

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет
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Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи
здобувачів вищої освіти заочної форми навчання
вищих навчальних закладів
з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська)

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Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти немовних вищих навчальних закладів, які володіють основами граматики англійської мови, лексичним мінімумом та навичкам усного мовлення.

Згідно програми «Іноземна мова» враховувалась обмежена кількість аудиторних годин, обсяг самостійної роботи, складність матеріалу.

Методичні рекомендації містять тексти та вправи, які рекомендується виконувати індивідуально або у невеликих групах і презентувати в аудиторії; вправи творчо-пізнавального характеру; тренувальні вправи для засвоєння лексики, мовні вправи, які розвивають як монологічне так і діалогічне мовлення. До кожного розділу входять базові тексти, які наочно ілюструють функціонування у мові лексичних одиниць, що вивчаються.

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Literature

Unit I. *Appearance and Personality*

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

acquaintance	знайомство
annihilation	знищення
assertive	агресивний; самовпевнений
blindly	сліпо; не роздумуючи
charity	миłosердя
conceited	марнославний
confidence	довіра; впевненість
disagreement	непогодження
easily-flustered person	легко збудлива людина
faithful	відданий
guilt-ridden	страждати комплексом провини
indistinguishable	нерозрізнений, непомітний
introvert	інтроверт
knacky	спритний
mischief	шкода
rat race	гонитва за успіхом; жорстока конкуренція
outgoing	комунікабельний; дружелюбний
pompous	пихатий
scolding	лайливий
slow-witted	некмітливий, тупий
stubborn	впертий
suspicious	підозрілий
to admit	приймати
to be harassed	бути роздратованим
to catch smb off-guard	застати зненацька
to precede	передувати
to shed	губити; позбавлятися
to shrug off	прийти в себе
trustworthy	надійний

II. Talk about your family.

III. Describe the thing you like and dislike in your relatives.

IV. Read the following text about twin brothers. Underline the words or phrases describing personality.

Nick and Michael are identical twin brothers. Physically, they are indistinguishable. They have the same short blond hair and fine features, and they tend to dress in the same casual style. When you get to know them, however, it soon becomes clear that their personalities are completely different. Nick is very outgoing, assertive and ambitious — the sort of person who might run a large corporation. An example of this is the fact that he is already the president of the school debating society.

Although people tend to find him rather pompous and conceited, to me he simply seems full of confidence. For instance, he is much more likely to say "I can do it" than "I'm the best". It is true that he comes across as stubborn, though, due to his habit of refusing to admit he is wrong in any disagreement. Michael, on the other hand, is more of an introvert. He very rarely socializes, preferring to spend his time on his own. He is a dreamer who can spend hours staring at the clouds.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is indistinguishable?
2. Who is very outgoing, assertive and ambitious?
3. What does it soon become clear?
5. Who is already the president of the school debating society?
6. What do they tend to wear?

VI. Is there a person from your past who you would like to see again?

Unit II. House. Flat

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

architectural	архітектурний
big-eater	любитель поїсти
chandelier	люстра
coat-hanger	вішалка
convenience	зручність
delightful	чудовий, чарівний
dressing-table	туалетний столик
entrance	вхід
excitement	хвилювання
forlorn	занедбаний, нещасний
garbage disposal	сміттєпровід
homesickness	нудьга за батьківщиною
imposing	вражаючий, показний
layout	план
maiden	дівчина
motherland	батьківщина
pavement	тротуар
quaint	дивний, незвичайний
residential area	житловий район
tenderness	ніжність
tidy	охайний
to be housed	вміщати, розміщатися
to entertain	розважати
to face smth	виходити на
to have a chat	побесідувати
to lead to	вести до
to look forward to	чекати з нетерпінням
to suggest	пропонувати
to toss	штовхати

II. Read and translate the text.

There is no place more delightful than home. We connect many pleasant things with our home: our dearest people-parents, our friends, beautiful nature, gentle flowers, the trees in the yard, the native language and music, the first book read in childhood, lively and noisy games.

I would like to tell you a few words about my home. We moved into our flat seven years ago. It is a three-room flat on the fifth floor of an eight-storeyed building. It consists of a living room, a study, a bedroom, a kitchen, a bathroom, two closets. There are two balconies in our flat. Our flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, running cold and hot water, electricity, telephone and gas. Besides, there is a lift and a garbage disposal in our building. The rooms are light, though not very large. In my opinion, it's quite a modern-looking flat. The windows face the park in front of the building and the view is really wonderful.

Our living-room is quite a big room. It is the largest room in our flat. As my parents don't like much furniture in the house, so in the living room there are two comfortable armchairs and a sofa, coffee-table and a nice thick carpet on the floor. Of course there is a TV-set, a VHS and DVD in the living-room. A nice chandelier is hanging from the ceiling and there is a standard lamp to the left of the sofa. We like to entertain our guests in this room.

And now I would like to describe our study. At first it was my daddy's room, but as I grew older, it has become mine. I always try to keep it tidy and cosy. There is a sofa, a writing table, a bookcase, a wardrobe in my room. On the wall there are some shelves full of books. The dressing-table is next to the sofa. Our bedroom is the smallest room in our flat.

But the most popular and favourite place with all of us is the kitchen, as we spend most of our time there. In the kitchen there are some stools, a table, a cupboard, a fridge and a stove. I like to live in such fine flat.

III. Say true or false.

1. We moved into our flat five years ago.
2. It is a three-room flat on the fifth floor of an eight-storeyed building.
3. There are three balconies in our flat.
4. Our flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, running cold and hot water, electricity, telephone and gas.
5. The rooms are not light, though are very large.
6. The windows face the park in front of the building and the view is really wonderful.
7. We like to entertain our parents in this room.
8. There is a sofa, a writing table, a bookcase, a wardrobe in my room.
9. Our bedroom is the largest room in our flat.
10. The most popular and favourite place with all of us is the kitchen.
11. In my opinion, it's quite a modern-looking flat.

12. A nice chandelier is hanging from the ceiling.

IV. Describe the place you live in.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you live?
2. Is your flat large?
3. What is your favourite place in your home?
4. Do you have a balcony in your flat?
5. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
6. What street do you live in?
7. Describe your living-room.
8. Do you have your own room in the flat or house? How do you try to keep it?
9. What street do you live in?
10. What is there on your kitchen?
11. What do the windows face?
12. Describe your own room.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Наша квартира знаходиться на 6 поверсі дев'ятиповерхового будинку.
2. Мені подобаються меблі у вашій квартирі. Вони зовсім нові і досить сучасні.
3. В нашому будинку є всі зручності: центральне опалення, електрика, газ, водопровід, сміттепровід та телефон.
4. Квартира моєї сестри дуже зручна та затишна.
5. У вашій ванній кімнаті є дзеркало? – Так, є і воно дуже велике.
6. В майбутньому я збираюся придбати будинок з басейном та невеликим фруктовим садом.
7. Які меблі є в твоєму кабінеті? – Великий стіл, зручне крісло, книжкова шафа та телевізор.
8. На свята та дні народження ми з усією родиною збираємося у вітальні та весело проводимо час.
9. У нашій квартирі на вікнах немає штор, через те, що на них є жалюзі.
10. Оскільки ми не маємо гаражу, ми лишаємо наш автомобіль на автомобільній стоянці біля нашого будинку.

VII. Give the synonyms to the following words:

A home, large, to live, a flat, tired, wonderful, favourite, small, to have a chat, a problem.

Unit III. Seasons and Weather

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

clap of thunder	удар грому
condition	умова
crucial problem	критична, вирішальна проблема
drizzle	мряка
environmental protection	захист навколишнього середовища
flash of lightning	спалах блискавки
flimsy	неміцний
fog	туман
garbage	сміття
heat	жара, спека
humidity	вологість
hurricane	ураган
mankind	людство
meadow	луг
overcast	похмурий
pollution	забруднення
puddle	калюжа
rainbow	веселка
rubbish	сміття
sewage	стічні води, каналізація
shower	злива
surface	поверхня
thunderstorm	гроза
to alter	змінюватися
to be polluted	бути забрудненим
to forecast	прогнозувати
to litter	смітити
to spoil	псувати
to surround	оточувати
to clear up	прояснитися
weather-forecast	прогноз погоди

II. Read and translate the following dialogue.

WEATHER TALK

Leon: Lovely day today, isn't it?

George: It is. There's hardly a cloud in the sky in fact.

Leon: We'll have a heat wave, I fear. It must be 25 degrees in the shade.

George: It is very close today. Not a leaf is stirring.

Leon: There's hardly a breath of air.

George: By the way, I've just read the weather-forecast in my newspaper here.

Leon: What does it say?

George: (reading) "Pressure will remain high to the south-west of the British Isles. There will be occasional rain or drizzle, but bright weather with a few scattered showers will spread to England and Wales."

Leon: I fear a thunderstorm is coming.

George: The sky is overcast and the sun is going in.

Leon: It looks like rain. Actually it's beginning to rain. And I have left my umbrella at home. It never rains but it pours!

George: Fortunately enough, I've got my folding umbrella with me. Let me put it up.

Leon: What a tremendous clap of thunder!

George: And what a flash of lightning!

Leon: But the English have a saying about the weather: If you don't like it now, just wait a bit.

George: Look! It's clearing up! The clouds are lifting.

Leon: It has stopped raining. Look at this wonderful rainbow!

George: Bright sunshine again. Now I know why English weather is something worth talking about.

III. Say true or false.

1. There's hardly a cloud in the sky.
2. There's not a breath of air.
3. Thunderstorm was not coming.
4. The sky is overcast and the sun isn't going in.
5. I have left my umbrella at home.
6. I don't know why English weather is something worth talking about.

IV. Translate into English:

1) сезон; 2) свіже повітря; 3) клімат; 4) хмари; 5) бабине літо; 6) спалах блискавки; 7) прогноз погоди; 8) змокнути до нитки; 9) високосний рік; 10) ллє як із відра.

V. Read and translate the following text. Give a title to the story.

The weather in England can change very quickly. One day last week I went for a walk in the country. When I started early in the morning the weather was beautiful. The sun was shining, the sky was blue and there were no clouds at all. In the middle of the morning a sudden change came. A cool wind started to blow, black clouds covered the sun and in a very short time it started to rain heavily. There were no houses in sight and I had no coat with me. So I got very wet indeed and very cold too. After about an hour I managed to catch a bus which took me home. But when I arrived I was shivering and sneezing and I've had a cold ever since. We sometimes say that England is the only country where you can have four seasons in one day.

VI. Answer the following questions to the text above:

1. How can the weather in England change?
2. What was the weather in the morning?
3. When did a sudden change come?
4. What started to blow?
5. What did I manage to catch?
6. What do we say about England?

VII. Read the text "Global Warming".

The environment is everything that surrounds and affects the character and growth of living things. When talking about environmental problems, ecological issues cannot be separated from their effect on mankind, nor can human actions be separate from their effect on the ecology. The condition of life, our daily actions, and the state of the global environment are interdependent, yet often this interdependence is overlooked.

Today the planet holds more than 6 billion people. Global population has doubled in the last 40 years and is expected to double again by 2050.

Human activity is altering the composition of the atmosphere in ways that could bring rapid changes in climate. Although naturally occurring greenhouse gases keep the Earth's surface warm by trapping infrared radiation given off by the sun, human activity is increasing the concentration of these gases, as well as adding new, more dangerous chemicals to the atmosphere.

Many scientists are predicting an increase of about 1 degree Celsius in the global mean temperature by 2025 and a 3-degree increase by the end of the next century.

IX. Say true or false.

1. When talking about environmental problems, ecological issues cannot be separated from their effect on mankind.
2. Today the planet holds more than 8 billion people.
3. Global population has grown in the last 40 years and is expected to double again by 2030.
4. Many scientists are predicting the decrease of about 1 degree Celsius in the global mean temperature by 2025.
5. The environment is everything that surrounds and affects the character and growth of living things.

X. Translate sentences into English.

1. Ми боремося за чистоту навколишнього середовища.
2. Люди часто спричиняють своїми діями забруднення води.
3. Вода, земля та чисте повітря – найцінніше багатство у світі.
4. Забруднення шкодить здоров'ю як дорослих, так і дітей.
5. Забруднення скорочує наші життя.

XI. Insert the necessary words.

LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTING

The British spend ..(1).. time talking about the weather that it is ..(2).. surprising to find that many people take ..(3).. weather forecasting as a hobby. The Meteorological Office, ..(4).. is responsible ..(5).. people ..(6).. the next day, is ..(7)..

receiving suggestions from amateur forecasters, offering ..(8).. . Some of ..(9).. people base their forecasts on the movement of the planets, others on past weather records, and ..(10).. few who use their observation of conditions in the countryside. Of course the Meteorological Office's computers ..(11).. to be more accurate than one person working ..(12).., but the computers certainly ..(13).. of mistakes. The small daily variations in British weather are part of more complex patterns that are ..(14).. not clearly understood. An example of this is the monthly long-range forecast the Meteorological Office ..(15).. 1963 without much success. The Office began these forecasts ..(16).. an experiment and would not have published them if the Government ..(17).. on it. The trouble is that ..(18).. the office does not make strong claims for these forecasts, people can't help ..(19).. notice of them. "They're just a nuisance", say many correspondents after a wet ..(20).. holiday.

	A	B	C	D
1	so long	quite	rather	hardly
2	even	such long	so many	so much
3	up	out	round	over
4	it	that	what	which
5	to tell	to say	for telling	for saying
6	how will be the weather	how the weather will be	what will be like the weather	what the weather will be like
7	sometimes	often	always	ever
8	it advice	it advices	to it advice	to it advices
9	this	that	these	those
10	there are a	there are	they are	they are a
11	ought	must	should	might
12	by his own	by himself	lonely	solely
13	do full	do plenty	make full	make plenty
14	already	no longer	still	yet
15	has been publishing for	has been publishing since	is publishing for	is publishing since
16	to be	being	as	like
17	had not insisted	did not insist	was not insisting	would not have insisted
18	in spite of	although	however	nevertheless
19	paying	taking	to pay	to take
20	week's	week	weeks'	weeks

Unit IV. We Study English

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

communication	спілкування
education	освіта
establishment	заклад, установа
experience	досвід
extraordinary	надзвичайний
fee	платня
income	дохід
institution	заклад
knowledge	знання
major	основний
memory	пам'ять
motto	девіз, гасло
science	наука
statement	твердження
to associate	асоціювати
to be headed	керуватися, очолюватися
to be located	бути розташованим
to conduct	поводити, керувати
to live abroad	жити закордоном
to offer	пропонувати
to prevail	мати перевагу
to receive grants	Отримувати гранти
to recollect	згадувати
to replace	замінити
tuition	навчання
tutor	куратор, репетитор
universal	всесвітній
well-equipped	добре устаткований
widespread	широко розповсюджений

II. Read the text and give it the title.

English became the world's first truly universal language. It is the native language of some 400 million people in twelve countries. And several hundred million more have some knowledge of English, which has official or semi-official status in some countries. English is certainly more widespread geographically and its usage is growing at an extraordinary pace.

English prevails in transportation and the media. The travel and communication language of the international airwaves is English. Pilots and air traffic controllers speak English at all international airports.

The language of the information age is English. Computers talk to each other in English. More than 80 percent of all the information stored in the more than 100 million computers around the world is in English. International telephone conversations are conducted in English, as the world's mail, telexes, and cables. Computer program instructions and the software itself are often supplied only in English.

English has replaced French as the language of diplomacy; it is the official language of international aid organizations such as Oxfam and Save the Children as well as of UNESCO, NATO, and the UN.

III. Translate into English.

1. Англійською мовою розмовляють в багатьох країнах. 2. Сьогодні без знання англійської мови не можна знайти добре оплачувану престижну роботу. 3. Вчитися ніколи не пізно. 4. Щоб бути гарним спеціалістом, ми мусимо багато вчитися. 5. Той, хто не знає іноземних мов, не знає власної мови.

IV. Choose the correct variant.

зубрити: a) to cram b) to study c) to revise d) to rehearse;

репетитор: a) teacher b) tutor c) instructor d) coach;

аспірант: a) student b) graduate c) postgraduate d) undergraduate;

освіченість: a) knowledge b) erudition c) reading d) acquirement

off-shore: a) закордонний b) іноземний c) діючий в іншій країні
d) міжнародний;

vocabulary: a) словниковий запас b) знання c) слово d) лексика;

skill: a) досвід b) професія c) майстерність d) освіченість;

to mean: a) мислити b) означати c) розуміти d) бути засобом.

V. Give the translation of the following phrases in a written form.

1) to provide an education; 2) education act; 3) to master a language; 4) to plan a language; 5) finger language; 6) target language; 7) to my knowledge; 8) without the knowledge; 9) legal practice; 10) universal practice.

Unit V. Mass Media

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

adverse	ворожий
article	стаття
available	доступний
behaviour	поведінка
celebrity	знаменитість
chief	основний
contribution	внесок
event	подія
existence	існування
explicit	детальний, певний
feature film	художній фільм
harmful	шкідливий
imagination	уява
possibility	можливість
purpose	мета
responsible	відповідальний
screen	екран
society	суспільство
successful	успішний
tabloid	бульварна газета
to abandon	відмовлятися від, кидати
to affect	діяти на
to appear	з'являтися
to create	створити
to gain	одержувати, вигравати
to indicate	визначати
to influence	впливати
unlimited	безмежний
victim	жертва
vigorous	енергійний, дужий

II. Read and translate the text.

**The mass media have an adverse effect on moral standards.
Do you agree?**

Newspapers, in one form or another, have been in existence for centuries, their purpose being to spread news. Public radio and television services, on the other hand, have only been available in the UK since 1922 and 1932 respectively, and were introduced with the intention of informing, educating and entertaining.

The most serious offender is television, as today's broadcasters seem to have completely abandoned the issue of ethics.

Furthermore, newspapers, especially the tabloids, have come to depend on overly-explicit articles and pictures in order to guarantee sales. It is commonplace nowadays to see, for instance, photographs of celebrities' most private moments or horrific scenes of death occupying the front pages of daily publications.

In contrast, it must be admitted that the mass media have a lot to offer in the way of information and entertainment. The news and documentaries can be very informative and educational as long as the material is handled in a responsible manner.

The problem is that, because people are willing victims of the media's irresponsibility, the media continue to produce material which is unacceptable by all moral standards.

To conclude, it is clear that the public have a right to know and that producers should be allowed a certain degree of artistic license.

III. Say true or false.

1. Newspapers have been in existence for centuries.
2. The most serious offender is radio, as today's broadcasters seem to have completely abandoned the issue of ethics.
3. Newspapers, especially the tabloids, have come to depend on overly-explicit articles and pictures in order to guarantee sales.
4. It must be admitted that the mass media have not a lot to offer in the way of information and entertainment.
5. The news and documentaries can be very informative and educational.

IV. Read and translate the text below. Give the title to the text.

Cinema plays an important role in life of any society. The cinema has become part of the modern way of life. Its possibilities are unlimited. All people consider cinema one of the best ways of spending their time.

There're a lot different kinds of films: feature films, theatrical films, horror films, documentaries, mystery films, thriller films, popular science films, melodramas, pantomime, tragedy, musical films, adventure films, comedy films, animated cartoon films. Also films may be color or black and white, sound and silent, full-length or short, three-dimensional or wide-screen, dubbed in any language.

Nowadays we can see films in the cinema or on the TV and we can choose what we prefer. Also we can choose between amusing comedies, true-to-life stories or hero films.

The history of developing cinema was hard. But it didn't stop the film-makers.

Big contribution to world's cinema belongs to Charles Chaplin. He created a lot of short films. In them he made all world laugh. In 30's he started to make feature-length comedies, which were silent. Sometimes he put music on his films.

Nowadays there is a lot of picture studios - Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, Warner Brothers, Paramount, Universal, 20th-Century Fox, Hollywood studio, Walt Disney studio. They produced films about Mickey Mouse, Superman, Batman, Terminator, James Bond, Dracula, Indiana Jones and Sherlock Holms, which are well known all over the world.

V. Answer the following questions to the text above.

1. What plays an important role in life of any society?
2. Are its possibilities unlimited?
3. What are kinds of film?
4. Where can we see films?
5. What was the history of developing cinema?
6. Whom does big contribution to world's cinema belong to?
7. Who put music on his films?
8. What picture studios do you know?
9. When did Charles Chaplin start to make feature-length comedies?
10. What has become part of the modern way of life?

VI. Tell about your favourite film actor or actress.

VII. Translate the text.

Ми з другом вирішили піти до театру на "Лебедине озеро". Я купив квитки заздалегідь у касі попереднього продажу. Прибувши до театру, ми пішли у гардероб та залишили там свої пальта. Ми навіть подумати не могли, що буде так багато людей. Театр був повний. У нас були хороші місця в ложі і сцену ми

бачили добре. Вистава була неймовірна, склад акторів вражав, декорації були неперевершені. Акторів викликали три рази на біс. Ми отримали неабияке задоволення, особливо мій друг, який не мав великого бажання йти до театру.

Unit VI. Health. At the Doctor's

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

ambulance	карета швидкої допомоги
breath	дихання
cough	кашель
dentist	стоматолог
disease	хвороба
fever	жар
flu	грип
headache	головний біль
hot water bottle	грілка
local	місцевий
lung	легеня
measles	кір
medicine	ліки
mustard plaster	гірчичник
pain	біль
patient	пацієнт
pneumonia	запалення легенів
prescription	рецепт
remedy	ліки
sore throat	біль у горлі
to advise	порадити
to catch cold	застудитися
to examine	оглядати
to fall ill	захворіти
to measure	вимірювати
to prescribe	приписувати
to strip	роздягатися
to suffer from	страждати від
to treat	лікувати
waiting-room	приймальна

II. Read and dramatize the dialogue.

- How do you do doctor?
- How do you do? Sit down please. What's troubling you? Where is the pain?
- I am quite unwell. I feel giddy. My nose is running. I have a splitting headache, a sore throat and a cough.
- What is your temperature?
- I was running a very high temperature yesterday. But today I haven't taken it.
- Take the thermometer, please, and put it under your armpit. What infectious diseases did you suffer from?
- I had the measles, quinsy, mumps, chicken-pox and pneumonia.
- Well, now give me the thermometer ... 38,5. It's rather high. Let me feel your pulse... Now strip to the waist, please. I'll listen to your heart and lungs. Please, take a deep breath. Breathe deeply... Now hold your breath... Now cough... That will do. Do you feel any pain in your heart?
- A little bit.
- You have a murmur of the heart. Do you do morning exercises?
- No, I don't
- Well, you should, and have a cold rub down every morning. That will keep you from catching cold. Then eat lots of fruits. Drink hot tea with raspberry jam. I also advise you to put a hot water bottle at your feet and try a scalding foot bath. Put cups and mustard plasters on your back. Here is the prescription for the medicine. You'll have it made at the chemist's.
- Thank you ever so much, doctor. Good-bye.

III. Write out all the deceases from the dialogue.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the symptoms of flu (tonsillitis, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, etc.)?
2. Who is treated at the policlinic, and who is treated at the hospital?
3. What do you do when you fall ill?
4. What does the doctor do when he comes to examine you?
5. What do you feel when you have flu?
6. How does a sick person look?
7. How should we translate into Ukrainian "He is ill" and "He has ill manners"?
8. What catching diseases do you know?
9. Do people in this country get their pay when they are ill?
10. Where do you go with doctor's prescription?

Unit VII. Shopping

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

advice	порада
baker's	булочна
bread	хліб
cabbage	капуста
carrot	морква
change	здача
cheap	дешевий
choice	вибір
collar	комір
confectionery	кондитерські вироби
cuff	манжет
essential	суттєвий
expensive	дорогий
glove	рукавичка
goods	товари
greengrocer's	овочевий магазин
grocery	бакалійна
haberdashery	галантерея
heel	підбор
India ink	туш
occasion	випадок
onion	цибуля
salary	платня
sausage	ковбаса
simplicity	простота
to contain	містити в собі
to economize	економити
to go shopping	робити покупки
to include	включати
to match	підходити (за кольором, видом)
well-cut	добре покроєний

II. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give the title to the text.

One day my friend Nick and I decided to go shopping. I took my salary and Nick took his father's salary. There are a lot of shops, supermarkets and department stores in the centre of the city, so we decided to go through some of them.

The first shop on our way was a large supermarket. The choice of goods was very impressive. It seemed to us that on the counters and shelves there was everything one could want. We could see sausages of different kinds, fish, meat and poultry. At the bakery there was bread, rolls, biscuits. At the dairy department there was milk, cream, cheese, butter.

Then we went to the department store. Nick and I are fond of computers and video and hi-fi equipment, so we couldn't pass it. There were a lot of computers, TV sets. But we needed some presents. It was my mother's birthday in a few days and Nick's father's birthday in a week. I decided to buy a food processor and Nick chose an electric razor.

And then, we found the men's clothing department. There were a lot of suits, trousers, jackets, shirts and many other things. Nick needed a suit. The shop assistant asked Nick's size and offered him a nice suit. An hour later Nick looked like an English gentleman. The shop assistant also showed Nick a wonderful tie and he immediately agreed to buy it. We came home completely broke but happy.

III. Say true or false.

1. I took my salary and Nick took his mother's salary.
2. There are a lot of shops, supermarkets and department stores in the centre of the city.
3. The choice of goods was very poor.
4. We could see sausages of different kinds, fish, meat and poultry.
5. At the bakery department there was milk, cream, cheese, butter.
6. Nick and I are fond of computers and video and hi-fi equipment.
7. I decided to buy an electric razor and Nick chose a food processor.
8. We found the men's clothing department.
9. Nick needed trousers.
10. The shop assistant also showed Nick a wonderful tie.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Якого розміру пальто ви носите? 2. Не приміряйте цю сукню. Цей колір не личить вам. 3. Я хочу купити туфлі під колір свого нового костюма. 4. Оскільки моя сестра не дуже висока, вона надає перевагу туфлям на високих підборах. 5. Покажіть мені коричневу сумку з крокодилової шкіри. 6. У нас закінчилось м'ясо. Сходи в магазин. 7. Цей капелюшок залишиться в моді наступного року? 8. Де ви купили такі чудові сережки? 9. Тут продаються

тільки чоловічі костюми, брюки, піджаки, сорочки та краватки. 10. Влітку я ношу сукні з ситцю, в них не так жарко, як у сукнях з шовку.

V. What is the English for:

1) галантерея; 2) розмір; 3) робити покупки; 4) зроблений з; 5) каса; 6) пасувати; 7) білизна; 8) рукав; 9) прикраси; 10) туш; 11) підходити за розміром; 12) шкіра; 13) помада; 14) приміряти; 15) тапочки; 16) старомодний; 17) пошарпаний; 18) тканина; 19) оксамитові штани; 20) втрачати колір.

Unit VIII. Meals. At the Restaurant

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

beet	буряк
biscuit	тістечко
butter	масло
cheese	сир
cucumber	огірок
dish	страва
flour	мука
fork	вилка
glass	склянка
herring	оселедець
hospitality	гостинність
juice	сік
knife	ніж
maize	кукурудза
meal	їжа
meat	м'ясо
mushroom	гриб
napkin	серветка
porridge	вівсяна каша
slowly	повільно
spoon	ложка
straight	прямо
substantial	споживний
to boil	кип'ятити
to consume	споживати
to cook	готувати
to offer	пропонувати
to pass the salt	передати сіль
to refuse	відмовлятися
wheat	пшениця

II. Do you follow the Table Rules?

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the correct way to sit at table?
2. Should you use your fork or your knife for taking a slice of bread from the bread-plate?
3. How should you get a slice of bread from the plate standing on the far end of the table?
4. What is the correct way of using spoon, fork and knife?
5. How should you cut your meat?
6. What are the dishes for which knife shouldn't be used?
7. What is one supposed to do with the stones while eating stewed fruit?
8. What should you do with the spoon after stirring your tea?
9. What should you do if your food is too hot?
10. What should you say to refuse a second helping?
11. What should you say if you like the dish very much?
12. What should you say if you dislike the dish?

IV. Read and translate the following text.

The hospitality of the Ukrainian people is well-known throughout the world. When a foreigner sets foot in Ukraine first he gets acquainted with our cookery — national dishes and meal-times.

The usual meals in Ukraine are breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. Lunch or luncheon is a light meal usually in the middle of the day. Dinner is the chief and the most substantial meal. It isn't served at a definite hour in our country. When it is in the middle of the day the lighter evening meal is called supper.

Working people usually have a break for dinner at their place of employment. During the break they have either dinner or lunch. In many Ukrainian homes supper is followed by a cup of tea with a slice of lemon, jam or home-made pastry.

In Britain four meals a day are served traditionally: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Most British people have a full breakfast only on Sunday mornings. They may begin with a plate of porridge then comes at least one substantial course such as bacon and eggs. Afterwards comes a toast with butter and marmalade or jam with tea or coffee. English lunch, which is usually eaten at one o'clock, is based on plain, simply-cooked food. Tea, the third meal of the day, is taken between four and five o'clock. It may consist of tea with milk and biscuits. Dinner is the most substantial meal of the day. The usual time is about 7. The first course might be soup. Then comes the second course: fish or meat, roast beef. Then dessert is served.

V. Say true or false.

1. When a foreigner sets foot in Ukraine first he gets acquainted with our cookery.

2. In Britain three meals a day are served traditionally: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

3. English lunch is based on plain, simply-cooked food.

4. The usual meals in Ukraine are breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.

5. The hospitality of the Ukrainian people is bad-known throughout the world.

6. Working people usually don't have a break for dinner at their place of employment.

7. Dinner is the most substantial meal of the day.

8. Most British people have a full breakfast only on Monday mornings.

9. In many Ukrainian homes supper is followed by a cup of tea with a slice of lemon, jam or home-made pastry.

10. Tea is taken between four and five o'clock.

VI. Find English equivalents to the following:

1) бути дуже голодним;

2) м'ясна страва;

3) обід подано;

4) їстивне;

5) рибні консерви;

6) дуже смачний;

7) підгоріти;

8) друга страва;

9) хотіти пити;

10) яєчня;

11) серветка;

12) домашнє печиво;

13) яловичина;

14) телятина;

15) кулінарна книга;

16) скатертина;

17) накривати на стіл;

18) пригощати;

19) гірчиця;

20) компот.

VII. Write the recipe for a dish you know how to cook well.

Unit IX. Travelling

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

admire	захоплюватися
advantage	перевага
arrangement	облаштування
attract	приваблювати
carriage	вагон
comfortable	зручний
convenient	зручний
customs	митниця
departure	від'їзд, відправлення
destination	місце призначення
embassy	посольство
essential	необхідний
imagination	уява
luggage	багаж
picturesque	мальовничий, живописний
relaxation	послаблення, відпочинок
sightseeing	огляд визначних місць
suitcase	валіза
ticket	квиток
timetable	розклад
to book	замовляти
to fasten	застібатися
to prefer	надавати перевагу
to restore	відновлювати
to take seat	зайняти місце
to travel	подорожувати
trip	подорож
waiting-room	зал очікування

II. Fill in the gaps with the words below:

Means, trip, travelling, famous, Ukraine, friends, sightseeing, meet, lands, window, plane, advantages, imagination, comfortable, see, picturesque, attract, times.

Modern life is impossible without We can travel by car, by bus, by bicycle, by train, by ship, by plane. Each kind of travelling has its The fastest way of travelling is by But it's very expensive. Modern ... of travelling have different facilities. The seats in carriages are We can sleep, sit, read, enjoy beautiful scenery through the ..., but in planes we can ... only clouds.

Travelling is always exciting. We ... new people, new places, get a lot of impressions. We enjoy the ... scenery of these places, explore them and go We learn history, culture and traditions of different We come to know more about music, art, literature and ... people. We become more educated. It's better to see once than to hear many One more thing makes travelling wonderful. You are always looking through your ... and looking forward to home coming, returning to our native town, family and And it's quite natural. We owe much to travelling. It makes us more friendly. A lot of places ... millions of tourists all over the world. Foreigners admire a lot of places in ... too. Travelling develops our

III. Read and translate the text.

We often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. That is why the best place of relaxation is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. When the day of your departure comes, you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station. For some time you stay in the waiting-room.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable. Some people prefer to travel by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop whenever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

IV. Give the title to the text above.

V. Say true or false.

1. When the day of your departure comes, you call a bus and go to the airport or the railway station.
2. It is by means of travelling that you get to that place.
3. Some people prefer to travel by car when possible.
4. Travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips.
5. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in an hour minutes you are already above the clouds.
6. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last.
7. We often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine.
8. Travelling by train is quicker than by plane, but it has its advantages.
9. People usually take a plane when they are travelling on business.
10. If you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane because it is the fastest way of travelling.

VI. Find the English equivalents to the following:

- 1) відправка; 2) аеровокзал; 3) набирати висоту; 4) проїзний абонемент; 5) плата за проїзд; 6) високоякісний бензин; 7) вагон-ресторан; 8) митниця; 9) вулиця з одностороннім рухом; 10) замовляти квитки заздалегідь; 11) підземний перехід; 12) права водія.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. How do we call a person who sells tickets at a railway station?
2. What is a timetable?
3. Is airplane more expensive or less expensive than travel by train?
4. Is airplane travel faster or slower than travel by train?
5. What are the duties of an airplane hostess?
6. What is the purpose of traffic lights?
7. What is the best place of relaxation?
8. What is the advantage of travelling by car?
9. What is the advantage of travelling by plane?
10. Where do you buy tickets for the train?

IX. Translate the following sentences.

1. Ми замовили квитки заздалегідь.
2. Мені не подобаються подорожі морем. Я страждаю морською хворобою.
3. Сьогодні ввечері наш поїзд прибуває до Києва, там ми пересядемо на автобус і вже вранці будемо в Дніпропетровську.

4. Пройдіть в кінець автобуса, будь-ласка.

5. Минулого місяця наші студенти здійснили цікаву подорож до Великобританії.

6. На жаль, коли я прийшов купувати квитки, мені сказали, що всі квитки продані.

7. Плата за проїзд в маршрутці була дуже високою.

8. Не всі потяги мають вагон-ресторан.

Unit X. Ukraine

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

ancestor	предок
annoying	дратівливий; досадний
benevolent spirits	доброзичливий; прихильний
boundary	кордон
commemoration	святкування; церемонія
consumption	споживання; трата
domestic economy	внутрішня економіка
extremely	надзвичайно
herb-flavored bread	хліб з ароматом трав
hereditary	спадковий; традиційний
impartial	справедливий; неупереджений
latitude	(геогр.)широта; самостійність
observance	дотримання (закону); церемонія
pagan culture	язичницька культура
supersonic	сверхзвуковий
tiller	фермер; землевласник
to adopt	приймати
to appoint	назначати; визначати; затверджувати
to confirm	підтверджувати
to consider	вважати
to exclaim	виголошувати
to explore	досліджувати
to illuminate	освітлювати
to impinge	стикатися; посягати
to inhabit	жити; населяти
to proclaim	проголошувати

II. Read and translate the text about Ukraine.

Ukraine a state in South-Eastern Europe proclaimed its independence on August 24, 1991 and confirmed this status on the 1st of December of the same year.

The territory of Ukraine is 603,700 square kilometers. The longest distance from north to south is 893 kilometers, from east to west - 1,316 kilometers. The total length of boundaries is 6,500 kilometers.

The territory of Ukraine consists of the Autonomy Republic of Crimea and 24 regions. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. The largest cities of Ukraine are Kyiv, Dnipropetrovs'k, Donetsk, Odessa, Lviv, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Kryvyi Rih and Simferopol.

The population of Ukraine is more than 46 million people. More than 14 mln of ethnic Ukrainians live in other countries.

Ukraine borders on Poland, Slovakia and Hungary in the west, and on Romania and Moldova in the south-west. Its northern neighbour is Byelorussia and the eastern one is Russia.

The main river of Ukraine is the Dnipro, the third longest river in Europe, which divides Ukraine into Right-bank and Left-bank territories.

Ukraine is rich in many mineral resources. Huge reserves of coal and iron have formed the base for the metallurgical industry. Today commercially valuable deposits of manganese ore, oil, gas, nickel, graphite, marble, bauxites, rare metals and other valuable raw materials have been found in Ukraine.

Today Ukraine is producing modern supersonic air liners, grain harvesters, powerful locomotives and computers, TV sets, automatic hues, robots, etc. Ukrainian scientists make a valuable contribution to the development of world science.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. When did Ukraine proclaim its independence?
2. What is the total length of boundaries?
3. How many regions has Ukraine?
4. What are the largest cities of Ukraine?
5. How many ethnic groups are in Ukraine?
6. What countries does Ukraine border on?
7. What is the third longest river in Europe?
8. What forms the base for the metallurgical industry?
9. What natural deposits can be found in Ukraine?
10. What is Ukraine producing nowadays?

IV. Read, translate and write a short summary to the text "Economic System of Ukraine".

The modern economic system of Ukraine is in the development from command economy to new system of managing - models of market economy.

Among economists there is no uniform idea concerning classification of stages of development of the public relation in Ukraine. The majority of them agree with that fact which the economic system of Ukraine is at a stage of a transition period.

In sphere of economic relations two substructures are allocated. The first is an economic construction of productive forces of a society. The second is a system of social and economic industrial communications which is based on relations of the property.

Basic element of economic system, its conducting subsystem is productive forces which make a material. Social and economic relations of production have difficult, many-sided structure as which basic bases relations of the property act.

V. Say true or false.

1. The main river of Ukraine is the Dnipro.
2. The population of Ukraine is more than 52 million people.
3. The territory of Ukraine is 603,700 square kilometers.
4. Ukraine borders on Poland, Slovakia and Hungary in the south-west, and on Romania and Moldova in the west.
5. Ukrainian scientists make a valuable contribution to the development of world science.
6. In sphere of economic relations two substructures are allocated.
7. Among economists there is very uniform idea concerning classification of stages of development of the public relation in Ukraine.
8. The territory of Ukraine consists of the Autonomy Republic of Crimea and 22 regions.
9. The modern economic system of Ukraine is in the development from command economy.

VI. Read the text and learn more about Ukrainian traditions.

Ukraine is a wonderful country with rich culture and extremely interesting traditions. Ukrainians pay great attention to observing holidays. In Ukraine the following days are set apart for observance or commemoration: New Year's Day - January 1; Christmas Day - January 7; Unification of Ukraine Day - January 22; Women's Day – March 8; Easter – movable; Labor Day - May 1 and 2; Victory Day - May 9; Pentecost – movable; Constitution Day - June 28; Independence Day – August 24.

The country's customs and oral folk literature reflect Old Ukrainian pre-Christian and Christian cultures. Ukrainians have typical wedding customs, family traditions connected with crafts and jobs, along with traditional symbols, holy water, and traditional dishes.

For the Ukrainian people Christmas is the most important family holiday of the whole year. It is celebrated according to ancient customs that have come down through the ages and are still observed today.

With the appearance of the first star which is believed to be the Star of Bethlehem, the family gathers to begin supper. The table is covered with two tablecloths, one for the ancestors of the family, the second for the living members.

New Year's Day is one of the most popular holidays in modern Ukraine. In addition to the traditional celebrations the Old New Year's Day, a folk symbol of tradition and originality, is marked on January 14.

Another prominent holiday of the religious cycle in Ukraine is Easter Holiday. On the holiday eve, that is, Saturday, consecrating of paskha, Easter cake, is held; people bring to the church baskets full with Easter food – special cakes traditionally baked at home, dyed and painted Easter eggs, pysankas, and other eatable attributes of the feast.

Unit XI. Great Britain

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

abbreviation	скорочення
arable	орний
average	середній
bank holiday	офіційний неробочий день, установлений законодавством
bilingual	двомовний
compulsory	примусовий; обов'язковий
delay	відсрочка
enforcement	примус
foreigner	іноземець
fraud	шахрайство
hereditary	спадкоємництво
landscape	ландшафт
mistletoe	омела (В Англії традиційна прикраса будинку на різдво)
omen	знак; прикмета
peer	пер, лорд
peeress	дружина пера
resurrection	воскресіння
stability	стабільність
to annoy	дратувати
to interrupt	переривати
to recognize	впізнавати
to range	коливатись
to survive	виживати

II. Read and translate the text about Great Britain.

The United Kingdom is an abbreviation of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". It is often further abbreviated to "UK", and is the political name of the country which is made of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Britain is one of the world's smaller countries with an area of some 244,100 square kilometers; with some 56 million people.

The climate is generally mild and temperate. The average range of temperature between winter and summer is greatest inland, in the eastern part of the country. During a normal summer the temperature occasionally rises above 30 °C in the south, winter temperatures below -10 °C are rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August — the warmest.

The landscape is rich and varied. Most of the land is agricultural, of which over one third is arable, growing various crops, and the rest pasture and grazing. Woodlands cover about 8 per cent of the country.

Wales is officially bilingual, and Welsh is spoken by about a fifth of its population. The Scottish and Irish forms of Gaelic survive in some parts of Scotland and Northern Ireland. Some immigrant groups continue to use their own languages, usually in addition to English.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What is an abbreviation of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland"?
2. What is the climate of Britain?
3. When does the temperature occasionally rise above 30 °C in the south?
4. What is the population of Britain?
5. What are usually the coldest months?

IV. Read and translate the text.

The Political System of Great Britain

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch – Queen Elizabeth II – as head of state. Political stability owes much to the monarchy. Its continuity has been interrupted only once in over a thousand years. The Queen is impartial and acts on the advice other ministers.

Parliament comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The House of Commons has 650 elected Members of Parliament, each re-presenting a local constituency. The Lords is made up of hereditary peers and peeresses, and two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops of the established Church of England. The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. General elections to choose Members of Parliament must be held at least every five years. The main British parties are the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Labour Party.

Much legislation applies throughout Britain, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, however, they have their own legal systems with differences in law and practice. The proceeds from serious crime such as drug trafficking, robbery and fraud may be confiscated by the courts. Law enforcement is carried out by 52 locally based police forces.

V. Say true or false.

1. Parliament comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords.
2. The Lords is made up of hereditary peers and peeresses.
3. The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Lords.

4. Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch – Queen Elizabeth II – as head of state.
5. The House of Commons has 750 elected Members of Parliament.
6. General elections to choose Members of Parliament must be held at least every six years.
7. Law enforcement is carried out by 52 locally based police forces.
8. Much legislation applies throughout Britain, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
9. Political stability owes much to the monarchy.
10. The Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of other presidents.

VI. Read and translate the text. Give the title to it.

London is the capital of Great Britain and is the biggest industrial and cultural centre of Great Britain with the population about 8 million people. It lies in the valley of the Thames. London is an ancient city.

In London one meets the past and the present, the old and the modern. It is a city of contrasts.

Trafalgar square is the centre of London. Tourists are particularly impressed by the Nelson Column in the centre of the square. It is 185 feet high. From Trafalgar square you can go along down the Whitehall and see the Houses of Parliament which stand in Parliament Square. The Houses of Parliament is a long building that stretches for about 1000 feet. At one end there is the famous Big Ben. Behind it there is the Thames and the Westminster Bridge. Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands the Westminster Abbey, famous for its architecture and history. Nearly all kings and queens have been crowned in the Abbey since the time of Conquest. Chaucer, Spencer, Tennyson, Dickens and many other famous men were buried there. In the Poet's corner there are memorials to Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Byron and many other poets and writers. The tombs are made of gold and precious stones.

The other parts of London are: the rich West End, the poor East End and the City — its financial centre.

Here the most important newspapers and news-agencies have their offices. The Tower of London is situated in the City, and it comes first among the historic buildings of London. St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches, is situated not far from the Tower.

London is a great port. Today over 50 000 ships come to London daily.

One of London's attractions is its parks. The most famous among them is the Hyde Park.

London is an important centre in the international economy.

VII. Say true or false.

1. London was a Celtic settlement found by Roman invaders.

2. It lies in the valley of the Thames and stretches for over thirteen miles from east to west.
3. London is a city of contrasts.
4. The Nelson Column is in the centre of the Trafalgar square.
5. The Nelson Column is 195 feet high.
6. Nearly all kings and queens have been crowned in the Abbey.
7. Westminster Abbey has a beautiful chapel.
8. The City of London is the poorest part of London.
9. Tourists come to explore London historic buildings, to see its museums and galleries, its streets and parks.
10. More Euros traded in London than in every city of Europe.

VIII. Read and translate the text.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The word «holiday» comes from the words unholy day. In present-day Britain beside religious festivals there are many other holidays that have nothing to do with religion.

Official public holidays in Britain are called "bank holidays" because all banks are closed as well as most factories, offices and shops. All the bank holidays are movable. They don't fall on the same date each year. At present the following days are bank holidays in Great Britain: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring bank holiday (the last Monday in May), Summer bank holiday, often known as the August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

CHRISTMAS

For most British families the Christmas period is the only time when all the members of the family gather together. This day people feel the importance of the family, and most young people, living apart from their parents, still spend Christmas with the family.

Although Christmas is a religious festival, for most British people this holiday means traditional Christmas dinner of turkey, Christmas pudding and mince pies, exchanging presents and watching special Christmas programmes on TV.

A traditional feature of Christmas is the Christmas tree.

BOXING DAY

Boxing Day is celebrated on the 26th of December — on the day following Christmas. It was formerly the custom to give «Christmas boxes», or gifts of money, to servants and tradesmen on this day. This is also a day for visiting friends and relatives and giving them presents.

EASTER

It is the most important Christian festival with its central day Sunday falling between 22 March and 25 April. Easter is a celebration of the resurrection of Christ.

For non-religious British people Easter is an occasion for the exchange of Easter eggs. Easter eggs, symbolize the birth of new life and the coming of spring.

MAY DAY

On the 1st of May the British traditionally celebrate the coming of spring. This day open-air sales of goods are held, as well as sports contests, children's entertainments. On May Day a May Queen is elected. She is crowned with a garland of flowers and often driven in procession through the streets.

POPPY DAY

Poppy Day is celebrated on Sunday nearest to the 11th of November and also known as Remembrance Sunday. This day people wear an artificial poppy in memory of those who fell in the two world wars. All over the country ceremonies are held to remember those who died fighting for their country.

IX. Find nouns in the text above.

Unit XII. The United States of America

I. Read and learn words and word combinations.

charitable organization	благодійна організація
coextensive	схожий
conterminous	сусідній; сумежний; співпадаючий
contiguous states	континентальна територія США
continuity	непереривність; цілісність
contributor	асистент; помічник; учасник конференції
conventional	умовний; визначений договором
cranberry	клюква
descendant	потомок
devoid	вільний; позбавлений
evergreen	вічнозелений
flagrant abuse	жахливе ставлення
flat prairie	рівна прерія
garland	гірлянда; вінок
goody	цукерка; хороша людина
intermediate	посередник; середній; допоміжний
intervention	інтервенція; втручання
overlapping role	пересічні ролі
poppy	мак
pumpkin	тиква
rugged	нерівний
self-sufficiency	самостійність; незалежність
tenant	власник
thorn	колючка; шип
to damp	зменшувати; подавляти
to nudge	легко підштовхувати
to submit	підкорюватись; затверджувати
to sustain	підтримувати; підкріпляти
trafficking	торгівля забороненим товаром
treatment	ставлення
wary	обережний
waterway	водяний шлях; фарватер

II. Read and translate the text about the USA.

The U.S.A. is a federal republic of 50 states. Besides the 48 contiguous states that occupy the middle latitudes of the continent, the United States includes the state of Alaska at the north-western extreme of North America and the island state of Hawaii in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The conterminous states are bounded on the north

by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The national capital is Washington, which is coextensive with the District of Columbia, the federal capital region created in 1790.

The total area of the United States is 9,529,063 square kilometers, making it the fourth largest country in the world in area (after Russia, Canada and China).

The major characteristic of the United States is probably its great variety. Its physical environment ranges from the Arctic to the subtropical, from the moist rain forest to the arid desert, from the rugged mountain peak to the flat prairie.

The United States contains a highly diverse population. Probably no other country has a wider range of racial, ethnic and cultural types than does the United States.

III. Give answers to the following questions.

1. How many states has the USA?
2. What is the national capital of the USA?
3. When was the federal capital region created?
4. What is the total area of the USA?
5. How many square miles do the outlying territories add to the total area?
6. Is the USA one of the largest countries of the world?
7. What is the major characteristic of the United States?
8. What is the total population of the United States large by?
9. Has the USA a wider range of racial, ethnic and cultural types?
10. Does the physical environment of the USA range?

IV. Read and translate the text.

Economy of the USA

The United States is the world's greatest economic power, measured in terms of gross national product (GNP). The nation's wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output, but it owes more to the country's highly developed industry. Despite its relative economic self-sufficiency in many areas, the United States is the most important single factor in world trade by virtue of the sheer size of its economy.

The American economy is a dynamic, free-market system. The United States is generally described as a mixed economy, which is to say that even though the great majority of productive resources are privately owned, the federal government does play an important part in the marketplace.

Although the American economy has transformed itself over the years, certain issues have persisted since the early days of the republic. One is the continuing debate over the proper role for government in what is basically a marketplace

economy. An economy based on free enterprise is generally characterized by private ownership and initiative, with a relative absence of government involvement.

V. Say true or false.

1. The American economy is a dynamic, free-market system.
2. The nation's wealth is not partly a reflection of its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output.
3. The United States is important single factor in world trade by virtue of the sheer size of its economy.
4. The United States is the world's greatest economic power.
5. It owes more to the country's highly developed policy.
6. An economy based on free enterprise is generally characterized by private ownership and initiative.
7. The United States is generally described as a market economy.
8. The American economy has transformed itself over the decades; certain issues have persisted since the early days of the republic.

VI. Read and translate the text.

HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

NEW YEAR'S DAY

The beginning of the New Year has been welcomed on different dates throughout history. Ways of celebrating differ as well, according to customs and religions of the world.

In the United States, the federal holiday is January first, but Americans begin celebrating on December 31. Sometimes people have masquerade balls, where guests dress up in costumes and cover their faces with masks.

Most of the television channels show Times Square in the heart of New York City.

On January first, Americans visit friends, relatives and neighbours. Many families and friends watch television together enjoying the Tournament of Roses.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Independence Day is regarded as the birthday of the United States as a free and independent nation. Most Americans simply call it the "Fourth of July," on which date it always falls.

The holiday recalls the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies located along the eastern coast of what is now the United States were involved in a war over what they considered unjust treatment by the king and parliament in Britain.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

Today Americans play small tricks on friends and strangers alike on the first of April. One common trick on April Fool's Day, or All Fool's Day, is pointing down to a friend's shoe and saying, "Your shoelace is untied."

Most April Fool jokes are in good fun and not meant to harm anyone. The cleverest April Fool joke is the one where everyone laughs, especially the person upon whom the joke is played.

HALLOWEEN

Halloween is celebrated on October, 31. It was originally a pagan fest of remembrance for the end of the old year and of communion with the dead). It is celebrated principally by children who enjoy the frightening atmosphere created by make-up, masks and costumes on the theme of ghosts, witches and skeletons, fir-tree to decorate and put it in their omens at Christmas.

On October 31st, dozens of children dressed in costumes knock on their neighbours' doors and yell, "Trick or Treat" when the door opens.

Since the 800's November 1st is a religious holiday known as All Saints' Day.

THANKSGIVING DAY

The American Thanksgiving began as a feast of thanksgiving almost four hundred years ago.

On Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. All give thanks for everything good they have. Charitable organizations offer traditional meal to the homeless. Foods, eaten at the first thanksgiving, have become traditional. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey stuffed with herb-flavored bread, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes, pumpkin pie. Other dishes may vary as to region: ham, sweet, potatoes, creamed corn.

The turkey tradition was really pushed by Benjamin Franklin.

VII. What American holidays are celebrated in Ukraine now?

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