

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
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**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ РОБІТ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА»
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1-ГО КУРСУ
УСІХ НАПРЯМКІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ**

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Методичні вказівки до виконання практичних робіт з дисципліни «Англійська мова» для студентів 1-го курсу усіх напрямків підготовки [Електронний ресурс] / укладачі: Т. М. Нікульшина, Т. В. Мудра, Н. О. Чехлань. Електронні дані – Горлівка: ДВНЗ «ДонНТУ» АДІ, 2011. – 1 електрон. опт. диск (CD-R); 12 см. – Систем. вимоги: Pentium; 32 RAM; WINDOWS 98/2000/NT/XP; MS Word 2000. – Назва з титул. екрану.

Методичні вказівки призначено для студентів першого курсу, які вивчають англійську мову. Вони також можуть бути використовані для студентів заочного відділення. Методичні вказівки складаються з 7 тем. Подаються тематично підібрані тексти та система мовних вправ англійською мовою. Вказівки сприяють розвитку непідготовленої мови за допомогою серії комунікативних вправ та розвитку мовних навичок.

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PRE-TEXT EXERCISES**I. Words to remember:**

name	ім'я
surname	прізвище
patronymic	по батькові
parents	батьки
grand parents	дідусь та бабуся
mother	мати
father	батько
brother	брат
sister	сестра
husband	чоловік
wife	жінка
cousin	двоюрідний брат, сестра
nephew	племінник
niece	племінниця
relatives	родичі
aunt	тітка
uncle	дядько
appearance	зовнішність
character	характер
kind	добрий
loving	люблячий
attractive	гарний
sociable	товариський
educated	освічений
to be safe	відчувати безпеку
busy	зайнятий
slim	стрункий
clever	розумний
important	важливий
specialist	фахівець
patient	пацієнт
proficiency	досвід, уміння
lecturer	викладач
praise	хвалити, шанувати
admit	припускати, погоджуватися
take after	бути схожим
adore	обожнювати
respect	поважати

II. Learn the following word- combinations:

to be pleasant	бути приємним
when a child	у дитинстві
hard as it was	досить важко
to study at	навчатися
to be in the first (second, third, etc.) year	бути на першому (другому, третьому) курсі
to be interested in	захоплюватися чим-небудь
to look smb's age	мати вигляд на свій вік
to be proud of smb.	пишатися ким-небудь
to be highly praised by	дуже цінуватися ким-небудь
I should admit	Я повинен визнати
to take after smb. in	бути схожим
to be two (three, four, etc.) years smb's junior/senior	бути на два роки молодше за когось
to have a lot of friends	мати багато друзів
as for my interests	що стосується моїх інтересів
to adore doing smth	обожнювати робити щось
to be fond of doing smth.	полюбляти робити щось
to feel safe and happy	почуватися у безпеці та бути щасливим
to be born in	народитися
to work as a lecturer (teacher, engineer, etc.)	працювати викладачем, вчителем, інженером

III. Use this list of specialties in your speech:

builder	будівельник
constructor	будівельник
book - keeper	бухгалтер
barber	перукар чоловічий
cook	кухар
clerk	службовець
driver	водій
designer	конструктор
doctor	лікар
engineer	інженер
engine driver	машиніст
economist	економіст
ecologist	еколог
fitter	слюсар
fireman	пожежник

hairdresser	перукар жіночий
mechanic	механік
painter	маляр
salesman	продавець
shop-assistant	продавець
secretary	секретар
tailor	кравець
teacher	вчитель
technician	технік
telephone-operator	телефоніст
turner	токарь
typist	друкарка
welder	зварник
worker	робітник

MY FAMILY

It's both pleasant and a bit difficult to speak about myself. Nevertheless I'll try. My name is Olga, but my friends usually call me Olya. Lebedenko is my surname and Yurievna is my patronimic.

I was born on the 21st of March, 1989, so I'm 17 now. Like most other children when a child I went to a kindergarten. Then at the age of six I went to school. Hard as it was the school life was very interesting. Now I study at the Cherkassy Engineering and Technological Institute. I am in the first year. My future specialty is an economist. I'm interested in current economic processes and I'd like to become a good specialist.

It's very important to have people, who love you, who understand you. For me these people are my family.

The heart of our family is my mother – kind and loving. She is almost 40, but she doesn't look her age. My Mom is slim, not very tall, but rather attractive. My mother is a very busy woman she works as a lecturer of the University.

My Daddy is a very clever and educated person. He is a dentist. I'm very proud of him because I know his proficiency is highly praised by his patients.

I should admit that I took after my father in appearance, but I'm very much like my mother in character. And my younger brother Alex took after our Mom in appearance and after Daddy in character. Alex is 3 years my junior. He is a schoolboy. He is a very sociable person and has a lot of friends.

As for my interests I adore reading. Besides I love music and I'm fond of going to discos and parties with my friends. I love and respect my parents very much and I want them to be proud of me. It's so good to have a friendly family and to feel safe and happy in it.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Make up questions and give answers:

What	is	his	brother's	age?
		her	sister's	name?
		your	father's	place of birth?
			mother's	place of work?
			uncle's	hobby?
I				(where?)
He	was	born		(in what family?)
My sister				(when?)

II. Make up sentences:

My father's		music
My sister's		fishing
My brother's	hobby is	cinema
My uncle's		theatre
My friend's		reading
My mother's		

III. Complete the following sentences using the words from the right-hand column:

My father's wife is my ...	aunt
My parents' son is my ...	mother
My parents' daughter is my ...	cousin
My mother's father is my ...	sister
My father's sister is my ...	uncle
My mother's brother is my ...	brother
My uncle's son is my ...	grand father
My aunt's son is my ...	nephew

IV. Complete the following sentences:

My name is I'm (nationality) I live in I was born in My mother's /father's name is She/he is She/he works in ... as My parents have ... children. So I have ... brothers/sisters.

V. Match the job in column A with the description in column B:

A	B
1. A builder	a. cuts and styles the hair
2. A dentist	b. delivers the post
3. A designer	c. serves a meal
4. A hairdresser	d. treats teeth
5. A lawyer	e. supervises building operations

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. An operator | f. treats diseases |
| 7. A postman | g. works a machine |
| 8. A shop assistant | h. advises on legal matters |
| 9. A surgeon | i. creates fashionable clothes |
| 10. A waiter | j. sells goods |

VI. Match the questions in column A with the answers in column B:

- | A | B |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you married? | a. In Eastern Europe. |
| 2. How many children do you have? | b. About forty years ago, in 1967. |
| 3. When were you born? | c. To Germany. |
| 4. Where is Ukraine? | d. One. |
| 5. Do you speak English? | e. No, I'm single. |
| 6. Where are you going? | f. Fine thanks. How are you? |
| 7. What's your job? | Just a little. |
| 8. How are you? | I'm an engineer. |

VII. Ask the questions to have the following answers:

1. My name is Viktor. 2. He is eighteen. 3. My family doesn't live in Poltava. 4. Her mother is a doctor. 5. We are fond of reading. 6. Yes I am. I am interested in history. 7. I am going to enter the University.

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. How old are you? 2. Where and when were you born? 3. When did you enter the Institute? 4. Where would you like to work after graduating from the Institute? 5. How many are you in the family? 6. Have you any brothers or sisters? 7. What are your parents? 8. How old are your parents? 9. Which of your relatives do you want to be like? 10. What is your hobby?

IX. Complete the following dialogue:

A team of English students has come to Donetsk. One of the English students Andrew Webster is getting acquainted with Tanya Ivanova.

Andrew: How do you do. My name's Andrew Webster.

Tanya: How do you do. I am Tanya.

X. Speak about the family of your friend.

UNIT 2. OUR INSTITUTE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. polytechnical | політехнічний |
| 2. highway | дорога, шлях |

3. tuition	керівництво
4. equip	обладнати
5. research	дослідження
6. humanities	гуманітарні дисципліни
7. foreign	іноземний
8. scientific	науковий
9. qualified	кваліфіковані
10. throughout	усюди
11. thoroughly	ретельно

II. Translate the following international words: student, Institute, automobile, transport, economics, management, sociology, ecology, specialty, prestige, diploma, mechanics, standard.

III. While translating the following words pay attention to their structure:

part-time, extra-mural, full-time, post-diploma, highway.

IV. While reading and translating the text keep in mind meanings of the following words:

departament - 1. факультет 2. відомство, департамент 3. відділ
4. галузь

highway - 1. шосе 2. головний шлях, торгівельний шлях

tuition - 1. навчання 2. плата за навчання

grant - 1. дарунок 2. дотація, субсидія 3. стипендія 4. поступка

break - 1. отвір, тріщина 2. прорив 3. перерва 4. розкол

V. Words and word combinations to remember:

a part-time student - студент вечірнього відділення

an extra-mural student - студент заочного відділення

to get the status - отримувати статус

to enter the Institute - вступати до інституту

a workshop - майстерня

to be equipped with - бути устаткованим чимось

to provide a high level of - забезпечувати високий рівень

a canteen - їдальня

to have a bite - перекусити

to attend lectures - відвідувати лекції

to carry out researches - проводити дослідження

to develop a scientific outlook - розвивати науковий погляд

to undertake practical training - проходити практичну підготовку

advanced enterprises - провідні підприємства

to get degree - отримувати науковий ступінь

OUR INSTITUTE

In 1959 an Engineering Department of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute was established in Gorlovka. Only part-time and extra-mural students studied there. In 1969 it became a branch of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute. That year the first full-time students began to study at Automobile Transport Department. In three years Highway Engineering Department opened its doors for the first year students. Now there are four departments at the Institute: Automobile Transport, Highway, Economics and Management, Traffic Safety and Transportation. Besides full-time education our Institute provides extra-mural and post-diploma tuition.

In 1996 we got the status of Automobile Transport and Highway Engineering Institute of the Donetsk State Technical University, in 2002 – the status of the Donetsk National Technical University.

Each academic year brings new students, and now it has more than 3 thousand students. The number of young people who wish to enter our Institute is very high. This shows the Institute's growing popularity and prestige.

Our Institute trains engineers in many specialized fields. It trains mechanical engineers of the automobile transport, highway engineers, ecologists, highway managers, transportation engineers, specialists in computer science and economics, traffic safety engineers.

There are many classrooms, laboratories, specialized rooms and workshops which are equipped with modern apparatus, facilities and devices to provide a high level of training.

There is a large gymnasium where students have physical training lessons and a tennis court where all sorts of competitions are held.

Students may use the Institute's library. Books are given without charge and students may keep them till they pass their examinations. The students don't have to buy books, the library has all textbooks, instructions and lectures on special subjects they need.

Our Institute has a modern canteen where students can have a bite during the breaks. It is of great popularity among the students.

The academic year begins in September and ends in June. It is divided into two terms. During the year the students attend lectures or classes, do laboratory work, make experiments and carry out researches. At the end of each term they take their tests and examinations. The students who study well get their monthly grant.

Educational training at our Institute tries to take into account new economic conditions. Much attention is paid to a wider programme in humanities, especially in foreign languages.

Studying science is meaningless without experimental work. For this purpose every chair at the Institute has its own laboratory where students can do their experiments and in this way develop a scientific outlook and initiative.

The Institute is staffed by highly qualified teachers. Lecturers and professors are always ready to give all sort of help not only in the classroom but also outside it. A student may come up to them whenever she/he is in difficulties. Groups are not large. This raises the quality of teaching.

Three foreign languages are taught at the Institute: English, German and French. The lecturers try to make the utmost use of such methods as conversational practice and independent reading. The task set by the Programme of Foreign Languages at higher school is not only to teach the students how to read, translate and interpret newspapers and literature on their specialty, but to speak a foreign language on topics dealing with their specialty.

Throughout the course of education students undertake their practical training at the advanced enterprises. This not only prepares them quickly and thoroughly for their new jobs, but also considerably raises their professional standards.

At the end of the course of education the students get Bachelor's, Specialist's or Master's degree and after graduation from the Institute they have a good chance to work according to their specialty.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Form nouns of the verbs by means of the following suffixes: - ment, - sion, - ance, - tion: to establish, to equip, to divide, to attend, to manage, to provide, to develop, to interpret, to graduate, to compete.

II. Choose English equivalents:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. забезпечити | a) to provide | b) to get | c) to train |
| 2. підготувати | a) to become | b) to study | c) to train |
| 3. їдальня | a) restaurant | b) coffee | c) canteen |
| 4. ступінь | a) degree | b) status | c) grant |
| 5. дорога | a) highway | b) field | c) traffic |
| 6. розвивати | a) to get | b) to train | c) to develop |
| 7. відвідувати | a) to carry out | b) to attend | c) to equip |
| 8. майстерня | a) enterprise | b) department | c) work-shop |
| 9. поступати | a) to keep | b) to enter | c) to provide |
| 10. перерва | a) test | b) term | c) break |

III. Translate into Ukrainian: part-time and extra-mural students, to enter the Institute, to get the status of, a department, growing popularity and prestige, to provide a high level of training, a modern canteen, to have a bite, to divide into terms, to get monthly grant, to take into account, to do laboratory work, to make experiments, to carry out researches, to develop scientific outlook, to raise the quality of teaching.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. When was an Engineering Department of the Donetsk Politechnical

Institute established in Gorlovka? 2. When did we get the status of Automobile Transport and Highway Engineering Institute of Donetsk National Technical University? 3. How many students does Institute have at present? 4. Where do students have physical training lessons? 5. When does the academic year begin and end? 6. What do the students do during the year? 7. What subjects do technical departments give more time?

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. The number of young people who wish to 2. Our Institute trains engineers in 3. Our Institute has a modern canteen where students... . 4. Educational training at our Institute tries to take into account 5. Technical departments give more time for 6. Lecturers and professors are always ready to 7. The teachers try to make the utmost use of such methods as ...

VI. Correct the following statements if it is necessary:

1. In 1945 Engineering Department of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute was established in Gorlovka. 2. In 1996 we got the status of Automobile Transport and Highway Engineering Institute of the Donetsk State Technical University. 3. Our Institute trains engineers in many specialized fields. 4. The academic year begins in August and ends in May. 5. The students who study bad get their monthly grant. 6. The Institute is staffed by highly qualified teachers. 7. Three foreign languages are taught at the Institute: English, German and Latin.

VII. Translate into English:

1. У 1969 році інститут став філіалом Донецького політехнічного інституту. 2. Наш інститут готує інженерів з багатьох спеціальностей. 3. Інститут має сучасну їдальню, де студенти можуть перекусити під час перерви. 4. Протягом учбового року студенти відвідують лекції, виконують лабораторні роботи, займаються науковими дослідженнями. 5. Інститут укомплектовано висококваліфікованими викладачами. 6. Студенти проходять практику на передових підприємствах. 7. По закінченні курсу навчання студенти працюють за спеціальністю.

VIII. Fill in the table summarizing the information of the text:

Date	Event
1959	
1969	
1972	
1996	
2002	

IX. Fill in the table:

Abbreviation of the Department in Ukrainian	Department (Ukrainian version)	Department (English version)	Specialties
<i>АТР</i>			
<i>АД</i>			
<i>ТТ</i>			
<i>ЕiУ</i>			

X. Write down the schedule of your lessons.

XI. Speak about your favourite subjects. Motivate your answer.

XII. Discuss the following topics:

1. Our Institute and scientific work.
2. Educational training at the Institute and Bologna process.
3. My attitude toward the scientific work.

XIII. Give some pieces of advice to your friends if he/she is going to enter your Institute.

XIV. Comment on the following proverbs:

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. Rome was not built in a day.
3. To know like the palm of one's hand.

UNIT 3. GREAT BRITAIN

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Translate international words: original, universally, normally, history, climate, industrial, textile, metallurgical, electrical, automobile, chemical, administratively, culture.

II. Read and memorize the following geographical names: The British Isles, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, Highlands, Lowlands, Ben Nevis, the Thames, Loch Ness, the North Sea, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge.

III. Say what parts of speech the following words belong to: high, highly, rain, to rain, a rule, to rule, universally, universal.

IV. Words and word combinations to remember:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. harbour | гавань, порт |
| 2. fishery | рибний промисел |
| 3. mild | м'який, лагідний |

4. textile	текстильний
5. metallurgical industry	металургійна промисловість
6. aircraft industry	авіаційна промисловість
7. county	графство, округ
8. lowland	рівнинний
9. highland	високогірний
10. loch	озеро
11. hill	пагорб
12. plain	рівнина

GREAT BRITAIN

To begin with Great Britain is an ancient country with its own original history, culture and arts. Besides it's a highly developed country. No wonder the British are proud of the native country. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. An Englishman's home is his castle.

As you know, the full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

London is the capital of the United Kingdom or Britain. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff – of Wales and Belfast – of Northern Ireland.

Great Britain can be divided into two parts: lowland Britain and highland Britain. Lowland Britain is in the south-east and highland Britain is in the north-west. The Highlands of Scotland are the highest mountains in the British Isles. The highest peak in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1,343 m). Snowdon is the high mountain in Wales. Lowland Britain is a rich plain. There are many hills there, but they are never higher than 300 m.

British rivers are not very long but they are deep. In the south of England the Thames (336 km) is navigable for big ships as far as the city of London. Lakes are found in the Lake District in England and in the Highlands of Scotland, where they are called lochs. Loch Ness, which is one of the largest lakes in Scotland, is famous for the “Loch Ness monster”. In Great Britain there are about 4,000 km of navigable canals.

No place in Great Britain is far from the sea. The little country has eastern, southern, northern and western coasts. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. It also has many harbours easy to reach from any part of the country. England's fisheries are famous. West winds from the sea bring rain and help to make English winters mild. That's why the climate of the British Isles is normally mild.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The older fields of

industry are shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries and the new ones are electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries. All of them are very important to Great Britain.

The population of the United Kingdom is more than 57 million people. About 20 percent of the British people are rural dwellers; about 40 percent of the British people live in urban areas.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff. Oxford and Cambridge are called University towns. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.

Summing it up, Great Britain is an ancient, highly-developed country with its own original history, culture and arts.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Translate into English: озеро, судноплавний, міський, м'який, високорозвинений, галузі промисловості, подальший розвиток, графство, сільськогосподарський.

II. Fill in the table using the information from the text:

The United		Kingdom		
<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Seas</i>	<i>Oceans</i>	<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Cities</i>

III. Match words from columns A and B to make word combinations:

A

highly-developed industrial

the North

navigable

British

southern

aircraft

original

B

sea

country

history

rivers

Ireland

canals

industries

IV. Give

a) **synonyms of the following words:** house, field, loch, city, mild, large, original;

b) **antonyms of the following words:** highlands, urban, rich, deep, industrial, order, city.

c) **define whether the following statements are true or false. correct the false ones:**

a) the united kingdom of great britain and northern ireland is situated on 3

large islands called the British Isles.

b) Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea.

c) It has a few harbours easy to reach from any part of the country.

d) The climate of the British Isles is mild because of west winds.

e) Edinburgh is the capital of Britain.

f) Lochs can be found in Scotland.

g) Each part in Britain is far from the sea.

VI. Choose the best answer:

1. Great Britain consists of

a) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

b) Scotland, Wales and the Irish Republic

c) England, Scotland and Wales

2. The new fields of industry are

a) shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries

b) electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industry

c) textile, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries

3. The capital of Wales is

a) London

b) Cardiff

c) Belfast

4. Great Britain is washed by

a) the Atlantic Ocean

b) the North Sea

c) the Indian Ocean

5. Highlands are found in

a) Scotland

b) England

c) Wales

6. Great Britain has

a) many harbours difficult to reach

b) many ports easy to reach

c) many harbours easy to reach

7. Britain's population is

a) 57 million people

b) 60 million people

c) 46 million people

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What parts does Great Britain consist of? 2. What seas and oceans is Britain washed by? 3. Is the Britain's climate mild or severe? 4. What British cities do you know? 5. Is the United Kingdom of Great Britain rich in mineral

resources? 6. What British rivers do you know? 7. Where can lochs be found?

VIII. Give your arguments for or against the following proverbs:

1. East or West – home is best.
2. There is no place like home.
3. An Englishman's home is his castle.

IX. Transform the sentences into the Future Indefinite Tense. Make the necessary changes:

1. Great Britain becomes a highly-developed agricultural country. 2. Birmingham usually accepts scientific delegations. 3. The climate of the British Isles becomes milder with every coming year. 4. The Houses of Parliament open their doors to the foreign tourists. 5. Administratively the United Kingdom is divided into 55 counties. 6 Metallurgical industry is the most developed one in the country now. 7. The older fields of industry get their further development.

X. Compare Great Britain and Ukraine according to the following plan:

Location
Population
Capitals
Rivers
Climate
Industries
Cities

XI. Discuss in pairs:

- a) The location of Great Britain.
- b) The climate of the United Kingdom.
- c) The state system of the country.

XII. You are a guide on a trip around Great Britain. Give general facts about this country.

UNIT4. LONDON

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. doubt | сумнів |
| 2. fascinate | чарівний |
| 3. insurance | страхувальний |
| 4. unique | унікальний, єдиний у своєму роді |

5. huge	величезний
6. science	наука
7. oases	оазиси
8. horror	жах

II. Translate the following international words: million, bank, office, company, firm, business, financial, center, transport, museum, history, unique, monarch, official, restaurant, park, copy, popular, oasis.

III. While translating the text keep in mind different meanings of the words:

1. <i>seat</i>	а) місцезнаходження б) місце у театрі в) стілець
2. <i>to lie</i>	а) бути розташованим б) лежати в) знаходитися
3. <i>an exchange</i>	а) біржа б) обмін в) розрахунок
4. <i>a house</i>	а) палата парламенту б) сім'я в) дім г) театр
5. <i>to please</i>	а) подобатися б) дозволити в) приносити задоволення

IV. Words and word combinations to remember:

insurance companies	страхувальні компанії
the Stock and Royal Exchange	біржа
the parish church	англійська парафіяльна церква
the British Commonwealth	Британська Співдружність
a fortress	укріплення
a resting place	останнє місце спочинку
men of letters	письменники
interior	внутрішній
to stroll	гуляти, прогулюватися
Shakespeare's Globe Theatre	„Глоуб”, театр В.Шекспіра
London Dungeon	Лондонська підземна в'язниця

LONDON

London is without any doubt one of the most fascinating cities in the world. It is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the seat of government, a great industrial and cultural centre. It lies on the river Thames and has a population of more than 8 million.

London was founded 2.000 years ago. When the Romans came, it was a small village called Llyn-Dyn. Now it is one of the largest cities of the world.

The main parts of London are the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City on week-days is the busiest place in London with its numerous banks, offices, insurance companies and different firms. The City is the country's business and financial centre and its streets are always full of hurrying people and transport, tourists and policemen. Tourists are attracted by the Bank of England, the Stock and Royal Exchange, the Museum of London. It is much

quieter in the City at the weekend, as nobody lives there, but there are always a lot of people in St.Pauls Cathedral which is the parish church of the British Commonwealth and one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. One of the oldest, best-known and most impressive places of interest in the City is the Tower of London that in the course of history was a fortress, a royal place, a state prison, now it is a unique museum.

In Westminster several most important government buildings are situated, among them the Houses of Parliament with a huge clock and a bell “Big Ben”; Westminster Abbey where almost all British monarchs have been crowned, married and buried since 11th century, it is also a resting place of some outstanding men of letters and science.

The West End is the richest part of London. Many places of interest are situated there. One of them is Buckingham Palace, the official London residence of the sovereign. Though the building itself is not an architectural masterpiece, its interior decoration, paintings and furniture are really worth seeing. Trafalgar Square is famous for its Nelson’s Column, the National Gallery and the beautiful St.Martin-in-the-Fields Church. The heart of the West End is Piccadilly Circus from where you can stroll along the richest streets of London - Regent, Oxford and Bond Streets – lined with expensive shops, restaurants and hotels.

London’s numerous parks are an all-year-round attraction both for Londoners and the guests of the city. The parks are called “the lungs” of London and they are true oases in the polluted and overcrowded city. Hyde Park and Green Park, St. James’s Park and Kensington Gardens are beautiful in any season and please the eye with their trees, bushes, flowers and ponds.

The East End of London used to be the poorest district of the city, but now it is a developed area with new houses and modern industrial centre. It has many interesting sights including an exact copy of Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre which was built on its original site and London Dungeon which is very popular with children and adults who like horrors, and many other places of interest.

TEXT– BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Write down all the geographical names and memorize them.

II. Choose the right English equivalent:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. уряд | a) government | b) development | c) monument |
| 2. багаточисленний | a) insurance | b) numerous | c) best-known |
| 3. тихий | a) quite | b) quiet | c) quit |
| 4. парафіяльний | a) parish | b) cherish | c) impressive |
| 5. тюрма | a) reason | b) prison | c) fortress |
| 6. ховати | a) to bury | b) to bear | c) to hurry |
| 7. письменник | a) man of letters | b) man of stories | c) man of |

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | newspapers |
| 8. гуляти | a) to call | b) to tell | c) to stroll |
| 9. легені | a) the links | b) the lungs | c) the likes |
| 10. пишатися | a) to be proud | b) to be happy | c) to be ready |

III. Give the Ukrainian equivalents: the seat of government, numerous banks, an insurance company, to be full of hurrying people, to be attracted by something, in the course of history, to be a resting place, outstanding men of letters, an architectural masterpiece, to stroll along the streets, an all-year-round attraction, a polluted and overcrowded city, to please the eye, an exact copy, to be proud of something.

IV. Solve the crossword:

	C – собор
	O – старий
	M – головний
	M – монарх
	O – видатний
C O M M O N W E A L T H	N – багаточисленний
	W – будні
	E – дорогий
	A – привертати (увагу)
	L – великий
	T – туристи
	H – поспішати

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. London was founded 2. The city is 3. Tourists are attracted 4. The Tower of London was 5. In Westminster 6. The West End is 7. Trafalgar Square is famous for 8. London's numerous parks are 9. The East End of London used to be

VI. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. London is the capital of France. 2. London lies on the river Dnieper. 3. When the Romans came, London was a small village. 4. The city on week-days is the quietest place in London. 5. St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church is the parish church of the British Commonwealth. 6. The Houses of Parliament is a resting place of some outstanding men of letters and science. 7. The West End is the richest part of London. 8. Buckingham Palace is situated in the poorest district of London. 9. The East End of London is a developed area with new houses and modern industrial centre.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What is London? 2. What are the main parts of London? 3. What

is the City famous for? 4. What is the oldest place of interest in the City? 5. What important government buildings are situated in Westminster? 6. What places of interest are in the West End? 7. What can we see in London's numerous parks? 8. How did the East End change in the course of years? 9. Are Londoners proud of their city?

VIII. Fill in the table:

Part of London	Places of interest
<i>The City</i>	
<i>Westminster</i>	
<i>The West End</i>	
<i>The East End</i>	

IX. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Лондон без сумнівів належить до одних з найчарівніших міст світу. 2. Лондон був заснований 2 тисячі років тому. 3. Сіті по буднях – одне з найбільш зайнятих районів Лондона з його багаточисленними банками, офісами, страхувальними компаніями та різноманітними фірмами. 4. Набагато тихіше у Сіті по вихідних. 5. Одне з найстаріших та найвідоміших місць у Сіті – це Лондонський Тауер, який протягом століть був фортецею, королівським палацом, державною тюрмою. 6. Вестмінстерське Абатство – це також місце спочинку деяких видатних письменників та науковців. 7. Іст-Енд колись був найбіднішим районом міста, але зараз це розвинута територія з новими будинками та сучасним промисловим центром.

X. Write down a plan for retelling the text.

XI. Speak on the following problems, expressing your own opinion:

While answering the questions make use of the following word-combinations of giving an opinion:

I'm sure that ...

I'm convinced that ...

It's perfectly clear to me that ...

I believe that...

THE WAY I SEE IT IS THAT ...

It seems to me that ...

I'm inclined to think that ...

From my point of view ...

AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED ...*I tend to favour the view that ...*

1. If you happen to go to London, what will you do on your first day there?
2. Would you prefer to take a tour buses or a tour boat to see as many sights in one day as possible?
3. Name 5 sights of London that you would like to see. Explain why you have chosen this order.
4. What will you start with: the old London or the new attractions which were built to celebrate the millennium?
5. Would you like to live in London?
6. What part of London interests you the most?
7. In your opinion, can the capital of the UK be called the typical British city?
8. Can you explain what attracts people in the big cities like the capital you've read about?

XII. Read the text, try to catch the plot of it, be ready to give a short summary of it:

The Dome

London's newest attraction is the Dome that was built in 1999 to mark the millennium of the new era. It is only 15 minutes from Central London. Inside the Dome tourists will find "Skyscape", a huge big screen cinema hall which can also be used for concerts and shows. They can visit the new world of "Learning" in a magical orchard. They can experience the excitement of "Work" in the future and see how much it has changed from the past. In the section "Body" the visitors can have a journey of emotions through human body. "The Shared Ground" will give a chance to observe British interior scenes and experience what could be done if people really joined together. "Home Planet" will take the tourists to the most amazing journey to the most incredible planet – Earth. "Self Portrait" will show thousands of faces of the nation in the picture gallery and photo exhibition. "Faith" will help to get acquainted with huge range of beliefs and religions which are part of the UK today. "Mind" will give you a chance to play mind games with robots. "Money" will give you a virtual chance to blow a million pounds in a wild spending and find out what the City really does with the money.

XIII. Compare London with your native town according to the following plan:
– the geographical position

- the foundation
- the main parts (districts)
- the population
- the places of interest
- the famous streets

XIV. Form the nouns from the given words making use of the suffixes – *ment, -ance, ist, -ing, -tion, -er*:

to govern, to insure, to tour, to build, to decorate, to paint, to attract, to develop, London.

XV. Fill in the table using the text “London”:

London			
<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>

XVI. Write down the comparative and the superlative degrees of comparison of the following adjectives: fascinating, small, large, busy, quiet, beautiful, old, impressive, important, outstanding, rich, expensive, overcrowded, poor, modern, interesting, popular.

XVII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *London* is one of the most fascinating cities in the world. 2. London lies *on the river Thames*. 3. The main parts of London are *the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End*. 4. The City *on week-days* is the busiest place in London. 5. It is much quieter in the City *at the weekend*. 6. The Tower of London was a *fortress, a royal place, a state prison*. 7. Almost all British monarchs *married* in Westminster Abbey. 8. The East End of London has *many* interesting sights. 9. Londoners are proud of *their city*.

XVIII. Pay attention to the construction “to be worth + Ving”. Translate the sentences with this construction: “to be worth + Ving” – вартої того, щоб щось зробити

1. This picture is worth looking at. 2. A new TV-program is worth watching. 3. London is worth visiting. 4. British insurance companies are worth trusting. 5. The Tower of London is worth seeing. 6. A huge clock “Big Ben” is worth listening to. 7. Piccadilly, Regent, Oxford, and Bond Streets are worth strolling along. 8. Nowadays the East End of London is worth living at.

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES**I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:**

1. parliamentary	парламентарний
2. annual	щорічний
3. monarchy	монархія
4. approximately	приблизно, біля
5. chancellor	канцлер
6. executive	виконавчий
7. borough	невелике місто, район, що має самоуправління
8. council	рада
9. violence	насилля
10. successive	послідовний

II. Translate the following international words: constitutional, monarchy, coronation, traditional, constitution, industry, debates, function, minister, situation, terrorism, plan, administration.

III. While translating the text keep in mind different meanings of the words:

1. power	а) сила, потужність	б) могутність, влада	в) повноваження
2. a bill	а) законопроект	б) рахунок	в) банкнота
3. right	а) право	б) справедливість	в) правий бік
4. a sign	а) знак, символ	б) слід	в) симптом
5. a rule	а) правило	б) влада	в) лінійка
6. a hand	а) рука	б) влада	в) робітник

IV. Pay attention to the translation of the following words:

to mean – позначати, мати намір

a mean person – підла, підступна людина

means – засоби

in the mean time – тим часом

a golden mean – золота середина

a man of means – заможна людина

by all means – за всяку ціну

THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

The members of the House of Commons are elected by people every 5 years. The Chairman of the House of Commons is the Speaker.

The members of the House of Lords are not elected. They inherit this

right from their fathers. The Chairman of this House is called Lord Chancellor. He sits on a Woolsack symbolizing the prosperity of the country achieved thanks to wool industry. Every House has its own building with rooms for debates and rest, libraries and yard.

The main function of the Parliament is law-making.

Each bill is introduced to the House of Commons first and has three readings. After the third reading it is taken to the House of Lords. On their approval the Queen signs it, thus it becomes the law of the country.

The executive power is in the hands of the Cabinet which consists of the most important ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.

It is chosen from the members of the leading party, called the Government party (it has the greater number of seats in the House of Commons). Other parties represent the opposition.

The United Kingdom is divided into counties and boroughs. Each of them is governed by a council, elected by people. The Chairman of the Council is called the Mayor.

Scotland and Wales have their own governments: the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh and the Welsh Assembly in Cardiff. Both opened in 1999.

In Northern Ireland the situation is more complicated. Because of the need to deal with politically inspired violence and terrorism, the Government assumed direct rule over Northern Ireland in 1972. Since then, several plans have been put forward by the successive governments in an effort to establish an administration acceptable both to Protestant and Roman Catholic Communities.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Choose the right English equivalents:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. приблизно | a) approximately | b) quickly | c) readily |
| 2. влада | a) slower | b) power | c) mover |
| 3. правило | a) a rule | b) cool | c) a tool |
| 4. обирати | a) to select | b) to collect | c) to elect |
| 5. на чолі | a) at the head | b) at the nose | c) at the face |
| 6. представляти | a) to present | b) to represent | c) to read |
| 7. ускладнений | a) complicated | b) duplicated | c) suffocated |
| 8. висувати | a) to put back | b) to put though | c) to put forward |
| 9. прийнятій | a) acceptable | b) readable | c) changeable |

II. Give the Ukrainian equivalents: parliamentary monarchy, to meet on symbolic occasions, the traditional annual opening, the legislative power, to inherit the right, to symbolize the prosperity, rooms for debates and rest, to introduce a bill, on smb's approval, to represent the opposition, to deal with politically inspired violence, to put forward the plan, to be ac-

ceptable.

III. Solve the crossword:

G O V E R N M E N T

G - керувати
O - відкриття
V - дуже
E - виконавчий
R - читання
N - потреба
M - означати
E - обирати
N - новий
T - тероризм

IV. Complete the following statements:

1. The parliamentary monarchy means 2. The members of the Parliament 3. Each bill is 4. The executive power is in the hands of 5. The Prime Minister is chosen 6. The UK is divided 7. In Northern Ireland the situation is complicated, because

V. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. The United Kingdom is a republic. 2. The British Prime – Minister is the Head of State. 3. Parliament and the monarch only meet together on symbolic occasions. 4. There is a big written constitution in Britain. 5. The MP’s are elected by people every 5 years. 6. Each bill is introduced to the House of Lords first. 7. The United Kingdom is divided into countries and boroughs. 8. Scotland and Wales don’t have the governments of their own.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. How do you understand the term “parliamentary monarchy”? 2. When was the power of the English monarch limited by Parliament? 3. When do Parliament and the monarch meet together? 4. Is there any written constitution in Britain? 5. Who are the members of the Parliament? 6. How does the bill become the law of the country? 7. Whom do the legislative and executive powers in Britain belong? 8. How are Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland governed?

VII. Fill in the table:

Person or Institution	Function
<i>King or a queen</i>	

<i>Parliament</i> <i>the speaker</i> <i>Lord Chancellor</i> <i>the Cabinet</i> <i>the Mayor</i>	
---	--

VIII. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Сполучене Королівство – конституційна або парламентарна монархія. 2. У Британії немає записаної Конституції. 3. Члени Палати Лордів не обираються, вони успадковують це право від власних батьків. 4. Голова Палати Лордів, Лорд Канцлер, сидить на вовняному мішку, що символізує багатство країни, якого вона досягла завдяки вовняній промисловості. 5. Виконавча влада зосереджена в руках Кабінету, який складається з найважливіших міністрів на чолі з прем'єр-міністром. 6. Кожне графство керується Радою, членів якої обирає народ. 7. Через необхідність подолання насилля та тероризму, що викликані політичними розбіжностями, уряд запровадив пряме керування у Північній Ірландії у 1927 році.

IX. Prepare the retelling of the text according to the following plan:

1. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
2. The Houses of Parliament.
3. The members of the Parliament.
4. The British law-making.
5. The Cabinet of Ministers.
6. The government in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

X. Political Animal Quiz:

What is your attitude to politics? How much do you know about current affairs? Can you be called “a political animal”?

1. How often are general elections held in your country?
2. How many ex-presidents or prime ministers of your country can you name?
3. Who is the current foreign minister in Ukraine?
4. How many other ministers can you name?
5. At the moment is Ukraine generally considered to be experiencing an economic boom or economic recession?
6. Name two important policies of the current government of Ukraine.
7. What do you think of the following statement “The average politician is corrupt, and only thinks about himself or herself”?

a) I completely agree; b) I am not sure; c) I completely disagree

8. Would you take part in a political demonstration, strike if you feel strongly enough about the problem?

a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No

9. Do you think that the majority of people in Ukraine are disillusioned about politics?

a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No

10. Do you believe that environmental and human rights problems are more important than economic ones?

a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No

11. Do you believe that everyone must vote in elections, because the political party or candidate you choose can make a big difference in your life?

a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No

Comments:

If you give correct answer to questions 1, 3, 5 and supply 3 names in questions 2, 4, 6 – you are not very interested in politics.

If you have chosen answers 7 (a), 8 (a), 9 (c), 10 (c), 11 (a) – you may be called “a political animal”, a person who thinks and acts like politician, especially in relations with others, and knows quite a lot about the current policy of the country.

XI. Read the text, try to catch the plot of it, be ready to give a short summary of it:

How can you become the leader of the country?

One way is to be born into a royal family. If you are a prince, especially the eldest son, then one day you can become a king. In some countries, eldest daughters can become queens if there are no sons in the family. Of course, today there are not many royal families and those that still exist do not usually have power to make laws and govern the country. A more usual way to become a leader is to become a popular politician and then the leader of your political party. In most countries where the people elect their government, the voters usually vote for a person who belongs to one of the main political parties. This person is usually a candidate for the local region. The candidate who receives the most votes becomes the political representative for that region and takes a seat in the national parliament. The political party which wins the most seats then has the right to form a government and take power. The head of that political party then becomes the president or the prime-minister of the country. However, in Ukraine and the USA and other countries the system is different. Every five (four) years they have presidential elections. At

this time people vote directly for the person whom they want to become the president.

XII. Make up nouns making use of the following suffixes *-tion, -ing, -or, -al, -ment, -ism*: to coronate, to open, to constitute, to govern, to speak, to build, to read, to approve, to oppose, to govern, a terror, to administer.

XIII. Define the part of speech of the following words according to the word-building elements: constitutional, coronation, traditional, speaker, prosperity, function, opposition, government, acceptable.

XIV. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. British monarch has *very little* power. 2. There is no written constitution *in Britain*. 3. *The members of the House of Lords* inherit this right from their fathers. 4. Every House has its own *building*. 5. The main function of the Parliament is *law-making*. 6. The Cabinet consists of *the most important* ministers. 7. Often parties represent *the Opposition*. 8. Scotland and Wales have their own *governments*.

UNIT 6. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. declare | проголошувати |
| 2. origin | походження |
| 3. outskirts | окраїна |
| 4. peninsula | півострів |
| 5. fir | ялина |
| 6. beech | бук |
| 7. mountain-climber | скелелаз |
| 8. diversity | розходження, розмаїтість |
| 9. tributary | притока |
| 10. unify | об'єднувати |
| 11. outlet | вихід |

II. Read and translate the international words in the text: republic, territory, kilometer, popular, sport, center, economically, geographical position, genetically.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

Ukraine is the sovereign state whose independence was declared in 1991. Before that it was one of republics of the former USSR. The name Ukraine is of

Slavic origin and is connected genetically with the word “Ukraine” which originally meant “borderland”, “outskirts”.

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe, and it borders on other European countries: Russia, Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova and Romania. The territory of our country is about 600,000 square kilometres. The population of our country is about 46 million people. Not only Ukrainians live in our country. There are also Russians, Jews, Byelorussians, Moldovans, Rumanians, Greeks, Tatars, Poles, Hungarian, Armenians, Germans, Gypsies and some other ethnic minorities.

The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level treeless plain, called the steppe.

Ukraine is not a mountainous country, though there are Crimean Mountains in the Crimean Peninsula and the Carpathian Mountains in the west of the country; both not very high. The Carpathian are the only mountainous natural boundary of Ukraine. Mountains cover only 5% of the whole area of Ukraine. They are covered with mixed forests of pine, fir, beech and oak trees. There are many picturesque mountain resorts there and winter sports are very popular. The thickest forests in Ukraine can be found in Volyn; they are part of the famous Byelovezhskaya Puscha. The Crimean Mountains are an all year round tourists’ and mountain-climbers’ attraction. They are close to second natural boundary of Ukraine – the Black and the Azov Sea which are famous for their holiday centres and children’s summer camps.

The Ukrainian landscape can’t be called monotonous, it has some diversity as its plains are broken by highlands – running in a continuous belt from northwest to southwest – as well as by lowlands. The largest highland area is the Dnieper which lies between the middle of the Dnieper and Southern Bug (Yuzhny Bug), rivers in west – central Ukraine. It is broken by many rivers, valleys, ravines, some of them more that 1,000 feet deep.

The main river in the country is the Dnieper which is the third longest in Europe. One of the oldest Ukrainian cities, its capital Kyiv is situated on both sides of this wide and powerful river. The Dnieper has many tributaries which unify central Ukraine economically, connecting the Baltic coast countries with the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The mouth of another Ukrainian river, the Danube, provides an outlet for our country’s trade to the Balkans, Austria and Germany. The Danube River connects Ukraine with 7 European countries. Other less important rivers of Ukraine are the Dniester, the Southern Bug, the Desna, the Prypyat, the Severskiy Donets and about 70 thousand small rivers.

The biggest cities of Ukraine are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dniepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Odessa. Main industries are concentrated in and around them. They produce planes, turbines, different kinds of machines and equipment and various consumer goods.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Find the contextual synonyms: a state, to proclaim, primary, located, to neighbour, area, well-known.

II. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. independence | a. табір |
| 2. steppes | b. увага |
| 3. minority | c. незалежність |
| 4. boundary | d. обладнання |
| 5. camp | e. степи |
| 6. attraction | f. меншість |
| 7. gorge | g. кордон |
| 8. equipment | h. ущелина |

III. Rank the following kinds of geographical relief of the Earth surface according to their height over the sea level. Start with the highest:

1. plain
2. mountain
3. highland
4. valley
5. hills
6. uplands
7. lowlands

IV. Match capitals and countries:

- | A | B |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Rome | a) Ukraine |
| 2. London | b) German |
| 3. Kyiv | c) Romania |
| 4. Berlin | d) Great Britain |
| 5. Moscow | e) Poland |
| 6. Warsaw | f) Italy |
| 7. Minsk | g) Slovakia |
| 8. Budapest | h) Belarus |
| 9. Bratislava | i) Hungary |
| 10. Bucharest | j) Russia |

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of central Europe... . 2. The name of Ukraine is of Slavic... . 3. The territory of Ukraine is... . 4. The Ukrainian landscape can't be called... . 5. The main river in the country is... . 6. Other less important rivers are... . 7. The biggest cities of Ukraine are... .

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. When did Ukraine become independent? 2. Where is Ukraine situated? 3. What countries does Ukraine border on? 4. What is the territory of the country? 5. What ethnic minorities are there in Ukraine? 6. What kind of landscapes does our country possess? 7. Are there any mountains in Ukraine? 8. What Ukrainian rivers do you know? 9. What are the biggest cities of Ukraine?

VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. Ukraine is the *sovereign* state. 2. The population of our country is *about 46 million people*. 3. *The territory* of Ukraine is mostly a level treeless plain, called the steppe. 4. The thickest forests in Ukraine can be found in *Volyn*. 5. *The main river* in the country is the Dnieper which is the third longest in Europe. 6. *The biggest cities* of Ukraine are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Odessa.

VIII. Define which of the following statements are true and which ones are false:

1. Ukraine is situated in the south-east of Europe. 2. Ukraine borders on eight countries. 3. The territory of Ukraine is mostly highlands. 4. More people live in the country than in the city. 5. The Crimean Peninsula with its mountains is in the west of the country. 6. You will not find beech trees in the Crimean mountains. 7. The main river of Ukraine is the Southern Bug. 8. The main rivers of Ukraine are important trade routes.

IX. Translate into English:

1. Україна - це суверенна держава незалежність якої була проголошена в 1991 році. 2. Населення нашої країни близько 46 мільйонів жителів. 3. Гори охоплюють тільки 5 % загальної території України, вони покриті змішаними лісами сосен, ялин, буків і дубів. 4. У Дніпра є багато приток, які визначають Україну економічно, з'єднуючи країни балтійського узбережжя із Чорним і Середземним морями. 5. Головні галузі промисловості виробляють літаки, турбіни, різні види машин та обладнання й різні товари народного споживання. 6. Головна ріка в Україні – Дніпро, що третя за довжиною в Європі. 7. Територія України – це, в основному, рівнина без дерев, що називається степом.

X. Enumerate regions which belong to

- a) the northern part of Ukraine
- b) the southern part of Ukraine
- c) the eastern part of Ukraine
- d) the western part of Ukraine
- e) the central part of Ukraine

XI. Speak about

– all the countries Ukraine borders on

- mountains and forests
- the Ukrainian landscape
- main rivers

XII. Compare Ukraine and Great Britain according to the following plan:

- a) geographical position
- b) population
- c) landscape
- d) climate

XIII. Write down all countries of Europe you know. Compare your list with the one of your friend.

XIV. Make up a dialogue: two foreign tourists discuss their journey along Ukraine.

XV. Make up a plan of the text; prepare a short report on the topic in question going by your plan.

UNIT 7. KYIV

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. ancient | старовинний, давній |
| 2. scientific | науковий |
| 3. picturesque | мальовничий |
| 4. architecture | архітектура |
| 5. ballet | балет |
| 6. huge | величезний |
| 7. guest | гість |

II. Translate international words and word-combinations: political, industrial, cultural center, fortification, section, monasteries, museums, industrial center, transport center, zenith, modernized, film studio, microscope, electric, excavator, trolley-busses, taxi, airport, contact, tourist.

III. While reading and translating the text pay attention to the semantics of the following words:

- to occupy** – 1. (fill, take up, inhabit) займати: *occupy a seat/ house/ post* - займати місце/будинок/пост, *be occupied with* – займатися, бути зайнятим; 2. окупувати, займати
- to develop into** – виростати у

to establish – 1. (found) засновувати: *establish a museum/ newspaper* – засновувати музей /газету; 2. (bring about, to set up) устанавлювати: *establish order/relations/dictatorship* - встановлювати порядок, відношення, диктатуру; 3. (ascertain, prove) встановлювати: *establish a fact/ the cause of something/ one's innocence* - встановити факт/причину чогось /свою невинність

establish oneself - влаштовуватися

to survive – 1. (remain alive) вижити, уціліти, залишатися в живих; 2. (continue in existence) зберігатися; 3. (come through alive) уціліти від, 4. (outlive) пережити

to imagine – 1. (visualize in the mind) уявити собі; 2. (suppose) думати, гадати

to impress – 1. (produce a marked effect upon) справляти враження на; 2. (imprint) віддрукувати; 3. (establish firmly in one's mind) вселяти (*upon*); 4. насильно вербувати (force into military service).

IV. Read the geographical names and memorize them:

Crakow	(Poland)	Краков
Leipzig	(Germany)	Лейпциг
Kyoto	(Japan)	Киото
Florence	(Italy)	Флоренція
Toulouse	(France)	Тулуза

V. Pay attention to the structure of the following words and translate them consulting the dictionary: well-known, output, fortification, chestnut, outstanding, underground.

KYIV

Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, is one of the most ancient cities of Europe. It is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural center.

Kyiv is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnipro river and occupies an area of about 800 square kilometers. Its population is nearly 2,5 million people. Administratively Kyiv is divided into 17 districts.

According to historical literature, Kyiv was founded by three brothers Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv, and their sister Lybid. The city was named after Kyi, the oldest brother.

In the late 6th and early 7th century the first fortification appeared in the northern section of Old Kyiv Hill. While the court of the princess was located on the hills of Kyiv, the lower part of the city, known as Podil, developed into a busy trading district.

With the establishment of Kyivan Rus (the 9th century), Kyiv became its capital.

Prince Volodymyr the Great (980-1015) expanded the city. Kyivan Rus was at its zenith under the rule of Prince Yaroslav the Wise (1036-54). Monas-

teries were established and developed into centers of education. Close to 400 churches were built, the most famous of which, St. Sofia Cathedral (1037) has survived to this day.

Thanks to its remarkable architecture Kyiv has many places of interest. It is impossible to imagine Kyiv without Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, the Golden Gate, Unique St. Andrew's Church.

One half of the city's territory is occupied by parks and gardens. There are a lot of chestnut trees and flowers in the capital. The city's emblem is a chestnut leaf.

Kyiv is also famous for its theatres such as the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre. The theatres of the capital are leading centers of the Ukrainian stage. At the same time our capital is the center of film business; the film studio named after Dovzhenko is well-known.

The Ukrainian capital is itself a huge monument, which over a long period of time has been erected by the efforts of many generations.

There are remarkable monuments in the city, such as the monument to Taras Shevchenko, Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Prince Volodymyr and others. Kyiv has many museums.

The beautiful museums of Kyiv like the State Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian and Russian Arts are visited by the guests of the capital.

Kyiv stands on the Dnipro, so it has a lot of bridges. The most famous of them is the Paton bridge named after the outstanding Ukrainian scientist.

At present Kyiv is the leading industrial center of Ukraine. The capital is known for its output of planes, river boats, cameras, excavators, motorcycles, microscopes and complicated electric measuring equipment.

Kyiv is also a great transport center. The city transport system is modernized, underground lines of the Kyiv Metro connect distant districts with the center of the city. Busses, trolley-busses, trams and taxi carry thousands of passengers a day. Kyiv has a river port, two airports and some railway stations.

Now Kyiv establishes direct contacts with many cities of Europe. It is a twin city of Crakow (Poland), Leipzig (Germany), Kyoto (Japan), Florence (Italy), Toulouse (France).

Large numbers of foreign tourists come to Kyiv every year. The size and beauty of Kyiv greatly impress the guests of the capital.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Choose the synonyms:

A	B
to be situated	to invade
to expand	to remain alive
well-known	to stand on
output	gradually become

to appear	to build
to establish	to come into view
to survive	in accordance with
according to	famous
to erect	production
to develop into	to set

II. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian: to be situated on, to be divided into, to be founded, to be named after, to be located on, to expand, to survive, remarkable monuments, an output, to connect with, to establish direct contacts, to impress.

III. Give the English equivalents of the following words and phrases. Recollect the sentences of the text where they were used: найдавніше місто, мальовничі береги, зберігаються до наших днів, неможливо уявити, транспортна система, пасажири, встановлювати контакти, підземні лінії метро, міста-побратими, гості столиці.

IV. Form the plural: center, city, passenger, leaf, film studio, territory, trolley-bus, camera, bridge.

V. Insert in the blank spaces of the following sentences the appropriate prepositions: *after, into, under, on, to, with, for*

1. Kyiv is situated ____ the Dnipro.
2. Kyiv is famous ____ its theatres.
3. The Paton bridge was named ____ the outstanding scientist.
4. Kyiv establishes direct contacts ____ many cities of Europe.
5. The lower part of the city, known as Podil, developed ____ a busy trading district.
6. There are monuments ____ Taras Shevchenko, Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Prince Volodymyr and others.
7. Kyivan Rus was at its zenith ____ the rule of Prince Yaroslav the Wise.

VI. Form sentences using the following words:

1. on, situated, Kyiv, banks, the, picturesque, of, river, is, Dnipro, the.
2. Kyi, named, the, was, after, city.
3. the, is, bridge, named, Paton, after.
4. center, Kyiv, great, also, a, transport, is.
5. a, Kyiv, railway, some, port, two, and, stations, has, river, airports.

VII. Make up sentences with the following words using their different meanings: to survive, to imagine, to occupy, to establish.

VIII. Complete the following sentences:

1. Kyiv was founded by... .
2. Kyivan Rus was at its zenith under... .
- 3.

Thanks to its remarkable architecture Kyiv has... . 4. Its impossible to imagine Kyiv without... . 5. Kyiv is famous for its theatres such as... . 6. There are remarkable monuments, such as... 6. The capital is known for its output of... . 7. Underground lines of the Kyiv Metro connect... . 8. Now Kyiv establishes direct contacts with... . 9. The twin cities of Kyiv are... .

IX. Find the true sentences. Correct the false ones:

1. Kyiv stands on the Volga. 2. Kyiv was founded by three brothers Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv, and their sister Lybid. 3. With the establishment of Kyivan Rus, Kyiv became its capital. 4. The city's emblem is a cheery leaf. 5. The most famous Paton Bridge is named after the outstanding Ukrainian poet. 6. Kyiv has neither river port no airport. 7. Kyiv establishes direct contacts with many cities of Europe.

X. Answer the following questions:

1. Who founded Kyiv according to the historical literature? 2. When did Kyiv become the capital of Kyivan Rus? 3. What are the most famous places of interest in Kyiv? 4. Is Kyiv an industrial center? Why? 5. Is Kyiv a transport center? Why?

XI. Write the questions for the following answers:

a) _____ ?

On the picturesque banks of the Dnipro.

b) _____ ?

Into 17 districts.

c) _____ ?

After Kyi, the oldest brother.

d) _____ ?

Under the rule of Prince Yaroslav the Wise.

e) _____ ?

The Paton bridge.

f) _____ ?

Underground lines of the Kyiv Metro connect.

XII. Translate into English:

1. Київ, столиця України, одне з найдавніших міст Європи. 2. Київ розташований на мальовничих берегах Дніпра та займає територію біля 800 км². 3. З утворенням Київської Русі (9 століття) Київ став столицею. 4. Князь Володимир розширив місто. 5. Дякуючи видатній архітектурі, Київ має багато визначних пам'яток. 6. Були засновані монастирі, які згодом розвинулися у центрі освіти. 7. Герб міста – лист каштану. 8. Зараз Київ – видатний промисловий центр України. 9. Київ устанавлює прямі контакти з багатьма країнами Європи. 10. Велика кількість іноземних туристів приїжджає до Києва кожного року.

XIII. Compare Kyiv and London according to the following items:

- 1 country
- 2 population
- 3 foundation (year, history)
- 4 location
- 5 districts
- 6 industries

XIV. Write down all capitals of Europe you know. Compare your list with one of your friend. Who has the longest list?**XV. Make up a dialogue. Use the expressions given below:****HOW TO EXPRESS AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT:**

Yes? It is/does.	No, it isn't/doesn't.
Certainly.	Certainly not.
I quite agree with you.	No, you are wrong.
You are quite right.	You are mistaken, I am afraid.
I think so.	Far from it.
I can't but agree with you.	I disagree.
Absolutely right.	I can't agree with you.
I agree only to some extent.	I'm of the opposite opinion.

HOW TO EXPRESS OPINION:

I think (that)...	I consider (that)...
I believe (that) ...	In my opinion...
From my point of view...	To my mind...
As I see it...	It seems to me ...
As for me...	I guess...

HOW TO ATTRACT ATTENTION:

Well...	Listen...
I say...	Look...
Look here...	You know...

HOW TO EXPRESS GRATITUDE:

Thank you.	Not at all.
Thanks.	You are welcome.
Many thanks.	That's right.
Thank you so much.	Don't mention it.
Thanks a lot.	

ЕЛЕКТРОННЕ НАВЧАЛЬНО – МЕТОДИЧНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ РОБІТ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА»
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1-ГО КУРСУ
УСІХ НАПРЯМКІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ**

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