МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ і НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ТЕРНОПІЛЬСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ НАРОДНОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

Методичні вказівки та навчальні матеріали з англійської мови для студентів II-го курсу

Затверджено
на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов для ФБС
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Geographical Position of Ukraine.

Ukraine is situated in the central and South-Eastern parts of Europe. Our state is one of the largest countries in Europe. It covers the territory 01 603,700 square kilometres. The territory of Ukraine equals that of England, Austria, nolgium, Greece, Denmair Irel.ind and Iceland taken together. As for t-1-k' territory our country outstrips France, Spain, Sweden, Poland and other ones.

The population of Ukraine is over 52 million. Only four Kiio-pan states as Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Oritaii and Northern Ireland and France leave Ukraine behind as for the number of residents.

The territory of our country lies between 45° - 52° of the Northern latitude and between 22° - 10° ot the Eastern longitude. It stretches from Last to West for 1270 km, and from North to South for 900 km.

The total length of Ukraine's frontier about 6500 kilometres including 1050 km of sea border.

Our country occupies a favourable geographical position for the life of the population and economic activity.

Its territory lies in the zones of mixed forest, forest steppe, and steppe in the western part of the East-European Plain.

Ukraine is situated approximately in the latitude of France, the Northern part of the USA, the Southern regions of Canada. So it has simil.ii Lo these countries' natural conditions and some natural resources.

Lowlands occupy a considerable part of the country. There is the Polissia Lowlands in the north of Ukraine. The Dnieper Lowland lies on the Left Bank of the Dnieper River. The Black Sea Lowland skirts the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The Dnieper Plateau is situated between the Southern Buh and the middle reaches of the Dnieper. Its highest point is 321 m. The Podillia Plateau lies between the Dnieper and the Southern Buh. Its surface is cut by valleys of 150-200 m. The Donets Ridge and the Azov Plateau are situated in the Southeast of our country.

Withing the borders of Ukraine we find the Carpathian Mountains with the highest peak Hoveria (2061 m) which is located in the Chornohora maHsiv. Tlv; Carpathian” are young folded mountains, so they have flat summits and gentle slopes. The flat area of the summit is called a polonyna.

The Crimean Mountains stretch in three parallel ranges. Their Southern slopes are steep, the Northern ones more gentle. The Main Range is the highest, rising to 1500 m above sea level with the highest peak called Roman Kosh (1545 m).

Many large rivers flow through the territory of Ukraine, among them the Dnieper, Danube Dniester, Zbruch, Bun, Stryi and others.

The landscape of our country is very picturesque. and colourful. The b:j:aultiful scenery of Transcarpathian ' я highlands in 1 ho South-west of Ukraine can only be compared with the world famous Switzerland Alps and the sunny coast of the Black Sea, by its natural and climatic conditions easily competes with any area of the subtropical Mediterranean region.

Our state borders on Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldavia Russia and others.

Nine main railways and a number of rather important highways connect Ukraine with European countries.

The Southern part of the state is washed by waters of the Black and Azov Seas. The seas and such rivers as the Dnieper, Danube, Dnigter serve as the main waterway of Ukraine to Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and other countries.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for th. development of its relations with many countries in the world.
Essential Vocabulary to be learned:

1. to cover – займати
2. to equal – дорівнювати, рівнятися
3. to outstrip – випереджати
4. to leave behind – випереджати, залишати позаду
5. a resident – житель
6. latitude – географічна широта
7. longitude – географічна довгота
8. similar – схожий, подібний
9. to skirt – оперізувати
10. a ridge – хребет
11. folded mountains – складчасті гори
12. a flat summit – плоска вершина
13. a range – пасмо (гірське), ряд, лінія
14. z slope – схил, яхил
15. steep – стрімкий, крутий
16. gentle – пологий
17. a watershed – басейн (річки)

Grammar exercises:

I. a) Divide the following words onto two groups:
   a) regular verb
   b) irregular verbs
   bo, cover, leave, equal, take, outstrip, l.f, utretch, occupy, havi skirt, cut, find, locate, situate, call flow, compare, compato, 'rorder, connect, wash, serve, equal, include, reach.
   b) Write three forms of each of these verbs and explain in which tense-form each of the forms is used.
   c) Compose senLences ot your own, using different forms of these verbs.

II. a) Learn the rules of using the indefinite and Definite articieu
   (Sec §§ 2GO, 261, 270, 291, 292, 294 in "Довідник з граматики англійської мови", Г.0.Верба, Л.Г.Верба)
   b) Remember the rules of using the Indefinite and Ocfinite article commenting table below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ukrainian</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Odessa is a city.</td>
<td>Одеса - (велике) місто.</td>
<td>Before nouns in the function of predicative, denoting a class to which the subject belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The landscape of our country is very picturesque.</td>
<td>Ландшафт нашої країни дуже ма-льовничий.</td>
<td>Before nouns, the meaning of which is limited by attributes or a context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ternopil is situated on the banks of the Seret River.</td>
<td>Тернопіль розташований на берегах ріки -Серет</td>
<td>Before the names of oceans, seas gulfs, &quot;channels, rivers, groups of islands&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Insert the appropriate article where necessary.

1. ... Ukraine is ... rich, industrial, mining, and farming region in ...... Europe/
2. Kyiv is capital of Ukraine. It is situated on Dnieper.
3. Our state covers territory of 233,100 square miles.
4. Black Sea and Sea of Azov are situated in our country.
5. In West Ukraine borders on Moldavia, Liomania, Hungary, and other countries.
6. Carpathian and Crimean Mountains are largest ones in Ukraine.
7. Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, Romanians, Jews, Bulgarians, and others live in our country.
8. There are many rivers in Ukraine, among them Dnieper, Dniester, Buh, Danube, Stryi, and others.
9. Our state is member of United Nations Organization.

III. Revise using Participle I and tense forms.

IV. a) Remember the rules of meaning, formation, and usage of Indefinite, Continuous, and Perfect Tenses, (See "Довідник з граматики англійської мови", Г.В. Верба, Я.Г. Верба).

b) Choose the variant that best completes the sentences.

1. Over a thousand years ago, on the vast expanses that from the Carpathian Mountains in the east to the Volga River in the east from the Black Sea in the south to the White Sea in the north ... one of the largest and mightiest powers, Kyiv is located ...
   a) stretch
   b) are stretching
   c) stretching
   d) have been stretching
   a) had appeared
   b) have appeared
   c) has appeared
   d) appeared

2. Ukraine's favourable geographical location ... for its economic contacts with the countries of Europe.
   a) was very important
   b) has been very important
   c) is very important
   d) being very important

3. The territory of my Motherland ... by waters of the Black and Azov Seas.
   a) is being washed
   b) has been washed
   c) is washed
   d) being washed
   .. The territory of our country ... between 45°-52° of the Northern latitude and between 22°-40° of the Eastern longitude.
   a) is being located
   b) is located
   c) being located
   d) has been located

5. Our country, favourable geographical position for the economic activity.
   a) has occupied
   b) occupies
   c) is being occupied
   d) has been occupied

6. Withing the borders of Ukraine we ... the Carpathian Mountains with the highest peak Icoveria.
7. Nine main railways and a number of rather important highways.. Ukraine with European countries.
   a) are being connected
   b) has been connected
   c) connect
   d) have connected

Vocabulary and communication exercises
I. Find the sentences in the reading:
   1. Стосовно території, ната країна випереджав Францію, Іспанію, Швецію, Польщу та інші держави.
   2. Низовини займають значну частину нашої країни.
   3. Причорноморська низовина озеризує Чорне і Азовські моря.
   4. Карпати - молоці складчасті гори, вони мають плоскі вершини і пологі схили.
   5. Кримські гори тягнуться трьома паралельними пасмами.

II. What is missing in the following sentences?
   1. Our utafce is ... the largest countr... Europe?
   2. The territory of Ukraine equals 1-hiii-, ngJnd, Austria, Iicle)i Greece ... and Iceland taken together.
   3. Its territory lies in the xones of ... and steppe in the western of the East-European Plain.

III. Ask questions to get these answers.
   1. In the central and South-Eastern part of Europe.
   2. 60:1,700 square kilometres.
   4. Very picturesque and colorful.
   5. Very favourable for the development of its relations with many countries in the world.

IV. Prove whether its true or false.
   1. The territory of Ukraine stretches from North to South for 1270 km, and from East to West for 900 km.
   2. The territory of our country lies in the zones of mixed forests, forest-steppe, subtropics and steppe.
   3. In the West Ukraine borders on Moldova, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, Romania and Belarus.
   4. The Dnieper, Danube, Dniester give Ukraine access to European countries.

V. Ask and answer the questions.
   1. Where ... Ukraine ...? (to be situated)
   2. What area ... Ukraine ...? (to cover)
   3. How many people ... in our country? (to live)
   4. What countries ... you ... Ukraine to as to its territory? (can, to compare)
   5. What countries ... it ... on? (to border)
   6. What seas ... Ukraine ... by? (to wash)
   7. What rivers ... through the territory of our state? (to run)
On June 16, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) of Ukraine passed the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine.

On December 1, 1991, a referendum took place in Ukraine, involving 84.18 per cent of the citizens, of which number 90.32 per cent seconded the Independence Act of August, 24.

Nowadays Ukraine is a democratic state created as an implementation of the people's sovereign right to self-determination. The state power is exercised by the executive and legislative branches. The president is the highest official of the Ukrainian state, veste with supreme executive authority. The President is commander in chief and can issue Orders without the approval of Parliament in some matters.

The people of Ukraine elect the President to a five-year term. When Ukrainians are 18 years old and older they may vote.

The President exercises the supreme executive authority through the Government - the Cabinet of Ministers which is accountable to him and through a system of central and local organs of state executive authority. The Cabinet is appointed by the President. The ministers have responsibility for such areas as foreign affairs and the economy.

The Cabinet (Council) of Ministers advises the President regarding science and technology, law and humanitarian matters. The Cabinet is headed by a Prime Minister who is nominated by the Preident and is a subject to approval by the Verkhovna Rada.

The Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Soviet) is a legislative branch of the Ukrainian state power. The Verkhovna Rada is a 450-pereon single-chamber national parlament of Ukraine. It's the nation's lawmaking body and it is elected by voters for five-year terms.

Ukraine excluding the Crimea is divided into 24 regions called oblasts. The Crimea has a special status as an autonomous (self-governin) republic. The Crimea has greater control over its internal affairs than do the oblasts. Each of the oblasts as well as the Crimea has elected councils headed by Chairmen.

In 1992 Ukraine began creating a legal system baed on the rule of law—that is a set of rules that apply equally to everyone.

Ukraine has an army. About 230000 troops serve in the National Armed Forces of Ukraine. Over a short period of time Ukraine has also created the Security Service and law enforcement authorities. New, broader horizons opened for political freedom. The most important political organization in Ukraine is a broad movement known as Rukh. It was established in 1989 and includes various political parties, groups and individual citizens.

Nowadays Ukraine has about 10 registered political parties. So Ukraine can be referred to as a country with a parliamentary -presidential form of government and state power in Ukraine is based on the division of authority into legislative, executive and judicial.

Having become an independent state and being now firmly resolve to put an end to the totalitarian dictatorship, Ukrainian people have an idea of building a state which confirms its peace-loving policy.

Eteential vocabulary to learned

1. the Supreme Council [ʃjuːˈprɛm……] – Верховна Рада
2. the Declaration of State sovereignty [ˈsovr(ə)nti] – Декларація про державний суверенітет
3. to take place – відбуватися
4. to involve [] – охопити, залучити
5. to second – тут: підтвердити
6. to implement [] – виконувати, здійснювати, забезпечити виконання, проводити в життя
7. self-determination [] – самовизначення
8. to exercise [] – виконувати, здійснювати
9. executive [] - виконавчий
10. legislative [] – законодавчий
11. a branch [] – гілка
12. an official [] – урядова (службова) особа
13. authority [] – влада
14. a commander in chief [] – головно-командувач
15. to issue [] – видавати
16. an order – наказ, указ
17. an approval [] – схвалення, розгляд
18. a matter – справа
19. to vote – голосувати на виборах
20. through [] – через
21. co be accountable to amo – бути підзвітним комусь; відповідальним перед кимось
22. to appoint [] – призначати
23. responsibility [] – 1) відповідальність; 2) обов'язки
24. an affair [] – справа
25. to advise [] – радити, давати поради
26. regarding [] – стосовно
27. humanitarian [] – гуманітарний
28. to head [] – очолювати
29. to nominate [ ] – пропонувати кандидата; пропонувати на посаду
subject to [] – 1) який підлягає; 2) за умови
31. single-chamber [] – однопалатний
32. lawmaking – законодавчий
33. a voter – виборець
34. excluding – виключати, за Винятком
35. to include – включаючи (в себе)
36. internal [] – внутрішній
37. a set – комплект, серія, система
38. to apply [] - відноситися
39. equal [] – рівний, однаковий
40. Armed Forces - Збройні сили
41. to create [] – створювати
42. the Security Service and law enforcement authorities [] – Служба безпеки і правоохорони
43. to refer [] – посилатися на; говорити про
44. to resolve [] – приймати рішення
45. to put an end to – покінчити з, покласти край
46. to confirm [] – підтвердити
Grammar exercises.

I. Practise forming ordinal and cardinal numerals and their pronunciation according to the patterns

1) 13-thirteen – []
2) 18 – eighteen – []

but:
13 books – []
18 students []

2) forty []
   twenty []

3) sixty-nine
   thirty-five

4) 564 – five hundred and sixty four
4,007 – four thousand and seven

581,462 – five hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-two
1,694 – atone) thousand six hundred and ninety-four

5) hundreds of workers^ millennials of stars

6) Chapter six (the sixth chapter).
   Article twenty-one (the twenty-first article),
   7) January 7, 1987
   the seventh of January nineteen and eighty-seven (in every-day speech: January seventh, nineteen eighty-seven).

8) 1/7 one seventh of ton
3/4 three fourths of ton
5 4/5 – five and four fifths tons

9) 35.204 – three five point two hundred (zero) four
0.67 – (zero) point six seven

10) Write and pronounce in English:
   вісімнадцять розділів; дванадцять розділів; п'ятнадцять областей; чотирнадцять;
   33; 791; 1,508; тисячі прикладів; сотні службових осіб;
   5-та стаття; перший розділ; 15-го жовтня 1999 року; 28-го червня 1996 року, 450.25; 18.32.

III. a) Practise forming the Passive verb-forms!
Passive = to be + Participle II (the 3rd form of the notional verb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be</th>
<th>Participle II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The article</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Express the same idea, using the Passive Voice:
1. In 1990 the Verkhovna Kada passed the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine.
2. Late that year a referendum took place (to be held),
3. The President can issue orders without the approval of Parliament in some matters.
4. The President exercises the supreme executive authority.
5. The Cabinet of Ministers advises the President regarding science and technology.
6. Over a short period of time Ukraine has created the Security Service.
7. The people of Ukraine elect the President to a five-year term.

IV. Express the same idea, using the Active Voice:
1. The state power is exercised by the executive and legislative branches.
2. The Cabinet is appointed by the President.
3. The Cabinet is headed by a Prime Minister.
4. A Prime Minister is nominated by the President.
5. The Supreme Council is elected by voters for five-year terms.
6* Rukh was established in 1989.
7. * Ukraine can be referred to as a country with a parliamentary-presidential form of government.
V. Translate into English:
1. Леоніда Кучму обрали 2-м президентом України в 1996 році.
2. Референдум 1991 р. охопив 84.18% населення України. (84.18% населення України було охоплено всенародним референдумом 1991 р.
3. Президент наділений верховною виконавчою владою.
4. Верховна виконавча влада здійснюється через Кабінет міністрів.
5. Виборці обирають 450 осіб до Верховної Ради.
6. Вони обираються найшірший строк.
7. Рух включає в себе різні політичні партії, групи і окремих громадян.
8. Державна влада в Україні основана на поділі влади на законодавчу, виконавчу і юридичну.

9. Український народ будує державу, що підтверджує свою миролюбну політику.

Vocabulary and communication exercises
I. a). Find in the text the derivatives from the following verba; to depend, to implement, to determine, to execute, to approx., to govern, to vote, to secure, to enforce, to serve, to organize, to move, to vary, to divide, to dictate” nouns: democracy, nation, autonomy, city, parliament”
adjectives! total, firm, responsible, human, equal, broad, high, free.

b). Group the derivatives in 3 columns (1- nouns” 2- adjectives” 3 adverbs). Underline the suffixes.

c). Compose your own sentences with the derivatives.

II. Complete the following sentences using the information from the text.
1) 84.18 per cent of the Ukrainian citizens took part ...
2) The President of Ukraine is elected to ...
3) the Cabinet of Ministers is accountable to ...
4) Foreign affairs and the economy are the areas for which ...
5) The President is assisted by ...
6) A Prime Minister heads ...
7) The Supreme Soviet has ...
8) Chairman head ...
9) The National Armed Forces number ...
10) State power in Ukraine has more ...
11) Ukrainian people wish to confirm ...

III a). Find in the text the English equivalents -ГсГ the following:
підтвердили Акт проголошення незалежності від; як проведення у жит-тя; основується на поділі влади на; яка Однаково причінаяться до всіх; підтверджує свою миролюбну політику; можуть голосувати на виборах; відповідають за такі ділянки як; підлягав схваленню Верховною Радою; ширші горизонти відкрилися для політичної свободи; про Україну можна говорити як про ...

b). Write your own sentences with these phrases.

IV. Substitute words and word combinations from the text for the underlined parts:
1. In 1990 the Supreme Council declared State Sovereignty of Ukraine.
2. Absolute majority of the citizens who took part in referendum supported the Independence Act.
3. The Crimean Autonomous Republic is more independent in internal affairs than are the oblasts.
4. The Council of Ministers is subordinated to the President.
5. Ukraine determined: to get rid of totalitarian dictatorship.
6. Now Ukrainian people have new possibilities for political freedom.
7. The ministers are responsible for such spheres as foreign affairs and the economy.
8. People who are 18 and older may take part in elections.

V. Correct the following statements.
1. The Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine was passed by the nation-wide referendum.
2. 32 per cent of Ukraine's population part in referendum of 1991.
3. The parliament of Ukraine consists of five hundred and forty
A Cabinet of ministers is elected by voters for a five-year term.
5. A candidature of a Prime Minister is put forward by a Cabinet.
6. All the order issued by the President must be approved by the Cabinet.
7. Ukraine intends to create the Security Service and law enforcement authorities.
8. Hukh is the only political organization in Ukraine.

VI. Ask and answer the questions:
1. When ... the Verkhovna Rada ... the Declaration? (to pass)
2. What branches ... the state power ... in Ukraine? (to exercise)
3. What authority ... the President ...? (to vest)
4. ... the President ... orders without the approval of Parliament' (can issue)
5. Who ... the Cabinetof Ministers ...? (to be accountable to)
6. What ... the ministers ...? (to have responsibility for)
7. What ... the Council of Ministers ... the President regarding? (to advise).
8. Who ... a Prime Minister? (to nominate)
9. How many chambers ... the national Parliament of Ukraine? (to have)
10. How many regions ... Ukraine ... into? (to divide)
11. What councils ... each of the Ukrainian oblasts (to have)
12. How many troops ... in the National Armed Forces of Ukraine? (to serve)
13. What authorities ... Ukraine ... over a short period of time? (to create)
14. What ... the most important political organization in Ukraine? (to be)
15. What country ... Ukraine ... to as? (can; to refer)
16. What idea ... Ukrainian people? (to have)

VII. a) Make up a written translation of the dialogues using the acti vocabulary of the leeeon.

Dial. 1. 4
- Ti знаєш, на який день призначени вибори?
- Так, на неділю 17-го липня, але я не братиму в них участі.
- Так, це не обов'язково.
- Але я хочу голосувати^ проте мені ще немаа 18 років.
Біаі.2.
- Ти читав свіжі газети?
- А що тебе цікавить?
- Кого Президент запропонував на посаду прем'єр міністра?
- Було запропоновано Х.
- Як ти думаєш, Верховна Рада схвалить цю кандидатуру?
- Сильно сумніваюся.
- Dial. 3.
- Ти членом якоїсь політичної організації?
- Ні, я мало знаю про їх програми і наміри. А ти?
- Я теж ні. Я розумію політичну свободу значно ширше, як можливість вступати в якусь партію чи групу.

VIII. Retell the text.

b). Compose your own dialogues.

Kyiv - the Capital of Ukraine.

I. Kyiv is one of the largest and oldest cities of Europe. Formely it was the capital of Kyivan Rus. Now it's the capital of Ukraine and the residence of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet and the Supreme Soviet (Ukrainian Parliament) are located here. Foreign embassies and consulates are in Kyiv too. Many important state decisions are adopted here and a lot of foreign delegations arrive in Kyiv and leave it every day.

2. Kyiv is a leading scientific centre of our country. Our capital is thereat of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine which unites a number of research institutes. Ukrainian scientists are carrying out an extensive research work. The achievements of Ukrainian scientists in electric welding, cybernetics, nuclear, physics and solid-state physics, the important discoveries in the field of biochemistry and medicine are widely known both in our country and
3. A great number of young people study at the Kyiv State University, Kyiv-Mohylyanska Academy and lots of other higher educational establishments. There are hundreds of secondary schools for pupils in Kyiv.


5. The capital of Ukraine ia an important railway terminal. Kyiv has 2 airports, one of them is an international one. Numerous guests visiting Kyiv have a modernly-equipped bus and river stations.

6. Kyiv's cultural life is rich and varied. Guests of Kyiv are interested in seeing the exhibits at the numerous museums - the State Historical Museum, the T.G. Shevchenko State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Museum of Ukrainian Applied Art, the Museums of Western and Eastern Arts, the Museums of Ukrainian and Russian Arts, the Lesya Ukrainka Literary-Memorical Museum etc. The famous T.G.Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama theatre anAother theatres are greatly appreciated by Kyiv audience and guests of the city.

7. Curing its whole history Kyiv had been a cultural centre of all Slavonic world. The most important places of historic interest are Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra, the St. Sopl'tt 5,s cathedral, the Golden Gate, the monuments to Prince Volodimir, to Bogdan Khmelnitsky, to Taras Shevchnko. the three brothers-Kiy, Shchek, Khoriv and their sister Lybid and other monuments. Kyiv's monuments of the past are perfectly intergrated with modern buildings - attractive hotels, cineni.irf, !h •01-ГГ5, metro stations. The Tnclcpendeiice Square is the place of public meetings.

8. Kyiv is a very beautiful city. It is situatea on the Dnipro hills. The greater part of the capital including the old district is located on the high right'bank of the Dnipro River.

9. The roost beautiful street in Kyiv is undoubtedly its main thoroughfare Khreshchat i; :) l= ^'s'lights everybody with its broadness, spaciousness, with its multi-storied buildings of wonderful architecture and greon lanes of chest-nut and linden trees that line its both sides. A large part of Kyiv's territory is occupiad by parks and gardens. In summer when the trees are in full leaf tho city looks like a huge park.

10. The population of the city is about 2 million inhabitants. All Ukrainian people love the capital of their country and are proud of it.

**Essential vocabulary to be learned i**

1. formely - раніше, колись
2. embassy [] - посольство
3. research [] - дослідний, дослідницький
4. to carry out - проводити
5. achievement [] - досягнення
6. welding - зварювання
7. nuc.lear physics /[Или'.МгД 'ttill^ - ядерна фізика
8. discovery [ СІ.Г'/СЛГГЗ - відкриття
9. lathe [] - токарний верстат
10. measuring [] - вимірювальний
11. an enterprise [] - підприємство
12. footwear – взуття
13. to possess [] – володіти
14. tangible [] – відчутний, помітний, реальний
15. to equip [] – устаткувати
16. varied [] – різноманітний
17. exhibit [] – експонат
18. numerous [] – численний
19. to appreciate [] – цінувати, визнавати
20. to be integrated with – поєднуватися, бути в гармонії
21. perfectly – відмінно, цілком
22. picturesque [] – мальовничи
23. attractive [] – привабливий
24. to include [] – включати в себе
25. loubt [] – без сумніву
26. thoroughfare [] – головна артерія (міста)
27. spaciousness [] – просторість,
28. lane – провулок, стежка
29. linden – липа
30. to be in full leaf – повністю розпускаться (вкриватися листям)
31. huge [] – велетенський

Grammar exercises:
I. a). Write out of the 1st and the 2nd paragraphs three nouns in plural, which have changed the final vowel before - es. Give their singular forms.
   b). Find in the same paragraphs two more nouns used in singular, which would change their final vowel before -es when used in plural.
   c) Compose some sentences of your own with these nouns (see tasks a, b) used in plural.

II. a). Write out of the 2nd and 9th paragraphs the sentences with the predicates used in the Present Indefinite Tense Active Voice (except those, expressed by the verb "to be", translate the sentences into Ukrainian.
   b), transform these sentences into Passive Voice, choosing a suitable subject from the following ones (first see tasks e) and f):
   both sides of Khreshchatyk; a number of research institutes; everybody,
   c) Practise ways of translating the Passive Verb-forms into Ukrainian:

Kyiv is visited by many people
Kyiv may be compared with a huge pack.
Students from about 80 countries are being trained at the higher schools of Kyiv.

Kyiv was faunated more than 1500 years ago.

We were invited to visit the Museum of Applied Arts.
She could be helped to find the street.
Київ відвіduють багато людей.
Київ можна порівняти з величезним парком.
У вищих учебних закладах Києва
навчаються студенти із приблизно 80 країн.
Київ засновано (заснований) більш ніж 1500 років тому.
Нас запросили відвідати Музей прикладних мистецьтв.
Їй могли допомогти знайти цю вулицю.
Їм покажуть Золоті ворота.
d), Translate the transformed sentences (task b) into Ukrainian.
e). Practise using of prepositions by and with;
The city was founded by three brothers and their sister.
The machine is operated by electricity. by - the doer of the action
Some new hotel? are being built in the city by foreign firms.
The letter is written with a ball-pen.
Electronic laboratories are equipped with - an with computers, nstrument
f) Insert by or with:
1. The question was repeated ... bno quida.
2. The streets were decorated ... flags.
3. Different kinds of goods are produced ... the plants of Kyiv.
4. Public meetings at the Independence square are visited ... hundreds of people.
5. Kyiv's bus and river stations are equipped ... modern facilities.

III. a) Write out of the 4th and 6th paragraphs two sentences in
the Present Indefinite Tense passive Voice. Translate them into Ukrainian.
b)"Transform these sentences into Active Voice, choosing a subject from the following ones:
Kyiv plants; Kyiv audience and guests of the city
IV. translate the following questions into English:
a) using Active Voice:
1. Які установи об'єдную Академія наук України?
2. Чим усіх захоплює Хрещатик?
3. Які дерева ореклюють обидві сторони вулиці?
4. Кули кожного дня прийджає, багато делегацій?
5. Де навчаються багато молодих людей?
6. Як виглядав Київ влітку, коли повністю розпускаються дерева?
b) using Passive Voice:
1. Які товари виробляють на заводах Києва?
2. Ким високо цінуються театри Києва?
3. Де розташовані іноземні посольства і консульства?
4. Де відомі досягнення українських вчених?
5. Чим зайнята велика частина території Києва?

V. Complete the following sentences using Active or Passive Voice:
1. Many hundreds years ago Kyiv ... the capital of Kyivan Rus (to be) .
2. The residence of the President of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) ... in Kyiv (to situate).
3. State decisions of great importance ... in Kyiv (to adopt).
4. Many representatives of foreign countries ... to Kyiv every day (to arrive).
5. Many research institutes ... in the Academy ot Sciences of:
Ukraine (to unite).
6. Kyiv audience and 9uests of the capital greatly ... the theatres of Kyiv (to appreciate).
7. Public meetings usually ... in the Independence square in Kyiv (to take place).
8. Both sides of Khroshchatic ... with chest-nut and linden trees (to line).

Vocabulary and communication exercises:
1. Find the English equivalents in the text for the following:
колишня столиця Київської Русі; провідний науковий центр; багате і різноманітне; музей прикладних мистецтв; ряд науково-дослідних інститутів; мальовничи схили Дніпра; каштані і липи; нагадує величезний парк; без сумніву; гордяться ним; включаючи старі райони; привабливі готелі; важливі державні рішення; іноземні посольства; досягнення українських вчених; важливі відкриття; широко відомі; велика кількість молодих людей; електрозварювання; ядерна фізика; володіють відчутним виробничим потенціалом; авіаційний технічно-дослідницький комплекс ім. Антонова.
II. Find in the text the word combinations expressing the same ide. as the following:
all mass gatherings are held in the Independence Square; Kyiv's historic sights are in harmony with
its modern architecture; everybody admires its splendid alleys; the city resembles a tremendous park; it occupies the slopes of the Dnipro river” Kyiv is the pride of the Ukrainian people” it is the seat of the Parliament” will ge interested in visiting” there is no doubt” the main avenue of Kyiv is its nicest street.

III. Retell the text according to the plan:
1. Kyiv-the administrative centre of the country.
2. Kyiv - the leading scientific and educational centre of Ukraine
5. The most important places of historic interest.

IV. Learn the following dialogues and act them out:
Dial. 1.
- Hi, Olya. I haven't seen you for about two months. Where have you been all this time?
- I've just returned from Kyiv.
- Oh, now, I remember, you were going to enter some higher school there.
- You are quite right. I've passed my entrance examinations at the Kyiv-Mohyllyanska Academy.
- Have you entered it?
- I don't know yet. I've received 1 good and 2 excellent marks but there are a lot of applicants who have got the same results.
- I hope everything will be O.K. I wish you success.
- Thank you.
Dial. 2.
- Have you already decided where to continue your studies after finishing school?
- I am going to take my entrance examinations at the Kyiv University.
- I'd like to study in Kyiv too. I'm interested in physics but I'm still hesitating what to choose; nuclear physics or solid state physics.
- As for me I prefer biochemistry.
- Let's hope we'll be lucky to study there and some leading scientists who are carrying out extensive research work, will teach us.
- Success attend us.
Dial. 3.
- Hello, Boris! Glad to see you.
- Hi, Oleg, I'm pleased to meet you too. You are said to live in Kyiv now.
- Yea, I work at the plant there and study at the part-time department of the Polytechnical Institute.
- You are happy, I think Kyiv is a big industrial and educational centre. Many young people study and work there. You have a lot of friends, I suppose.
- Oh, yes. The students of our group are good friends. They work at different industrial enterprises of the city” producing excavators, sear and river ships, TV sets and lots of other goods.
- And what does your plant produce?
- Various chemical goods are made at it and I must say our plant possesses a tangible production potential.
- So, you are satisfied with your work and studies, aren't you?
- Oh, yes, greatly. And what about you?
- The same with me, thank you.

V. a). Make up and act out dialogues of your own on the following situations.
1. You are going to visit some performance and are discussing what theatre to choose.
2. Discuss a route with your friend before going sightseeing in Kyiv.

b). Write a letter to your friend about your impressions of the beauty of Kyiv.
Industry of Ukraine

Text Jl. Ukraine: Mineral Resources.

Ukraine is very rich in mineral resources. It contains iron and manganese, ores, natural gas, salt, sulphur, graphite, flux limestone. Ukraine also has deposits of oil, bauxite, ilmenite, as well as black coal.

Mineral resources can be classified into three main groups: fuel metals and nonmetals. Fuels include deposits of black and brown coal, natural gas and peat. The reserves of black coal are concentrated in two basins: the Donets and Lviv-volynlan Basins, deposits of brown coal are to be found in many places on the Right Bank. They form the large Dnieper Brown Coal Basin. The western provinces of Ukraine contain small deposits of brown coal. Brown coal is used as local fuel for power stations, factories and plants, also in household heating.

Three oil and natural gas regions have been discovered in Ukraine the Subcarpathian, Dnieper-Donets and Black Sea regions. The most promising deposit of oil in Western Ukraine is the Dolyna field. In the Dnieper-Donets Region the largest gas fields are in Kharkiv Province. Gas deposits have been discovered in Sumy, Poltava and Dnipropetrovsk provinces. The Black Sea Region encompasses the southern part of Zaporizhia and Kherson provinces as well as the northern part of Crimea.

Peat has been used in Ukraine for a long time. Its extraction has been greatly increased and it is important local fuel in industry it is also widely used as bedding for livestock and as an organic fertilizer. The greatest deposits of peat are in Polissia, but it is also to be found in marshy river valleys.

Ukraine is rich in deposits of iron, manganese, mercury, titanium and other ores. The deposits of iron ore are one of the largest in the world. They are concentrated in Kryvy Rih, Kerch, Kremenchuk and Bilozerka.

Ukraine is one of the richest places in the world for reserves of manganese ore which is used in the manufacture of high-quality steel. Several deposits are located within the Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia provinces.

Titanium is important in the space, chemical, atomic and other areas. It has been discovered in Dnipropetrovsk Province. Mercury is obtained from cinnabar, the largest deposit being the Mykytivsky field in the Donetsk Province. Ukraine has inexhaustible reserves of raw material for the production of metallic magnesium, which is obtained from the rich brine of Syvash nay. Ukraine also has deposits of bauxite, nickel, cadmium, bismuth, arsenic and antimony.

Ukraine's deposits are in non-metallic minerals, which are widely used in the national economy. The important ones among them are rock and potassium salts, sulphur, fire clay and building materials. The largest deposits of rock salt are centered in the Donbas and in Solotvyno in Transcarpathia, Subcarpathia has deposits of pot^ salts (Kalush) and the largest deposit of native sulphur (Kozdol-ske). The main deposit of fire clay is in the Donbas (Chasovoyarsk Large reserves of red and grey granite, chalk, marl are also found in Ukraine.

There are many curative mineral waters in Ukraine.

Essential vocabulary to be learned:

iron  –  залізо
iron oxide – мартанець
ore  –  руда
sulphur  –  сірка
graphite – графіт
flux limestone – вапняк
deposit – родовище, поклад
oil  –  нафта
bauxite – боксит
Grammiar exercises:
I. Write out of the text 4 sentences in which the verb to have is use
in its notional meaning and 5 sentences with the verb to have used as an auxiliary verb. Write a Ukrainian translation of these sentences.
II. Write out of the text 5 sentences in the Present Perfect Tense Passive Voice. Transform them into Active Voice choosing the subjects from the following ones: geologists, workers, people. Explain the usage of the Present Perfect Tense.
III. Find 2 sentences with the pronoun "one". Explain its usage and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.
IV. Write out of the text 1 sentence with the modal verb ana i baiiLeic in which the verb to be is used in modal meaning. Explain the usage of these verbs and give a written translation of these sentences into English.
V. Head the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:
1. Deposits of ammonium, nickel, polymetalic and magnesium ores (discover, develop) industrially in Ukraine.
2. In the Donetsk Coal Basin a 50 billion tons supply of anthracite —coal (discover).
3. During the whole history of coal mining (almost 150 years) in Qonbas almost 10 billion tons of coal (extract)
4. The biggest part of electrical energy (25 percent) in Ukrain" (produce) at nuclear power plants.
5. Deposits of coal (locate) very deep and their extraction becomes more and more costly in our country.

6. In the Dnieper-Donets Region the largest gas fields (concentrate) in Kharkiv Province.

7. Titanium (discover) in Dnipropetrovsk province.

8. Manganese ore (use) in the manufacture of high-quality steel.

9. Peat (use) widely as an organic fertilizer.

10. The greatest deposits of peat (find) in Polissia.

Vocabulary and communication exercises.

I. Head and translate the text A, write out all the names of natural resources into three columns: fuel, metals, non-metals.

II. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Ukraine also has deposits of ...

2. Peat has been used ...

3. Ukraine has inexhaustible reserves of ...

4. Three oil and natural gas regions ...

5. Ukraine has deposits of bauxite ...

III. Complete the sentences choosing the suitable parts.

1. The reserves of black coal are concentrated
   a) in two basins: the Donets and Lviv-Volyuian Basins.
   b) in the western provinces of Ukraine.

2. The deposits of brown coal are to be found...
   a) in the Black Sea region.
   b) in the large Dnieper Brown Coal Basin on the Right Bank.

3. The largest deposits of iron ore are concentrated ...
   a) in Kryvy Rih, Kerch, Kremenchuk and Bilozerka.
   b) in Dnipropefcrovsk and Zaporizhia province.

4. Titanium has been discovered ...
   a) in the Donetsk Province.
   b) in the Dnipropetrovsk Province.

5. The largest deposit of mercury is located ...
   a) within the Zaporizhia province
   b) in the Donetsk Province (the Mykytivsky field)

6. Gas deposits have been discovered in ...
   a) the Kharkiv Province.
   b) the Kherson Province.

7. The largest deposits of native sulphur are centered in ...
   a) in the Donbas.
   b) in Subcarpathia (itozdolske).

8. Several deposits of manganese ore are located ...
   a) in the Donetsk Province.
   b) within the Dnipropotrovsk and Zaporizhia provinces.

IV. Read the following fragments and answer the questions using the text A.

1. Three oil and gas regions have been discovered in Ukraine. The most promising deposits of oil is the Dolyna field. The largest gas fields are in Kharkiv Province.

2. The reserves of black coal are concentrated in two basins, deposits of brown coal are to be found in many places on the Right Bank.

   What regions do we mean?

   What basin are the reserves of black and brown coal concentrated in?
V. Make up the plan of the text and render it.

INDUSTRIES IN UKRAINE

1. Ukrainian industries constitute a ramified network with modern attendant branches. Ukraine's population stands for 0.9% of the planet, but it is responsible for 5% of the world's industrial output, in almost 300 industrial branches. Ukraine provides one-tenth of the planet cast iron, one-eleventh of the steels, and one-twelfth of the coal.

2. Heavy industries, especially ferrous metallurgy, coal and machinery building, are predominant in the national industrial complex.

   Defense industry also occupies an important place. At present, it is being restructured and converted, with the emphasis on the output of consumer goods, particularly ones involving high technologies.

3. Attainments of the "Pivdenny (Southern) Machinebuilding Plant" production complex and the M.K. Yanhel Pivdenno Design Bureau are known far outside Ukraine. Both enterprises maintain close business contacts, which help them develop unique space systems varying in class and designation, also universal purpose tractors, modern trolley-buses and other products whose major characteristics answer top international standards.

4. Aircrafts of Ukrainian manufacture are known all over the world. Models developed by the "O.K. Antonov Aviation Research-and-Technology Complex" are built in Kyiv and Kharkiv. Aircraft engines developed by the "Prohres Machine-building Design Bureau of Zaporoziya", and built by the world's largest "Motor-Sich Engine-building Plant", are installed in the Antonov and many other aircraft and helicopter models.

5. "Chornomorsky Shipyard" ranks with the largest shipbuilding enterprises of Europe and the rest of the world. In 1991 it marked its birth centennial, and it used to manufacture destroyers, minelayer cruisers battleships, base ships, supply icebreakers, helicopter carriers and ships, big full-freezer factory trawlers and tankers. Its powerful production base, manufacturing and metallurgical factories guarantee the fulfillment of most sophisticated commissions from ship owners and from various industrial branches.

6. "Azovmash" is one of Ukraine's most powerful machine-building complexes supplying products to numerous industrial branches. It reexists a solid research and technological base, concentrated mainly in Mariupol.

7. "Nyzhiadiomprovsky Tube Rolling Works" ranks with the main supplier of multiple purpose steel pipes, rainway wheels, tread bands, large ring products, flanges and various tube-based consumer goods in Europe's south-east.

8. "Pure Metals" metalurgical enterprise is situated on the bank of the man-made Lake Kremenchuk. It manufactures cast iron, solar cells, has a powerful production, technological and research potential.

9. "Dniprospetsstal" is a leading metallurgical enterprise in Ukraine; "Dniprospetsstal" is Ukraine's only, and one of the world's few, machine-building enterprises manufacturing a variety of presses for different industrial branches.

10. "O. Parttomenko Engineering Works of Luhansk" ranks with Ukraine's largest manufacturers of ore-mining and processing equipment. Its production facilities answer the largest world standards and its products are always of top quality.

11. "Kryukov Railway Car Works" ranks with the biggest manufacture of transport vehicles, including railway rolling stock. It possesses a tangible production potential enabling it to effectively implement non-traditional sophisticated technologies. Being export to different countries its products won the customers' recognition with their high reliability in operation.

12. "Lviv Bug Works" is the leading bus manufacturing enterprise of Ukraine, and it ranks with major such companies in Europe. Its production capacities ensure an output of almost 10,000 different models and diesel-driven modifications.
Essential vocabulary to be learned:

1. ramified – розгалужений
2. attendant – супровідний
3. cast iron – чавун
4. predominant – переважаючий, домінуючий
5. defense – оборона
6. convert – перетворювати
7. output – продукція, випуск
8. consumer goods – товари широкого вжитку
9. involve – втягувати, включати
10. attainments – досягнення
12. maintain – підтримувати
13. designation – призначення
14. vary – змінюватись, відрізнятись
15. purpoose
16. top – верхній, нишньий, максимальний
17. aircrafts – літаки, авіація
18. manufacture – виробництво
22. install – встановити, помістити
23. rank – займати (повне) положен
24. destroyer – ескадронний міноносець
25. minelayer – мінний загороджувач
26. cruiser – крейсер
27. sophisticated commission – складне доручення, завдання
28. rest on – опиратися, покладатися
29. "Nyzhniodniprovsky Tube Kolling Works" – Нижньодніпровський трубопрокатний завод
30. wheel – колесо
32. "Kryukov Railway Car Works" – Крюківський вагонобудівний завод
33. tangible – реальний, відчутний
34. "Lviv Bus Works" – Львівський автобусний завод
I. a) Learn the functions of the Participle II

ФУНКЦІЇ

PARTICIPLE II PASSIVE VOICE

tа його переклад

Від правильних дієслів: інфінітив без "TO" + ED /-
Від неправильних дієслів: дивись таблицю неправильних дієслів

Перекладається:

1) означальним
-дієприкметниковим зворотом, який починяється з дієприкметників на -ний, -тій, -тій;
2) підрядним
означальним реченням
1) дієприкметниковим на -ний, -тій, -тій;
2) при + іменник
3) підрядним обставинним реченням

1) Перекладається:

The used method was very important. Метод, який застосували, був дуже важли

The text translated by the students is not difficult. Текст, який був перекладений студентами, неважкий

Якщо цей метод буде використаний, він допоможе нам збільшити випуск різних товарів широкого вжитку.

1) (Unless, to discuss), this method of ore-mining must not be used.
2) (When, to ask) the engineer told us about the new processing equipment of the plant.
3) (When, to produce), these railway wheels will be exported to different countries of Europe.
4) (When, to heat) iron ore smelts.
5. (When, to subject) to high temperature, aluminium Loses its strength rapidly.
6. (When , to implement), the hew device will help to enaur greater production capacity of the enterprise.
7. (When, to supply), these facilities will improve the quality of the plant's products.
8. (When, to install), a new engine will improve the work of the icebreaker.

b) Write out of the 1st, 4st and 6th paragraphs the sentences with the Participle II in the function of an attribute and translate them into Ukrainian.

c) Complete the sentences using the Participle II in the function of an adverbial modifier and translate them into Ukrainian. Model:

(If to use) this method will help us to increase the output of various consumer goods.
If used this method will help us to increase the output of various consumer goods.

Якщо цей метод буде використаний, він допоможе нам збільшити випуск різних товарів широкого вжитку.

1) (Unless, to discuss), this method of ore-mining must not be used.
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7. (When, to supply), these facilities will improve the quality of the plant's products.
8. (When, to install), a new engine will improve the work of the icebreaker.

i) a) Learn the table of the formation of the Continuous Tenses (Active and Passive).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICIPLE II</th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be computing</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) The workers of the plant are developing unique space systems now.

Substitute for developing unique space systems:
Example: manufacturing ore-mining equipment:
The workers of the plant are manufacturing ore-mining equipment now.

building new models of aircrafts
installing modern aircraft engines
manufacturing powerful cruisers
fulfilling a very sophisticated commission from Italy
producing a variety of presses for Bulgaria.

c) Close business contacts of Machine-building plant are helping it develop unique space systems
Substitute for develop and translate into Ukrainian:
Example: ensure an output of: Close business contacts of Machine-building plant are helping it ensure an output of unique space systems.
build, install, produce, export, import.

d) "Azovmash" is supplying products to numerous industrial branches at the moment.
Substitute for "Azovmash", making other necessary changes and translate into Ukrainian:
a metallurgical enterprise machinebuilding enterprises plants of Luhansk an Engineering Works a Railway Car Works

III a) Practise comparative use of the Simple Present Tense and the Present Progressive Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Simple Present Tense</th>
<th>The Present Progressive Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The design bureau always develops universal purpose tractors of high quality.</td>
<td>1. The research workers of the design bureau are developing new models of tractors now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Конструкторське бюро завади розробляє універсальні трактори високої якості.</td>
<td>Науководослідні працівники КБ розробляють зараз нові моделі тракторів.</td>
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b) Transform the sentences using the Present Continuous Tense
instead of the Simple Present Tense and the appropriate adverb (now, at the moment, at present)

1. The Research-and-Technology Complex develops new models of air-crafts for Kharkiv.
2. The Kyiv and Kharkiv plants build air-crafts known all over the world.
3. The workers of the machine-building design bureau - Often develop new aircraft engines.
4. The workers of the engine building plant install new helicopter models every year.
5. The tube rolling works supplies steel pipes to many European countries.

IV. a) Write out of the 2nd paragraph the? sentence in the Present Continuous Tense Passive Voice and translate it into Ukrainian.
b) Transform this sentence into Active Voice using the subject "They" c) transform the sentences into Passive Voice and translate them into Ukrainian.
1. The workers of the Engine/building Plant are installing new engines now.
2. The research workers of the machine-building design bureau are fulfilling a very sophisticated commission from the Turkish shipyard.
3. The tube rolling works is supplying railway wheels to Bulgaria at the moment.
4. The machine-building enterprise is manufacturing a new model of press now.
5. "Chornomorsky Shipyard" is producing tankers for Iran now.

V. Translate the following questions into English using the Present Indefinite or Present Continuous Active Voice.
1. З якими країнами підтримує конструкторська бюро вашого заводу найтісніші ділові контакти?
2. Чи розробляє зараз ваше КБ нову модель двигуна для льодоходів?
3. Замовлення яких фірм виконує зараз Чорноморський кораблебудівельний завод?
4. Чи запропонував ваш завод нетрадиційні складні технології?
5. Яку продукцію експортує ваш завод?
6. З якими зарубіжними компаніями йде в ногу Львівський автобусний завод?
7. Яка продукція вашого заводу дістає визнання у зарубіжних покупців (замовників)?
8. Чи виробничий потенціал вашого підприємства забезпечує випуск продукції найвищих світових стандартів?

Vocabulary and communication exercises

I. Find the English equivalents in the text for the following:
- розгалужена сітка із сучасними супровідними галузями; 1/10 світового виробництва чавуну; вахка промисловість; оборонна промисловість; випуск товарів широкого вжитку; включаючи технологію високого класу; досягнення машинобудівного заводу; конструкторське бюро; далеко за межами України; підтримувати тісні ділові зв'язки; космічні системи різноманітного класу та призначення; відповідати найвищим світовим стандартам; літаки українського виробництва; відомий усьому світу; решта світу; могутня виробнича база; складне звдання; опираючись на міцну технологічну базу; штучне озеро;
- могутній науково-дослідний потенціал; провідне металургійне підприємство.

II. Find in the text the word combinations expressing the same idea as the following:
- Ukrainian industries consist of a ramified system; up-to-date branches; focused on the production of consumer goods; the involving modern technologies; achievements of the production complex; to be known far beyond Ukraine; main specifications meet international demands; planes of Ukrainian production; "Chornomorsky Shipyard" is one of the largest
shipbuilding enterprises of Europe; to produce base ships.

III. Retell the text according to the plan!
1. Industrial potential of Ukraine in comparison with the world's one.
2. Predominant industries of the national industrial complex.
4. Aircrafts of Ukrainian manufacture.
5. The products of the "Chornomorsky Shipyard".
6. "Azovmash machine-building complex".
7. "Nyzhniodniprovsky Tube Rolling Works".
8. A powerful potential of "Pure Metals".
9. The leading metallurgical enterprise of Ukraine.
10. The largest manufacturer of ore-mining and processing equipment of Ukraine.
11. The biggest manufacturer of transport vehicles.
12. The leading bus-manufacturing enterprise of Ukraine.

IV. Read the following fragments and prepare your communications on the topics:

a) Mineral Resources;
b) "Industrial Potential of Ukraine".

a) Ukraine completely satisfies her needs in iron, manganese and titanium ores as well as rock salt, cement, gypsum, mineral paints, heat resistant clays, bromine, graphite, mercury and uranium. Deposits of ammonium, nickel, polymetalic and magnesium ores were discovered and developed industrially. These resources can be exported. To satisfy her needs the country has to import potassium salts, dolomite, phosphates, apatites, as well as clay soil, fluorite and feldspar.

b) Because of her potential Ukraine is an industrial-agricultural country. Her machine-building potential includes tractors and agricultural machine building, production of diesel locomotives and railroad cars, automobiles, rockets, sea and river vessels, refrigerators, TV-sets, washing machines, electric motors, industria robots, motorcycles, equipment for metallurgic, chemical, mine and textile industries, appliances and many other complicated products. Well-developed are black and colored metallurgy, chemical, oil and wood processing, and the cellulose-paper industries.

V. Read and learn the dialogue.
- What are you reading, Nick?
- Today's newspaper "News from Ukraine".
- Anything interesting?
- Some data on the fuel-energy resources of Ukraine.
- Sounds interesting. What's going on in this sphere?
- In the Donetsk Coal Basin a 50 billion tons supply of anthracite coal was discovered.
- I suppose, this is a big reserve, taking into account that during the whole history of coal mining (almost 150 years) in Donbas almost 10 billion tons of coal were already extracted.
- They say, Ukraine's annual coal extracting is 140 million tons. Industrial development of rich deposits of brown coal, combustible slates and peat is being carried out. Exploration of new deposits of oil is being carried out too.
- Oh, it will improve the fuel situation in Ukraine considerably.
- I fully agree with you. Fuel and energy complex is Ukraine's problem number one.
- Ukraine produced about 300 billion kw/hours of electrical energy. The biggest part (25 percent) is produced at nuclear power stations.
- Really? It is known that in the USA nuclear power stations produce 18 percent in Japan - 23 percent of electrical energy. And what about oil and gas resources of Ukraine?
- Oh, we must import them. And Ukraine's main importers of oil and gas are Russia and Turkmenistan. The importance of rock-coal in the energy balance is decreasing. And this tendency will continue in the future because the layers are located very deep and their extraction becomes more and more costly.
- And, in my opinion Russia and Turkmenistan Showed themselves to be unreliable partners.
- That is exactly what the article says.
- That's why Ukraine should parallely orient herself on other oil and gas importers, and pay more
attention to regenerative sources of energy: solar, wind, hydrothermal, and even more attention to resources and energy saving technologies.

- The sooner, the better.

b) Answer the questions:
1. What is Ukraine's annual coal extracting?
2. What developments will improve the fuel situation in Ukraine?
3. How much electricity does Ukraine produce?
4. What part of electrical energy is produced at nuclear power plant of Ukraine?
5. Why should Ukraine orient herself on other oil and gas importers, except Russia and Turkmenistan?
6. What other regenerative sources of energy must Ukraine use?

Text A. AGRICULTURE OF UKRAINE

Ukraine is famous for it agricultural production and is known as the bread basket of Europe. Farming areas occupy 41.9 min. hectares of Ukraine's, more than 60 min hectares of dry land of which the arable soils cover 33.3 min hectares. Upward of 4 min persons are employed in the agrarian sector.

Crops breeding is the most important farming branch, for instance rye, wheat, corn, sunflower, legumeinous plants, tobacco, flax, etc.

Animal husbandry is the second after crops breeding major farming branch, for example cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, etc.

Good progress was registered in poultry breeding, pond-fish culture, bee-keeping, fur farming and rabbit breeding.

The varied, favourable soil conditions and climate determine the specialization of the six agricultural zones into which Ukraine is roughly divided:

The Forest-Steppo Zone (Volyn, Zhitomir, Kyiv, Cherkassy and Kharkiv Hegiones) is predominantly a sugar beet, winter crop, potato and barley growing area. Meat and dairy farming is also well developed.

The Northern and Central Steppe Zone (Kirovograd, Dnipropetrovs and Donetsk Kagions) specialized in the growing of grain, particularly winter wheat. Sugar beet, sunflower and fruit are grown on a large area. All branches of animal husbandry are developed.

The Southern Steppe Zone (Odessa, Nikolayiv, Kherson, and Zapo-rizhya Regions) raises mostly grain, maize and sunflower. Large tracts of land consist of vineyards and orchards and vegetable and melon-growing areas. Rice is farmed in the extreme south. Animal husbandry mainly consists of meat and dairy farming. The Zone is noteworthy for its famous Askanian fine-fleeced sheep.

The Polisya Zone (Chernigiv, Lviv and partly Kyiv Regiones) is the principal meat and dairy farming zone. Potatoes, flax, hemp and sugar beet are grown on large areas.

The Carpathian foothills and mountains. This zone is noted for its advanced sheep-breeding and meat and dairy farming. Grapes, tobacco, flax and vegetable are also grown.

The Crimean foothills and mountains. This is a zone of vineyard and tobacco and essential oil-bearing crops. Sheep-breeding is also important.

Although on the whole the physical features are favourable for agriculture throughout Ukraine, they differ in the above-mentioned zones. In the Steppe Zone water is sometimes lacking and crop failures occur in dry years. Too much water and a low relief in Polisya explains the presence of water-logged lands.

Irrigation in the south and drainage of swampland and excessively moist lands in the north and west of Ukraine have added a sizable portion to the cultivated area, roughly, 1,000,000 hectares of irrigated and 1,300,000 hectares of drained land.

Ukrainian agriculture is highly mechanized. Many operations, including ploughing, the sowing and harvesting of grain, the planting of potatoes, the processing of sugar beets and maize and supplying water to the farms, have almost completely been mechanized.

Science plays an important role in the intensive development of agriculture. Research is done at 29 agricultural scientific research institutes and 110 experimental stations. Farm personnel are trained at the 159 higher and specialized secondary educational institutions.
Essential vocabulary to be learned:

1. arable soil - орна земля (земля, що обробляється)
2. crop - урожай, с/г культура
3. to breed - вирощувати, розводити (худобу ...)
4. leguminous plants - бобові рослини
5. animal husbandry - тваринництво
6. poultry breeding - птахівництво
7. bee-keeping - бджільництво
8. to determine - визначати
9. dairy farming - молочне тваринництво
10. tract of land - ділянка землі
11. vineyard - виноградник
12. orchard - фруктовий сад
13. melon - дия
14. noteworthy - вартий уваги, визначний
15. fleece - шерсть, руно
16. fine-fleeced - тонко-рунні
17. hemp - конопля
18. oil bearing crops - олійні культури
19. to lack - відчувати нестачу, відсутність
20. failure - невдача, пошкодження
21. low relief - низький рельєф
22. drainage - осушення, дренаж
23. wamplands - болотисті землі
24. moist lands - вологі землі
25. excessively - надмірно
26. to plough - орати
27. to sow - сіяти
28. to harvest - збирати врожай

Grammar exercises:

I. a) Find the differences between the Gerund and tho Verbal Noun and explain them. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

Gerund
1. He is interested in growing vegetables.
2. My sister intended planting cherry-trees.
3. On getting the results of the test they decided to buy those sugar beets.
4. Grain can't be sown without ploughing the soil.
5. Here soil can't be fertile without being irrigated.

Verbal Noun
1. The growing of sunflower is not profitable.
2. This problem was discussed at the sittings of a special commission.
3. The farmers were watching with great interest the draining of swamplands.
4. I prefer mechanized ploughing.
5. The state pays much attention to the raising of living standard of farmers.
b) Write out of the **text** sentences with the suffix -ing. State whether the -ing - from is a gerund or a verbal noun.

II. Combine the sentences using the gerund.

Model: You helped me. I thanked you for it. I thank you for helping me.

1. You gave me a book about poultry breeding. I thanked you for it.
2. She explained to us the main advantages of animal husbandry in this zone. We thanked her for it.
3. He showed me his poultry farm. I thanked him for it.
4. He helped inc to buy the equipment for a dairy farm. I thanked him for it.
5. The farmers helped us to organize a farm for sheep-breeding. We thanked them for it.
6. He 9ave me a tractor to plough this tract of land. I thanked him for it.
7. He helped me to receive a credit from this bank. I thanked him for it.
8. They explained to us the specialization of these agricultural zones. We thanked them for it.

III. Paraphrase the following sentences using gerund.

Model: It gave me much pleasure to visit this farm. I enjoved visiting this farm.

1. It gave me much pleasure to work with her in the field.
2. It will give him much pleasure to listen to this lecture on dairy farming.
3. It gave me much pleasure to breed rabbits.
4. It gave me much pleasure to read books about fur farming.
5. It gave me much pleasure to speak with her about growing vegetab
6. It gave them much pleasure to plant trees,
7. It gave them much pleasure to harvest these crops.

IV. Translate into English using gerund or verbal noun.

1. He корисно (не варто) вирощувати помідори в цьому районі. (It is nouse)
2. Наша область спеціалізується у вирощуванні зерна.
3. Я не мав нагоди ознайомитися з розвитком молочного тваринництва в цьому регіоні.
4. Я не міг підготувати доповідь, не прочитавши цих статей про фруктові сади та виноградники.
5. Тут завершується спорудження дренажної системи.
6. Він наполягає на вирощуванні бобових на цій ділянці землі.
7. Збирання зерна повністю механізоване в нашому колгоспі.
8. Тваринництво - друга, після рослинництва, важлива галузь сільського господарства.

V. a) Foom Participle II of the following verbs:

to employ, to register, to divide, to develop, to farm, to grow, to note, to irrigate, to supply, to plough, to sow, to drain.

b) translate into English:

mehanizovannyi, zрошувanyi, zroblyennyi, zakihchennyi, rosvyntyiy, viroshennyi, zainytyiy, zakrytnyiy, viщеzagadanniy, zasyaennyiy, ushenyiy, zoranyiy.

c) compose sentences of your own with these participles.

d) Write out of the text sentences with the Participle II, comment on its functions and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

Vocabulary and communication exercises.

I. Find lingiaih equivalents for the following Ukrainian worda and word combinations:

орна земля, урожай, вирощувати, тваринництво, птахівництво, молочне тваринництво,
олійні культури, болотисті землі, вологі землі, орати, збирати урожай, осушення, сіяти,
конопля, фруктовий сад, виноградник, ділянка землі, бобові рослини, бджільництво,
соняшник, сільськогосподарські зони, фрукти, шерсть.

II. Name the regions in which the following farming branches are most developed.

1. Sunflower and fruit are grown .... .
2. All branches of animal husbandry are developed in .... .
3. Rice is farmed in the .... .
4. Oilbearing crops are grown in .... .
5. Sheep-breeding is an important farming branch in .... .

III. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence.
I. About 4 niln. persones ... in the agrarian sector
2. The varied favourable soil conditions and climate determine the specialization of the six ... into which Ukraine is divided.
3. All ... of animal husbandry are developed.
4. Ukrainian agriculture is highly ...
5. Rice ... in the extreme south.

IV. Ask and answer the following questions.
1. what is Ukraine famous for?
2. How many hectares do farming areas occupy?
3. What is the most important farming branch?
4. What is the second major farming branch after crops breeding?
5. What determine the specialization of the six agricultural zones?
6. What agricultural zones, into which Ukraine is roughly dixided, do you know?
7. Are the physical features of Ukraine favourable for agriculture
8. What role does science play in the development of agriculture?

V. a) Learn and act the dialogues:

Dialogue 1.
- Hello, Petel Why are you so disturbed? ч Stevel I'm not so much disturbed as I'm busy. I'm going to establish my own business, and you know how many problems it creates.
- Oh, but your idea is nice. What kind of business do you intend to be engaged in?
- My idea is to organize a small farm as I'm interested in animal husbandary.
- Is your farm already registered?
- Not yet. I've already bought some premises and equipment for a dairy farm but it is necessary to solve the problem concerning some hectares of land for crops breeding.
- O.K. I wish success in solving all your problems.

Dialogue 2.
- I'm sorry, but your face веерз to be familiar to my. Haven't we met earlier?
- oh, Victor, how nice to see you. Don't you remember, we studied in the Ternopil Academy of National economy?
- Oh, I'm awfully sorry, you are Roman, aren't you.
- You are quite right. What are you doing here.
- I hope to receive a credit as I've organized a farm for sheep-breeding and now I'm lack of money for buying some equipment and one tractor.
- Why have you chosen just sheep breeding. As for roe, I'm a farmer too, but I'm engaged in growing sugar beet.
- Oh.First of all I'm fond of animal husbandry. And the second reason of my choice із that I live in the Carpathian zone, which is favourable for sheep-breeding.
- I see. And my Forest-Steppe Zone is predominantly a sugar beet growing area.
- O.K. I wish any kindof success.
- So do I.

b) Compose and act your own dialogues on the following situations
1) You are going to breed rabbits and need a consultation about it,
2) You want to solve the problems concerning ploughing the soil, еtc.

Use the following language patterns. I knew very well that, do you mind if I ask a question about, I wonder that, I have heard that, I'm afraid it's not, once I read that, to my mind, I hope you'll agree, it seems to me.
AGRICULTURE

Ukraine has very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production: fertile soils, temperately warm climate, a well-developed industry processing agricultural raw materials.

All the principle areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow culture, fruit and vegetable raising. Almost half the cropping area occupied by cereals as winter wheat, maize and legumes, rye, oats, barley. The principal grain crop, winter wheat, is sown mainly in the Steppe and Forest-Steppe zone Maize is grown mostly in Transcarpathia and Steppe zones. Buckwheat, millet, rice play an important role. Among the industrial crops such as sugar beet, sunflower, flax the leading position is occupied by sugar beet.

Close to 40 types of vegetable crop are grown in Ukraine: cabbage, tomato, cucumber, red beet, carrot, onion, garlic, etc. Melon-growing is practiced mainly in the south. Potatoes occupy 6% of total area under cultivation.

Animal husbandry is the second-largest component of agriculture. Like plant cultivation, livestock production is divided into branches, the most widespread branch is cattle breeding, pig raising is another important area. Sheep farming is also practised.

The poultry industry is spread through all the provinces. Bird farming include chicken, duck, goose, turkey. There are large mechanized poultry factories to produce eggs and meat.

Fish farming is growing in importance with carp, being the most common fish. Trout, which is to be found in the mountain rivers, is of commercial interest.

Bee-keeping is spread through all zones. It is extensively practised on private plots. Fur animals being farmed include the silver and blue fox, mink and nutria.

Essential vocabulary to be learned:

1. favourable conditions - сприятливі умови
2. fertile soil - родючий грунт
3. raw materials - сировина
4. plant - рослина
5. crop – с/г культура
6. culture - вирощування
7. to raise - вирощувати
8. cereals – хлібні злаки.
9. rye
10. oats
11. barley
12. sow
13. buckwheat
14. millet
15. rice
16. flax
17. cabbage
18. cucumber
19. red beet - буряк
20. carrot
21. onion
22. garlic
23. livestock, livestock
24. trout
25. mink - норка

Grammar exercises
I. Write out of the text 10 verbs, give their 2-nd and 3-nd forms.
II. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect. Translate them into Ukrainian.
1) We (to visit) already this collective farm.
2) He (to return) just from the field.
3) They (not to sow) the legumes on this field before.
4) The Ukraine (to harvest) its milliard's crop yield some years ago.
5) They (to enlarge) the area occupied by sugar-beet last year.
6) The collective farmers seldom (to apply) manual labour nowadays.
7) I (to see) never the potato-planter operating.
8) This farm (to achieve) great success by employing on a wide scale scientific agrotechnical methods.
9) Our country (to harvest) more grain this year mainly by increasing crop yields.
10) Our government (to take) measures to increase the output of farming machinery.
III. 1) Write out of the text G sentences in the Present Indefinite Passive Voice. Translate them into native language. ) Transform these sentences into Active Voice.
IV. 'translate into English using Passive Voice.
1) Велика площа земель цього району зайнята хлібними злаками.
2) Цукровий буряк займає провідну роль серед технічних культур цього району.
3) Кукурудзу вирощують в основному в Закарпатті і степовій зоні.
4) В Україні вирощують біля 40 видів овочевих культур.
5) Землі в цьому колгоспі обробляються механізованим способом.
6) Тваринництво, як інша найважливіша сільгосп галузь, є залучена до підгінів: розведення великої рогатої худоби, свинини і вівчарства.
7) Вівчарство - найбільш розвинута галузь на Закарпатті, серед всіх областей України.
8) Основна зернова культура, пшениця, культивується в основному в степовій і лісостеповій зонах.

Vocabulary and communication exercises
I. a) Find English equivalents for the following Ukrainian words and word combinations:
родючий грунт, с/г культура, рослина, вирощувати, хімічні злаки, овес, ячмінь, сіяти, гречка, просо, льон, капуста, часник, поголів'я худоби, цибуля, морква, форель, огірок, норка.
b) compose sentences of your own with these words and word-combinations.
II.. Match each branch of agriculture with its production.
poultry industry, carp, chicken, honey, nutria,
fish-farming duck, pig, cattle, turhey, sheep,
bee-keeping blue fox, mink,
fur animals trout, eggs,
livestock produc tion goose, turkey.

III. Complete the sentences according to the text.
1. Ukraine has very favourable conditions for ...
2. All the principle areas of plant cultivation are ...
3. The principal grain crop is sown mainly in ...
4. Birds farmed include ...
5. Bee-keeping is spread ...
6. Fur animals being farmed include ...
7. Maize is grown mostly in ...
8. Among the industrial crops the leading position is occupied by

IV. Ask and answer the following questions:
1. What are the principle area of plant cultivation?
2. What cereals occupy half of the cropping area?
3. Where is winter wheat sown?
4. What is the most important industrial crop?
5. What vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine?
6. What branches is livestock production divided into?
7. Where is the poultry industry spread?
8. What type of fish are farmed in Ukraine?
9. Where is bee-keeping extensively practised?
10. What birds are farmed in Ukraine?

V. Retell the text according to the plan:
1) favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production!
2) the principle areas of plant cultivation;
3) vegetable crops in Ukraine”
4) second-largest component of agriculture
5) other important branches of agriculture and its production.
The United Kingdom is situated off the north west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean, on the north and northwest and the North sea on the east. It is separated from the Continent by the English Channel, 21 miles wide at its narrowest point, and the Straits of Dover. The United Kingdom includes two large islands: Great Britain and Northern Ireland and thousands of small islands. Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland, and Wales. The O° meridian of longitude passes through the old Royal Greenwich Observatory in London. The United Kingdom has an area of 94,249 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom is more than 56 million people. The capital of the country is London. English is the official language. The climate of the Great Britain is temperate and mild. It is never too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer, rain falls in winter. It falls in spring and autumn. It is foggy and cold in autumn and winter. But it is often cold in summer, too. Snow falls only in the North and West of the country. It does not snow in the South. When it does, it is only once or twice a year, and the snow melts almost immediately. The surface of England and Ireland is flat, but Scotland and Wales are mountainous. Most of the mountains are in the western part. The highest mountain top in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland. Many part of the country have beautiful green meadows. If you travel through Great Britain, you can see many villages with their lovely ivy-clad cottages. The chief rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Clyde, the Gent and the Mersey. The longest river is the Severn. It is in the southwest of England. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries. The older fields of industry are shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries and the newer ones are electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries. All of them are very important for Great Britain. The main industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow. The important ports are London, Cardiff and Glasgow. Though the United Kingdom is an industrialized country, agriculture remains a major sector of economy. Britain grows wheat, barley, oats, fruit, vegetables. Great Britain is a country with advances technologies. Research and development has progressed impressively since World War II. There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theaters in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University, Glasgow University. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 countries. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is formally at the head of the state. But in fact the country is ruled by the Parliament consisting of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

**Essential vocabulary to be learned:**

- separate  виділяти(ся)
- include  включати
Grammarexercises

I. Learn the formation of the Present Perfect Tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have (not)</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seen</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this film.</td>
<td>this film.</td>
<td>this film.</td>
<td>this film.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
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<th>He</th>
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<tr>
<td>has (not)</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>has</td>
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<tr>
<td>visited</td>
<td>visited</td>
<td>visited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Translate into English:
1. They have just seen him at the bus stop.
2. We have been to the United Kingdom two years ago.
3. She has known her for years.
4. They have already invited their friends to the birthday party.
5. The students of our groups have already read the novel "The Moon and Sixpence" by Somerset Mangham.
6. He has not visited London.
7. She has just seen him at the bus stop.
8. We have been to the United Kingdom two years ago.
9. They have already invited their friends to the birthday party.
10. She has known her for years.

III. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative:
1. Our professor has known her for years.
2. The students of our groups have already read the novel "The Moon and Sixpence" by Somerset Mangham.
3. She has just seen him at the bus stop.
4. They have already invited their friends to the birthday party.
5. I have known her for years.
6. He has long wanted to visit London.
7. His sister has finished Oxford University two years ago.

IV. Use the affirmative form of the Present Perfect inf form of the Present Continuous.
Model: I am not reading Shakespeare
1. The tourists are visiting the British Museum Library.
2. He is not going to Scotland.
3. The Browns family is spending its holidays in Wales.
4. They are not going sightseeing.
5. The pupils are not watching the sights of the capital on TV.
6. She is keeping in her mind all necessary information.
7. The boy is not studying English.

V. Copy the following sentences, using the required form of the verb in the brackets.
Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.
I. They have already (to draw) the pictures with the sights of England.
2. The boys have (to find) the place to have a rest.
3. He has (to show) her the way to the port.
4. She has (to mistake) in choosing a profession.
5. The tourists have (to see) the country, they were going through.
6. The scientists have (to find) a very interesting manuscript.
7. These foreigners have (to arrive) to the country a month ago.

Vocabulary and communication exercises:
I. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following:
1. Найвужча точка; нульовий меридіан проходить через; розташований на північному заході від побережжя Європи; офіційна мова; поверхня е рівнинна; дачі на рік; дощ іде взимку; сніг тане майже відразу; зелені луки; вкриті плющем хатинки; найбільш промислове розвинені країни; кораблебудівна і текстильна промисловість; залишається основним сектором економіки; передові технології.

II. Answer the questions:
1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. What does the United Kingdom include?
3. What is it separated from the Continent by?
4. The population of the United Kingdom is more than 56 million people, isn't it?
5. What is the capital of the United Kingdom?
6. What is the official language in the UK?
7. What is the climate of Great Britain?
   it ^. Is it hot in summer or not?
8. What is the surface like in England and Scotland?
9. Name the chief rivers of the United Kingdom.
10. Is the United Kingdom one of the world's most industrialized countries?
11. What is Britain grow?
12. What are the older fields of industry?
13. What does Britain grow?
14. What kind of state is the United Kingdom?
15. How many Houses does the Parliament consist of?

III. Choose the correct answer:
1. The United Kingdom is situated
   a) of the south coast of Europe;
   b) in the central part of the European continent;
c) off the north west coast of Europe.

2. The United Kingdom includes
   a) Great Britain and Ireland;
   b) Northern Ireland, Irish Republic and the Isle of Man;
   c) Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

3. The population of the United Kingdom is
   a) nearly 50 million people;
   b) more than 56 million people;
   c) numerable.

4. The climate of Great Britain is
   a) subtropical;
   b) temperate;
   c) continental.

5. The surface of England and Ireland is
   a) flat;
   b) hilly;
   c) mountainous.

6. Great Britain grows
   a) oranges and apricots;
   b) barley, oats, wheat;
   b) tobacco and banana.

7. The United Kingdom is
   a) republic;
   b) a monarchy;
   c) a parliamentary monarchy.

IV. Complete these sentences inserting:
from, by of, mith, too, into

1. The United Kingdom is situated off the north west coast... Europe.

2. It is separated ... the Continent ... the English Channel.

3. The 0° meridian ... longtitude pases through the Royal Greenwich Observatory.

4. The population ... the United Kingdom is more than 56 million people.

5. It is never hot in summer or ... cold in winter.

6. Great Britain is a country ... advanced technologies.

7. Administratively Great Britain is divided ... 55 countries.

8. The Parliament consists ... two Houses.
London, the Capital of Great Britain

London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a huge port, one of the world's greatest commercial centres, a science city, and the seat of the British Government. London was founded at the time of the Roman Empire and now its population is about 9 million people. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, spanned by seventeen bridges.

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

The City is the oldest part of London. In the City the streets and pavements are very narrow and on weekdays the traffic is very heavy because the City is the commercial centre of London, and London's most important firms and banks have offices there. About half a million people work in the City. But over weekends the City is almost dead.

Now very few people live there. They are caretakers of office blocks, some lawyers, the choirboys and the clergy of St. Paul's Cathedral. The residents of new cultural centre are called the Barbican. This new cultural centre appeared in London quite recently. The heart of the centre for Arts and Conferences. It is the City's "Gift to the Nation", opened on March 3, 1882. The Barbican Hall and Barbican Theatre provide a home for the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company.

As the name suggests, the West End is the western part of London. It is located between the City and Hyde Park. The City and the West End are the heart of the capital. Here the visitors can find all the most interesting buildings, theatres, movie houses, museums, picture galleries, shops, offices and gardens.

The heart of London's West End is Piccadilly Circus. Under the Circus has one of the busiest stations of London's underground railway network. In the centre of the Circus stands the bronze statue of Eros on a high pedestal. North of the Circus the streets shade off into Soho and to Oxford Street. South of the Circus there is the Theatre Royal, founded in 1720.

Westminster with Government Buildings is the Next part of London. There one can see the Westminster Palace, the Westminster Abbey, and the Clock Tower with the great bell-Big Ben.

The East End is the poorest part of the city, mostly inhabited by factory workers. There are no big parks or gardens there.

London has many great and wonderful sights, which attract the attention of thousands of people, from every part of the world. There are many beautiful buildings in London and among them are the Houses of Parliament, the banks of England, the British Museum, the Buckingham Palace, the St. Paul's Cathedral and many others.

The "lungs" of London are beautiful squares and picturesque parks. Hyde Park is the city's largest park. In spring and summer Londoners walk, sit, play on the grass. Just inside Hyde Park you will find the Speaker's Corner, a place famous for its open-air meetings. In London all kinds of vehicles ride up, and
down the streets. London's red double-decker bus is well known all over the world. London is always very beautiful. And a lot people all over the world would like to visit it. Essential vocabulary to be learned:

- span з’єднувати береги
- pavement тротуар
- caretaker особа, що доглядає за домом
- choirboy хорист
- clergy духовенство
- resident постійний житель
- inhabit житель
- attract приваблювати
- the "lungs" of London парки і сквери Лондона
- vehicle засіб пересування
- ride їхати (у транспорті)
- statue статуя
- pedestal п’єдестал
- shade off незамітно зникати

Grammar exercises:

1. Compare the use of the Past Indefinite and Present Perfect Tenses.

   The Past Indefinite Tense
   1. Did you see him yesterday?  
      Yes, I saw him yesterday. (The action is cut off from the Present).
   2. I saw him yesterday (last week, a month ago, at 12 o'clock).  
      (The Past Indefinite is used with the adverbials of past time).

   The Present Perfect Tense
   1. Have you ever seen him? - Yes, I have seen him.  
      (No, I have not seen him yet).  
      (The action has been completed by the present moment but is connected with it).
   2. I have seen him today. (this week. this month, just, never, lately).  
      (The Present Perfect is frequently used with the adverbials indicating that the period of time is not yet over).
II. Translate into English:
1. Минулого року мої батьки відвідали Лондон. 2. А я ніколи не був ні у Лондоні, ні в Оксфорді. 3. Вони не бачили цих видів Британської столиці. 4. Мій друг ще не приїхав. 5. Він бачив її щодня на тому ж самому місці у Гайд Парку, 6. Ви бачили її сьогодні? 7. Вони не боялися нічого. 8. З того часу він не був у столиці. 9. У неї не було грошей. 10. Він рідко відвідував виставки.

III. Ask if the information is true using the word really:
Model: He has done the exercise by 6 o'clock. - Has he really done the exercise by 6 o'clock.
1. He has already returned home from the excursion. 2. We have met him at the speaker's Corner. 3. The clerk has signed him the visa. 4. The inhabitant of the city has already shown him the way to the Piccadilly. 5. They have not yet seen the film "My Fair Lady". 6. The tourist have just gone down town. 7. She has studied English for two years.

IV. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.
1. He has been to London two years ago. 2. They have visited the British Museum lately. 3. They have crossed the Piccadilly Circus and reached Oxford Street. 4. His grandparents have lived in this village since 1970. 5. Last month we have been at the Albert Hall, one of the Biggest Concert Halls in London. 6. The students have travelled much during their vacations. 7.1 have already read Shakespeare's poems.

Vocabulary and communication exercises:
I. Give English equivalents for the following:
Комерційний центр, з'єднувати (береги) мостами; вулиці і тротуари; по вихідних; мало людей живе там; особи, що доглядають за будинками; зовнішні укріплення; сітка метро; бронзова статуя; найбідніша частина; в більшості населення; чудові краєвиди: мітинги на відкритому повітрі; рухатись в центрі міста із центру; відомі у всьому світі.

II. Answer the questions:
III. Choose the correct answer:
1. London is
   a) only the capital of the country;
   b) both the capital and a huge port;
   c) a small town.
2. Is it situated
   a) in Scotland;
   b) on the bank of the river Severn;
   c) on both banks of the Thames.
3. The City is
   a) the richest part of London;
   b) the poorest part of London;
   c) the business part of London.
4. Only rich people live in
   a) the City;
   b) the east End;
   c) the west End.
5. The west End is known for its
   a) banks;
   b) ports.
   c) interesting buildings and green parks.
6. You will find the Speakers' Corner
   a) near the Buckingham Palace;
   b) on the Trafalgar Square;
   c) just inside Hyde Park.
7. Trafalgar Square is
   a) in Westminster;
   b) in the East End;
   c) in the west End.

IV. Learn and act the following dialogue:
- I, say, Nick, do you know what is the capital of the United Kingdom?
- Of course, I, do. It's London, one of the biggest cities in the world.
- And where is it situated?
- London is situated on both banks of the river Thames.
- Is London also a sea port?
- Yes. It is a huge sea port too.
- What is the population of London?
- It's over 9 million inhabitants.
- What can you say about the main parts of London?
- They are the City the Westminster, the West End and the east End.
- Oh, I'll try to read about this interesting city.

**Economics of Great Britain**

Britain doesn't rank high in size among the countries of the world (with about 0.18 per cent of the world's land area), but it's one of the most important industrial countries in Europe and in the world. Great Britain has an open economy, in which international trade plays a vital part.
About one-quarter of its gross domestic product comes from the export of goods and services, a high share among major economies. Today 28 people work in manufacturing, mining and building for every one engaged in agriculture. The new level of production based on the new technology demands computerization which is widely developed in Britain. Britain's major industries include iron and steel, engineering, including motor vehicles and aircraft, textiles and chemicals. Other major manufacturing industries are food and drink, timber and furniture, printing and publishing, paper and board, and rubber. The leading mineral resource of Britain is coal and coal-mining is one of the most important British industries, the North sea oil and gas can also be considered as a major mineral resource, having a fundamental effect on the economy of Great Britain.

The textile machinery industry is an important sector of British industry. It produces machines for the manufacture of yarns and fabrics from all types of natural and man-made fibers. It is mainly centered in the North-West, East Midlands, Yorkshire and Northern Ireland. Production of textiles is spread throughout the country. The British wool textile industry has been important since medieval time. West Yorkshire is being the most important producing area.

The British aerospace industry is the third largest in the world. Its products include civil and military aircraft and satellites. Exports account for nearly 70 per cent of the industry's turnover. Rolls-Royce is one of the world's three largest aeroengine manufacturers. British Aerospace has developed its own range of civil aircraft. It is also the largest European producer of communications satellites.

Output in the electrical and instrument engineering sector has risen steadily since 1982. British firms and research organizations continue to pioneer advances in microelectronics.

Over three-quarters of Britain's varied landscape is used for agriculture. Britain is self-sufficient in milk, eggs, a very great extent in wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and research. Although only 2.2 per cent of the working population are engaged in agriculture, it produces nearly two-thirds of Britain's food requirements. This country needs to import butter, cheese, sugar and some other agricultural products.

Vocabulary to be learned

to rank - займати місце серед
in size - за розміром
vital part - важлива (істотна) роль
gross domestic product - національний валовий продукт
share - частина, доля
yarn - пряжа, нитки
fabric - тканина
satellite - сателіт, штучний супутник
turnover - оборот
barley - ячмінь
oast - овес
efficient - продуктивний
to pioneer - прокладати шлях

Grammar exercises

I. a) Write out of the text sentences in the Present Indefinite Tense Active or Passive Voice.
Give written translation of the sentences which are used in the Passive Voice.
b) Transform sentences (ex. a) into the Past Indefinite Tense Active or Passive Voice.
II. a) See the rules of forming the degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs.
b) Insert the positive, comparative or superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs given in brackets.

1. Britain's chemical industry is the third ... in Europe and the fifth ... in the western world.
2. There has been ... growth in chemicals and in electrical and instrument engineering (notable).
3. Much the ... of the British extractive industries is coalmining (important).
4. The ... industrial centres are Birmingham and Nottingham (big)
5. The ... coal field in Britain, with the ... output per man, lies in the north-west of the area and continues into Yorkshire (rich, high).
6. In Yorkshire 90 per cent of the United Kingdom's worsted industry and the ... proportion of its woolen industry are found (great).
7. The British economy is ... based on private enterprise (primarily)

Worsted industry ['wustid]  
Камвольна промисловість
Worsted тканина з гребінної шерсті  
Камвольна тканина

III. a) Revise the rules of composing four types of questions.
b) Make up all possible questions to the underline sentences of the text.

IV. a) Write out of the text sentences in the Present Perfect Tense Active Voice.
b) Transform them into the Past Perfect Tense Active Voice using the appropriate expressions (by that time, by the 21st of October).

V. a) Write out of the text 3 sentences with the Indefinite Infinitive which is used in the Active or Passive Voice.
b) Explain the usage of these infinitives and give a written translation of these sentences into Ukrainian.

Vocabulary and communication exercises
I. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:
не займає високого місця; міжнародна торгівля відіграє важливу роль;
експорт товарів та послуг; найбільший європейський виробник; сільське господарство з продуктивним;
бути зайнятим у виробництві; новий рівень виробництва потребує комп'ютеризації;
головні галузі промисловості; вугілля, нафта і газ вважаються основними мінеральними ресурсами;
природні та синтетичні волокна; середньовіччя; промислової оборот.

II. Make up questions, the answers to which are the following sentences;
1. There are about 80 significant ports in Great Britain.
2. Certain parts of the electricity supply industry in the UK were being privatised in 1990-1991.
3. Nobel prizes for science have been awarded to 70 British citizens a great number than for any other country apart from the United States.
4. A high level of agricultural productivity enables Britain to provide about half of the food it needs from its own soil, the other half is imported.
5. Since the beginning of the 10th century the structure of the Britain's economy has experienced serious changes.
6. The general location of industry has changed little in recent years.
7. The fishing industry provides about 70 per cent of British fish supplies, and is an important source of employment and income in a number of ports, especially those situated on the North Sea shore.

III. Insert suitable predicates into the following sentences:
1. Woodland ... (a) ... an estimated 2.2 million hectares, about 9 per cent of the total land area of the country, 43 per cent ... (b) ... in England, 43 per cent in Scotland, 11 per cent in Males and remainder in Northern Ireland.
   a) has covered
   is covered
   was covered
   covers
   b) were are is was
2. The Government ... to reduce pollution caused by the burning of {usSt! fuels and to contain global warming.
seeks
seek
had sought
is seeking

3. The South Coast or the Channel coast of Great Britain ... for tourist traffic.
have been much developed has been much developed had been much developed have been much developed

4. London ... the main center in Britain of the clothing and food and drink industries, of printing, of cinema film production, and of the manufacture of furniture, materials for the arts, precision instruments and many other specialized products.
were
was
is
are

5. The richest coal field in Britain, with the highest output per man, ... (a) ... in the north-west of the area and ... (b)... into Yotkshre.
(a) lay
is lying has lain lies
(b) continues continue
have been continued had continued

6. The British Isles ... of England, Scotland and Wales. consist consists is consisted were consisted

7. Wales ... with England ever since the year 1284. was united have been united had been united has been united

IV. Translate into English;

1. Міжнародна торгівля відіграє важливу роль в економіці Великобританії.
2. Товари, які виробляються в цій країні, відомі своєю відмінною якістю.
3. Сьогодні Великобританія - один з найбільших виробників заліза і сталі, електронного та машинного обладнання, текстилю.
4. Яка галузь промисловості Великобританії є однією з головних?
5. Едінбург, Глазго, Манчестер і Бірмінгем - найбільші промислові міста, чи не так?
6. З якими країнами Англія підтримує тісні торгівельні зв'язки?
7. Які продукти харчування імпортуються до Великобританії?
8. Чому така розвинена країна не може повністю забезпечити себе продуктами харчування?

V. Make up the plan of the text and render it.

fossil fuel - кам'яне паливо
precision instrument - точний прилад
output per man - випуск продукції на одну людину
to contain - стримувати