarding, skating, ice hockey).

Thousands of children and adults, schoolchildren, students, workers, teachers, engineers, medical officers, military men are members of different sports clubs and societies. They participate in different competitions in order to be strong and healthy, to keep fit. But in order to keep fit it's necessary to have a proper food, sleeping and medical care.

Physical culture and sport are aimed at the physical perfection of every young person. None of the religious, national holidays of our ancestors did without games, dances or amusements. A person can improve one's physical fitness only as a member of the community and combat the premature aging and hypodynamism.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Which kind of sport do you go in for?
2. How many institutes are there in Ukraine?
3. Which kinds of sports do you go in summer?
4. Which modern sports do you know?
5. Which modern sports are cultivated in our institute?
6. Which is your favourite kind of sport?
7. What must you do in order to be strong and healthy?
8. Who is your coach?
9. How can you improve your physical fitness?
10. What is your sports qualification?
11. Where do you train?
12. What is the aim of physical culture?

4. Співставте ілюстрації з назвами.



... rowing

... throwing javelin

... pole vault

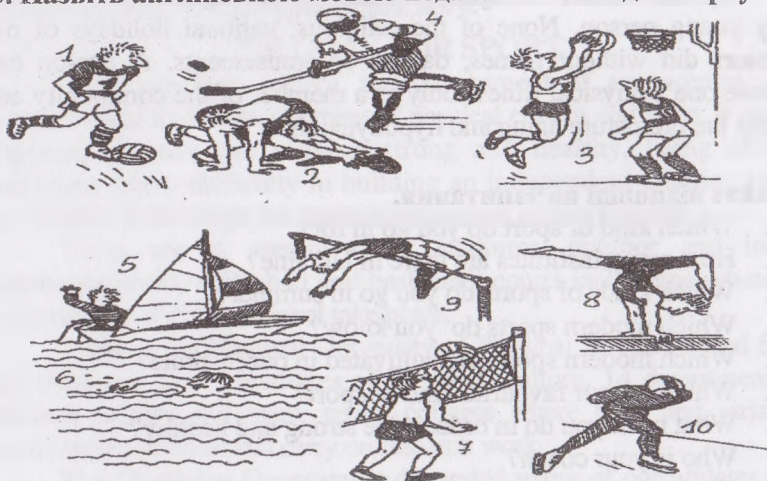
... hurdles

... fencing

... relay race

... wrestling

5. Назвіть англійською мовою подані нижче види спорту.



1. _____ or s _____
 2. _____ y
 3. _____ t _____
 4. ___ c _____
 5. ___ l _____

6. ___ m _____
 7. _____ - ball
 8. g _____
 9. h _____ j _____
 10. k _____

6. Заповніть таблицю інформацією про види спорту.

SPORTS	TEAM	INDIVIDUAL	COMBATIVE	INDOOR	OUTDOOR
Rugby					
Relay race					
Jumping					
Fencing					
Skiing					
Boxing					
Cricket					
Soccer					

7. Завершіть речення використовуючи запропоновані слова та словосполучення.

captain

coach

draw

fair

football ground (pitch)

footballer

fouls

free (or penalty) kick

goal

kick-off

league

opponents

referee

score

soccer

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call _____.
2. When you play in a football team you are a _____.
3. The games take place on a _____.
4. The leader of the team is the _____.
5. The man in the _____ is the goal-keeper.
6. The beginning of the match is the _____.
7. During the match each team tries to _____ as many goals as possible.
8. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a _____.
9. The players of the other team are the _____.
10. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the _____.
11. Playing correctly is called _____ play.
12. Unfair moves are called _____.
13. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a _____.
14. A federation of football clubs is called a football _____.

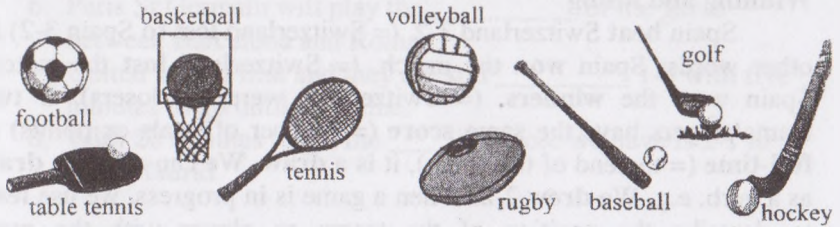
8. Підберіть українські еквіваленти.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. fencing | a) тренер |
| 2. relay race | b) приділяти велику увагу |
| 3. wrestling | c) підтримувати форму |
| 4. coach | d) фехтування |
| 5. to pay great attention to | e) важка атлетика |
| 6. archery | f) естафета |
| 7. climbing | g) скелелазіння |
| 8. tumbling | h) боротьба |
| 9. track and field | i) стрільба з лука |
| 10. to keep oneself fit | j) подолати труднощі |
| 11. military man | k) військовослужбовець |
| 12. weightlifting | l) брати участь |
| 13. to mould | m) формувати |
| 14. to take part | n) легка атлетика |
| 15. to overcome difficulties | o) акробатика |

9. Підберіть відповідне тлумачення до слів і словосполучень.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. football | a) a competition between cars, people, etc. to see which is the fastest; |
| 2. fencing | b) the start of the game of football; |
| 3. wrestling | c) the sport of fighting with swords; |
| 4. climber | d) happening, done, or used in the open air (not building); |
| 5. outdoor games | e) the number of points, goals, etc that somebody gets in a game, competition; |
| 6. lawn tennis | f) a person who climbs mountains or rocks as a sport; |
| 7. score | g) a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the ground; |
| 8. kick-off | h) a game that is played by two teams of eleven players who try to kick a round ball into a goal; |
| 9. to participate | i) a game for two players who hit a ball to each other over nets with rackets; |
| 10. race | j) to take part. |

10. Прочитайте та виконайте вправи.

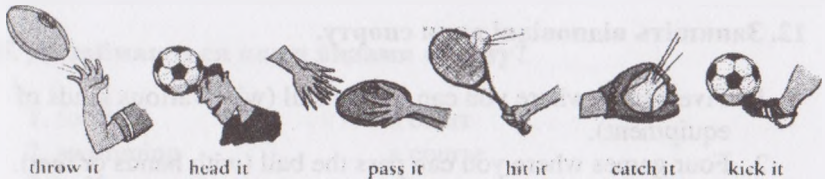


Equipment (= what you need to play the games)

For most ball games you need **boots** or **training shoes**, (also **trainers** *infml*). You need a **racket** for tennis, a **bat** for baseball/table tennis: a **stick** for hockey; and **clubs** for golf.

In tennis and volleyball there is a **net** across the middle of the **court**. There is also a **net** around each **goal** in football.

Things you can do with a ball



Places and people

Places

The playing area for football and rugby is called a **pitch**. Around the **pitch** there is an area for **spectators/the crowd** (= people who watch the game). The total area is the **stadium**. The playing area for tennis, volleyball and basketball is a **court**; for golf it is a **course**.

Officials

Football and rugby have a **referee**; tennis and baseball have an **umpire**. In football the referee uses a **whistle** to control the game.

Winning and losing

Spain **beat** Switzerland 3-2. (= Switzerland **lost to** Spain 3-2) In other words: Spain **won** the match. (= Switzerland **lost** the match) Spain were the **winners**. (= Switzerland were the losers). If two teams/players have the same **score** (= number of goals or points) at **full-time** (= the end of the game), it is a **draw**. We can also use **draw** as a verb, e.g. We **drew** 2-2. When a game is in progress, we use **lead** to describe the position of the teams or player with the most goals/points, and **latest** to describe the **score**: At half-time, Brazil **are leading** Chile 2-1. (= the **latest score** is 2-1 to Brazil).

11. Заповніть таблицю.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Past participle</i>
lose		
beat		
catch		
draw		
win		

12. Запишіть відповідні види спорту.

1. Five games where you can hit the ball (with various kinds of equipment).
2. Four games where you can pass the ball (with hands or feet).
3. Three games where you can catch the ball.
4. Two games where you can kick the ball.
5. One game where you can head the ball.

13. Завершіть речення.

1. I think the final _____ was 3-1.
2. The Czech Republic _____ Holland 2-1, so they are in the semi-final.
3. Bayern Munich _____ 1-1 with AC Milan last night.
4. The Maracana _____ in Brazil is the biggest in the world. It holds over 100,000 people.

5. Many of the _____ ran onto the pitch after the game.
6. Paris St Germain will play the _____ of the game between Barcelona and Roma.
7. United scored first and they are still _____ 1-0 with five minutes to go until half-time.
8. With 20 minutes to go, the _____ score we have is 2-1 to Real Madrid.

14. Заповніть таблицю наступними словами.

<i>football</i>	<i>racket</i>	<i>course</i>	<i>pitch</i>	<i>tennis</i>
<i>boots</i>	<i>golf</i>	<i>net</i>	<i>court</i>	<i>clubs</i>
<i>training</i>	<i>shoes</i>	<i>whistle</i>	<i>track</i>	<i>stick</i>

Sport	Place	Equipment
<i>football</i>		

15. Де займаються цими видами спорту?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. football | a court |
| 2. swimming | a course |
| 3. golf | a court |
| 4. athletics | a pool |
| 5. tennis | a court |
| 6. volleyball | a pitch |
| 7. basketball | a circuit |
| 8. boxing | a rink |
| 9. shooting | a track |
| 10. skating | a track/course |
| 11. car racing | a range |
| 12. horse race | a ring |

16. Згадайтеся, який вид спорту тут описується?

1. the sport of fighting with fists;
2. the sport of riding in a small boat with sails;
3. the sport of one who swims;
4. the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball;
5. a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net.

17. Який спортивний інвентар використовується у цих видах спорту?

- a) a bat c) a net e) a puck g) gloves
b) a piece d) a racket f) a stick

1. We use _____ to play baseball, ice hockey and to do boxing.
2. We use _____ to play volleyball and tennis.
3. We use _____ to play tennis.
4. We use _____ to play ice hockey.
5. We use _____ to play chess and draughts.
6. We use _____ to play hockey.
7. We use _____ to play cricket and baseball.

18. Прочитайте діалог і відтворіть його.

SPORTS AND GAMES POPULAR IN ENGLAND

- What would you say are the most popular games in England today?
- Well, I suppose football and cricket.
- What are the other outdoor games?
- Oh, there is tennis, hockey, golf, and so on. Tennis is played all the year round – on hard courts or grass courts in summer and on hard or covered courts in winter.
- What about horse-racing?
- I should say that is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are, of course, running, swimming and boxing.
- I've been told that there are no winter sports in England.

- Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing, skating or tobogganing, but winter is the great time for hunting.
- What about indoor games?
- Well, there is chess, billiards, cards, table tennis ... By the way, do you play billiards?
- Well, I do, but of course, I'm not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur, and not a very good one at that.

19. Дайте поширену відповідь на запитання, використовуючи подані вирази.

Agreement

It's common knowledge that ...

As far as I can see ...

In my opinion ...

To my mind ...

I should say so ...

I fully agree with you ...

Disagreement

I don't think so ...

I shouldn't say so ...

On the contrary ...

Not in the least ...

I can't agree with this ...

Unfortunately ...

1. Do you enjoy sport? Do you and other members of your family (relatives or friends) go in for sports? What kind?
2. Most people understand the importance of sports in people's life but not all people go in for sports. Can you explain why?
3. What is your favourite indoor game?
4. What is your favourite outdoor game?
5. Do you always take part in sport contests?
6. Are you a good swimmer (skater, tennis player, football player, cyclist)?
7. What summer sports do you know?
8. What winter sports do you know?
9. Have you ever won the first prize at the competitions in which you participated?
10. Do you spend your free time at the stadium?

1. Вивчіть слова і словосполучення.

- Blessing – благо, блаженство, щастя
- disease and pain – хвороба та біль
- „A sound mind in a sound body” – „У здоровому тілі здоровий дух”
- mentally – розумово
- lively – жвавий, рухливий
- great variety – велика кількість
- facilities – обладнання, спорядження
- touch – дотик
- Good Will Games – Ігри Доброї Волі
- sport circle – спортивне товариство
- tobogganing – санний спорт
- hunting – полювання
- snooker – снукер (гра на більярді)
- in the favour of – на користь
- to net a ball – забити м'яч у ворота
- boat race – змагання з веслування

2. Прочитайте текст і виконайте вправи після нього.

SPORT AND GAMES

Good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from disease and pain. As they say, „A sound mind in a sound body”.

All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong as well as to keep us well mentally. So if we want to

keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games. People play games – in some games each person is for himself, in others there are teams. Some games are quiet, others are very lively. Every game has its own rules. Winning and losing are always a part of playing a game. No list could be made of all the games people play. Games that take a great deal of athletic skill are often called sports. Football (soccer), tennis, hockey, basketball, for instance, are sports. We know and may go in for a great variety of sports and games. Some kinds of sports need simple equipments and facilities, other – rather complex ones. First touch to sports and games we make in childhood. Later on in school we discover our favourite sports and games. As far as I am concerned I go in for football, table tennis, swimming, chess, and some others.

The school has always been the place for training prospective sportsmen. Some of them become professionals but majority remains amateurs.

In our country every year a great number of different competitions are held at different levels - starting with schools and finishing by national levels. Then winners of national competitions take part in international championships, World and European ones: Olympic Games; Good Will Games, Student's Olympiads, and so on.

3. Визначте, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають змісту тексту (true), а які ні (false).

1. Being in good health means having only body in good working order free from disease and pain.
2. Physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong.
3. If people want to keep fit, they have to go in for sports and games.
4. All kinds of sports need simple equipments and facilities.
5. First touch to sports and games we make in childhood.

4. Завершіть речення, використовуючи слова та словосполучення.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>childhood</i> | 6. <i>healthy</i> | 11. <i>rules</i> |
| 2. <i>exercises</i> | 7. <i>play</i> | 12. <i>lively</i> |
| 3. <i>fit</i> | 8. <i>teams</i> | 13. <i>body</i> |
| 4. <i>for</i> | 9. <i>professionals</i> | 14. <i>take part</i> |
| 5. <i>health</i> | 10. <i>competitions</i> | 15. <i>go in for</i> |

1. Good _____ is a great blessing.
2. Everyone should do all he can to stay _____.
3. Being in good health means having both _____ and mind in good working order free from disease and pain.
4. All sorts of physical _____ are very helpful to make our bodies strong as well as to keep us well mentally.
5. So if we want to keep ourselves _____, we have to go in _____ sports or games.
6. People _____ games – in some games each person is for himself, in others there are _____.
7. Some games are quiet, others are very _____.
8. Every game has its own _____.
9. First touch to sports and games we make in _____.
10. As far as I am concerned I _____ football, table tennis, swimming, chess, and some others.
11. Some of them become _____ but majority remains amateurs.
12. In our country every year a great number of different _____ are held at different levels - starting with schools and finishing by national levels.
13. Then winners of national competitions _____ in international championships, World and European ones: Olympic Games; Good Will Games, Student's Olympiads, and so on.

1. Перекладіть слова і словосполучення.

- To originate
- at the early days
- to come into being
- wide sections of the population
- to be fond of
- to be proud of
- to contribute
- to accept
- to spread
- a Cossack

2. Прочитайте текст.

SPORT IN UKRAINE

Ukraine has old traditions in physical training. Specific national system of physical education of the Ukrainians was originated at the early days of Kyiv Rus.

After accepting Christianity many games with great account of physical exercises came into being and were played during Christian holidays. In the Cossacks Epoch the mode of life of the Ukrainians included many different quick games, competitive physical exercises which were spread among wide sections of the populations.

Besides physical exercises Cossacks widely used other means of their perfections such as washing with cold water and outdoor sleeping. That contributed to a high level of the development of physical education in Ukraine.

People of Ukraine are fond of sport and games. Many sports are cultivated in our country. The most popular outdoor winter sports are hockey, skating, skiing, tobogganing, figure skating and ski jumping. Summer sports are swimming, boating, rowing, yachting, cycling and lawn tennis. The favourite ball games are volleyball, basketball,

handball, badminton, football. The Ukrainian football team is one of the most skillful in the world. We are proud of outstanding sportsmen who glorified our country.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When was national system of physical education originated?
2. Were many games with the great account of physical exercises played during Christian holidays?
3. What means of physical perfection did Cossacks use?
4. Are Ukrainians fond of sport and games?
5. What are the most popular kinds of sport cultivated in Ukraine?

4. Визначте, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають змісту тексту (true), а які ні (false).

1. Specific national system of physical education in Ukraine was originated at the early days of Kyiv Rus.
2. Cossacks didn't use any means of their perfection.
3. After accepting Christianity many games were played during Christian holidays.
4. The most popular outdoor winter sports are swimming, rowing, yachting and cycling.
5. Ukrainians are very proud of outstanding sportsmen.

Progress check

1. Підберіть відповідне тлумачення до слів і словосполучень.

1. pole vault a) the sport of climbing mountains;
2. to participate b) a competition to find out who is the best, strongest, etc;
3. basketball c) done or used inside a building;
4. gymnastics d) sport of shooting with a bow and arrow;
5. wrestling e) a game in which two teams try to hit a ball over a high net with their hands and not let it touch the ground;
6. indoor f) to take part;
7. archery g) the sport of jumping over a high bar with the help of a long pole;
8. volleyball h) physical exercises that are done indoors, often using special equipment such as bars and ropes;
9. contest i) a game for two teams of five players. There is a net (basket) fixed to a metal ring at each end and the players try to throw a ball;
10. mountaineering j) a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the ground.

2. Підберіть закінчення речень.

1. Every civilized society, the government of every country ... a) ... go in for winter sports.
2. Physical culture and sport... b) ... are aimed at physical perfection of every young person.
3. The Ukrainian government decorated ... c) ... was originated at the early days of Kyiv Rus.
4. The girls are fond of ... d) ... many of our athletes with orders and medals of our country.
5. In winter you can ... e)... washing with cold water and outdoor sleeping.
6. Specific national system of physical education of the Ukrainians... f) ... must pay great attention to the development of physical culture.

7. Cossacks widely used other means of physical perfection such as ...

h) ... we have to go in for sports.

8. If we want to keep ourselves fit ...

g) ... modern gymnastics and shaping.

3. Підберіть відповідні слова та словосполучення до речень.

a) *strong and healthy*

e) *to cultivate*

b) *indoor and outdoor swimming-pools*

f) *go in for*

c) *courts*

g) *proper food*

d) *natural conditions*

h) *medical care*

1. It is very important to have our citizens _____.
2. There are at present many stadiums, _____, volleyball and basketball _____.
3. There are splendid _____ in Ukraine which make it possible _____ over 80 sports.
4. If you want to keep fit you must _____ sport.
5. To keep fit it's necessary to have _____, sleeping and _____.

4. Підберіть синоніми до наступних слів.

1. amusement

a) to expand, to extend

2. government

b) authorities, parliament

3. society

c) investigation, inquiry

4. research

d) enjoyment, pleasure

5. to spread

e) civilization, community

5. Де займаються цими видами спорту?

a) *a board*

b) *a track*

c) *a field*

d) *a pool*

e) *a rink*

f) *a ring*

g) *a court*

h) *a pitch*

1. On the _____: tennis, volleyball.
2. On the _____: athletics, motor racing.
3. On the _____: ice hockey, speed skating and figure skating.
4. In the _____: swimming.
5. In the _____: cricket, baseball, soccer and football.
6. On the _____: American football, cricket.
7. On the _____: chess, draughts.
8. In the _____: horse riding.

UNIT 2

Text A

OUR INSTITUTE

I. Вивчіть слова і словосполучення.

- Academic staff, teaching staff – викладацький склад
- achievement – досягнення, успіх
- all-round development – всебічний розвиток
- athletic facilities – спортивні споруди
- correspondence studies – заочне навчання
- creative – творчий
- former student – колишній студент
- get credit for a course – скласти залік з предмету
- graduate – випускник вишого навчального закладу
- to increase – збільшуватися, зростати
- Merited Master of sport – заслужений майстер спорту
- outstanding (famous, well known, prominent, glorious, celebrated) – відомий
- science – наука
- scientist – науковець
- scientific degree – науковий ступінь
- scientific research – наукове дослідження
- teaching practice experience – педагогічний досвід
- term – семестр
- well-equipped – добре обладнаний
- advanced training – підвищення кваліфікації
- applicant – вступник
- associate professor – доцент
- bachelor's degree – ступінь бакалавра
- curriculum (pl. curricula) – навчальний план закладу (перелік предметів)

- dean's office – деканат
- department – кафедра
- deputy dean – заступник декана
- diploma paper, graduation thesis – дипломна робота
- doctoral thesis (dissertation) – кандидатська дисертація
- form period – виховна година
- free period – “вікно” (в розкладі)
- full time student – студент денного відділення
- entrance examination – вступний іспит
- head of a department – завідувач кафедри
- higher educational institution – вищий навчальний заклад
- great hall, assembly hall – актовa зала
- lecture hall – лекційна зала
- lecture room – аудиторія
- meeting – засідання (кафедри)
- monitor – староста
- part time student – студент, що навчається за індивідуальним планом
- postgraduate student – аспірант
- practice teacher – студент-практикант
- research institute – науково-дослідний інститут
- study for an exam – готуватися до екзамену
- thesis, dissertation – дисертація

2. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його.

OUR INSTITUTE

We study at the Lviv State Institute of Physical Culture. Our Institute was founded in 1946. It is housed in three buildings. Its teaching staff amounted to 35 people. Among the outstanding founders of the Institute there were such prominent scientists and teachers as A. Ter-Ovanesyan, A. Lipman, V. Andriyevsky, T. Tretilova and M. Jafarov.

The number of lecturers with scientific degrees increases with every year that accounts for the constant growth of the creative potential of the Institute. Our Institute trains physical culture instructors and coaches in various kinds of sports such, as gymnastics, track and field, fencing, wrestling, boxing, weightlifting, skiing, ball games, shooting, archery and some other sports cultivated in our Institute.

The Institute has four faculties: faculty of physical education, faculty of sport, faculty of physical rehabilitation and correspondence faculty. The course of studies at the Institute lasts five years. The academic year is divided into two terms. The students take their examinations twice a year: in December and in June. Young people having some experience and achievements in sports can enter our Institute.

The students of our Institute have excellent conditions for studies and for their all-round physical and intellectual development. Sports facilities of our Institute include well-equipped gymnasiums for training, a stadium, special halls for fencing, boxing, wrestling, and outdoor grounds for games. There is a number of scientific clubs at our Institute. Students belonging to these clubs carry on research work. In the three buildings of the Institute there are several well-equipped laboratories, gymnasiums, the Rector's office, a student's library, an assembly hall and four dean's offices.

The Department of Theory and Methods of Physical Education, the Department of Theory and Methods of Sport, Department of Physical Rehabilitation, Department of Tourism, Department of Anatomy and Physiology are the basic ones.

Most of the teaching staff are former students and among them there are many Masters of sport, some ex-champions and record-holders.

Among graduates of the Institute there is a number of Olympic, world and European champions, Merited Masters of sports. Many world known sportsmen graduated from our Institute. They are V. Chukarin, I. Ter-Ovanesyan, Y. Cherepovsky, Y. Prokopenko, B. Makuts, V. Bereza, P. Prokopchuk, D. Grachov, K. Paleha, A. Gusin, R. Ivanychuk and others.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What Institute do you study at?
2. When was the Lviv Institute of Physical Culture founded?
3. Whom of the famous founders of the Institute do you know?
4. How many faculties are there in our Institute? What are they?
5. Whom does the Institute train?
6. How long does the course of studies last?
7. Is there a number of scientific clubs at our Institute?
8. What subjects do you study at the Institute?
9. Which subjects are your favourite?
10. What outstanding sportsmen do you know at your Institute?
11. Who of them took part in the Olympic Games?

4. Перекладіть наступні словосполучення та складіть з ними речення.

- outstanding founders
- prominent scientists
- academic year
- excellent conditions
- physical development
- outdoor grounds
- student's library
- assembly hall
- European champion
- Merited Master of sport
- world-known sportsman
- dean's office

5. Підберіть українські еквіваленти до поданих слів і словосполучень.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. teaching staff | a) творчий потенціал |
| 2. scientific degree | b) молоде покоління |
| 3. glorious traditions | c) викладацький склад |
| 4. former student | d) кафедра |
| 5. well-equipped | e) науковий ступінь |
| 6. graduate | f) колишній студент |
| 7. department | g) славетні традиції |
| 8. young generation | h) заочний факультет |
| 9. creative potential | i) добре обладнаний |
| 10. correspondence faculty | j) випускник вищого учбового закладу |

6. Підберіть відповідні слова до тлумачень.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. g _____ | a) very good; of high quality; |
| 2. s _____ | b) to make something larger in number or amount; |
| 3. e _____ | c) to be a member of a group or organization; |
| 4. to b _____ | d) all the people in the country or group who were born at about the same time; |
| 5. to i _____ | e) a group of people who work for a particular organization; |
| 6. a _____ | f) something that is done successfully; |
| 7. f _____ | g) the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school or college; |
| 8. c _____ | h) buildings, equipment that are provided for a particular purpose. |

7. Утворіть усі можливі словосполучення і перекладіть їх.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. outstanding | a) work |
| 2. famous | b) growth |
| 3. constant | c) development |
| 4. various | d) conditions |
| 5. course | e) of scientific clubs |
| 6. excellent | f) champion |
| 7. intellectual | g) kinds of sports |
| 8. world | h) of studies |
| 9. research | i) founders |
| 10. number | j) scientists |

8. Утворіть речення та перекладіть їх.

1. At, study, the, we, Lviv, Physical Culture, of, Institute, State.
2. Our, in, Institute, is, the, center, of, the, city.
3. Four, in, our, Institute, there, are, faculties.
4. A, number, there, is, at, our, Institute, scientific clubs, of.
5. Our, Institute, is, housed, founded, in, 1946, in, three, buildings.

9. Підберіть закінчення поданих речень.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Our Institute trains ... | a) ... a stadium, special halls for fencing and wrestling. |
| 2. The students of our Institute ... | b) ... physical culture instructors and coaches. |
| 3. Sports facilities of our Institute include ... | c) ... was founded in 1946. |
| 4. Our Institute ... | d) ... excellent conditions for studies. |
| 5. The students of our Institute have ... | e) ... take their examinations twice a year. |

10. Заповніть пропуски у реченнях прийменниками.

1. from 2. at 3. of 4. in 5. to 6. for 7. on

1. I am a first year student ____ the Lviv State Institute of Physical Culture.
2. What faculty do you study ____?
3. We have examinations and credits ____ the end ____ each term.
4. Our Institute trains physical culture instructors and coaches ____ various kinds ____ sport.
5. Many world-known sportsmen graduated ____ our Institute.
6. Students belonging ____ these clubs carry ____ research work.
7. The students of our Institute have excellent conditions ____ studies.

11. Перекладіть слова в дужках.

1. Among (відомих) founders of the Institute there were prominent (науковці) and teachers.
2. The number of lecturers with scientific degrees (зростає) with every year.
3. The course of (навчання) at the Institute (триває) five years.
4. At our English classes we study (вимову, слова і граматику).
5. I (вирішив) to enter (спортивний) faculty.
6. Most of the teaching staff are (колишні) students.

7. The Institute has four faculties: faculty of (фізичного виховання), faculty of (спорту), faculty of physical (реабілітації) and correspondence faculty.
8. Among graduates of the Institute there is a number of Olympic, world and European (чемпіонів), Merited Masters of sports.
9. The (навчальний рік) is divided into two (семестри).
10. Young people having some experience and (досягнення) in sports can (вступити) our Institute.

12. Розкажіть про інститут, в якому ви навчатесь, використовуючи наступні словосполучення.

<i>It's common knowledge that ...</i>	<i>I don't think so ...</i>
<i>As far as I can see ...</i>	<i>I shouldn't say so ...</i>
<i>In my opinion ...</i>	<i>On the contrary ...</i>
<i>To my mind ...</i>	<i>Not in the least ...</i>
<i>I should say so ...</i>	<i>I can't agree with this ...</i>
<i>I fully agree with you ...</i>	<i>Unfortunately ...</i>

Text B

1. Вивчіть слова і словосполучення.

- An educational establishment – навчальний заклад
- to play an important role – відігравати важливу роль
- extramural – заочний, вечірній (*про факультет*)
- a representative – представник
- to obtain – одержувати, здобувати
- a proper qualification – відповідна кваліфікація
- a holiday resort – літній курорт
- to employ – наймати на роботу
- an institution – установа, організація
- to deal with – займатися чимось, мати справу, вести справу
- to conduct – вести, керувати
- a disabled person – неповносправна людина

2. Прочитайте текст.

THE JOSEF PILSUDSKI ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN WARSAW

Josef Pilsudski Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw is the biggest higher educational establishment in Poland, educating teachers of physical education, coaches and specialists in the field of physiotherapy, recreation and tourism. The Academy is a meaningful centre of scientific research in the field of physical education, and it also plays an important role as a centre of qualified sport and in the popularization of physical culture.

At present, there are 6000 students studying on intramural, evening and extramural courses. In the Olympic year 2004, in Athens, 14 of their representatives took part in the Olympic Games. Out of 9 Olympic medals won by Polish athletes, 4 were won by their students.

The Academy has three faculties: faculty of physical education, faculty of tourism and recreation and faculty of physiotherapy.

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Graduates of the Physical Education Faculty obtain proper qualifications that enable them to take up jobs at schools of all levels and types and also in outside educational centers, in sports clubs and organizations of physical culture and tourism. The curriculum of the Physical Education course consists of three main groups of subjects: general education subjects (Philosophy, Foreign Language, Methodology of Research Work, Computer Sciences), basic subjects (Anatomy, Anthropology, Biology, Biochemistry, Biomechanics, Human Physiology, History of Physical Culture, Pedagogy, Psychology, Sociology) and special subjects (Theory of Physical Education, Theory of Sport, Theory of Recreation and Tourism, Sports Medicine, Folk Dances, Plays and Games)

FACULTY OF TOURISM AND RECREATION

Graduates of the Faculty of Tourism and Recreation are prepared to work in tourist services and in the field of recreation hotels, holiday resorts and recreational centers. They can be employed in both governmental and autonomous administrative institutions dealing with

the development of tourism and recreation, as well as hold posts in social organizations, conducting recreation and tourism activities.

FACULTY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

Graduates of the Faculty of Rehabilitation can be employed in health care centers, hospitals, community health centers and dispensaries, specialist centers and rehabilitation sanatoriums, educational institutions, institutions and organizations conducting general pro-health activities, as well as activities in the field of sport for the disabled.

3. Визначте, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають змісту тексту (true), а які ні (false).

1. Josef Pilsudski Academy is educating teachers of physical education.
2. At present there are 4000 students studying on intramural, evening and extramural courses.
3. Out of 9 Olympic medals won by Polish athletes, 10 were won by their students.
4. Graduates of the Faculty of Rehabilitation can be employed only in health care centers.
5. The curriculum of the Physical Education course consists of five main groups of subjects.
6. In the Olympic year 2004, in Athens only 2 of their representatives took part in the Olympic Games.

4. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях словами.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>general education subjects</i> | 5. <i>scientific research</i> |
| 2. <i>educational establishment</i> | 6. <i>special subjects</i> |
| 3. <i>faculty of physiotherapy</i> | 7. <i>plays an important role</i> |
| 4. <i>physical education</i> | |

1. Josef Pilsudski Academy of Physical Education is the biggest higher _____ in Poland.
2. The Academy has 3 faculties: faculty of physical education, faculty of tourism and recreation and _____.

3. The Academy is a meaningful centre of _____ in the field of _____.
4. The curriculum of the Physical Education course consists of three main groups of subjects: _____, basic subjects and _____.
5. The Academy _____ as a centre of qualified sport and in the popularization of physical culture.

Text C

1. Перекладіть слова та словосполучення.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • To locate | • to coordinate |
| • inhabitant | • network of libraries |
| • collection of unique historic editions | • high income |
| • rare books | |

2. Прочитайте текст.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Lviv is the biggest educational and scientific center in Western Ukraine. The Western Center of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine is located there. It coordinates researches of scientific and educational institutions in Lviv, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Rivne regions.

There are 60 academicians, 23 associate-members of the Academy of Sciences and 346 professors who work in Lviv and 560 doctors of science and 3180 candidates of science who do scientific researches and teach students. Twenty per cent of the Lviv inhabitants have higher education.

The educational system of the Lviv region comprises 12 universities, 47 colleges and a number of technical and specialized secondary schools, lyceums. After the educational reform the higher education in Lviv is presented by Ivan Franko Lviv National University, the National University "Lviv Politechnics", the Ukrainian State Forestry University, the Lviv State Institute of Physical Culture, the Lviv Academy of Arts and the Ukrainian Academy of Printing.

Progress check

1. Підберіть відповідне тлумачення до слів:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. founder | a) to become or to make something larger in number or amount; |
| 2. staff | b) all the people in a group or country who were born at about the same time; |
| 3. graduate | c) a person who founds or establishes something; |
| 4. research | d) a group of people who work for a particular organization; |
| 5. former | e) a detailed and careful study of something to find out more information about it; |
| 6. generation | f) to be a member of a group or organization; |
| 7. to belong to | g) an early time, previous; |
| 8. increase | h) a person who holds a degree from a university; |
| 9. coach | i) a sport in which heavy metal objects are lifted; |
| 10. weightlifting | j) a person who trains people to compete in certain sports. |

2. Заповніть пропуски відповідними прийменниками.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
| a) during | b) at | c) along | d) of |
| e) into | f) for | g) in | h) off |
| i) to | j) after | k) by | l) of |

1. We study _____ the Lviv State Institute _____ Physical Culture.
2. The academic year is divided _____ two terms.
3. The students of our institute have excellent conditions _____ studies.
4. Students belonging _____ the clubs carry on research work.
5. Young people having some experience and achievements _____ sports can enter our Institute.
6. Out of 9 Olympic medals won _____ Polish athletes, 4 were won _____ their students.
7. The Stefanyk library has a rich collection of unique historic editions which are _____ world importance.

3. Підберіть закінчення поданих речень.

1. The number of lectures with scientific degrees ...
a) we shall graduate as qualified specialists.
2. The course of studies ...
b) increases with every year.
3. Our institute was founded in 1946 ...
c) lasts five years.
4. The students ...
d) is housed in three buildings.
5. After a five year course ...
e) take their examinations twice a year in December and in June.

4. Підберіть антоніми до наступних слів.

1. increase
a) changeable
2. excellent
b) decrease
3. experience
c) awful, dreadful
4. constant
d) inexperience

5. Підберіть синоніми до наступних слів.

1. curriculum
a) graduation thesis
2. institution
b) establishment
3. inhabitant
c) citizen
4. diploma paper
d) course, programme

6. Заповніть пропуски наступними словами та словосполученнями.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) <i>scientific clubs</i> | e) <i>well-equipped gymnasiums</i> |
| b) <i>outstanding founders</i> | f) <i>all-round physical and intellectual development</i> |
| c) <i>teaching staff</i> | g) <i>higher education</i> |
| d) <i>prominent scientists and teachers</i> | |

1. It's _____ amounted to 35 people.
2. Among the _____ of the institute there were such _____ as A. Ter-Ovanesyan, A. Lipman, V. Andriyevsky.
3. Sports facilities of our Institute include _____ for training.
4. There is a number of _____ at our Institute.
5. The students of our Institute have excellent conditions for their _____.
6. Twenty per cent of the Lviv inhabitants have _____.

UNIT 3

Text A

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



1. Вивчіть слова та словосполучення.

- To appoint the ministers – призначати, затверджувати міністрів
- constitutional monarchy – конституційна монархія
- to compare with, to – порівнювати, зіставляти
- density – густина
- to elect – вибирати, обирати
- to exist – існувати, бути
- extremely important for trade – надзвичайно важливо для торгівлі
- for the first time – вперше
- general election – загальні вибори
- head of the government – голова уряду
- island – острів
- large plain – велика рівнина
- legendary outlaw – легендарний грабіжник
- legislation – законодавство
- to make up the government – утворювати уряд
- meadow – луг
- to navigate – плавати, вести корабель
- to occupy – займати, охоплювати
- official language – офіційна мова
- population – населення
- to reign – панувати, царювати
- relatively – досить
- representative body – представницький орган
- rough sea – бурхливе море
- to rule the country – управляти країною
- to separate from – відокремлювати
- to situate – розташовувати
- surface – поверхня

2. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Official name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abbreviation: UK

Capital: London

Head of State: Queen Elizabeth II (From 1953)

Head of Government: Prime Minister

Nature of government: Constitutional monarchy

Population: over 58.000.000

Area: 244,035 square kilometres

Language: English

The United Kingdom is very small comparing with the biggest countries of the world such as Russia, China or the USA. It occupies only 0.2 per cent of the world's surface and its total area is about 244,000 square kilometres. The population of the UK is over 58,000,000 people. Britain is a relatively densely populated country. England has the highest population density and Scotland the lowest.

English is official and national language of the United Kingdom. English is the second most widely spoken language in the world and official language in over 60 countries.

The country whose official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and is situated on the British Isles. This group of islands lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and consists of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and 550 smaller islands around them. It is separated from the continent of Europe by the English Channel. In the west the UK is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel. The seas around Britain are often rough and difficult to navigate during storms but they are full of fish and are extremely important for trade. Britain's main ports are London, Hull, Liverpool, Glasgow and others.

You will not find high mountains or large plains in Britain. The highest mountain, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland. In the centre of England is a range of hills called the Pennine Chain which is also known as the "backbone of England"

There are very many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn in England, but the most famous is the Thames because it gave rise to the capital of the country – London.

Many people say that Great Britain looks like a large well-kept park. There are beautiful gardens, fields, meadows, lakes and woods there. The best-known wood is Sherwood Forest where Robin Hood once lived, the legendary outlaw who robbed the rich and gave their money to poor. The most famous lake is Loch Ness in Scotland which is said to have a water monster.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources though there is oil in the North Sea, coal in Wales and in the north of England, tin and other non-ferrous metals in the south.

The biggest cities of Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and some others.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional or parliamentary monarchy. It means that it has a monarch (either a queen or a king) as its Head of State but the monarch has very little power. The Queen (or King) reigns but she (he) doesn't rule. Parliament and the existent government have the power. The present British monarch is Queen Elizabeth (since 1953) and the next line to throne is her son, Charles, the Prince of Wales, and then his son, Prince William of Wales.

There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents like "Magna Carta" and "Bill of Rights"

Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1256 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The house of Commons is a nation-wide representative body, which is elected by the people at a general election, within 5 years of the last election. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won election. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to make up the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came into being in the 19th century. The Labour party was founded in 1900. The Labour party won election for the first time in 1945.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What is the capital of Great Britain?
3. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
4. What river does London stand on?
5. Who is the head of the state?
6. Who is the head of the government?
7. What is the population of Great Britain?
8. What do you know about the constitution of Great Britain?
9. What two main political parties do you know?
10. What ocean and what seas is Great Britain washed by?

4. Прочитайте текст ще раз і вкажіть, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають їх змісту (true), а які ні (false). Доведіть це.

1. The United Kingdom is not very small comparing with the biggest countries of the world.
2. Scotland has the smallest population of the four countries of the UK.
3. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the North Sea and the North Channel.
4. The waters around Great Britain are dangerous in bad weather.
5. You will not find high mountains or large plains in Britain.
6. The Thames is the longest and the deepest river in the UK.
7. The most famous wood in Scotland is Sherwood Forest where Robin Hood once lived.
8. There are coal deposits in the south of England.

5. Доповніть словосполучення, складіть з ними речення і перекладіть їх на українську мову.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. general | a) monarchy |
| 2. total | b) election |
| 3. square | c) body |
| 4. extremely | d) important |
| 5. mineral | e) government |
| 6. parliamentary | f) area |
| 7. existent | g) kilometres |
| 8. main | h) principles |

9. representative

i) language

10. official

j) resources

6. Доповніть речення відповідними словами.

1. The Prime Minister a _____ the ministers to make up the
g _____.
2. The Labour party was f _____ in 1900.
3. You will not find high m _____ or large p _____ in
Britain.
4. The United Kingdom is a c _____ or
parliamentary m _____.
5. Parliament in Great Britain has e _____ since 1256.

7. Завершіть речення, використовуючи слова та словосполучення.

1. UK

5. Labour party

9. Manchester

2. North Sea

6. Thames

10. House of

3. English

7. Severn

Commons

4. Ben Nevis

8. Channel

1. The abbreviation for the United Kingdom is _____.
2. The United Kingdom is located between the Atlantic Ocean
and _____.
3. It is separated from the continent by the English _____.
4. The highest point in the British Isles is _____.
5. The longest of the British rivers is the _____.
6. The most famous river is the _____ because it gave rise
to the capital of the country.
7. The biggest cities of Britain are London, Birmingham,
_____, Liverpool and others.
8. There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the
Conservative party and the _____.
9. Parliament consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and
the _____.
10. _____ is official and national language of the United
Kingdom.

8. Заповніть пропуски у реченнях прийменниками.

- a) for b) by c) in d) into
e) over f) of g) on h) off

1. The UK is situated ___ the British Isles.
2. The House of Lords consists ___ 1000 peers who are not elected ___ the people.
3. The seas are extremely important ___ trade.
4. The Labour party won the election ___ the first time in 1945.
5. Great Britain is not very rich ___ mineral resources.
6. The Conservative party came ___ being in the 19-th century.
7. The population of the UK is ___ 58,000,000 people.

9. Продовжіть речення та перекладіть їх.

1. Many people say that Great Britain looks like
2. The highest mountain, Ben Nevis, is in
3. The United Kingdom is very small comparing with
4. After the general election the Queen appoints
5. English is the official language in
6. The main principles of British legislation are expressed
7. In the west the UK is separated from Ireland by
8. The best-known wood is
9. The seas around Britain are
10. The present British monarch is

10. Підберіть закінчення речень.

1. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party ... a) ... in the world.
2. The United Kingdom occupies only 2 per cent ... b) ... that has won election.
3. The Queen reigns but ... c) ... and Scotland the lowest.
4. England has the highest population density ... d) ... she doesn't rule.
5. English is the second most widely spoken language ... e) ... of the world's surface.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

11. Заповніть пропуски в таблиці.

Country	Adjective, (language)	Person	Nation
1. Ukraine	1.	1. a Ukrainian	1. the Ukrainians
2.	2. American	2.	2. the Americans
3. Germany	3.	3. a German	3.
4.	4. Canadian	4.	4.
5. China	5.	5. a Chinese	5.
6.	6. English	6. Englishwoman, Englishman	6. the English
7. Italy	7.	7. an Italian	7.
8. France	8.	8. a Frenchman	8.
9. Greece	9. Greek	9.	9.
10. Ireland	10.	10.	10. the Irishmen
11. Turkey	11.	11. a Turk	11.
12. Brazil	12.	12. a Brazilian	12.
13.	13. Russian	13.	13.
14. Scotland	14.	14.	14. the Scots
15.	15. Spanish	15. a Spaniard	15.
16. Poland	16.	16. a Pole	16.
17. Sweden	17.	17. a Swede	17.
18. Switzerland	18. Swiss	18.	18.
19. Finland	19. Finnish	19.	19. the Finns

12. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях.

1. I am from the USA. I am _____. My first language is _____.
2. He is from France. He is _____. His first language is _____.
3. She is from Brazil. She is _____. Her first language is _____.
4. We are from Scotland. We are _____. Our first language is _____.

5. You are from Poland. You are _____. Your first language is _____.
6. I am from Turkey. I am _____. My first language is _____.
7. They are from Sweden. They are _____. Their first language is _____.
8. She is from China. She is _____. Her first language is _____.
9. They are from Switzerland. They are _____. Their first language is _____.
10. He is from Finland. He is _____. His first language is _____.

Text B

1. Вивчіть слова і словосполучення.

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Windsor | – Вінзор |
| • divorce | – брати розлучення |
| • heir | – спадкоємець |
| • promoter | – той, що сприяє |
| • affection | – прихильність |
| • modesty | – скромність |
| • widely | – широко |
| • admire | – захоплюватись |
| • charity | – добродійність, милосердя |
| • support | – підтримка |
| • AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) | – СНІД |
| • horse race | – перегони |
| • save | – берегти |
| • chancellor | – номінальний президент (<i>тут</i> університету) |
| • carry out | – виконувати |

- engagement – обов'язкова справа
- duke – герцог
- Royal Navy – Королівський військово-морський флот
- be keen on smth – захоплюватися чимось
- quit – кидати заняття, справу
- pursue – займатися чимось
- widow – вдова
- late – покійний, колишній

2. Знайдіть речення з наступними словами:

Windsor, marry, divorce, heir, promoter, charity, support, engagement.

Прочитайте та перекладіть ці речення.

3. Перечитайте текст і дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the surname of the Royal family of Britain?
2. When did King George V die?
3. When was Elizabeth II born?
4. How many children has Queen Elizabeth got?
5. What do you know about Prince Charles?

4. Прочитайте текст.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF WINDSOR

Windsor is the surname of the Royal family of Britain. In 1917 George V (1865–1936) changed his family's surname from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor. The long German surname was the family name of Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. She was George V's grandmother.

When George V died in 1936, his first son became King Edward VIII. Edward was born in 1894, a year before his brother, George. Edward wanted to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson but she was divorced. He couldn't be king any more, so his brother became king. Edward died in France in 1972.

In 1923 George married Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in 1926 and another daughter, Margaret, was born

in 1930. George became King George VI in December 1936. He died in 1952 and his daughter Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II. She married Philip Mountbatten, the son of Prince Andrew of Greece, in 1947.

Queen Elisabeth has got four children. Charles was born in 1948, Anne in 1950, Andrew in 1960 and Edward in 1964. One day Charles is going to be King Charles III, surname Windsor.

The Queen's heir Charles, Prince of Wales, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Henry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales, won the affection of many people by her modesty and beauty. She was widely admired for helping children throughout the charities and her support for the aged and ill, particularly AIDS sufferers. Diana died in 1997.

Anne, Princess of Royal, is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on theatre. He quitted the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company. The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2000 and died in 2002.

5. Співставте дати з відповідними подіями.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1. in 1917 | a) Elizabeth was born. |
| 2. in 1936 | b) King George VI died. |
| 3. in 1894 | c) Elizabeth II married Philip Mountbatten. |
| 4. in 1972 | d) Charles was born. |
| 5. in 1923 | e) King Edward VIII was born. |
| 6. in 1926 | f) George V changed his family's surname. |
| 7. in 1952 | g) George married Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. |
| 8. in 1947 | h) George V died. |
| 9. in 1948 | i) King Edward died. |

6. Заповніть таблицю інформацією з тексту.

Name of a royal person	Family relations	Title	Date of birth	Occupation
Elizabeth	<i>Mother</i>	<i>The Queen</i>	1926	<i>The Queen</i>
Philip Mountbatten				
Charles				
Anne	<i>Queen's daughter</i>			
Andrew				
Edward				

Text C

1. Слова та вирази.

- to go jogging
- to collect records or stamps
- pub
- leisure
- according to the latest figures
- huge indoor water parks
- to worry about the weather

2. Утворіть словосполучення та перекладіть їх на українську мову.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. to go | a) shopping, jogging |
| 2. to play | b) football matches |
| 3. to collect | c) records |
| 4. to visit | d) darts, football |
| 5. to take | e) driving lessons |
| 6. to spend | f) fit |
| 7. to keep | g) free time |
| 8. to watch | h) relatives |

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British as a nation do all kinds of things in their free time: they go shopping or jogging, they play darts or football, they collect records or stamps, they go to church or to the pub. Of course, some of their free time activities, like visiting relatives or taking driving lessons, may not be fun, but whatever they do, the way they spend their free time is probably providing other people with work. Leisure is the fastest growing industry in Britain.

According to the latest figures, the most popular activity of all is walking: 35 million British people regularly walk two miles or more a day. More energetically, 10 million people go to “keep fit” classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, and half as many do some weight training in a gym. About 9 mln people go cycling, 4 mln go jogging, and the same number play football and golf. Other popular sports are bowling, tennis and squash.

Watching other people playing is also a popular leisure activity: the favourite sports among TV viewers are football, horse racing, cricket and tennis. But although millions watch the matches on TV, not so many go regularly to the stadium to watch football matches.

The private health and fitness clubs and the same number of public leisure centers have been built during the past 20 years. These modern centers with swimming pools, tennis courts and gyms are places for people to go to spend their leisure time – and their money. Families can even spend their holidays at huge indoor water parks, where they can play or relax all day long without worrying about the weather outside. But this may not be helping them to get fitter: the British may become a nation of splashers but no a nation of swimmers. The big question fitness experts are asking is: “Should sport be taken seriously or should it just be fun?”

3. Завершіть речення.

1. The most popular sporting activity in Britain is
2. The second most popular sporting activity in Britain is
3. The fastest growing industry in Britain is
4. The favourite sport among TV viewers is
5. Modern leisure centres are places for people to
6. Water parks are places where people

Progress check

1. Підберіть відповідне тлумачення до слів:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. an island | a) choosing a Member of Parliament, President, etc. by voting; |
| 2. legislation | b) to take smth. (money, property etc.) from a person or place illegally; |
| 3. election | c) a piece of land that is surrounded by water; |
| 4. to rule | d) a group of laws; |
| 5. an outlaw | e) a number of people who live in a particular place; |
| 6. to rob | f) to have the power over the country; |
| 7. population | g) the activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods or services between people or countries; |
| 8. divorce | h) a criminal who is living outside society and trying to avoid being captured; |
| 9. surface | i) the top layer of an area of water or land; |
| 10. trade | j) the legal ending of a marriage. |

2. Заповніть пропуски відповідними прийменниками.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| a) during | b) by | c) in | d) off | e) into |
| f) for | g) of | h) of | i) with | j) around |
| k) on | | | | |

1. The United Kingdom is very small comparing _____ the biggest countries of the world.
2. The House of Lords consists _____ 1000 peers.
3. The Conservative party came _____ being in the 19th century.
4. The Labour party won election _____ the first time in 1945.
5. The seas around Britain are often rough and difficult to navigate _____ the storms.
6. You have to shop _____ for the best prices.
7. Can I pay _____ credit card?
8. King Edward is keen _____ theatre.

3. Підберіть закінчення речень.

1. The United Kingdom is ... a) ... have the power.
2. The seas around Britain are b) ... a constitutional or parliamentary monarchy.
3. The present British monarch is ... c) ... full of fish and are extremely important for trade.
4. There are very many rivers in Great Britain ... d) ... Queen Elizabeth.
5. Parliament and the existent government ... e) ... but they are not very long.

4. Підберіть синоніми до наступних слів.

1. to compare a) citizens, inhabitants, people, society
2. to reign b) to match
3. population c) to rule, to be on the throne
4. to make up d) to compose, to create, to invent
5. to appoint e) to choose, to select, to nominate

5. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях словами і словосполученнями.

a) <i>China</i>	e) <i>list</i>	i) <i>modesty and beauty</i>
b) <i>Windsor</i>	f) <i>representative body</i>	j) <i>charities and support</i>
c) <i>Chinese</i>	g) <i>rich in</i>	k) <i>indoor water parks</i>
d) <i>married</i>	h) <i>as a rule</i>	l) <i>weather outside</i>

1. She is from _____. She is _____. Her first language is _____.
2. _____ is the surname of the Royal family in Britain.
3. The Queen's heir Charles, Prince of Wales, _____ Lady Diana Spencer and has two children.
4. Do you make a shopping _____ ?
5. The House of Commons is nation-wide _____.
6. Great Britain is not very _____ mineral resources.
7. _____ the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won election.
8. Diana won the affection of many people by her _____.
9. Diana was widely admired for helping children throughout the _____ for the aged and ill.
10. Families can even spend their holidays at huge _____, where they can play or relax all day long without worrying about the _____.

UNIT 4

UKRAINE

Text A

1. Вивчіть слова та словосполучення.

- To be located – розташовуватися
- entire – увесь
- coast – узбережжя
- to spread out – простягатися
- water reservoir – водосховище
- swamp – болото
- arable – орний
- fertile – родючий
- fertile black soil – чорнозем
- rock-salt – кам'яна сіль
- iron ore – залізна руда
- manganese ore – марганцева руда
- to proclaim – проголошувати
- to confirm – стверджувати, підтверджувати
- to solve – вирішувати
- to establish – встановлювати
- nuclear weapon – ядерна зброя
- to scrap nuclear weapon – провести ядерне роззброєння
- to exacerbate – загострюватися, ускладнюватися
- large-scale – масштабний
- finance consuming task – фінансово-споживчі завдання
- to adopt – приймати
- runaway – величезний, колосальний
- endemic – властивий
- to curb – стримувати, приборкувати
- currency – валюта
- to launch – запускати, починати, випускати на ринок

2. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його.

UKRAINE

Official name: Ukraine

Capital: Kyiv

Head of State: President

Head of Government: Prime Minister

Nature of government: Parliamentary-presidential republic

Population: 48.400.000

Area: 603,700 square kilometers

Language: Ukrainian

Geography and population

Ukraine, with the territory of 603.7 thousand sq kilometres and the population of 48.4 million people, is one of the biggest countries of Europe. Administratively, Ukraine is made up of 24 Oblasts and one Autonomous Republic (Crimea). The capital city is Kyiv.

Ukraine is bordered by Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova on the west and south-west, and by Belarus and Russia on the north and north-east; on the south, Ukraine is bordered by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The longest river is the Dnipro, and the biggest mountain chain is the Carpathians. It is in the Carpathians that the geographical centre of Europe is located.

Among 454 cities and towns of Ukraine the biggest are: Kyiv (population 2.6 million); Kharkiv (population 1.6 million); Dnipropetrovsk (population 1.1 million); Odesa (population 1.1 million); Donetsk (population 1.1 million), and Lviv (population 802 thousand).

The population of Ukraine is 48.5 million people. The number of ethnic Ukrainians is over 37.5 million people (77.8 of the entire population); over 8 million people are ethnic Russians (17.3 percent of the entire population).

Climate and natural resources

Ukraine's climate is temperate continental, and subtropical at the southern coast of the Crimea. The mean temperature in January is – 5°C (+ 23 F) and + 20°C (68 F) in July.

95 percent of the Ukrainian territory is spread out over the Eastern European Plain; 5 percent of the territory is taken up by mountainous areas; 14 percent of the land is covered with forests; 4 percent – water

reservoirs; 1.6 percent – swamps. The number of ethnic Ukrainians is over 37.5 million people (77.8 of the entire population), with 12 million hectares (30 million acres) having the fertile black soil (chernozem). 5 percent of the world's mineral resources are concentrated in Ukraine (coal; iron and manganese ores; uranium; graphite, and rock-salt).

Political system

On August 24 1991, Ukraine proclaimed its independence, and during the referendum held on December 1 of the same year, the Ukrainian people confirmed their choice of independent development by saying “yes” to it. Ukraine faced a multitude of very difficult tasks which had to be solved within a short period of time: a new political system had to be built; new statehood principles based on law had to be introduced; a new system of national security and defence had to be created; new relations with other countries of the world had to be established – Ukraine wanted from the very start to be into the European and world community; social, economic and ecological reforms had to be carried out; the nuclear weapons were to be scrapped. The enormity of all these large-scale, time, labour and finance consuming tasks was further exacerbated by the multiple crises the country was living through – economic, political and psychological.

In 1996 a new constitution was adopted; the runaway inflation, which was endemic in the former Soviet Union, was curbed and the national currency, hryvnya, was launched.

Ukraine was the first among the post-soviet countries to establish working relations with the European Union. A charter was signed with NATO in 1997. Ukraine is a member of the Council of Europe and of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

At present, Ukraine is a parliamentary-presidential republic. Verkhovna Rada – “Supreme Council” – is made up of 450 “deputies” who are elected for a 4-year term. In the spring of 2006, the fifth parliamentary elections were held in Ukraine.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the total area of Ukraine?
2. How many administrative regions (oblasts) are there in Ukraine?

3. Which countries does Ukraine border on?
4. What do you know about the climate of Ukraine?
5. When did Ukraine proclaim its independence?
6. Which tasks did Ukraine face after the proclamation of its independence?
7. When was the Constitution adopted?
8. Which international organizations is Ukraine establishing relations with?
9. What is the political status of Ukraine?
10. When were the last elections held?

4. Прочитайте текст ще раз і вкажіть, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають змісту тексту (*true*), а які ні (*false*).

1. Ukraine borders on Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Moldova Belarus and Russia.
2. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
3. 85 percent of the Ukrainian territory is spread out over the Eastern European Plain.
4. 15 percent of the territory is taken up by mountainous areas.
5. 5 percent of the world's mineral resources are concentrated in Ukraine (coal; iron and manganese ores; uranium; graphite, and rock-salt).
6. A new system of national security and defence was created in 1985.
7. Ukraine was the first among the post-soviet countries to establish working relations with the European Union.
8. A charter was signed with NATO in 2003.
9. At present, Ukraine is a presidential-parliamentary republic.
10. Our country was living through multiple crises – economic, political and psychological.

5. Доповніть словосполучення. Складіть з ними речення і перекладіть їх на українську мову.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. autonomous | a) chain |
| 2. south-west | b) soil |
| 3. square | c) part |
| 4. water | d) population |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 5. continental | e) principles |
| 6. mountain | f) republic |
| 7. entire | g) currency |
| 8. fertile | h) kilometers |
| 9. national | i) reservoir |
| 10. statehood | j) climate |

6. Доповніть речення.

1. Ukraine, with the territory of _____ sq kilometres and the population of _____ people, is one of the _____ countries of Europe.
2. The number of ethnic _____ is over 37.5 million people (77.8 of the entire population); over 8 million people are ethnic _____ (17.3 percent of the entire population).
3. Ukraine's climate is _____.
4. On August 24 1991, Ukraine proclaimed its independence, and during the _____ held on December 1 of the same year, the Ukrainian people _____ their choice of independent development.
5. At present, Ukraine is a _____ republic.

7. Завершіть речення, використовуючи слова та словосполучення.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ethnic Ukrainians | 4. launched | 7. working relations |
| 2. parliamentary-
presidential | 5. Europe | 8. to be solved |
| 3. adopted | 6. independence | 9. Autonomous
Republic |

1. Ukraine is made up of 24 Oblasts and one _____.
2. It is in the Carpathians that the geographical centre of _____ is located.
3. The number of _____ is over 37.5 million people (77.8 of the entire population).
4. On August 24 1991, Ukraine proclaimed its _____, and during the referendum held on December 1 of the same year, the Ukrainian people confirmed their choice.

5. Ukraine faced a multitude of very difficult tasks which had _____.
6. In 1996 a new constitution was _____.
7. The national currency, hryvnya, was _____.
8. Ukraine was the first among the post-soviet countries to establish _____ with the European Union.
9. At present, Ukraine is a _____ republic.

8. Вставте необхідні прийменники і перекладіть речення на українську мову.

a) up b) by c) within d) among e) with f) through g) for

1. Ukraine is bordered _____ Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova on the west and south-west, and by Belarus and Russia on the north and north-east; on the south.
2. _____ 454 cities and towns of Ukraine the biggest are: Kyiv (population 2.6 million); Kharkiv (population 1.6 million); Dnipropetrovsk (population 1.1 million); Odesa (population 1.1 million); Donetsk (population 1.1 million), and Lviv (population 802 thousand).
3. The enormity of all these large-scale, time, labour and finance consuming tasks was further exacerbated by the multiple crises the country was living _____ – economic, political and psychological.
4. Many difficult tasks had to be solved _____ a short period of time.
5. A charter was signed _____ NATO in 1997.
6. “Supreme Council” – is made _____ of 450 “deputies” who are elected _____ a 4-year term.

9. Продовжіть речення і перекладіть їх.

1. Ukraine, with the territory of _____.
2. The population of Ukraine is _____.
3. Ukraine is bordered by _____.
4. Ukraine’s climate is _____.
5. 95 percent of the Ukrainian territory is spread out _____.
6. Ukraine is made up of _____.

7. On August 24 1991, Ukraine _____ .
8. Ukraine was the first among the post-soviet countries _____ .
9. Ukraine wanted from the very start to be _____ .
10. Among 454 cities and towns of Ukraine the biggest are _____ .

10. Знайдіть продовження речень та перекладіть їх.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 5 percent of the world's mineral resources | a) ...were to be scrapped. |
| 2. Ukraine wanted from the very start | b) ...to be carried out; |
| 3. The nuclear weapons | c) ...the fifth parliamentary elections were held in Ukraine |
| 4. Social, economic and ecological reforms had | d) ...are concentrated in Ukraine (coal; iron and manganese ores; uranium; graphite, and rock-salt). |
| 5. In the spring of 2006 | e) ...to be into the European and world community; |

Text B

I. Вивчіть слова і словосполучення.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • to possess | – володіти |
| • to gain | – набувати |
| • harvest | – урожай |
| • implement | – запроваджувати |
| • to flaw | – псувати, шкодити |
| • to drop | – зменшуватися, падати |
| • to shrank | – погіршувати |
| • to reduce | – зменшувати |
| • gross national product | – валовий національний продукт |
| • worthwhile | – результативний, вартий |
| • analyst | – аналітик |
| • definite | – чіткий, визначений |

2. Прочитайте текст.

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Ukraine possesses a considerable economic, industrial and agricultural potential; it has gained a wide and positive experience in such industries as metallurgical, mining, energy production, chemical and metal-working. Grain harvests can be up to 50 million metric tons a year (Ukraine has long been known as "the bread basket of Europe").

At the same time, Ukraine has inherited from the Soviet Union a malformed and inefficient economic complex and outdated material basis. At present, Ukraine is going through a difficult transitory period. Structural reforms, particularly in the industrial sphere, are badly needed but they are implemented either too slowly or not at all; industries with the closed cycle of production are insufficient in number; the law system is flawed and because of its imperfections cannot stimulate the growth of the private sector of the economy, or provide conditions necessary for the successful development of small-sized and medium-sized businesses; investments are slow to come.

In the post-soviet period, the gross national product of Ukraine has dropped by 52 percent; the industrial production shrank by 48 percent and the agricultural production was reduced by 51 percent. Unemployment and poverty became major social problems.

All of these factors contribute to the existence of "the shadow economy" which has reached such proportions that now, according to some estimates, about half of the Ukrainian gross national product is produced in the "shadow" sector which employs about 11 million people. A sharp social polarization of the Ukrainian population has resulted, with 10 percent of the population earning 40 percent of all the revenues. Prime-ministers who are dismissed practically every year do not have enough time to work out a worthwhile economic policy. The current government has been in power for too short a time for political and economic analysts to pass any definite judgment on it.

3. Визначте, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають змісту тексту (*true*), а які ні (*false*).

1. Ukraine has inherited from the Soviet Union a malformed and inefficient economic complex and outdated material basis.
2. The law system is flawed and because of its imperfections can stimulate the growth of the private sector of the economy.
3. In the post-soviet period, the gross national product of Ukraine has dropped by 75 percent; the industrial production shrank by 48 percent.
4. The agricultural production was reduced by 51 percent.
5. Prime-ministers who are dismissed practically every year do not have enough time to work out a worthwhile economic policy.

4. Заповніть пропуски у реченнях словами, поданими у таблиці.

1. <i>to possess</i>	4. <i>poverty</i>	7. <i>investments</i>
2. <i>dismissed</i>	5. <i>harvests</i>	8. <i>transitory</i>
3. <i>experience</i>	6. <i>government</i>	9. <i>unemployment</i>

1. Ukraine _____ a considerable economic, industrial and agricultural potential.
2. It has gained a wide and positive _____ in various industries.
3. Grain _____ can be up to 50 million metric tons a year.
4. At present, Ukraine is going through a difficult _____ period.
5. _____ are slow to come.
6. _____ and _____ became major social problems.
7. Prime-ministers are _____ practically every year.
8. The current _____ has been in power for too short a time for political and economic analysts to pass any definite judgment on it.

1. Перекладіть слова та словосполучення.

- urban
- sulfur
- peat
- limestone
- slates
- fireproof clays
- curing mineral waters
- state scope

2. Прочитайте текст.

LVIV REGION

Lviv Region is situated in the Western part of Ukraine which is traditionally called Galychyna. This Region borders on Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Volyn, Rivne, Pre-Carpathian regions of Ukraine. It borders on Poland in extension of about 280.0km.

The area of the Region is 21.8 thousand sq. km or 3.6% of Ukrainian total territory. The population is 2.7 million people, that makes 5.4% of population of Ukraine. There is high population density in the Region – 125 persons per 1 sq. km. The Region consists of 20 districts, including 43 towns and 1859 villages. Urban population makes up 61% of total quantity.

Lviv is the capital of the Region. It is a significant administrative, industrial and cultural centre of Ukraine which is included in the UNESCO inheritance list. Lviv is one of the biggest centers of education, general and branch sciences in the Western Ukraine.

The Region is rich in minerals – coal, natural gas, oil, sulfur, peat, salt, raw materials for production of cement, limestone and slates, building and fireproof clays etc. The particular resources of Galychyna are large, where such well-known in Europe resorts are based as Truskavets, Morshyn, Skhidnycia.

A lot of positive changes have been observed in Lviv Region during the last years. Among them are the tendencies of economic growth and stronger competitive ability of goods and services.

The Lviv Region's share in the state scope of total industry production makes up about 3%. According to this index the Region takes the 9-th place among the regions of Ukraine.

Lviv Region takes the third place in Ukraine at the growth rates of industry production.

More than a half of industry production in Lviv Region is provided by food industry, agricultural production processing, mechanical engineering, production and distribution of energy transfers.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Where is Lviv Region situated?
2. What is the area of the Region?
3. The Region is rich in minerals, isn't it? List the most important of them.
4. Where are the reserves of curing mineral waters?
5. Which industries are the best developed?

4. Визначте, які з наведених нижче речень відповідають змісту тексту (*true*), а які ні (*false*).

1. Lviv Region borders on Poland in extension of about 280.0km.
2. There isn't high population density in the Region.
3. The particular resources of Galychyna are large reserves of curing mineral waters.
4. The Lviv Region's share in the state scope of total industry production makes up about 6%.
5. Lviv Region takes the third place in Ukraine at the growth rates of industry production.
6. Rural population makes up 39% of total quantity.

Progress check

1. Підберіть відповідне тлумачення до слів.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. fertile | a) the system of money that a country uses; |
| 2. currency | b) to cancel or get rid of sth that is no longer practical or useful; |
| 3. inflation | c) an economic and political organization that many European countries belong to; |
| 4. coast | d) a general rise in the prices of services and goods resulting in a fall in the value of money; |
| 5. European Union | e) the land beside or near the sea or ocean; |
| 6. to scrap | f) that plants grow well in; |
| 7. harvest | j) the fact of a number of people without a job; |
| 8. unemployment | h) connected with a town or a city; |
| 9. urban | i) the amount of crops cut and gathered; |

2. Заповніть пропуски відповідними прийменниками.

- a) up b) by c) in d) over e) about
f) for g) of h) as i) with j) through

1. Ukraine is made ____ 24 Oblasts and one Autonomous Republic (Crimea).
2. Ukraine is bordered _____ Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova _____ the west and south-west.
3. ____ 8 million people are ethnic Russians (17.3 percent of the entire population).
4. 5 percent of the world's mineral resources are concentrated _____ Ukraine (coal; iron and manganese ores; uranium; graphite, and rock-salt).
5. New relations _____ other countries of the world had to be established.
6. Ukraine is going _____ a transitory period.
7. Lviv Region borders on Poland in extension of ____ 280.0 km.
8. Ukraine has long been known ____ "the bread basket of Europe"

3. Підберіть закінчення речень.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ukraine is a member ... | a) ... their choice of independent development by saying "yes" to it. |
| 2. 5 percent of the territory... | b) a parliamentary-presidential republic. |
| 3. The Ukrainian people confirmed... | c) ... is taken up by mountainous areas |
| 4. At present, Ukraine is ... | d) that the geographical centre of Europe is located. |
| 5. It is in the Carpathians ... | e) of the Council of Europe and of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization. |

4. Підберіть синоніми до наступних слів.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. to confirm | a) to agree to, to implement, to accept; |
| 2. to proclaim | b) common, widespread; |
| 3. to adopt | c) to resolve, to explain, to answer; |
| 4. endemic | d) to announce, to assert, to declare; |
| 5. to solve | e) to prove, to verify, to substantiate. |

5. Підберіть антоніми до наступних слів.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. entire | a) trivial, insignificant, petty; |
| 2. significant | b) broken, divided, empty, incomplete, limited; |
| 3. defence | c) fruitless, barren, unproductive; |
| 4. fertile | d) after, latter, subsequent, next; |
| 5. former | e) attack. |

6. Заповніть пропуски словами та словосполученнями.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) revenues | c) inheritance list | e) unemployment |
| b) growth rates | d) structural reforms | f) poverty |

1. It is a significant administrative, industrial and cultural centre of Ukraine which is included in the UNESCO _____.
2. _____, particularly in the industrial sphere, are badly needed but they are implemented either too slowly or not at all.
3. A sharp social polarization of the Ukrainian population has resulted, with 10 percent of the population earning 40 percent of all the _____.
4. Lviv Region takes the third place in Ukraine at the _____ of industry production.
5. _____ and _____ became major social problems.

APPENDIX

EXTRA PRACTICE

GREETINGS, FAREWELLS AND SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Greetings: 'hello'

How do you do? or Hello. Nice to meet you. Used in formal situations when you meet someone for the first time. The reply can also be **How do you do?** or **Pleased/nice to meet you.**

Hi/Hello. How are you? A common greeting when you meet someone you already know. (Also **How's it going?** *infml*) The usual reply is: **Fine, thanks. And you?** Or possibly: **Not bad. How about you?**

Good morning, good afternoon, good evening These expressions are used at different times of the day (most people say **Good morning** until lunchtime). British people do not usually say **Good day**, but Australians do.

Farewells: 'goodbye'

Nice to meet you. or Nice to have met you. See you later/tomorrow. In formal situations, when you say goodbye to someone you have just met for the first time.

Bye. See you soon. If you plan to see someone you know later the same day/ the next day.

Goodnight. You know you will see someone again, but have no plans to meet them.

A: Have a nice weekend. When you say goodbye to someone late at night, or if you (or they) are going to bed.

B: Yes. Same to you. When you say goodbye to a colleague/friend on Friday afternoon. You can also reply: **You too.**

Happy occasions and celebrations

Happy Birthday	To someone on his/her birthday. You can also say Many happy returns .
Happy/Merry Christmas	To someone just before or on Christmas Day (25 December).
Happy New Year Congratulations	To someone at the beginning of the year. To someone who has just achieved something, e.g. passed an exam, got a job, etc. We can also say Well done .

Expressions for special situations

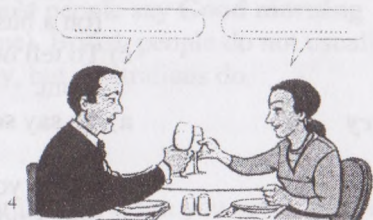
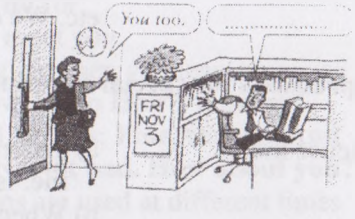
Excuse me	a) To get someone's attention, e.g. Excuse me . Is this your hat? b) When you want to get past other people (on a bus or in a crowded room). c) To tell others you are going to leave the room.
Sorry	a) To say sorry , e.g. you stand on someone's foot. b) When you want someone to repeat what they said. (With this meaning, the voice must rise at the end of the word).
Cheers	Used to express good wishes when you have a drink with other people. Informally it can also mean 'goodbye' and 'thank you'.
Good luck	To wish someone well before a difficult situation, e.g. exam or job interview.
Bless you	To someone when they sneeze. They can reply: Thank you .

What message could you write in a card to these people?

1. A friend. Next week is 25 December. *Happy Christmas*
2. A friend who is 21 tomorrow.
3. A friend. It will be 1 January in three days' time.

4. A very good friend who has just passed some important exams.
5. A friend who is going to take his driving test in three days' time.
6. A friend you will visit when you return from your holiday, but you're not sure when.

Complete the conversations in a suitable way.



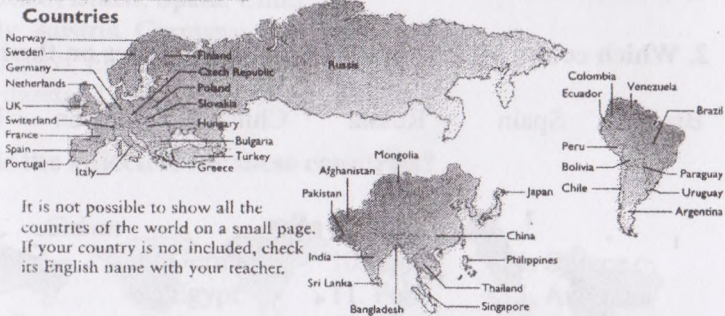
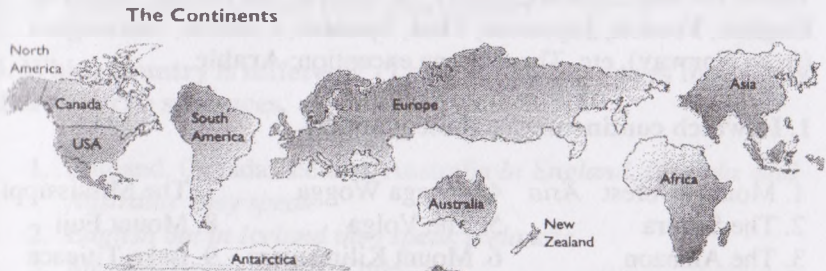
What could you say in these situations?

1. You are in a meeting. Someone enters the room and says you have an important telephone call. What do you say as you leave? *Excuse me. I won't be long.*
2. Someone says something to you but you didn't hear all of it. What do you say?
3. You met a new business client for the first time 15 minutes ago, and now you are leaving. What do you say?
4. You are in a crowded bus. It is your stop and you want to get off. What do you say to other passengers as you move past them?

5. You are staying with some English friends. What do you say to them when you leave the room in the evening to go to bed?
6. You are in the street. A woman walks past you and at the same time something falls out of her bag. She has her back to you. What do you say?
7. A friend tells you they have just won some money.
8. Another friend is going for a job interview this afternoon.

COUNTRIES, LANGUAGES AND PEOPLE

The Continents



People

<i>notes</i>	<i>adjective</i>
Most country adjectives end in <i>(i)an</i> .	German, Mexican, Jamaican, Russian, Canadian, Australian, Brazilian, Egyptian, Peruvian, Korean, Argentinian
Many country adjectives end in <i>ish</i> .	British, English, Irish, Scottish, Polish, Swedish, Finnish, Spanish, Turkish
A few country adjectives end in <i>ese</i> .	Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Nepalese

Exceptions: French (from France), Dutch (from Holland), Swiss (from Switzerland), Greek, Iraqi, Thai, Icelandic, Arab, Israeli

Languages and people

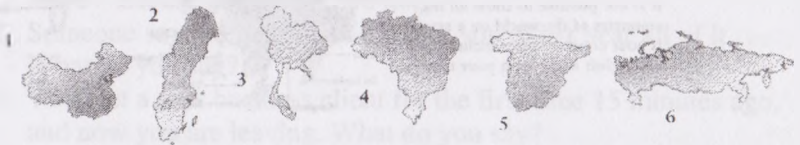
Words for languages are usually the same as the 'people' adjective: **English, French, Japanese, Thai, Spanish, Chinese, Norwegian** (from **Norway**), etc. There is one exception: **Arabic**

1. In which continents are these places?

- | | | | |
|------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mount Everest | Asia | 4. Wogga Wogga | 7. The Mississippi |
| 2. The Sahara | | 5. The Volga | 8. Mount Fuji |
| 3. The Amazon | | 6. Mount Kilimanjaro | 9. Lake Titicaca |

2. Which countries are these? Write their names on them.

Brazil Spain Russia China Sweden Thailand



3. Where are these capital cities? Write sentences.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Tokyo <i>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</i> | 6. Vienna |
| 2. Rome | 7. Edinburgh |
| 3. Canberra | 8. Ankara |
| 4. Bogota | 9. Buenos Aires |
| 5. Cairo | 10. Madrid |

4. Write down in English.

1. The name of your country.
2. The names of the countries next to your country.
3. The names of any other countries which are important for your country in some way.
4. The word for your language.
5. The name for people from your country.

5. Which country is different? (Think of the languages they speak there.) Write sentences.

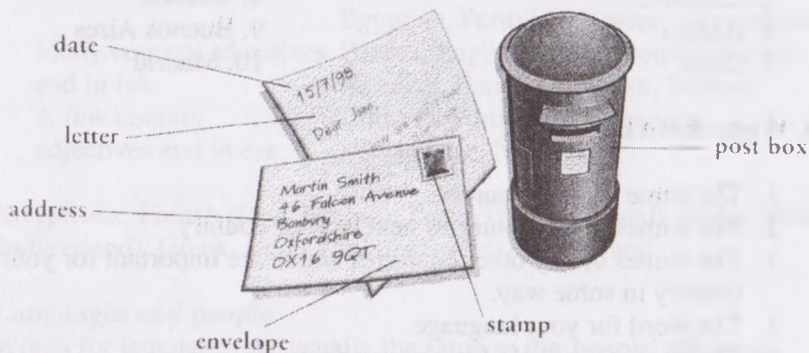
1. England, Canada, Iceland, Australia *In England, Canada and Australia they speak*
2. *English but in Iceland they speak Icelandic.*
3. Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Chile
4. Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland
5. Morocco, Egypt, China, Saudi Arabia
6. Switzerland, Canada, Scotland, France

6. What is the adjective for these countries?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Cuba | <i>Cuban</i> | | |
| 2. Vietnam | 6. Germany | 10. Spain | 14. Greece |
| 3. Korea | 7. Egypt | 11. Peru | 15. Australia |
| 4. Thailand | 8. Argentina | 12. China | 16. Poland |
| 5. Iraq | 9. Holland | 13. Britain | 17. India |

COMMUNICATIONS

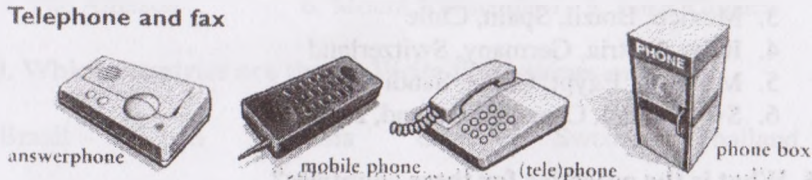
Letters



Don't forget to put a stamp
on the **envelope**.

Don't forget to **post** the letters.

Telephone and fax



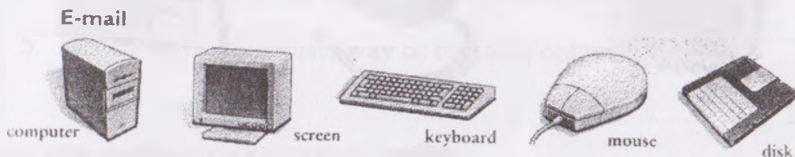
Juan **makes** a lot of **phone calls**. He phones his girl friend every day.
Jill **sent** me a **fax** yesterday.

What is your **phone/fax number**?

330718 (= double three oh seven one eight)

A typical phone conversation

- SUE: Two three four six five oh.
NICK: Hello. It's Nick here. Can I speak to John, please.
SUE: I'm sorry, he isn't here at the moment. Can I take a message?
NICK: Thanks. Could you just tell him Nick called. I'll call back later.
SUE: OK. I'll tell him. Goodbye.
NICK: Bye.



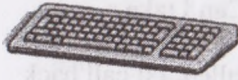
Anne gets a lot of **e-mails** from New York.

What is your **e-mail address**?

Mollflanders@cup.cam.ac.uk (= Moll Flanders at C-U-P dot C-A-M dot A-C dot U-K)

Have you got any of the things on the opposite page? Make a list.
answerphone

What are the names of these things?



1 keyboard.....



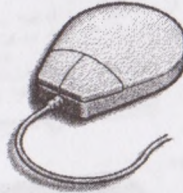
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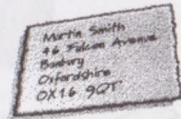
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2



5



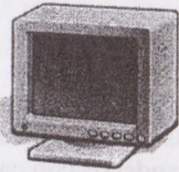
8



3



6



9

Complete this phone conversation.

SALLY: 333091

MEENA: Hello. Meena here. Can I to Amal, please.

SALLY: I'm, he's at work the moment.
Can I a message?

MEENA: It's all right. I'll back later.

SALLY: OK, then. Bye.

MEENA: Bye.

Write down these numbers and addresses then read them aloud.

1. Two telephone or fax numbers that are important to you.
2. Two e-mail addresses that are important to you.

Answer these questions.

1. Which is quickest - a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter?
a phone call
2. Which is cheapest - a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter?
3. Have you sent all of these – a letter, a fax and an e-mail?
Have you received all of them?
4. Which is your favourite way of communicating with a friend?
5. Which is your favourite way of business communication?

SHOPS AND SHOPPING

Where's the **shop assistant**? (= person who works in a shop; also called sales assistant)

The shoes were in the **shop window**. (= the window at the front of the shop)

We went to the new **shopping centre**. (= a place with many shops, outside or indoors)

I just went **window shopping**. (= looking round the shops without buying anything)

Did you make a **shopping list**? (= a list of things to buy)

I **went shopping** yesterday. (= I bought things, e.g. clothes, CDs, a present for my sister)

I **did the shopping** yesterday. (= I bought food and things for the house)

You have to **shop around** for the best prices. (= go to different shops to find the best price)

Types of shop and what they sell

<i>name of shop</i>	<i>what they sell</i>
department store	almost everything (furniture, clothes, electrical appliances , e.g. TV and washing machine, toys , e.g. dolls, games, jewellery , e.g. rings, earrings)
supermarket	most things, but especially food and household goods , e.g. cleaning products and kitchen equipment, etc. In some, you buy meat at a meat counter and fish at a fish counter . (= place where people serve you)
newsagent('s)	newspapers, cigarettes, stationery , e.g. writing paper, envelopes
butcher('s)	meat
chemist('s)	medicine, baby products, shampoo, soap, toothpaste, etc.
off-licence	specialist shop for wine, beer and soft drinks

In a clothes shop

ASSISTANT: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: Yes. **I'm looking for** (= I want) a blue jumper. *or*
No, **I'm just looking**, thanks. (= I don't need help)
or I'm being served, thanks. (= another assistant is

ASSISTANT: already serving/helping me)

CUSTOMER: What **size** are you? (e.g. large? small? medium? 14? 16?)
Where's the **changing room?** (= the room where

ASSISTANT: you try on clothes)

CUSTOMER: **fitting room?**

CUSTOMER: It's down there on the right.

CUSTOMER: Yes, **I'll take** this one/these. (= Yes, I want to buy this one/these.)

CUSTOMER: No, **I'll leave it** thanks. (= No, I don't want to buy it/them.)

Excuse me. Where do I pay for these?

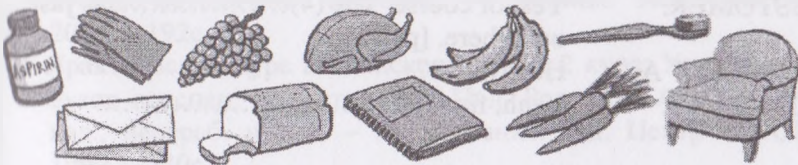
Over at the **cash desk** (also **till**).

And can I **pay by** credit card?

What 'general' word on the opposite page describes each group of items below.

1. _____ e.g. lamb, beef, pork
2. _____ e.g. shoes, trousers, jacket
3. _____ e.g. potatoes, beans, onions
4. _____ e.g. sofa, armchair, table
5. _____ e.g. television, washing machine, food processor
6. _____ e.g. ring, earrings, necklace
7. _____ e.g. teddy bear, plastic gun, Lego
8. _____ e.g. writing paper, envelopes

Where would you buy these things? Choose from the shops below.



butcher newsagent chemist supermarket department store

Write down two more things you could buy in each shop.

What word or phrase is being defined in these sentences?

1. A shop where you buy meat.
2. A place with many shops, either outside or indoors.
3. A person who works in a shop.
4. The place where you can try on clothes in a shop.
5. The place where you pay for things in a shop.
6. To look round the shops without planning to buy anything.
7. A shop where you buy wine, beer and soft drinks.
8. A shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo, etc.

Complete this shopping dialogue with a suitable word or phrase.

- ASSISTANT A: Can I help you?
CUSTOMER: Yes, I'm (1)a blouse like this, but in blue.
- ASSISTANT A: I see. And what (2).....are you?
CUSTOMER: Er, 12 usually.
OK, I'll just go and see if we've got any.
- ASSISTANT A: Fine.
CUSTOMER: Can I help you?
ASSISTANT B: No, it's OK, I'm (3).....thanks.
CUSTOMER: Here we are. The last one in stock.
ASSISTANT A: Great. Can I try it on?
CUSTOMER: Yes, of course. The (4).....is just over there, [pause]
- ASSISTANT A: How was it?
CUSTOMER: Yeah, fine. I'll (5).....

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Підписано до друку 5.06.2006 р.
Формат 60x84/16. Гарнітура Times. Ум.-друк. арк. 4,65.
Папір офсетний. Друк різнограф. Зам. № 39.

Видано НВФ “УКРАЇНСЬКІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ”

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Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи
до Державного реєстру видавців, виготівників і
розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції
ДК-№ 789 від 29.01 2002 р.