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

Затверджено
на засіданні кафедри
іноземних мов для ФБС
Протокол № 1 від 3.09.1998 р.

Тернопіль 2002

Відповідальний за випуск зав. кафедрою іноземних мов для ФБС доц. Співак В. Л., канд. філол. наук.

Укладачі: Г. І. Слаба, М. І. Сарай, С. І. Когут.
The United States of America.

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometres. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean.

The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people, most of the people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions of the country, for example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak of the Cordillers in the USA is 4,418 metres.

The main river of the country is the Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north-west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.

II. Answer the questions:
1. Is the USA one of the largest countries in the world?
2. Where is the USA situated?
3. What is the area of the USA?
4. What is the USA washed by?
5. What do you know about population of the USA?
6. What is the official language of the country?
7. The capital of the country is Washington, isn't it?
8. Who was the first President of the USA?
9. What can you say about the climate of the country?
10. Are there many mountains in the country?
11. What rivers do you know in the USA?
12. What is the main river in the USA?

III. Complete the following sentences using the text:
1. The USA is one of ... .
2. The area of the USA is ... .
3. It is washed by ... .
4. The official language is ... .
5. The capital of the USA is ... .
6. The climate in the USA is ... .
7. The main river of the country is ... .

IV. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence:
1. The ... of the USA is over nine million square ... .
2. People of different ... live in the USA.
3. The official ... of the country is English.
4. The main ... of the country is the Mississippi.
5. As the USA is a large country, ... is different

V. Read and translate the following dialogue and learn by heart.
– I say, Peter could you tell me what city is the capital of the state of Texas?
– Sure. It is Austin. Do you know what is the abbreviation of Texas?
– No idea.
– It is «Tex». It is important to know if you are going to send a letter or a telegram to Texas.
I. Read and translate the following text:

The United States of America.
official name – the United State of America (the USA)
Status – a Federal Republic, a union of 50 states.
Area - 9, 364,000 square kilometres
Population – 232,000,000
Capital – Washington
Languages – English is the official and predominant language. Spanish, Italian, German, Polish, Jiddish, Russian and others are also spoken in the USA.

The United States is one of the largest countries in the world. The United States and Canada are almost twins in size. But Canada is a little bigger.
The whole name of the United States is United States of America. For short, the country is often called the USA. There are fifty states and district of Columbia.
The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Thus ships can sail from the United States ports to the Indian Ocean by way of either the Pacific or the Atlantic. Friendly Canada to the north and friendly Mexico to the south are the only countries bordering the United States
The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, situated in central part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska separated by the Canadian territory and the rest major part of the USA. The states differ very much in size, population and economical development.
The USA is a country of great diversity. It is due to it geography, the weather, the landscape and the way of living,
The Great Rocky Mountains run north and south. Some of them form a divide between rivers that flow westward and those that flow toward the Atlantic or its arm, the Gulf of Mexico.
East of that divide are two of the world's longest rivers. One is the famous Mississippi. The Missouri, one of the Mississippi's many long branches, is about that long too.
There are many big cities and towns in the USA. New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.
The United States developed from the English colonies. After a long eight years struggle (1775-1783) the colonists gained their independence. The American colonists were led by a talented soldier George Washington who later became the first president of the USA. The capital was named after the first president.

Vocabulary:
twin – близнята
to border – межувати
to consist of – складати
separate – окремий, ізольований
to separate – відділятися, розділяти(ся)
major – головний, більший
to differ – відрізнятися
size – розмір, величина
diversity – різноманітність, відмінність
due – зобов'язаний
landscape – ландшафт, пейзаж
a divide – межа, переділ
a gulf – заток
branch – розгалуження, рукав (ріки)
to gain independence – завоювати незалежність
to lead – вести, керувати

II. Answer the following questions:
1. What is the whole name of the United States?
2. Where does the USA lie?
3. What countries does the USA border on?
4. What parts does the USA consist of?
5. Where do the Great Rochy mountains run?
6. What big cities and towns in the USA do you know?

III. Retell the text according to the plan:
1. The USA is one of the largest countries in the world.
2. The situation of the country.
3. Three separate parts of the USA.
4. Mountains and Bivers.
5. Big cities and towns.

IV. Translate reproduce and learn the following dialogues by heard:
1. – Як поживаєш, Рай?
– Never felt better in my life. How are you Martin?
– Так само. Дякую. Коли ти приїхав із США?
– The other day.
– Ти дістав задоволення від поїздки?
– Yes, I did. I combined business and pleasure.
– Це ж як?
– We concluded some profitable contracts, we had a chance of visiting very nice places in the USA.

Words and word combinations.
Very much the same – усе те саме
trip – поїздка
business trip – ділова поїздка
pleasure – задоволення
to conclude – заключати
profitable – прибутковий, корисний

2. – Have you ever been to Detroit?
– Ніколи. Але я знаю, що це центр автомобільної промисловості
– To what cities have you been?
– Я був у Нью-Йорку, Бостоні, Філадельфії.
– Which of the cities did you like best?
– Важко сказати.

Words and word combinations:
ever – ніколи
automobile industry – автомобільна промисловість
centre – центр
It is difficult to say – важко сказати
Grade III.
I. Read and translate the following text:

At the Map of the USA.

The vast and varied expanse of the United States of America stretches from heavily industrialized, metropolitan Atlantic seaboard across the rich flat farms of the central plains, over the majestic Rocky Mountains to the fertile densely populated westcoast, then halfway across the Pacific Ocean to the semitropical island-state of Hawaii. The area of the United States is about 9,400,000 square kilometres. It is twice as large as all the countries of Europe.

The USA is advantageously placed in the middle of North American Continent in the temperate zone between the latitude 25° and 49° North.

The United States is the land of bountiful rivers and lakes. The broad Mississippi River which is of great historic and economic importance to the United States runs 5,969 km from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico - the world's longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. A canal south of Chicago joins one of the tributaries of the Mississippi to the five Great Lakes - making it the World's largest inland water transportation route and the biggest body of fresh water in the world. The ST. Laurence Seaway, which the United States shares with Canada connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The USA is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the East, the Pacific Ocean in the West and the Gulf of Mexico in the South. Across the eastern part of the country from north to south extend the Appalachians, a group of low and much denuded mountains. Between the Appalachians and the Atlantic Ocean Lie the coastal low-lands, the north-eastern coast-line is indented and contains a number of bays. The lawlands continue southward into the Peninsula of Florida. Across the western part of the USA extend the Cordilleras, a young mountain system consisting of the number of lofty ranges. The highest peak is Witney, 4,418 m high.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada there are the Great Basin plateau and others. They are crossed by Colorado and Columbia rivers that cut deep cannons.

The Valley of California lies alory the Pacific coast, the climate here is subtropical.

The Great Lakes in the north-east of the country play an important role as the biggest intercountry, water basin. The Huron, Erie, Michigan, Ontario are navigable» the length of shipping lines being 1,8000 km.

Word List:
vast – великий, просторий
expanse – простір, протяжність
to stretch – простягатися
seaboard – узбережжя
plain – рівнина
fertile – родючий
densely populated – густо населений
to be advantageously placed – мати сприятливе місцезнаходження
latitude – широта
temperate zone – помірний пояс (зона)
bountiful – багатий, численний
to be of great historic and economic importance – мати важливе історичне і економічне значення
to join – з’єднувати
tributary – притока
route – маршрут, дорога, шлях
to connect – з’єднувати

to be washed by – омиватися

to extend – простягатися

the Appalachians – гори Апалачі

denuded – оголений

lowland – низовина

indented coastline – порізана берегова лінія

to contain – містити

bay – бухта, затока

canyon – каньйон, глибока ущелина

valley – долина

subtropical – субтропічний

navigable – судноплавний

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the territory of the United States of America?
2. Where are the United States situated?
3. What is the longest river in the USA? Is it of great historic and economic importance?
4. What joins the Mississippi river's tributary to the five Great Lakes?
5. What river connects Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean?
6. What is the united States washed by?
7. Where are the Appalachians (the Rocky mountains, the Cordilleras) situated?
8. Do the Great Lakes play an important role as the biggest inter-country water basin?

III. Write out sentences with the Passive Voice and change them into Active Voice.

IV. Write your own short stories about!

a) the major rivers of the USA;

b) the mountains of the USA.
The richest country in the world.

The USA is the richest country in the world and it leads the international economy. The American economy is based on the private ownership of the means of production – factories, plants, mines, etc.

Heavy industry prevails in the USA including such branches as the mining, metallurgical, machine-building and chemical industries.

Being well-developed light industry includes textile, leather and foot-wear industries.

As regards agriculture both animal husbandry and farming are prominent in the economy of the United States.

Each region of the USA has characteristics of its own. Massachusetts is the leading shoe producer and one of the leaders in the making of textiles.

Illinois stands high in manufacturing, coal mining and oil production.

It is first in soy, beans and high in corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and potatoes.

The Chicago district is a great iron and steel producer, meat packer, grain exchange and railroad center.

California earns more money from raising food and catching fish than any other state and it stands high in oil production. Irrigation makes possible the production of commercial crops. Gold which was responsible for the states settlement boom is still found there. California is a leader in electrical energy and its cities specialize in aircraft, missiles, food processing, machinery.

Detroit (Michigan) is one of the large ship-building cities on the Great Lakes, an automobile city, a steel centre.

Louisiana is one of the leading states in fur trappings, other important products are sugar cane sweet, potatoes, rice and cotton.

The state is an important producer of petroleum, paper, natural gas, chemicals and salt.

private ownership – приватна власність
means of production – засоби виробництва
to prevail – переважати
to mine – видобувати
heavy industry – важка промисловість
light industry – легка промисловість
leather – шкіра foot-wear – взуття
as regards – що стосується
animal husbandry – тваринництво
prominent – видатний
shoe producer – виробник взуття
beans – бобові культури
oats – овес
barley – ячмінь
rye – жито
wheat – пшениця

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to pack meat – консервувати м'ясо
to catch fish – ловити рибу
aircraft – літакобудування
missile – ракета
fur trappings – хутрові вироби
sugar cane – цукрова тростина
b) Answer the questions:
1. What industries prevail in the USA?
2. What branches of agriculture are prominent in the USA?
3. What is the role of Massachusetts in the US economy?
4. What kinds of production does Illinois stand high in?
5. What industries is Chicago great center of?
6. What is California famous for?
7. What can you say about Detroit?
8. What are important products of Louisiana?

c) Find 4 sentences in the text with the Participle I and translate them.

d) Find 2 sentences in the text with the Gerund and translate them.
Gr-II Read the text and:
   a) answer the questions:

   NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USA

   The OSA is a highly developed industrial country and its agriculture is highly developed and mechanized. Coal is found in many parts of the country: in the СахДНіera Mountains, in the state of Kansas, in the east near Birmingham and Pittsburgh. The state of Illinois is especially rich in coal. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes and in other areas. The OSA has rich oilfields in California, Texas, Alaska and other regions. It holds first place in the world for production of coal, iron, oil and natural gas.

   The heavy industries are concentrated for the most part in the Middle West in the region of the Great Lakes, around Detroit and Chicago, in the north-eastern states and near Birmingham. The automobile industry and all kinds of machine-building are highly developed especially in and near Detroit, in California and in the areas of heavy industry. Ship-building is developed along the Atlantic coast and also in San Francisco and Seattle on the Pacific coast. The textile industry is concentrated in the north-east in Boston and other cities; but it is especially well developed in the South, where much cotton is grown, in the Mississippi valley.

   Great development is achieved by the industries connected with military production: aircraft, rocket-cosmic atomic, computer's production. The most important centres of these industries are Utah and Massachusetts. The main centres of atomic industry are Kentucky, Ohio, Carolina.

   The USA has a highly developed railway system. It also has the best system of highways (autoroads) in the world. The Great Lakes and the rivers, especially the Saint Lawrence River and the Mississippi, are used for transport.

   American agriculture produce more food products than any other country. Much of them are exported. In the Middle West very much grain is. Fresh fruit and vegetables come all the year round from the southern regions, especially Florida, from California and south-western states. The highlands in the west of the country are famous for their cattle farming. Poultry-farming and vegetable-growing are concentrated in the country-side near all the big cities.

   to be found – знаходитись
   to mine – видобувати
   to hold the first place – займати перше місце
   heavy industry – важка промисловість
   ship–building – кораблебудування
   coast – узбережжя
   to be concentrated – бути зосередженим
   cotton – бавовна
   to grow (grew, grown) – вирощувати
   valley – долина
   to achieve – досягати
   military production – військове виробництво
   aircraft – літакобудування
   railway system – залізно–дорожча система
   all the year round – увесь рік
   to be famous for – славитись
   cattle farming – тваринництво
   poultry farming – птахівництво

   a) answer the following questions;
   1. Where is coal found in the USA?
   2. What state is especially rich in coal?
3. Where is iron mined in the USA?
4. What regions are rich in oil?
5. Where are the heavy industries concentrated?
6. What is the centre of macro-building?
7. Where ship-building developed?
8. What places is the textile industry concentrated in?
9. What are the most important centres of industries, concentrated with military production?
10. Where is atomic industry concentrated?
11. What can you say about the American agriculture?

b) retell the text according to the plan:
1. Natural resources of the USA.
2. Heavy industry.
3. Light industry.
4. Agriculture of the USA.
5. Railway system.

c) find 3 sentences in the text with the Passive Voice and change them into Active Voice.

d) find 2 sentences in the text with the Participlei and translate them.
The main country of the modern world economy.
The USA is a country of great differences. At the same time it has surprising similarities. The differences are partly a result of the geographical conditions. The nation occupies nearly half of a continent. There can be found high mountains and the flattest prairies, tropical heat and arctic cold, fertile valleys and deserts. There is a variety of natural resources. Some of the most densely and most sparsely populated areas of the world are found in the United States. All sorts of agricultural products are raised here, and there are industries of every kind. The part of the USA which is often referred to as the Middle West holds the first place in US agriculture. The rainfall is not high, and irrigation is widely used there. The chief crops are spring wheat grown especially in Minnesota and in the Dakotas and winter wheat cultivated mainly in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, as well as in Oklahoma, which is a Southern State. Corn growing is spread from central Ohio to central Kansas and from the Ohio River to Wisconsin. Another crop of the Middle West is sugar-beet. Cattle raising is carried on chiefly in the states farther west.

The United States of America is the main country of modern world economy, which give about half of all the industrial output of the world. Since the end of the 19th century the USA became a classical country of trusts and monopolies. The industries that have grown rapidly since the beginning of the 20th century are: metallurg energetics, automobile industry, airplane building, nuclear power, missile industry and others.

The USA is rich in mineral resources such as gold, iron, copper, Coal, etc. An industrial centre in the middle part of the country is Chicago. Famous are the stockyards and meat-packing plants, where cattle from the western plains are shipped and from which meat is distributed all over the country. Factories of nearly every type textile and pottery, steel and chemical may be found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They are the richest industrial regions of the country.

Each region of the US has characteristics of its own. In spite of the size of the country there are striking uniformities in the American scene that surprises foreign observers.

differences – відмінності
surprising similarities – дивні схожості
flat – рівний, плоский
fertile valley – родюча рівнина
desert – пустиня
densely populated area – густонаселена площа
sparsely – рідко, розкидано
to be often referred to – часто називати (згадувати)
rainfall – опади
chief crops – головні сільськогосподарські культури
wheat – пшениця
to be spread – бути поширеним
cattle-raising – тваринництво
carry on – продовжувати
rapidly – швидко
missile – ракета
to be distributed – розповсюджуватися
in spite of – на відміну від
striking uniformities – вражаюча одноманітність
a) answer the questions:

1. How do you explain the great differences and surprising similarities of the USA?
2. What do you know about the Middle West of the USA?
3. What is the centre of corn-growing?
4. What are the main industries of the USA?
5. What are chief natural resources of the USA?
6. What are Pennsylvania and New Jersey famous for?
7. What can surprise foreign observers in the USA?

b) Make up the plan of the text and retell it.

c) Find in the text 2 sentences with the Participle I and explain its function.

d) Find in the text 2 sentences with the Participle II and explain its functions.

e) Find in the text 2 sentences with the Passive Voice, define tense -form.

Read the question and
Underline the correct answer out of the given variants:

What can you say about the middle part of the USA?
1. The rainfall is not high in the Middle West, and irrigation is widely used there.
2. An industrial centre in the midls part of the country is Chicago which is famous for its stockyards and meat packing plants.
3. The chief crops of the Middle West are spring wheat grown especially in Minesota and in Dakotas and winter wheat cultivated mainly in Kansas. Nebraska and Missouri.
ФОРМИ ГЕРУНДІЯ

Indefinite Active-asking

I know of his translating this text.
Я знаю, що він перекладає цей текст.

Indefinite Passive-being asked

І know of his being sent to this conference.
Я знаю, що його посилають на цю конференцію.

dія, яка відбувається одночасно з дією,
вираженою присудком, або майбутня
по відношенню до нього

Герундій (основа дієслова + -ing)

viрахує

Perfect Active-having asked

I know of his having translated the article.
Я знаю, що він переклав статтю.

Perfect Passive-having been asked

I know of the article having been translated by the student.
Я знаю, що стаття перекладена студентом.

dія, яка закінчилась раніше за дією,
виражену присудком.
### ФУНКЦІЇ ГЕРУНДІЯ ТА ЙОГО ПЕРЕКЛАД

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<th>Переклад:</th>
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<td>Reading is useful Читати корисно Читання корисно</td>
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<td>частина складеного іменного присудка</td>
<td>Инфінітивом іменником</td>
<td>Our aim is reading English Наша ціль – добре читати агрійською мовою</td>
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<tr>
<td>частина складеного дієслівного присудка</td>
<td>Инфінітивом іменником</td>
<td>He began reading the text читати текст Він почав читання (тексту)</td>
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<td>прийменниковий додаток</td>
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<td>означення</td>
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<td>There are many ways of translating Gerund into Ukrainian Є багато засобів перекладу герундія на українську мову</td>
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<tr>
<td>обставина з прийменником</td>
<td>Іменником</td>
<td>After reading this book he returned it to me Прочитавши цю книжку, він повернув</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Переклад герундіальних зворотів

1. Герундій ⇒ додаток:
   We know of his studying English

Ми знаємо, що він (про те, що він) вивчає англійську мову.

2. Герундій ⇒ підмет:
   I. P. Pavlov’s having devoted his life to the progress of science is known to everybody.

Те, що Павлов присвятив своє життя розвитку науки, відомо всім.
Do exercises using the grammar tables "Gerund".

**Ex.I.** Answer the following questions in the affirmative; complete your answer as in the example, using the given cues:

Example: Is watching television interesting? (read books). Yes, it is, but reading books is even more interesting.
1. Is swimming in a lake pleasant? (swim in the sea).
2. Is learning English easy for you? (learn French).
3. Is reading books relaxing? (go to the movies).
4. Is smoking a pipe harmful? (smoke cigarettes).
5. Is speaking English difficult? (write in English).
6. Is going for a walk late in the evening dangerous for boys? (for girls).
7. Is meeting a new friend a nice thing to go? (old friends).
8. Is drinking strong tea dangerous? (strong coffee).

**Ex.II.** Answer the following questions in the negative, adding explanatory statements based on the given cues:

Example: Does John like placing tennis? (play ping-pong).
No, he does not, but he likes playing ping-pong.
1. Has it stopped snowing? (stop raining).
2. Have you finished reading the book? (read the newspaper).
3. Have you given up smoking? (drink tea).
4. Do you enjoy resting in the afternoon? (rest in the evening).
5. Can you imagine him being a doctor? (be a banker).
6. Has he stopped teaching German? (teach English)
7. Are you thinking about buying a car? (buy a bicycle).
8. Does Mary enjoy listening to the radio? (listen to music).

**Ex.III.** Answer the following questions in the negative, adding explanatory statements based on the given cues:

Example: Is he against eating sweets? (eat fats).
No, he is not, but he is against eating fats.
1. Is she used to getting up early? (go to bed)
2. Do you dream about going to Spain? (go to America).
3. Have you thought about going there by plane? (go by train).
5. Are they against playing football? (play basketball)
6. Is she used to saving money? (spend money).
7. Are you against wearing fashionable things? (wear extravagant things).
8. Is he against buying a radio? (buy a television).

**Ex.IV.** Fill in the blanks with any appropriate Gerund or Gerundial phrase;

Example: Smoking is more harmful to your health than drinking alcohol.
Smoking is more harmful to your health than drinking alcohol.
1. He could live without eating meat, but he couldn't live without
2. I began ... a novel yesterday.
3. I love ... oranges.
4. My uncle has given up ... cigarettes.
5. Do you object to our ... television?
6. Is ... English difficult?
7. She couldn't resist ... a new dress.
8. ... is easier than writing shorthand.
9. She loves ... in the sea.
10. He enjoys ... the piano.
11. I prefer ... to the radio to ... television.
12. What about ... by train?

in the affirmative – у стверджувальній формі
complete – завершити
cue – натяк, репліка
relax – відпочинок
harmful – шкідливий
dangerous – небезпечний
drink – пити add – додати
explains – пояснювати
statement – ствердження, заява
give up – відмовитись
enjoy – дістати задоволення
imagine – уявити
fats – жир
dream – мріяти e
ntertainment – розвага
save money – заощаджувати гроші
wear – носити (одягати)
fill in – заповнити
blank – пропуск
novel – роман
object – заперечувати
The USA is a country of great differences. Americans deal with their land in distinctive ways. For one thing, they make extensive use of farm machinery. For another, they live on their farms rather in villages. A number depends on corn (maize) as the basis of their economy.

Large reserves of Coal, oil, iron, gold, copper, lead, zinc which are found chiefly in the West, form a solid base for the development of American industry.

The centre of general manufactures in the United States is a little west of central Ohio. According to value, about one third of the manufactured products of the USA come from the central states.

Chicago is the Great Central Market of the USA, it is the railroad, meat packing and grain center of the nation.

Throughout a wide region that includes the Ohio Valleys, the eastern Corn Belt and South-Western Ontario, industry has everywhere penetrated into what is still basically an agricultural section.

There is abundant fuel and plenty of water for power in the East; while the Middle East, as no other part of the country has dense network of railway.

Thousands of years ago, between the Coast Ranges and the Sierra Nevada, the Great Central Valley was formed. Today this valley is one of the highest-producing farm regions in the United States. Pears grow on the cool mountain slopes; vegetables, including beans, onion and rice grow in the black soil near the river. Because of the new dams, pumping stations and irrigation ditches, the Central Valley now enjoys a new life of rich groves and fields, and industries.

The Southeastern region is changing more rapidly than any other part of the United States. On most its farmlands crops can be grown without frost for at least six months of the year. The mountains contribute coal, water power and rich Valleys. Some of the nation's largest oil fields lie in the states of Louisiana and Texas. The Appalachians, the old US mountains, contain coal. The Great Lakes contain about half of the fresh water of the world. The lumber industry has centred around the Great Lakes.

Alaska is the 49th state. The gold from Alaskan earth contributed less to American economic progress than the fish in Alaskan waters. The fish which are caught in a single year, range in value from $80 million to $90 million. After fishing, Alaska's chief industry is lumber and the production of wood pulp. There are also large deposits of coal, copper, gold, and other important minerals.

Hawaii is the fiftieth state of the USA. Although there are no fuel resources and few useful minerals except sulphur, there are many industries in the islands of Hawaii. Honolulu alone makes more than 160 different kinds of products. Pineapple is grown on five islands. Other important agricultural crops include coffee, fruit and vegetables.

READ THE TEXT AND:

I. Translate in writing.
II. Translate and answer the questions:
1. What is the role of corn in the US economy?
2. What is the base for the development of American industry?
3. What is the most promising and highest producing farm region in the USA?
4. Describe the Southeast of the USA.
5. What is the centre of general manufactures in the USA?
6. What is the place of Alaska in the US economy?
7. What is the role of Hawaii?
8. What is the Great Central Market of the USA?

III. Read and make up the plan of the text and your own composition on the topic: “Industrial cities of the USA”.
Read the text “Washington” and:

a) translate it in the written form;
b) answer the following questions:

1. When was the OS capital founded?
2. What outstanding US figure was the city named after?
3. What is Washington's main output?
4. What important US institutions is Washington the residence of?
5. Where is the US Military department situated?

Washington

The beautiful city of Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States and the centre of its government. In white stone and marble buildings surrounded by green parks, thousands of people are working for the national government.

The city was founded in 1790 and named after the first US president. It was built according to a preliminary plan.

The city industry is not well developed because its main output are laws and government decisions. Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the United States, all governmental departments and other institutions.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre where there are many research institutes, five universities, the National Academy of Science and the Library of Congress.

There are also two very important buildings here - the Capitol (the seat of Congress) and the White House (the President's residence).

The third well-known building - Pentagon, the residence of the US military department, is situated in the suburbs, to the south of the Potomac. It has the shape of five hucip regular concentric pentagons. Because of its size it could not be built in the city.

Ex. 1. Make up sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiff</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) The Spanish
The Americans
The Swedes
The Japanese
The Greeks
The Dutch
The French
The Dane
The Fins
Danish
Finnish
Spanish
English
Swedish
Irench
Japanese
Greek
Dutch

The Capitol is situated Washington
The Pentagon is located in New York
Administration centre in Washington in Houston

Ex.2. Translate the dip–Toques and learn them by heart.

a) – What holidays are widely observed in the USA?
– They mark. Memorial Day, on May 30. That is a day honouring Americans, killed in wars.
– What do Americans commemorate on February 12?
– It is Lincoln's birthday, who was the sixteenth US President
– When was George Washington born?
– In the USA they commemorate the birth of George Washington on February 22.
– I hear that the greatest holiday in the USA is on July 4. Is it so?
– Yes, it is true, 3\V 4 is Independence Day. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia. It was on July 4. Since then it has become a national holiday.

to celebrate – святкувати
to commemorate – відзначати
independence – незалежність
to proclaime – проголошувати

b) – What is Mount Vernon?
– It is the city where George Washington was buried. He lived there.
– I hear George Washington selected the site for the White House, and laid the cornerstone.
– Yes, he did. And the white House is the residence of all the US Presidents. But George Washington did not live in the White House.
– Why aren't there any multistoried buildings in Washington?
– There is a tradition in Washington not to build houses taller than the Capitol.

to bury – ховати
to select – вибирати
to lay the cornerstone – закласти наріжний камінь
a multistoried building – .багатоповерховий будинок

Ex.3. Write your own story on the topic "Washington is the capital of the USA" using the tex–b and dialogues.
II Grade
Road the text and:

a) Answer the questions:
1. Where is the capital of the USA situated?
2. What is the District of Columbia?
3. Why was it reasonable that the capital should bear the name of Washington?
4. What is the highest building in Washington?
5. What is Washington's only big business?
6. What is Pennsylvania Avenue known for?

b) Keteihl the text according to the plan:
1. What is the District of Columbj-?
2. The law-making city.
3. The centre of the capital.
4. The Capitol Hill group.

**Washington, D.C. – capital of the USA.**

The capital of the United States is situated on the potomac River in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia has hundred square miles and it is not a state and is not in fact a municipality» but Federal land.

The nation's first president, George Washington, selected the site for the District and laid the corner-stone of the Capitol Building, where Congress meets. Far from being the largest city in the United States, Washington is, in the political sense, the center of the nation, the law-making city of the country.

The centre of the city is the Capitol Building with its great Hall of representatives, its Senate Chamber, its towering dorae. Four geographical sections radiate out from the Capitol dividing the District of Columbia into North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West. From the Capitol to the Whit-e House runs broad Pennsylvania Avenue, about a mile and a half in length. This is the avenue used for all processions and parades in Washington.

All the main buildings that make Washington so interesting are found in groups. The Capitol Hill group is perhaps the most important, since it contains the seat of government. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington, an American city without skyscrapers. Statues of distinguished citizens from nearly all the states are in Statuary Hall.

In perfect alignment with the Capitol are Union Square, the Washington Monument, a 555-foot obelisk and the Lincoln Memorial with is Reflecting Pool.

The White House is the residence of the President. Every President except Washington has lived there.

- to lay the corner-stone – закласти наріжний камінь
- a law-making city – законодавче місто
- a towering dome – блискій купол
- a skyscraper – хмарочос
- a distinguished citizen – видатний громадянин

**Ex.1 Complete the dialogue using the words given below.**

- What can one see in the Capitol?
  - Там знаходиться зал, де засідає, Сенат, зал, де відбиваються засідання Палати представників.
- Where was John F. Kennedy buried (похований)?
  - At the Arlington Cemetery.
– Де знаходиться це кладовище?
– The National Arlington Cemetery is outside the city limits. It is across the Potomac River near the Pentagon in Virginia.
– Там, де могила Невідомого солдата, так?
"Yes. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldries is there.
– a hall – зал
the Cenat – Сенат
the House of Representatives – Палата представників
to be hold – проводитись
meetings – засідання
to be situated – знаходитись
Ill Grade.

I. Read the text "Places of interest in Washington" and:

a) answer the questions:
1. Where is the Capitol situated?
2. What can you say about the Capitol building?
3. How many presidents of the US lived in the White House?
4. What is characteristic of the Lincoln Memorial?
5. Where are statues of distinguished citizens located?
6. Does the Capitol or the White House hold first interest in Washington?
7. What is the tallest stone structure in the USA?

b) Write out 3 sentences with the Passive Voice and change them using the Active Voice.

Places of interest in Washington.

The one building that dominates the city of Washington is the Capitol which stands on Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city. Home of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, the structure itself, which contains some 430 rooms, is 751 feet long, 350 feet wide, with its dome rising to 285 feet. Topping the dome is the 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom. Statues of distinguished citizens from nearly all the states are in Statuary Hall.

It is a moot question in Washington whether the Capitol or the White House holds first interest. As the residence of the President, perhaps the White House has the edge. Every president except Washington has lived there.

The Lincoln Memorial is dedicated to the Great Emancipator A. Lincoln, the 16th US President. The Memorial is designed like a Greek Temple, with 36 Columns representing the states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death.

The Washington Monument is Situated in Potomac Park. It is the tallest stone structure in the USA.

II. Learn the dialogues by heart.

a) – It is known that the White House is the residence of all the US Presidents. And where was Kennedy Center built?
– It was built on the bank of the Potomac River close to the notorious Watergate Hotel.
– When was it built?
– In the early 70s.

b) – Are there any recreation areas in Washington?
– There are a lot of parks and other recreation areas in the city. Washington is a very green city. The famous Rock Greek Park runs through the city from north to south. It is a very nice place to rest.
Are the Great Falls on the Potomac far from the city?
The Great Falls on the Potomac are not far from Washington.
And where can you spend week-ends?
There are a lot of holiday camps in Maryland and Virginia.

III. Write your own story on the topic "What I know about Washington" using the text and dialogues.
IV Grade.
Read the dialogue "I live in Washington, D.C." and:
a) answer the questions:
1. Where do you advise to settle down in Washington?
2. Where is Hyatsville situated?
3. What should one begin with to get acquainted with Washington?
4. What sections is the city divided into?
5. What is the heart of the capital?
6. What monuments are there in Washington?
7. Where is the Lincoln Memorial?
8. Why is the Library of Congress worth seeing?
9. Are there any churches and cathedrals?
10. Where is the famous Tomb of the Unknowns situated?

b) retell the text without using the direct speech.

I live in Washington.
– Have you been living in Washington long?
– For over three years now. And you came to Washington not long ago, didn't you?
– Just a few days ago.
– Have you found an apartment yet?
– Not yet. Still looking for one.
– I advise you not to settle down in D.C. The apartments are better and the rents are lower outside the city limits: in Virginia or Maryland.
– Where do you live?
– In Hyatsville [haitsvil], Maryland. It's north'east of the city just near the University of Maryland. The place is quiet.
– As soon as I settle down, I'll get acquainted with the city and its surroundings. What should I begin with?
– I recommend you to study the plan of the city not to lose your way. The city is very well planned. It is divided into four sections NW, NE, SW and SE. The base lines for the sections are: North, East, South Capital streets. You must remember that numbered streets such as First, Second, Third ... run north and south, lettered streets such as A–street, B–street, C–street run east and west.
– thank you for the information.
– Bear it in mind that every section has an independent street division. If you are looking for the Second Street, you should know in what section of the city it is.
– I'll try to remember it. And what is the heart of Washington?
– It is the Capitol. You should begin your sightseeing from the Capitol and see the Senate Chamber, the Representative Hall, the Statuary Hall and so on.
– I see. There are many monuments in Washington, aren't there?
– You should begin with the Washington Monument which is 555 feet tall and is called "Pencil" because of its shape. It is three blocks south of the White House. There is an elevator which will carry you to 500–foot level observation windows.
– And where is the Lincoln Memorial?
– It is west of the Washington monument near the Potomac river. The Jefferson Memorial is south of the Washington monument.
– I'll try to see them by all means.
– I advise you to go to Ford's Theatre where Lincoln was assassinated. Now it is a museum.
– I hear that the Library of Congress is worth seeing.
– That's right. It contains millions of books and manuscripts.
– What about churches and cathedrals?
– The Washington Cathedral in Massachusetts Avenue is one of the largest church buildings in the world. Mention should be made of the Arlington National Cemetery which is outside the city limits. John F. Kennedy was buried there. The famous Tomb of the Unknowns is worth seeing too.

– Is it far from the centre of the city?
– No, it isn't. It is across the Potomac river near the Pentagon in Virginia.

to settle down – поселиться
rent – квартирна плата
low – низький
surroundings – околиці
to lose one's way – заблудитися
bear it in mind – майте це на увазі
by all means – обов'язково
church – церква
cathedral – собор
mention should be made – слід згадати
assassinate – вбивати
to be worth seeing – варто оглянути
to bury – ховати

Ex.1. a) Tell what you have learned from the dialogue about Washington.
b) Tell what other interesting places one should have visited in Washington.
c) Imagine that you are invited to Washington by your friend.
What places would you begin with to get acquainted with the city?

Grammar section; Direct and Indirect Speech.

Sorae illustrative examples.

Direct speech: He says, "I never drink coffee".
Indirect speech: He says that he never drinks coffee.

Direct speech: He said, "I never drank coffee".
Indirect speech: He said that he never drank coffee.

Direct speech: He said, "My wife is cleaning the Kitchen".
Indirect speech: He said that his wife was cleaning the Kitchen.

Direct speech: He said, "The train will be late".
Indirect speech: He said that the train would be late.

Direct speech: He said, "When I see her, I'll tell her about it".
Indirect speech: He said that when he saw her, he would tell her about it.

Є два способи передачі мови особи: пряма мова (Direct Speech) та непряма поза (Indirect Speech).

У прямій нові ми передаємо слова особи буквально. Нова, передана не слово в слово, а тільки за змістом, у вигляді підрядних додаткових речень, називає-ться нерямоо мовов.

Після слів, які вводять пряму мову, в англійській мові стоять не двокрапка, а кома. Крапки ставляться на лінії верхнього зрізу рядка як на початку, так і після закінчення прямої мови.

При перетворенні прямої мови в непряму необхідні певні зміни, зокрема у вживанні часових форм.

Коли дієслова, які вводять пряму мову (say, tell, remark), вхиваються у будь-якому з теперішніх часів C Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, present perfect) зміни не відбуваються в часах при перетворенні прямої мови в непряму.

Коли х ввідне слово вхіте в Past Tense в підрядному реченні необхідні зміни:
1. the Present Indefinite міняється на Past Indefinite;
2. the Present Continuous змінюється на Past Continuous;
3. vill + основне дієслово змінюється на would + основне дієслово. Тобто, якщо вголовному реченні діє-слово стоїть в одній із форм минулого часу, то час дієслова в прямій мові змінюється в непрямій мові (в підрядному реченні) інвиї часом згідно з правилами узгодження часів.

Холи кома, яка стоїть після слова, що вводить пряму мову, а та також лапки, в які взято пряму мову, опускаються.

Непряма мова вводиться сполучниками: that (що), який часто опускається.

He says, "Mary will do it" - He says (that) Mary will do it.
He said, "Mary will do it" - He said (that) Mary would do it.
### Direct and Indirect Speech

#### a) General Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Speech</th>
<th>Indirect Speech</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She said, «Does Ann study English?»</td>
<td>She asked if Ann studied English.</td>
<td>Вона запитала, чи вивчає Ганна англійську мову.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The dean said, «Are the students writing a test?»</td>
<td>The dean asked if the students were writing the test.</td>
<td>Декан запитав, чи пишуть студенти контрольну роботу.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My friend said, «Have you read the book?»</td>
<td>My friend asked if (whether) I had read the book.</td>
<td>Мій друг запитав, чи я прочитала цю книгу.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They said, «Did you visit the Lenin Museum?»</td>
<td>They asked if we had visited the Lenin Museum.</td>
<td>Вони запитали, чи ми відвідали Музей Леніна.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina said, «Will the group write a test on Monday?»</td>
<td>Nina asked if the group would write a test on Monday.</td>
<td>Ніна запитала, чи писатиме група контрольну роботу в понеділок.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### b) Special Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Speech</th>
<th>Indirect Speech</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She said, «Where does Ann work?»</td>
<td>She asked where Ann worked.</td>
<td>Вона запитала, де працює Ганна.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He said, «When will you come to my place?»</td>
<td>He asked when we should come to his place.</td>
<td>Він запитав, коли ми прійдемо до нього.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He said, «What foreign language is Mary studying?»</td>
<td>He asked what foreign language Mary was studying.</td>
<td>Він запитав, яку іноземну мову вивчає Марія.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann asked me, «Do you study French at the institute?»</td>
<td>I answered in the affirmative (and the negative).</td>
<td>Я відповіла позитивно (негативно).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>«Yes, I do», I said (No, I don't).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ex. 1 Change the following sentences to indirect speech using the introductory phrases given:

Example: My son is a very good student (she says)
She says that her son is a very good student.

1. Our children don't play tennis. (They say)
2. I love you. (He sometimes tells me).
3. My daughter's boy-friend has a driving licence (The father tells everybody).
4. My sister is going to marry an engineer (The little boy says).
5. We have a very nice car. (They say).
6. Our new apartment is very comfortable. (My friends say).
7. My new dress was very expensive. (My sister says),
8. I am very brave. (He always repeats).

Ex. 2. Change the following sentences to indirect speech, using the introductory phrases given:

Example: My son is a very good student. (She said).
She said that her son was a very good student.

1. Our children are studying French. (They told me).
2. I am going to town by car. (He said).
3. You can solve the problem if you try. (They said).
4. I have an excellent guide. (My friends told me).
5. My aunt is sick. (Ann said).
6. I like bananas. (She told me).
7. My boss is a very busy man. (The secretary said).
8. My son is studying banking. (The mother told me).

Ex. 3. Change the following sentences to indirect speech, using the introductory phrases given:

Example: My son will be a very good student. (She said).
She said that her son would be a very good student.

1. We'll never sell our house. (They told me).
2. When it stops raining, I'll go for a walk. (He said).
3. I shall never buy you anything. (She said).
4. We shall move to another apartment next week. (They said).
5. When you stop reading, I shall take you to the museum. (He said).
6. I'll go to the doctor tomorrow. (She said).
7. What was the decision? (She said).
8. Why was it reasonable that the capital should bear the name of Washington?
9. What is the District of Columbia?
10. Who decided that the city should be built on the north bank of the Potomac River?
11. Whom did Washington hire to design the city?
12. What is the plan of the city?
13. What is the highest building in Washington?
14. What is Washington's only big business?
15. How many government employees does the Washington area number?
16. What attract men into government and politics?
17. What are the yardsticks with which a man's power can be measured in Washington?
WASHINGTON; THE CITY OF MAGNIFICENT INTENTIONS.

It is sometimes called the City of Magnificent Distances, but it might with greater propriety be termed the City of magnificent Intentions; for it is only on taking a bird's-eye view of it from the top of the Capitol that one can at all comprehend the vast designs of its projector, an aspiring Frenchman Pierre Charles L'Enfant. Spacious avenues that begin in nothing, and lead nowhere; streets, mile long, that only want houses, roads, and inhabitants; public buildings that need but a public to be complete; and ornaments of great thoroughfares, which only lack great thoroughfares to ornament - are its leading features.

Such as it is, it is likely to remain. It was originally chosen for the seat of Government as a means of averting the conflicting jealousies and interest of the different States; and very probably, too, as being removed from nobs; a consideration not to be slighted, even in America. It has no trade or commerce of its own: having little or no population beyond the President and his establishment: the members of the legislature, who reside there during the session; the Government clerks and officers employed in the various departments; the keepers of the hotels and boarding-houses; and the tradesmen who supply their tables.

7. They will phone me tomorrow. (She said).
8. I'll work very hard next year. (She said).

Ex.4. Translate into English:
1. Він каже, що он може говорити по-англійські.
2. Він каже, що він поїде до Бостону наступного року.
3. Вона каже, що вона хоче читати англійську мову.
4. Вона каже, що в суботу піде на вечірку.
5. Він сказав, що його дружина не любить молока.
6. Він сказав, що він пливе право водити гіацину.
7. Вона сказала, що вони хочуть на роботу.
8. Він сказав, що завтра подзвонять другові у Нью-Йорку.

Ex.5. Answer each of the sentences below with a sentence in indirect speech, beginning it with When I saw him/her/ them last, he/she/ they said...

Use the given cues in your answers:

Example: What hotel are they staying at? (The Grand Hotel).
When I saw them last, they said that they were staying at the Grand Hotel.

1. How long is he going to work there? (a couple of days).
2. Khat Ikanguages is Mary studying? (French and German).
3. Mhat kind of car are they going to buy? (a Chevrolet).
4. Khat kind of book is she going to write? (a detective stry).
5. Kow long is he going to stay in Canada? (two years).
6. Where are they going to spend their vacation? (in Florida).
7. What countries are they going to visit? (France and Spain).
8. Where does she borrow all the books from? (the library).

Ex.11. Translate into English using direct and indirect speech. Beginning your sentences with the given introductory phrases:

Example: Вашингтон був заснований у 1790. (The historians said).
1. The historians said, "Washington was founded in 1790.
2. The historians said that Washington had been founded in 1790.
When the thirteen colonies became states and decided to join in a Union, there was much discussion about the capital. The decision finally arrived at was to carve out a hundred square miles from the States of Maryland and Virginia, call it Federal territory, and build a model capital on that site. It was only reasonable that the capital should bear the name of the General who had done so much to effect American Independence, and became its first President - Washington.

The hundred square miles are known as the District of Columbia. This area is not a state and is not in fact a municipality, but federal land.

President Washington took an active part in selecting the area of the District of Columbia, and decided that the city should be built on the north bank of the Potomac River. He called upon a famous French engineer named Pierre Charles L'Enfant, one of the keen and sympathetic French supporters of the new Republic of America. L'Enfant, guided and helped by Washington, designed a city with streets stretching into what appeared at the time to be infinite distance, for this was the area when men and women, without public transport, could walk quite easily the length and breadth of the cities they lived in.

To the visitor, Washington appears most confusing, despite the master plan drawn up by Pierre Charles L'Enfant so long ago.

Since George Washington's old dream of making the federal city a great center of trade and industry died its fortunate death, more than a century ago, Washington's only big business has been the business of Government.

Power is what Washington is all about. Power is what attracts able men into government and politics, and keeps them working ten hours or more a day, and enduring ulcer-inducing pressures, year after year, for far less money than they could make elsewhere. Washington has many yardsticks with which to measure a man's power. Two of these yardsticks are men and money, the more men a man "owns" - the more people he bosses in his bureaucratic empire, and the more money he spends - the more powerful he is thought to be.

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT
1. Why and when did the question about the capital arise?
QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT

1. Why and when did the question about the capital arise?
2. What was the decision?
3. Why was it reasonable that the capital should bear the name of Washington?
4. What is the District of Columbia?
5. Who decided that the city should be built on the north bank of the Potomac River?
6. Whom did Washington hire to design the city?
7. What is the plan of the city?
8. What is the highest building in Washington?
9. What is Washington's only big business?
10. How many government employees does the Washington area number?
11. What attracts able men into government and politics?
12. What are the yardsticks with which a man's power can be measured in Washington?
Canada

The national flag, adopted in 1965, consists of a white field, flanked by a red vertical field on either end, with a red maple leaf on the white field.

Canada covers all of the North American continent north of the US except Alaska and the small trench Islands. Its total area of 3,851,809 square miles, makes it the second largest country in the world. Canada is washed by three oceans, the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Pacific. It is bordered by Alaska in the west and by the USA in the south. The population of Canada is 25,7 million people (1987). The capital of the country is Ottawa.

Canada is a nation in North America composed of two linguistic and cultural groups: French and English. The two official languages of Canada are English and French.

The Canadian landforms are simple. A vast plain is bounded on the east and the west by great system of the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains.

The Great Lakes which include Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario Canada shares with the United States. Besides the Great Lakes there are also many smaller ones.

The most admirable sight which attracts tourists from all over the world is the Niagara Falls. They are on the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

All parts of the country have cold weather in winter. Winter lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain fall in the east and west, but not so much in central Canada.

Canada is a self-governing federal state and a member of the commonwealth of Nations. Though an independent nation, Canada, like Australia, has close institutional links with Britain. Formally the head of state is the King or Queen of England.

The Queen is represented in Canada by the Governor-General (now always Canadadian) whom she appoints, on the advice of the Canadadian Cabinet, tor a period of five to seven years.

Canada has a Parliament. The Canadian Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the party that wins largest number of seats in a newly elected House of Commons is asked to form the government. The cabinet is chosen by the Prime Minister.

There are the following main political parties in Canada: Le Party Quebecoins, the Liberal Party, the New Democratic Party.

Canada includes ten provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and two Territories: Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Quebec and Hamilton are Canada's most important cities.

The country has also largest ports in the world. Canada's large ports are Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Canada has an Academy of Sciences. It conducts research in science and technology.

There are some educational and cultural institutions such as universities, colleges, museums, libraries, theatres in Canada.
ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES CANADA

1. Canada occupies the northern part of the continent of North America (with the exception of Alaska, a state of the U.S.A.). It stretches from the Arctic Circle to the U.S. board, from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. Canada's total area is nearly 10 min. square km.

2. Canada consists of 11 provinces and two territories.

1. Alberta
2. British Columbia
3. Labrador
4. Manitoba
5. New Brunswick
6. New Foundland
7. New Scotia
8. Ontario
9. Prince Edward Island
10. Quebec
11. Saskatchewan

Yukon Territory and North-West Territory. Ottawa is the Canadian capital.

5. The Canadian flag consists of three vertical stripes, two red ones in the right and left and a white stripe between them with a maple leaf in the middle of the white stripe. In 1898 purple leaf appeared at the coats-of-arms of the Canadian province where the maple trees with leaves of purple colour. Since 1965 the maple leaf is the element of the national flag.

4. Canada is a federal state, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of the state in the King or Queen of England, but the real head of the state is the governorgeneral, who is named by the Canadian cabinet.

5. The largest cities are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Quebec. The languages spoken are English and trench but the people of other nations speak their own languages too.
OTTAWA

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. It is situated on the Ottawa River. The population of Ottawa is about 760,000 people.

In 1613 the site was reached by S. Champlain (1567 – 1635), a trench explorer and first Governor of French Canada. It was originally named Bytown. Ottawa was established as a city under its present name in 1854. It was elected by Queen Victoria as the capital in 1858.

Today Ottawa is an industrial and commercial centre of Canada. Chief among its manufactures are lumber, cement, furniture, and paper. To this is added a printing and publishing trade, food and beverage products, and iron and steel products, clothing and chemicals.

Many notable public organizations, the national government and several educational and cultural organizations are situated in Ottawa.

There are two universities in the city – the bilingual Roman Catholic University of Ottawa and Carleton University.

Special educational advantages may be derived from such institutions as the National Gallery of Canada, National Museum of Man, National Library, Public Archives and the National Museum of Science and Technology.

In addition to these institutions, the Parliament Buildings and the National Arts Centre residents and visitors alike are attracted by the Central Experimental Farm, the Royal Mint, the Dominion Observatory, the Canadian War Museum, the Canadian Tulip Festival each spring and the daily Changing the Guard ceremony on Parliament Hill each summer.

The National Arts Centre (1969) is a complex of concert halls and theatres. The complex greatly enriched the cultural life of the city and cost nearly 50 million dollars to build.

The National (Victoria Memorial) Museum of Canada, containing exhibits of geology, anthropology and natural history, lies across the city. It includes the National Art Gallery which was founded in 1880. The Art Gallery contains a notable, collection of Canadian other paintings and sculptures.
Grade III.

THE ECONOMY OF CANADA.

Despite its small population, Canada is a great industrial nation, and manufacturing is the foremost sector of its economy. Canada is a main supplier to the USA of oil, gas, pulp and paper and electricity produced at its hydroelectric stations.

The leading industries are foods and beverages, primary metals (iron and steel), transportation equipment, paper, petroleum and coal products, wood products, textiles, clothing, machinery, nonmetallic minerals and furniture.

Canada leads the world in the output of asbestos, newsprint, nickel, and platinum, aluminium, cobalt, zinc, gold, silver, uranium, iron ore, copper, wheat, lead etc.

Nevertheless agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and is basic to any areas. Three-fourths of the cultivated area is in the prairie region producing wheat, oats, sugar beet, soya-beans, tobacco, potatoes.

Canada traditionally exports livestock products, producing more that the domestic market can absorb. Animal production (livestock, daily products and eggs) now brings in more than half of total farm cash income.
ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to occupy  займати
northern  північний
exception  вийняток
a state  штат
to stretch  простягатись
the Artic Cirde  Полярне Коло
a board  кордон
the Pacific ocean  Тихий океан
the total area  загальна територія
nearly  приблизно
to consist of  складатися з
a maple leaf  кленовий листок
the coats-of-armt  герб
a governor  губернатор
to be named  призначати
an explorer  дослідник
a resident  житель
the Roval Mint  Королівський монетний двір
COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. How many provinces are there in Canada?
3. What countries does Canada border on?
4. What is the territory of the country?
5. What does the Canadian flag consist of?
6. What kind of state is Canada?
7. Is Canada a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations?
8. Who is the head of the state?
9. Who is the real head of the state?
10. What is the population of Canada?
11. What large cities do you know in Canada?
12. What languages are spoken in the country?
13. What city is the capital of Canada?
14. What is the population of Ottawa?
15. Where is the capital situated?
16. What kinds of industry are there in Ottawa?
17. What higher schools function in the capital?
18. What cultural institutions are there in Ottawa?
19. What do you know about Ukrainians living in Canada?
І. Випишіть з абзаців 1 та 3 тексту дієслова і визначте їх часову форму, спосіб і стан.
II. Поставте дієслова у дужках у правильному часі і стані. Перепишіть та перекладіть їх.

1. Canada (to be) the land of lakes and rivers.
2. Niagara Falls (to attract) tourists from all continents.
3. The Federal Parliament of Canada (to consist) of the Senate and the House of Commons.
4. A legislative assembly (to be elected) for 5 years in all the provinces.

III. Випишіть із абзаців 1 та 3 тексту дієприкметники минулого часу і визначте їх функції.

IV. Поставте замість кравок модальні дієслова. Перекладіть речення.

1. Canadian industries (...) to face growing competition from foreign companies.
2. She (...) have losr way.
3. You (...) have gone so far.

V. Напишіть речення у питальній формі.

1. We have some questions to the reporter.
2. Each week some students come to see their tutor.
3. The tourists are going to see some of Toronto's planes of interest.

VI. Перепишіть речення, звертаючи увагу на ступені порівняння прикметників.

1. This is one of the most splendid sights in the world.
2. Canada is the second largest country in the world.
3. She is taller than her sister.

VII. Перепишіть і перекладіть речення. Відмітьте ті речення, у котрих головне і підрядне речення з'єднуються без сполучника.

1. You will have to prepare for the conference which is going to take place in October.
2. We know peace will triumph.
3. He read the materials the lectures had referred to.
Grade I.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

1. Australia is an island continent situated south-east of Asia between the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Australian Commonwealth occupies the whole of the continent and the island of Tasmania. In the 17th century a number of travelers visited the continent. In 1770 and 1772-1775 Captain Cook's visits opened the continent for the English. Today the population of Australia is about 13 million people; most of them are of British origin. The number of aborigines is about 40000.

2. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and two territories: the Federal Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. On their national flag the Australians show the stars of the Southern Cross in white on a blue field. In the top left-hand corner there is the British flag.

3. The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of the state is the King or Queen of England represented by the Governor-General. Each state has a parliament for local affairs. The Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth is at Canberras. The parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The government of the country is headed by the Prime Minister usually the leader of the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

4. The biggest cities in Australia are: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. These and almost all other towns are on or close to the coast. They are also the country's main ports.

5. Agriculture is the main occupation in Australia. Wheat is the country's principal crop but cats and maize are also cultivated in the south and in the grassland region.

   Australia is famous for its sheep. There are sheep-farms in many parts of the country and they produce a lot of wool for export. Industry is also highly developed in Australia. Most of industries are concentrated in our around the big cities.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is situated in the southwest of the Pacific Ocean, occupying the continent of Australia and a number of islands, of which Basmania is the most important. Australia is a continent - island washed by the Indian Ocean and by the Pacific Ocean. The Commonwealth of Australia, which has an area of 2,965,000 square miles includes six states and two territories. 16 million people (1987) now live Australia.

The federal capital of the country is Canberra.

The official language is English.

Australia's climate is relatively warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. There is comparatively little seasonal temperature change. Winds are light to moderate, except along the coasts, where cyclones have occurred.

As Australia is situated in the south hemisphere, it has winter when we have summer and vice versa.

It is believed that Australia's geological isolation has resulted in many species not found elsewhere. The best known peculiar animals and birds are kangaroo, duckbill, dingo or wild dog, koala bear, emu eagles, parrots and cockatoos. The emu and kangaroo are represented on the national emblem of Australia. The best known native trees are the gum (eucalyptus) and wattle (acacia).

Australia's greatest rivers are the Murray and the Darling, other rivers do not reach the sea but fall into Lake Eerie in South Australia.

Australia is the flattest of the continents. The Australian Alps have several peaks exceeding 1800 m in height. The highest terrain is Mount Kosciusko 7,328 feet high.

Australia is an important producer and exporter of primary products. It leads the world in wood production and is significant supplier of grains, dairy products, meat, sugar and fruit. Australia is famous for its sheep and almost all of Australia's wool has traditionally been exported.

Australia is among the major producers of minerals and metals. It is rich in black coal, bauxite, ores of iron, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, manganese, uranium and gold.

Most of the factories are situated near big cities. There are five big cities in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. These cities also the country's main ports.

Australia has an Academy of Sciences. It conducts research in science and technology. There are some educational and cultural institutions such as universities, museums, libraries, theatres.
Canberra is the capital of Australia. The city of Canberra is the heart of Australian's Capital Territory and the seat of Federal Government. 264,000 people live in Canberra.

The city was specially planned as a capital. The building of the city was started in 1913 and in 1927, Canberra became the capital of Australia.

Canberra is a quiet capital, even in high hours. All the government buildings are situated in the city. There are no industrial plants in the city.

Frosty nights and sunny days characterize winter and autumn here. There are many flowers in spring and Canberra is at its best in spring.

Federal Parliament House stands in the setting of trees, lawns and shrubs so typical of Canberra.

The building of the Australian Academy of Sciences is situated on the territory of the Australian National University.

It is one of Canberra's most unusual buildings. It consists mainly of a copper dome resting on arches set in a angular pool. The Academy promotes scientific knowledge and research, represents Australian science at the national and international levels, holds symposia and arranges visits of scientists from other countries.

Australia has 19 universities.

The Australian National University was founded in Canberra in 1946.
ACTIVE VOCABULARY

an island
the Australian Commonwealth
to occupy
British origin
an aborigine
to consist of
the top left-hand corner
a self-governing federal state
to represent
local affairs
to head
majority
an occupation
wheat
principle crop
oats
maize
to cultivate
to be fsumout
a sheep
a sheep-farm
to produce
wool
to export

ostрів
Австралійська співдружність
займати
Британське походження
корінний житель
складатися
з верхній лівий кут
федеральна держава з формою само-
врядування
представляти
питання місцевого значення
оголювати
більшість з
аняття
пшениця
основна сільськогосподарська культура
овес
кукурудза
обробляти землю
бути відомим
вівця
вівцеверма
виробляти товари
шерсть
експортувати

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Where is the Australian Commonwealth situated?
2. What oceans wash the territory of Australia?
3. When was the continent opened?
4. Who discovered the continent of Australia?
5. How many people live on the Continent?
6. What races populate the territory?
7. What states constitute the Commonwealth of Australia?
8. Is Australia a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations?
9. Who is the head of the state?
10. What kind of state is the Australian Commonwealth?
11. What is the political system of the state?
12. What large cities do you know in Australia?
13. What can say about the agriculture of the country?
14. What main crops are grown in Australia?
15. What do you know about the sheep breeding in Australia?
16. Is industry highly developed in Australia?
17. What products does Australia export?
І. Випишіть з абзаців 1 та 3 дієслова і визначте їх часову форму, способ і стан.

II. Поставте дієслова у дужках у правильному часі і станію/ Перекладіть речення перекладіть їх.

1. The climate of Australias (to vary) from warm to subtropical.
2. The animals of Australia the kangaroo, the dingo and the koala (to be) not found in any other country.
3. Thenumber of aborigines (to dacrease).
4. In the 16th geographers (to show) Australia on their maps.

III. Випиіпіть з абзаців 3 та 5 дієприкметники минулого часу і визначте їх функції.

IV. Поставте замість крапок модальні дієслова. Перекладіть речення.

1. You (...) visit Sydney first.
2. One (...) to see the Eastern Highlands. 3.1 (..) your advice.

V. Напишіть речення у питальній формі.

1. Half of Australia gets too little rain for any farming except sheep-farming in good years.
2. Some of the animals are not found in any other country.
3. Some short rivers flow eastwards into the Pacific Ocean.

VI. Перепишіть речення, звертаючи увагу на ступені порівняння прикметників.

1. Through the Central Lowlands run Australia's greatest rivers the Murray and the Darling.
2. One of the most popular painters in Australia today Albert Namatjaira has shown what the aborigines can do if they are given opportunities of civilization.
3. Mount Kosciusko is the highest point on the continent.
NEW ZEALAND

1. New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia and consists of three large and many small islands. New Zealand is a mountainous country. The mountains run throughout the large island. Glaciers, fiords and ribbon lakes make the beauty of the country. The mountains are famous for their volcanoes. Of the three highest mountains two are active volcanoes. There are many beautiful lakes, hot springs, geysers and mud baths in this region. Most of the territory has good forests of evergreen trees, large areas are rich grasslands. There are very few native animals. The kiwi, a bird which does not fly, is found nowhere but in New Zealand, and it has become the national emblem.

2. The Dutch sea captains Tasman was the first European to see New Zealand in 1642. After the visits of Captain Cook to New Zealand British ships began trading with the Maoris, the natives of the islands. In 1901 New Zealand refused to join the Australian Commonwealth and six years later it became a British dominion.

3. About 3 million people live in New Zealand. About 50 per cent of them live in the four cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. The number of Maoris is small, about 200,000. The Maoris, of Polynesian origin, settled in New Zealand some 800 years ago. The Maoris are famous for their folk-songs, music and dances, they are very skilled in wood-work.

4. Like Canada and Australia, New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the British Commonwealth. The governor represents the King or Queen of England. The Parliament of the country consists of the House of Representatives. The Prime-Minister head the cabinet. The capital of the dominion is Wellington. The New Zealand flag is very much alike the Australian flag. The New Zealand shows stars of the Southern Cross in red on a blue field. And there is the British flag in the top left-hand corner.
NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is situated southeast of Australia. It consists of North Island, South Island, Stewart Island, the Chatham Islands, and several minor outlying island groups. New Zealand has a total area of 103,736 square miles. Over 3 million people live in the country. The capital of the Dominion is Wellington.

The majority of the population are of British origin, but there are small groups of Chinese, Indians, Dutch, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Poles.

English is the universal language although Maori, a language of the Polynesian group, is still spoken among the Maori population.

New Zealand has a temperate wet ocean climate without marked seasonal variations in temperature or rainfall.

New Zealand is rich in minerals, but few have been extensively exploited. Natural gas, petroleum and uranium-bearing minerals are discovered. The iron and steel industry is developed in the South Auckland area.

South Island is much more mountainous than North Island. The Southern Alps contain 17 peaks, the highest is Mount Cook or Aorangi (more than 12,000 feet).

The chief rivers are the Waikato, the Wairu, the Rangitata, the rangitikei.

Like other religions that were cut off from the rest of the world for a long period, New Zealand has developed plants with unique characteristics. More than 250 kinds are common to both Australia and New Zealand. There are few animals in the country. Among the nonflying birds the most interesting is the kiwi, it is found only in New Zealand, and it has become the national emblem.

Many kinds of birds and animals were resettled in New Zealand, some of which are the rabbit, the deer, the pig (now wild).

The most significant feature of New Zealand industry in recent years is the establishment of heavy industry. Plants already in operation or being designed include a steel mill, an oil refinery, an alumina plant, a copper rolling mill etc. The pulp and paper, and rubber industries are developed.

Two-thirds of the total areas of New Zealand are devoted to agriculture and animal husbandry.

New Zealand is mainly self-sufficient in horticultural products, and exports some of these, such as apples and honey.

New Zealand is self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth. It has close links with Britain and formally the head of state is King or Queen of England.

The Queen is represented in New Zealand by the Governor-General, appointed for a five-year term.

The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.
WELLINGTON

Wellington is the capital city and a seaport. It is also a financial, commercial and transportation centre of New Zealand. It is situated on a mountainous site at the head of Wellington Harbour (formally Port Nicholson). The city was founded in 1840. The population of Wellington is about 350,000 people.

Wellington was named after the first duke of Wellington. The first settlement of New Zealand Colonists was founded in 1840. The capital of New Zealand was Auckland and in 1865 it was transferred to Wellington.

New Zealand manufactures motor vehicles, machinery, metal goods, textiles, chemicals, woolens, rope, packed meat, matches, soap and brick. Building stone is produced, and an extensive export trade is carried on in wool, meat, fish hides, skins, butter, cheese.

In Wellington there are many educational and cultural institutions. There are 4 universities: the University of New Zealand and Victoria University College are well-known.

The Dominion Museum has rare biological collections. New Zealand antiquities and samples of native Maori carvings.

The Botaniker Gardens and public parks are situated on elevated sites. They offer a splendid view of the city and port.

The principal public buildings include the Houses of Parliament, Town Hall, the railway station, the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum.
ACTIVE VOCABULARY

an island
a mountains country
a glacier
a fiord
a ribbon
to consist of
throughout
to be famous for
a volcano
a hot spring
a mud bath
native
to trade
the natives
to refuse
to join
a British dominion
to settle
folk
skilled
a governor
to represent
the House
alike
the top left-hand corner

острів
гірська країна
стрічка
складатись
через
славитись
вулкан
гаряче джерело
болотна ванна
торгувати
місцеві жителі
відмовлятись
вступати
Британська колонія
поселятися
народний
досвідчений, кваліфікований
губернатор
представляти
палата
схожий
верхній лівий куток

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What bird has become the national symbol of New Zealand?
3. Who are the natives of the country?
4. Who represents the king or Queen of England in New Zealand?
5. What kind of country is New Zealand?
6. What do you know about the land of New Zealand?
7. Are there any mountains on the territory of the country?
8. What are the mountains of New Zealand famous for?
9. What kinds of animals are there in New Zealand?
10. Who was the first person to discover New Zealand?
11. What is the population of the country?
12. What large cities do you know in the country?
13. Is New Zealand a member of the British Commonwealth?
14. Whom does the governor represent?
15. What is the political system of the state?
I. Випишіть з абзаців 1 та 3 дієслова і визначте їх часову форму, спосіб, стан.

II. Поставте дієслова в дужках у правильному часі і стані. Перепишіть речення, перекладіть їх.

1. The climate in New Zealand (to be) warm and nearly all the country (to be) well watered.
2. New Zealand's climate (to make) the country almost ideal for dairying, sheep-and cattle-farming.
3. The cities and towns of New Zealand (to resemble) very much those of England.

III. Випишіть з абзаців 2 та 4 дієприкметники минулого часу і визначте їх функції.

IV. Вставте замість крапок модальні дієслова.

1. ... I see your tickets?
2. You .. visits "the Britain of the Pacific".
3. He ... to come at 4 o'clock tomorrow.

V. Напишіть речення в питальній формі.

1. New Zealand produces meat and butter, much of which is exported to Europe.
2. One of the main exports is timber.
3. With cheap electric power, industry has spread over the country.

VI. Перепишіть речення, звертаючи увагу на ступені порівняння прикметників.

1. The biggest of the lakes in New Zealand is Taupo in North Island.
2. The most important minerals are coal in South island and gold in North Island.
3. Wellington with its industrial area has more than 200,000 people.

VII. Перепишіть речення, в котрих головне і підрядне речення з'єднуються без сполучника. Перепишіть і перекладіть речення.

1. The New Zealand Company, founded in 1839, begann the colonization of New Zealand.
2. When refrigeration machines were used by ocean-going ships, immigration from Britain continued to increase.
Grade I

THE INSTITUTE OF FINANCES

The graduates of the Institute of Finances are being trained for future professional activity in financial-economic, control, analytic organization-managing and scientific-research spheres. Also for activities in the field of general state finances, budget, taxes, business finances.

The graduate of the IF can work at the finance departments of State administration, at Tax inspections. State control-revision service, at the enterprises, in private and budget organizations.

The graduates of Institute of finance must be able to evaluate with the high level of expertise and from the point of view of market economy the up to-date process of economic life in the state. They must understand and appreciate well the place and role of their professional activity -nder the present conditions, must see the problems tendencies of the world social development. They must analyse the realities, defend their positions on the basis of persuasive arguments. The graduate of IF must posess the skills of collective professional and social activity, organizational work with people, be able to take professional decisions foreseeing their economic and social outcomes.

The specialist in the sphere of finance must leave a full command of native state language, know one or two foreign languages on the level, necessery for general business and professional communication, know the grounds of Ukrainian and world culture, feel sn ever persistant need in further spiritual and physical development.

The future specialist in the field of finances must be an expert in:
1. Book-keeping accounting;
2. Analysis of business activity and financial analysis;
3. Basis of revision, control and auditing activity;
4. Taxes and tax procedures;
5. Budget, its forir.stion and fulfillment;
6. Financess production sphere;
7. Financial-banking law;
8. Automated systems of processing the financial and credit information, grounds of information technologies.

The specialist must gain necessary skills in deciding the following questions of practical activity:

1. State and development of all-state finances, the order of formation and fulfillment of bud9et;
2. The or9anization of fiscal service, -providing for timely income flow of tax and other payments into the state budget along the guidelines of budget system;
3. Managing the finances of enterprises, organizations and offices. Finance supply and finance regulation of business activity;
4. Control-revision and analytical work of finance organs, tax inspections, auditing firms.

As a rule, the graduate of the Institute of Finance is a state servant. That is a very responsible and honorary position. The future of our state depend very much on the execution of his duties by the financial experts.
Active Vocabulary

a graduate – випускник
tax inspection – початкова інспекція
control–revision service – контрольно–ревізійна служба
to evaluate – оцінювати
to appreciate – оцінювати
to foresee – передбачати
accounting – бухгалтерський облік
fiscal service – фінансова (бюджетна) служба
finance supply – фінансове постачання
auditing firm – ревізійне управління

Comprehension Questions:
1. What professional activity are the graduates of the Institute of Finances being trained for?
2. Where can the graduate of the IF work?
3. What skills must the graduate of IF possess?
4. What expert must the future specialist in the field of finances be in?
5. What is the graduate of the Institute of Finance as a rule?

Ex.1. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence.

1. Our Academy ... students for future professional activity in financial-
    economic sphere.
2. The ... of If must possess the skills cf collective professional and social
    activity.
3. The graduate of the IF can work at the finance departmants of State
    administration at ...
4. The specialist must gain necessary ... in deciding the questions of practical
    activity.
5. My firend works in a ..., he is responsible for the financial analysis.
6. They must ... the realities defend their positions on the basis of persuasive
    arguments.

Ex. 2. Translate the dialogue and learn it by heart.

Alice: Hi, Jane, how are you getting on?
Jane: Fine, as usual, thanks, Alice. What about you?
Alice: I'm OK. It's nice to see you.
Jane: May I congratulate you? You are a graduate of the Institute of Finances.
Alice: Ch, thank you. I'm so happy, sow I'm going to work at the
    tax inspection of our town.
Jane: Really? Glad to hear it. It's very important that you have
    found a work. Alice. By the way can you give me a piece of advice about my future work?
Jane: Don't worry. Have a good rest and your future collegues will
    explain you everything in detail when you start to work.
You'll put policies into effect quickly.
Alice: I am glad to hear it. It's time to 90 now. See you later. Bye.

Ex. 3. Paraphrase the following sentences referring them to the past and to the future.
1. The graduates of the Institute must possess the skills of collective professional and social activity.

2. You must take professional decisions.

3. The specialist in the sphere of finance must leave a full command of native state language.

4. The future specialist in the field of finances must be an expert in book-keeping accounting.

5. Ann must be ready for activities in the field of general state finances.

6. You must be able to take professional decisions foreseeing their economic and social outcomes.

7. The specialist of the Institute of Finances must gain necessary skills in deciding the questions of control-revision and analytical work of finance organs.

8. You must be aware of the questions of managing the finances of enterprises.

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the verb must.

1. Students must work diligently.

2. She lost her pen and had to write with a pencil.

3. We must come to the institute on time.

4. When shall I return the book?

5. To him will have to write exams in August.

6. Students must familiarize themselves with the automated system of information processing.

7. We must master skills in solving questions of revenue formation and collection of state budget.

8. The future specialist in the sphere of finances must be an expert in the field of control-revision, control, and audit.

Ex. 5. Make the sentences of ex.3 interrogative and negative.

Ex. 6. Retell the text: "The Institute of Finances".

54
INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Mutual funds (open-end investment companies) and other types of investment companies sell their own stock for the purpose of obtaining funds to buy the stocks or fends of a diversified, group of corporations municipal bonds, or short-term money market investments.

Investment companies offer to savers the economics of largescale buying, diversification and professional management. The amount of stock sold by an open-end mutual fund is unlimited and more can be sold at any time. As more stock is sold the mutual fund can expand its holdings of corporation stock or often securities. If the shareholder of an open-end mutual fund wishes it sell his shares, he sells them back to the company at a price that depends on the net asset value per share of the company's portfolio at that time.

There are also closed-end investment companies. The amount of their stock outstanding is restricted, usually to the amount originally sold, although it may later be expanded. The stock is not redeemable by the company, but is bought and sold on the national stock exchanges or over the counter.

Active Vocabulary:
- mutual – спільний
- stock – сертифікат, акція
- bond – облігація, боргове зобов'язання
- securities – цінні папери
- shareholder – акціонер, власник акції
- net – чистий, нетто
- to restrict – обмежувати

Comprehension Questions:
1. What are the functions of various types of investment companies?
2. Investment companies offer to savers the economics of large-scale buying, don't they?
3. What is the value of a share?
4. Is the amount of stock sold by an open-end mutual fund limited or unlimited?
5. What can you tell about closed-end investment companies?

Ex. 1. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence.
1. Mutual funds ... their own stock for the purpose of obtaining funds to buy the stock.
   - ... their own stock for the purpose of obtaining funds to buy the stock.
   - 1. stock outstanding

2. ... offer to savers the economics... diversification and professional management.
   - ... offer to savers the economics of large-scale buying, diversification and professional management.
   - 2. stock

3. If the shareholder ... wishes it sell his shares, he sells them back to the company at a price that depends on the ... of the company's portfolio at that time.
   - If the shareholder of an open-end mutual fund wishes it sell his shares, he sells them back to the company at a price that depends on the ... of the company's portfolio at that time.
   - 3. net asset value per share

4. He sells them to the company at a price that depends on the ... of the company's portfolio at that time.
   - 4. investment companies

5. The amount of their ... is restricted.
   - The amount of their stock outstanding is restricted.
   - 5. open-end mutual fund

6. The ... is not redeemable by the company, but is bought and sold on the national stock exchanges over the counter.
   - The amount of their stock outstanding is not redeemable by the company, but is bought and sold on the national stock exchanges over the counter.
   - 6. sell
Ex. 2. Translate the dialogue and learn it by heart.

Jane: Hi, Alice. Glad to meet you.
Alice: So am I. How's business?
Jane: Oh, it's the end of the year. We are so busy. You know that our investment company offers to savers the economics of large-scale buying.
Alice: By the way, is the amount of stock sold by an open-end mutual fund limited?
Jane: Of course, not. The amount of stock sold is unlimited and more can be sold at any time.
Alice: And how can the mutual fund expand its holdings of corporation stock?
Jane: As more stock is sold the mutual fund can expand its holdings of corporation stock or often securities.
Alice: Oh, thank you. It's a very interesting information. See you later. Bye.

Ex. 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb can.

1. Investment companies have the right to offer the economics of large-scale buying.
2. As more stock is sold the mutual fund has the right to expand its holdings of corporation stock or often securities.
3. He has the right to take a month's holiday in summer.
4. Will they allow us to buy the stocks or funds of a diversified group of corporations municipal bonds?
5. Will mutual funds and other types of investment companies allow to sell their own stock for the purpose of obtaining funds to buy the stocks?
6. The shareowner of an open-end mutual fund has the right to sell his shares.
7. Will the company allow the shareowner to sell them back at a price that depends on the net asset value per share of the company's portfolio at that time.
8. The amount of stock sold by an open-end mutual fund is unlimited and more has the right to be sold at any time.

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the verb can.

1. Мы можем купить эти акции сегодня.
2. Я не мог ответить на второе вопрос.
3. Вы можете прийти завтра?
4. Инвестиционные компании могут предлагать своим акционерам экономику широкомасштабных покупок.
5. Не может быть, чтобы он провалился на экзамене по финансам.
6. Невъж вона продала свои акции?
7. Не может быть, чтобы он уже приехал.
8. Невъж вони працювуть там з восьмої години?

Ex. 5. Make the sentences of Ex.3 negative.
Ex. 6. Speak about the investment companies, using the text.
Grade III.

THE ROLE OF INVESTMENTS

The word investments can be used in a variety of ways. It can mean stocks or bonds purchased to fulfill goals; it can also mean tangible assets such as machines acquired to produce and sell a product. In the broadest sense, investments provide the mechanism needed to finance growing and development of economy.

Simply stated, an investment is any vehicle into which funds can be placed with the expectation that they will be preserved or increase in value and/or generate positive returns. Idle cash is not an investment, since its value is likely to be eroded by inflation and since its fails to provide any type of return. The same cash placed in a bank savings account would be considered an investment since the account provides a positive return.

The various types of investment can be differentiated on the basis of a number of factors, such as whether the investment is a security or property; direct or indirect; debt; equity or option; low or high risk; and short or long term.

Active Vocabulary:

stock – сертифікат, акція
bond – облігація, боргове зобов'язання
asset – майно
assets – актив
tangible – матеріальний
funds – грошові засоби
cash – гроші
long term – довгостроковий
debt – борг
equity – акціонерний

Comprehension Questions:

1. What does the word investments mean?
2. An investment is any vehicle into which funds can be placed, isn't it?
3. Is idle cash an investment?
4. What are the various types of investment?
5. Do the investments provide the mechanism needed to finance growth or agricultural growth?

Ex. 1. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence.

1. It can mean ... or bonds purchased 1. account to fulfil goals.
2. In the broadest sense, ... provid 2. idle cash
   the mechanism needed to finance
growing and development of economy.
3. ... is not an investment, since its 3. the various types of investment
   value is likely to be eroded by inflation.
4. The same cash placed in a bank 4. investment
   savings ... would be considered an
   investment since the account provides a
   positive return.
5. ... can be differentiated on the basis 5. stocks of a number of factors.
   of factors.

Ex. 2. Translate the dialogue and learn it by heart.

Ann: Hi, Peter. It's so nice to see you.
Peter: Hi, Ann. How are the things?

Ann: Oh, Peter, will you be so kind to explain me what does the word investments mean?

Peter: Nothing can be easier. It can mean stocks or bonds purchased to fulfill goals.

Ann: Is that all?

Peter: It can also mean tangible assets such as machines acquired to produce and sell a product.

Ann: And what do investments provide?

Peter: In the broadest sense, investments provide the mechanism needed to finance growing and development of economy.

Ann: Thank you. It's very interesting to know this. And what about having a lunch together?

Peter: O.K. And then we can pass to a more complicated subject.

Ex. 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb can.
1. The word investment has the right to be used in a variety of ways.
2. This word has the right to mean stocks or bonds purchased to fulfill goals.
3. Will fahey allow to mean that idle cash is an investment if placed in a bank savings account?
4. The various types of investment have the right to be differentiated on the basis of a number of factors.
5. Will you allow me to explain you what the word investments mean?
6. The word investments has the right to mean tangible assets such as machines acquired to produce and sell a product.
7. The corporations have the right to issue shares in exchange for money or property.
8. A corporation has the right to get capital by borrowing.

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the verb can.
1. Кожен може купувати і продавати акції.
2. Корпорації можуть випускати акції в обмін на гроші або власність.
3. Різні типи інвестицій можуть розрізнятися на основі ряду факторів.
4. Слово “інвестиції” може використовуватись в різних значеннях.
5. Слово “інвестиції” може означати також машини, потрібні, щоб виробляти і продавати продукт.
6. Він має право купити ці акції.
7. Ти може пояснити певні значення слова "інвестиції"?
8. Ви дозволите під купити ці акції?

Ex. 5. Make the sentences of Ex.3 negative.

Ex. 6. Rettel the text: "The Role of Investments."
Corporations need financing for the purchase of assets and the payment of expenses. The corporations can issue shares in exchange for money or property. Sometimes it is called as equity funding. The holders of Ins sharesfern the ownership of the company. Each share represented by a stock certificate, which is negotiable. It means that one can buy and sell it. The value of share is determined by the net assets divided by the total number of shares outstanding. The value of the share also depends on the success of the company. The greater the success, the more value the shares have.

A corporation can also get capital by borrowing. It is called debt funding. If a corporation borrows money, they give notes or bonds. They are also negotiable. But the interest has to be paid out whether business is profitable or not.

When running the corporation, management must consider both the outflow and inflow of capital. The outflow is formed by the purchase of inventory and supplies, payment of salaries. The inflow is formed by the sale of goods and services. In the long run the inflow must be greater than the outflow. It results in a profit. In addition, a company must deduct its costs, expenses, losses on bad debts, interest on borrowed capital and other items. It helps to determine if the financial management has been profitable. The amount of risk involved is also an important factor. It determines the fund raising and it shows if a particular corporation is a good investment.

**Active Vocabulary:**
- purchase – покупка
- payment of expenses – оплата розходів
- property – власність майно
- equity funding – акціонерний спосіб утворення грошового фонду
- debt funding – утворення грошового фонду за допомогою позик
- holders of the fihares – власники акцій
- stock certificate – сертифікат акції
- negotiable – оборотний
- net assets – вартість майна за врахуванням зобов’язань
- note – боргова розписка
- interest – доля, фінансовий процент
- to pay out – виплачувати
- inflow – притік (трошей)
- outflow – відтік (трошей)
- inventory – інвентар

**Comprehension Questions:**
1. Why do all corporations need financing?
2. What does equity funding clean?
3. Khat does debt fundi mean?
4. How is the value of a share determined?
5. What activities produce an inflow and an outflow of capital?
6. What can happen if an enterprise has a greater outflow of capital than an inflow?
7. Why is the risk infloved an important factor in determining fund raising?
Ex. 1. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence.
1. … funding is a financing formed by borrowing.  
2. They have borrowed much money and they have to pay a big ... .  
3. Financing by shares is called ... funding.  
4. That is a very profitable deal, for that purpose we need extra ... .  
5. You can sell your shares and ... They are ... .  
6. The current assets of a company usually include cash and ... .  
7. As a result of this deal we'll have greater ... than outflow.  

Ex. 2. Translate the dialogue and Learn it by heart.
Mary: It's so nice to see you, Frank. I want to invest in that computer company. What can you suggest?
Frank: I am sure they are doing extremely well and they would welcome your investment.
Mary: But why do they need my investment if they are doing so well?
Frank: O.K. I think I should explain you a little about a corporate finance.
Mary: Go ahead. If it concerns my money I am always interested.
Frank: If a corporate enterprise wants to expand it needs financing. There are two basic types of financing: equity and debt.
Mary: What's the difference between then-?
Frank: If the money is supplied by the owners of a business it is called equity funding. And the use of money supplied by loan is called debt funding.
Mary: So as an investor, what am I?
Frank: Well, as an investor you become a partial owner of a business and receive equity. You get shares or certificates of common stock which represent your portion of ownership.
Mary: Oh, thank you. Your information is very interesting.
Frank: It was a pleasure for me.

Ex. 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb can.
1. The corporation has the right to issue shares in exchange for money or property.  
2. We have the right to call this as equity funding.  
3. Will they allow to represent each share by a stock certificate?  
4. One has the right to buy and sell his share.  
5. A corporation has the right to get capital by borrowing.  
6. Mill they allow us to buy their stock certificates?  
7. This corporation will be able to get capital by borrowing.  
8. This corporation will be able to need financing for the purchase of assets and the payment of expenses.

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the verb can (could).
1. Можна нам купити ваді акції?  
2. Корпорація може виплатити вам фіксований процент.
3. Корпорація може випускати акції з обмін на гроші або акції власність.
4. Ти міг купити ці акції, вони були в продажу.
5. Корпорація може отримувати капітал пляхом позик.
6. Ти міг би купити ці акції вчора.
7. Я не зміг позичити гроші.
8. Ви можете отримати кваліфіковану пораду у юриста.

Ex.5. Make the sentences of Ex 3 negative.

Ex.6. Speak about corporate finance using the text.
In some ways investment decisions are simpler than financing decisions. The number of different financing instruments (that is, securities) is continually expanding. You will have to learn the major families, genera, and species. You should also be aware of the major financial institutions which provide financing for business firms. Finally, the vocabulary of financing has to be acquired. You will learn about tombstones, red herrings, balloons, sinking funds and many other exotic beasts - behind each of the terms lies an interesting story.

There are also ways in which financing decisions are much easier than investment decisions. First, financing decisions do not have the same degree of finality as investment decisions. They are easier to reverse. In other words, their abandonment value is higher.

Second it is harder to make or lose money by smart or stupid financing strategies. In other words it is difficult to find financing schemes with NPVs significantly different from zero. That reflects the nature of the competition.

When the firm looks at capital investment decisions, it does not assume that it is facing perfect, competitive markets. It may have only a few competitors that specialize in the same line of business in the same geographical area. And it may own some unique assets that give it an edge over its competitors. Often these assets are intangible items, like patents, expertise, reputation, or market position. All this opens up the opportunity of making superior profits and of finding projects with positive NPVs. It also makes it difficult to tell whether any specific product has a positive MPVs or not.

In financial markets your competition is all other corporations seeking funds, to say nothing of the state, local, and federal governments, financial institutions, individuals, and foreign firms and government that also come to Wall Street, London, or Tokyo for financing. The investors who supply financing are comparably numerous, and they are smart: Honey attracts brains. The financial amateur often views capital markets as segmented, that is, broken down into district sectors. But money moves between those sectors, and it moves fast.

Remember that a good financing decision generates a positive NPV. It is one in which the amount of cash raised exceeds the value of the liability created. But turn that statement around. If selling a security generates a positive NPV for you, it must generate a negative NPV for the buyer. Thus, the loan we discussed was a good deal for your firm, but a negative NPV investment from the government's point of view. By lending at 3 percent it offered a $43,012 subsidy.

What are the chances that your firm could consistently trick or persuade investors into purchasing securities with negative NPVs to them? Pretty low. In general, firms should assume that the securities they issue are fairly priced.
I. Translate the text using a dictionary:

**FINANCE COMPANIES**

Finance companies lend to individuals and to businesses. They make relatively small instalment loans to individuals in the form of consumer loans for the purchase of consumer durables (such as automobiles, mobile phones, and TV sets) and in the form of personal loans. In April 1979 in the USA, they held more than $58 billion in consumer instalment credit—20 percent of this type of credit outstanding. Finance companies sometimes lend directly to consumers. They also finance consumer purchases through retailers, such as automobile dealers by purchasing instalment contracts that the retailers have negotiated with buyers. A sizable portion of their lending is to business firms for commercial vehicles and equipment; some lending to businesses is done on the basis of commercial accounts receivable.

Finance companies differ from many financial intermediaries in that they obtain most of their funds not from small savers but from other sources. They borrow from commercial banks or raise funds through the sale of their own stock or the sale of commercial paper in large denominations.

Ex. 2. Translate into English using the verb can.
1. Φινανσιουσες γκανανιες μπορουν να δανείζουν ορισμένυς άτομα και εμπορικά.
2. Μπορουν να δανείζουν δανεία για την αγορά εκπληκτικών προϊόντων.
3. Φινανσιουσες γκανανιες μπορουν να πάρουν χρηματοδότηση από άλλους πηγές.
4. Μπορείς να πάρεις δανείο σε ένα εμπορικό τράπεζα.
5. Ερωτούνται να πάρουν δανεία για την κατασκευή υπόγειων κτιρίων.
6. Σε μορφή πόλεμου δανείων μπορεί να παρέχονται δανεία σε εμπορικά μεγέθη.
7. Φινανσιουσες γκανανιες μπορουν να πάρουν χρηματοδότηση από την πωληση της ίδιας τους αποτελεσμάτων.
8. Φινανσιουσες γκανανιες μπορουν να πάρουν χρηματοδότηση από την πωληση της εμπορικής περιουσίας.
I Grade

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING BUSINESS

Institute of Banking Business at the Academy of National Economy had been created in 1994 on the basis of the Faculty of banking business which, in its turn, had started its activity in 1978 as the Credit-Economic Faculty of the then Ternopil Institute of Finance and Economy.

The present Institute of Banking Business trains specialists for banking activity with the specialities: "Banking business", "Accounting, control and analysis in credit establishments".

In the course of last 16 years over 2,580 people received their higher education here. The vast majority of them works at commercial banks, National Bank of Ukraine and at the banks and credit establishments abroad.

Today over 2000 students study at all courses of day-time and correspondence forms of study of the Institute. The Institute includes six study chairs: the chair of money circulation and credit; the chair of Ukrainian studies; mathematical methods in economics medical-ecological and social problems in health care; the chair of foreign languages; chair of automated systems and programming. In the framework of the Institute there function also the bonna-nuraismatic museum and Center for money history studies.

Under the conditions of transition to market economy the graduates of the Institute must possess proper theoretical and professional preparation, have good skills of practical work, enjoy a high level of moral and political culture, be able to make responsible scientific and organisational-practical decisions and carry them out. Be always in working groups of people management etc.

The graduates of the Institute of Banking Business specializing in the sphere of "Banking business" must be able to use forms and methods of banking activity in ensuring the profitability and effectivity of bank capital investments. They must possess high skills in progressive technology of economic and accounting-operational work. Their task is also to arrange different forms mobilization and commercial utilisation of monetary resources, organizing and carrying out the practical activity of credit establishments under the competitive conditions on the bank services market.

Graduates, possessing higher economic education and specializing in "Banking business" can occupy the job positions of economists, specialists of different categories, head of departments and their deputies, chief of bank branches, chief of various depart' raents and representation offices, directors, chief of boards, their deputies - all these positions on all levels of bank system.

Specialists who have higher economic education with the speciality Accounting, control and analysis in credit establishments" must organize correctly and carry out properly the accounting-operational activity of the banks on the basis of modern computing technology. The economists – specialists in accounting in credit establishments occupy as a rule, the position of the Chief bookkeeper of the bank, or his Deputy or Chief of some operational department. Such specialist must be able to ensure the correctness and authenticity of accounting, timely performance and documentary provision of bank operations, inner bank control, improving the technology of collecting and processing of bank information.

To facilitate the process of future specialists practical training process there had been opened at the Institute the branch of agroindustrial bank of "Ukraine". On its basis the practical lessons and other forms of professional instruction are being carried out. The leading experienced banking specialists are widely involved in the branch training activity.

Active Vocabulary:

Institute of Banking Business – інститут банківського бізнесу

to create – створювати, засновувати

to train specialist for – навчати спеціалістів для
speciality – спеціальність
credit establishments – кредитні установи
majority – більшість
correspondence form of study – заочна форма навчання
to include – включати, налічувати
chair – кафедра
the chair of money circulation and credit – к-ра грошового обігу
mathematical methods in economics - математичні методи в економіці
medical-ecological and social problems in health care – медико-екологічні і соціальні проблемы охорони здоров'я
chair of automated system and programming – кафедра автоматизованих систем програмування
in the framework of – в рамках, в межах
to function – діяти
bona-numismatic museum – бона-нумізматичний музей
under the conditions of transition – в умовах переходу
market economy – ринкова економіка
skills – навички
to enjoy – володіти
to be able to – бути здатним
to make decisions – приймати рішення
to carry out – виконувати
up-to-date – сучасний
graduate – випускник
banking activity - банківська діяльність
bank capital investments – банківські капіталовкладення
to arrange – організовувати
commercial utilisation – комерційне використання
competitive conditions – конкурентно-спроможні умови
chief - керівник
deputy – представник
accounting – обліковий
bookkeeper – бухгалтер
to ensure – забезпечувати
authenticity - достовірність
timely – своєчасний
inner bank control – внутрібанківський контроль
to improve – покращувати
to facilitate – полегшувати
branch – відділ
professional instruction – професійне навчання

Comprehension Questions:

1. Khen had the Institute of Banking Business been created?
2. What specialists does the present Institute of Banking Business train?
3. How many people received their higher education here in the course of last 16 years?
4. How many students study at all courses today?
5. What chairs does the Institute include?
6. What must the graduates of the Institute possess under the conditions of transition to market economy?
7. What is the task of the graduates of the Institute?
8. What job positions can graduates, possessing higher economic education and specializing in "Banking business" occupy?
9. What must specialists who have higher economic education with the speciality "Accounting control and analysis in credit establishments" organize?
10. What must they be able to ensure?
11. Why had the branch of agroindustrial bank of "Ukraine" been opened at the Institute?

Exercise I. Find in the text the English equivalents for the Ukrainian word combinations:

- академія народного господарства; факультет банківського бізнесу; починати свою діяльність; готувати спеціалістів; контроль і аналіз в кредитних установах; в умовах переходу до ринкової економіки; мати хорошие навички практичної роботи; приймати організаційно-практичні рішення; бути в курсі сучасних подій; володіти мистецтвом; прогресивна технологія економічної і обліково-організаційної роботи; організовувати різні форми мобілізаційного і комерційного використання грошових ресурсів; виконувати належним чином обліково-оперативну діяльність банків.

Exercise II. Write out of the text the sentences with Participle I and explain its function.

Exercise III. Write out of the text the sentences with the Infinitive and define their functions.

Exercise IV. Write out of the text all the sentences with the verbs in the Passive Voice, define their tenses. Exercise V. Render the text according to the plan:

a) the present Institute of Banking Business;
b) the six chairs of the Institute;
c) the graduates of the Institute must possess proper theoretical and professional preparation;
d) the main task of the future heads of departments;
e) why is it necessary to know modern computing technology?
f) the branch of agroindustrial bank functions at the Institute.
The first commercial banks in Ukraine emerged in 1989. There were just a few of them (The National Bank of Ukraine and the Ministry of Finance has registered 14 new commercial banks by the end of 1989). Most of them were set up by former workers of state owned banks and, during their first months of operation, they badly needed support from the state and, especially, from the National Bank of Ukraine.

During the first year of operation the newcomers to the banking market served mainly as credit societies providing credits for their stockholders with special emphasis on short - and medium -term loans with high return. The primary areas of loans were trade and the consumer goods industry. By the end of 1990, however, there had been some visible changes in the group of new commercial banks. First, they became specialized ones. Second, some of the new banks emerged, as leaders in the banking market. Such names as Bank "INKO", Ukrinbank, Kyiv Narodny Bank soon became famous in the Ukrainian banking market. They also formed a powerful banking lobby in the Ukrainian Parliament and that led to the adoption of a Ukrainian banking law in March, 1991. The law also claimed all former state-owned banks the property of Ukraine. The most important, though, was the creation of a two-level banking system with the National Bank controlling and supervising the operations of commercial banks. The National Bank was no longer allowed to keep the accounts of any companies and agencies. This became the exclusive prerogative of commercial banks.

It was a crucial year for the Ukrainian banking system. The new law sped up the process of emerging of new banks. In 1991 their number reached 68.

Active Vocabulary:

- commercial bank – комерційний банк
- to emerge – виникати
- to set up – створювати, встановлювати
- support – допомога, підтримка
- to provide credit – постачати (забезпечувати) кредит
- stockholders – акціонери
- short-term loans – короткострокові позички
- prii..ary – початковий
- consumer goods – товари анрокого вжитку
- visible – очевидний
- equity – справедливість
- foreign exchange transactions – операції по обміну валюти
- to claim – претендувати, вимагати
- to supervise – наглядати
- to keep the accounts – тримати рахунки

Comprehension questions:

1. When did the first commercial banks emerge in Ukraine?
2. What of them were the first?
3. What were the primary areas of loans?
4. What changes had there been in the group of new commercial banks?
5. When was a Ukrainian banking law adopted?
Exercise I. Find in the text English equivalents for the Ukrainian word combinations:
- комерційний банк; дуже потребувати підтримки; перші місяці роботи (дії);
- середньострокові позички; акціонери; банківський ринок; з швидким (терпіном) повернення;
- могутнє банківське лоббі; закон встановлює; обмін валети; банківська система; тримати рахунки.

Exercise II. Write out of the text all the sentences with the predicates in passive voice and define their tense form:

Exercise III. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

1. The economist, administrator or politician requires statistics to support his arguments.
2. He told us nothing about his plan of research work to be carried out next year.
3. The National Bank was no longer allowed to keep the accounts of any companies and agencies.
4. When one deals with the currency of another country, it is necessary to know the current monetary exchange rate.
5. To recognize early trends is very important.
6. The trend in the USA has been to high mass consumption.
7. She likes to sell.
8. We are going to combine our resources.
9. The first is the ability to attract financial resources.

Exercise IV. translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. This bank is asking ten per cent interest.
2. The manager is instructing the secretary.
3. An importer buy.;- merchandise from another country using the currency of that Country
4. I think this company is doing well.
5. Buying these stock certificates you make a good business.
6. How do you prefer to increase your money by buying stocks or by buying real estate?
7. Having such up-to-date records and complete inventory we could keep records of birthdays and anniversaries and have gift suggestions based on consumer records, and a million of other things.
8. Graduates, possessing higher economic education and specializing in "Banking business" can occupy the job positions of economists.

Exercise V. transfer the sentences from Active into Passive.

1. The manager examines organizational structure of the firm.
2. Accounting shows a financial picture of the firm.
3. The law stated general conditions to be applied to commercial banks.
4. The law claimed all former state-owned banks the property of Ukraine.
5. We are changing the organizational structure of our company.
6. We are providing credits for our stockholders.
7. We have elected the board of directors.
8. The board of directors has chosen the company offices.
BANK ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A bank is a dealer in debts. It issues its own debts (mainly deposits) and it holds the debts of borrowers. Both types of debts are recorded on the bank's balance sheet, which is strictly a double-entry statement of assets and liabilities.

One type of deposit is a deposit against which checks can be written. Banks can offer the following types of checkable accounts.

First, there are demand deposits. Banks may not pay interest on demand deposits. In effect banks do pay implicit interest on demand deposits by providing free services. Firms with large deposits can also borrow at a lower rate.

Second, on the so-called "money-market accounts" authorized in 1982 banks can pay an (unregulated) interest rate. There are certain restrictions on this type of account. The minimum balance must be at least $2500. These restrictions are likely to be eased in the future.

Third, there are NOW accounts on which banks may pay 5 1/2 per cent interest.

Fourth, on Super-NOK accounts banks can pay an unregulated interest rate, but must require a $2500 minimum balance.

There are two special types of checks.

One is a certified check, on which the bank has guaranteed to make payment.

And an officer's check, often called a cashier's check, is similar. It is a check drawn on the bank itself which a depositor buys for a fee from the bank.

Active Vocabulary:

assets and liabilities – актив і пасив

debt – борг

balance sheet – балансовий звіт

checkable account – чековий рахунок

implicit – безумовний

interest – доля, майнове право

restriction – обнеження

Comprehension questions:

1. What does a bank issue?
2. What are recorded on the bank's balance sheet?
3. What types of checkable accounts can banks offer?
4. What special types of checks do you know?
5. What is an officer's check?

Exercise I. Insert missing prepositions:

sp(italized)ecial types ... checks; a check drawn ... the bank itself; restrictions ... this type of account; the debts ... borrowers; the following type ... checkable accounts; to pay interest ... demand deposits; to borrow ... lower rate; to buy ... a fee from the bank.

Exercise II. Write out of the text the sentences with Participle II and explain its function.
Exercise III. Read the following sentences, using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:
1. Some types of debts (to record) on the bank's balance sheet.
2. A deposit against which checks (to write) is one type of deposit.
3. The following types of checkable accounts (to offer) by banks.
4. Interest (not to pay) on de-and deposits by banks.
5. The article (to translate) with a dictionary.
6. The patients (to examine) from 10 to 12 tomorrow.

Exercise IV. Speak, about the bank assets and liabilities using the text.
A SKETCH OF BANKING HISTORY

Banking is an ancient business. Banks existed already in ancient Babylon and in the classical civilizations, particularly in Rome. But modern banking started in Renaissance Italy where bankers apart from buying and selling foreign currencies, also took demand and time deposits. These demand deposits were usually transferred orally by owner visiting the banker who sat behind his bench or table, though checks were not unknown. (The term bankruptcy comes from the Italian custom of breaking the bench of a banker who could not pay off his creditors). The most famous of these Italian bankers were the Medici family, who for a time ruled Florence and made loans to princes and merchants both in Italy and in the rest of Europe.

In England banking grew out of the custom of goldsmiths, who took in their customers gold and silver for safekeeping. They then discovered that they could lend such coins out keeping just a certain proportions as a reserve, since not all customers would come in for payment at the same time. Moreover they gave their depositors receipts, which these depositors could pass on to their people. Eventually, to make such transfers more convenient, the issued these receipts in round-number sums. They thus became private banknotes; that is, notes repayable on demand by the banker in gold for silver.

Active Vocabulary
banking – банківська справа
demand deposit – безстроковий вклад
time deposit – строковий вклад
receipt – розписка в отриманні

Comprehensice question
1. Did banks exist?
2. In what way were these demand deposits transferred?
3. What were the most famous of Italian bankers?
4. What did banking discover in England?
5. What did they give to their depositors?

Exercise I. Insert missing prepositions:

the most famous ... these Italian bankers; who ... a time ruled;
in the rest .. Europe;banking grew ... ... the custom; to take gold
and silver ... safekeeping; they could lend such coins ...; notes repayable ... demand ... the banker
in gold or silver.

Exercise II. Write out the text, all the sentences with the predicates in Passive Voice and define their tense form.

Exercise III. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

1. To master this speciality one must work hard.
2. It was a difficult problem to solve.
3. The enterprises have a right to set up joint ventures on the Ukrainian territory with foreign firms.
4. He asked me to wait.
5. I have to get up early as I live very far from my office.
6. To examine this firm the manager has learned its organizational structure.
7. To make such transfers more convenient they issued these receipts in round-number sums.

Exercise IV. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Underline Participle I and define its function.

1. The banks are buying and selling currency.
2. These demand deposits were usually transferred orally by owner visiting the banker.
3. They then discovered that they could lend such coins out, keeping just a certain proportion as a reserve.
4. I am thinking of starting my own business,
5. Examining the Annual Report of the firm Mr. Stevens/n was very strict and punctual.
6. they were investing money in this business for two years.
7. Discussing the firm's affairs they entered the office.

Exercise V. Speak about banking history using the text.
HOME READING
BANKING BUSINESS IN UKRAINE

The Government of Ukraine stated that all state-owned banks had to become public. And they did. The first was the Argoindustrial Bank that in 1991 turned public and is now called the Agroindustrial Bank "Ukraina". Then followed the Ukrainian savings Bank and, later, the Ukrainian Bank for Construction and Industry. All those banks were restructured and now become real commercial banks.

So, by the end of 1991 the banking market had been devided into three groups of banks. The first group was formed by the Big Four of former state-owned banks: the Agroindustrial Bank "Ukraina", Ukrainian Bank of Construction and Industry, and two banks that emerged from the Ukrainian Savings Bank - the Ukrainian Bank for Social Development and the Ukrainian Savings Bank. (The Big Four controlled around 77 percent of the market). The second group was formed by "new" commercial banks, this group was represented by five banks of Kyiv region. They had a network of 5-6 branches throughout Ukraine and the number of accounts was up to 2,000. The third group consisted of "others" with a paid-up capital value of 7,2 to 42,4 m rubles and number cf accounts 100 to 500.

1991 also saw some qualitative changes in the banking market of Ukraine. While previously the banks dealt only with payments and loans, in 1991 they began such operations as leasing, factoring, etc. Also, they embarked on operations with securities. The group of banks and other large Ukrainian companies established a Ukrainian Stock Exchange in 1991. Banks began to issue and list securities in the Ukrainian market. The banks have paved the way for big privatization of Ukrainian enterprises.

In 1991 commercial banks were united in the Ukrainian Association of Commercial Banks. The Association aims at being a lobbyist institution and providing information and services for member banks. The association unites 18 major "new" commercial banks (as of October, 1992). None of the Big Four is a member of it.

Questions to the text:
1. What did the Government of Ukraine state?
2. How is the Agroindustrial Bank now called?
3. What followed then?
4. What groups was the banking market divided in 1991?
5. What was the second group formed by?
6. What banks was this group represented by.
7. What did the third group consist of?
8. What can you say about the changes in the banking market of Ukraine in 1991?
9. What did the bank begin to do?
10. When did the Ukrainian Association of Commercial banks appear?
11. How many banks does the Association unite?
Banks are different in different countries. Let's speak about the banks in the United States of America. There, commercial banks are classified into two main groups. First, there are national banks. They are chartered and supervised by the Federal Government. Secondly, there are state banks. They are charted and supervised by the state in which they are operated. All commercial banks can make loans to borrowers.

Major commercial banks in such cities as Tokyo, Paris, Rio cooperate with each other. In this way they finance imports and exports between countries.

An importer buys merchandise from another country using the currency of that country. For that purpose he buys this currency from the foreign exchange department of his bank. And at the same way if an exporter receives foreign money from sales to other countries, he sells this currency to his bank. By this method the currency of any country can usually be exchanged.