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Донбаська державна машинобудівна академія (ДДМА)

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник
для студентів першого курсу немовних факультетів.
Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень – бакалавр.

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Матеріал посібника відрізняється широкою тематичною спрямованістю і представлений такими тематичними розділами: «Моя сім'я», «Студентське життя», «Хобі», «Спорт», «Подорожі», «Англія », «США», «Екологія», «Науково-технічний прогрес» та ін. Кожний розділ містить словник активної лексики, тексти, вправи на засвоєння тематичного й лексичного матеріалу, завдання для самостійної роботи над текстом й обговорення прочитаного матеріалу. Запропоновані тексти й вправи спрямовані на розвиток навичок читання й розуміння англійських текстів різної тематики та вміння обговорювати прочитане.

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UNIT 1

MY FAMILY



Vocabulary

to take after smb	-	бути схожим на когось
to finish / leave school	-	закінчити школу
to do well in sth at school	-	добре вчитися у школі, встигати по предмету
to be good at sth	-	бути здатним до, добре володіти чим-небудь
to be fond of sth	-	захоплюватись чимось
to go in for sth	-	займатися чимось

Relations

members of the family	-	<i>стосунки</i>
spouse [spauz]	-	члени родини
descendant, offspring	-	чоловік, дружина
relatives	-	нащадок
close	-	родичі
distant	-	близький
cousin	-	дальній
son-in-law	-	двоюрідний брат, двоюрідна сестра
brother-in-law	-	зять
stepmother	-	шурин, дівер, свояк
sister-in-law	-	мачуха
stepfather	-	невістка, золовка
stepdaughter	-	вітчим
stepson	-	падчерка
nephew	-	пасинок
niece	-	племінник
	-	племінниця

stepsister	-	зведена сестра
stepbrother	-	зведений брат
daughter-in-law	-	невістка
father-in-law	-	тесть, свекор
aunt	-	тітка
uncle	-	дядько
mother-in-law	-	теща, свекруха
twins	-	близнюки, двійня
divorced	-	розлучений
orphan	-	сирота
bachelor	-	холостяк

Let me introduce myself. My name is Olga Petrova, Olya for short. I was called after my grandmother. I was born in Kramatorsk, and have been living there since my childhood. Now I am seventeen years old. This year I have finished school and entered Donbas State Engineering Academy. At school I was good at Mathematics and Biology, they were my favorite subjects. I was also interested in English and Physical training.

The life of a student is not easy, we have to study a lot. So, I don't have much time for my hobbies and interests. But when I have some free time, I go swimming at the swimming pool and play computer games. I like sport very much. As for my character, my friends find me very energetic and cheerful. I think I take after my grandmother in character, she is very optimistic and joyful. It is quite natural because we are family members.

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about my family. My family is an average sized Ukrainian family: it consists of my father, mother, elder brother and me. So, we are a family of four. I'd like to start with my parents. I have got a father and a mother. My father's name is Sergey Ivanovich, my mother's name is Marina Petrovna. This year we are celebrating their silver wedding. My father is 49 years old. He is a man of character. He is a very handsome, sporty, tall man with fair hair and green eyes. As for his character, he is very serious and reliable. He works in a bank. In his free time, he likes fishing and hunting.

My mother is 2 years younger than my father. She is a pretty, slender woman of medium height. She has long brown hair and blue eyes. My mother is a very kind and caring woman, she is always very busy with her work and has a lot to do about the house. She works in the children's hospital. She is a pediatrician.

I have an elder brother. His name is Oleg. He is twenty-three. He is married and has a family of his own. His wife is a teacher of English. Oleg has graduated from our academy and works as a programmer.

Our grandparents live in a village near Kramatorsk. We visit them regularly and help them about the house. We also have a lot of relatives. My aunts, uncles and cousins live far from us in different cities of Ukraine. On big holidays they come to visit us and we have a very good time together.

We are a happy and united family and we are getting on well together. We like to spend our free time together and organize family celebrations.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Where was the author born?
2. What does Olga do?
3. What subjects at school did she like most of all?
4. What is Olga fond of?
5. What is Olga's character?
6. Does Olga have a big family?
7. What is the appearance of Olga's father?
8. What is Olga's father's profession?
9. What kind of person is he?
10. What did you learn about Olga's mother?
11. Does Olga's elder brother live with them?
12. Who is Oleg's wife?
13. Where did Oleg study?
14. How much time does Olga's family spend with their relatives?
15. How can you describe Olga's family?

II. Are the statements true or false?

1. Olga is a second-year student at the Medical University.
2. Olga is fond of sports and learning English.
3. Olga is the only child in the family.
4. Olga takes after her grandfather in character.
5. Olga has a lot of free time for hobbies and interests.
6. Her father is an attractive, athletic man with a determined and responsible character.
7. Her mom is a housewife.
8. Olga's grandparents live in the same house with them.
9. Very often many relatives come to them for celebrating family holidays.
10. Olga's family is united and sociable.

III. Insert the missing preposition where necessary.

1. to get acquainted ... ;
2. to be good ... languages;
3. to be born ... 1994;
4. to do well ... Mathematics;
5. to be born ... the 3rd of March;

6. to be fond ... music;
7. to be ... one's late teens;
8. to enter ... the university;
9. to be called ... one's grandfather;
10. to be ... the first year;
11. to take ...one's mother in character;
12. to be interested ... music;
13. to come ... Ukraine;
14. to have much ... common;
15. to be busy ... work.

IV. Choose the words in the table below to fill the gaps.

children	housewife	friendship	husband	twin
alike	engaged	couple	single	elder

1. Helen got married to her ____, David, five years ago.
2. Helen's parents think that she and David are the perfect ____ .
3. They have already got three ____: it's a large family of five people.
4. Helen's ____ sister, Betty, was born fifteen minutes before she was.
5. Helen and Betty look ____, but their mother says they are not exactly the same.
6. Betty isn't married. Helen knows her sister prefers to be ____ .
7. Betty believes in ____: she says she has plenty of time to think about marriage.
8. Selena is Rosy's ____ sister. She calls her «my little sister» in spite of her age.
9. Selena has been ____ for six months; she'll get married at the end of the year.
10. Selena is an air-hostess: she hates the idea of being a ____ .

V. Choose the proper variants and fill the gaps.

was good at	is ... busy with	called after	
in common	take part	take after	
all my best	find me	younger than	from

1. I was _____ my grandmother.
2. It was not easy to become a student, but I did _____ to do it.
3. At school I _____ Chemistry and Biology.
4. As for my character, my friends _____ very energetic and cheerful.
5. I go in for basketball and always _____ in sports competitions at our university
6. My mother is 2 years _____ my father.
7. People say I _____ my father in appearance.

8. My mother ___ always very _____ her work and has a lot to do about the house.

9. My parents have much _____, but they have different interests, hobbies, points of view on sports and music.

10. Oleg has graduated _____ the university and works as an economist.

VI. Match the words with the definitions

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. mother | a) a child of your aunt or uncle; |
| 2. uncle | b) the daughter of your brother or sister; |
| 3. grandmother | c) your father and mother; |
| 4. cousin | d) the father of your father or mother; |
| 5. father | e) your wife's mum; |
| 6. niece | f) the son of your daughter; |
| 7. nephew | g) the brother of your mother or father; |
| 8. parents | h) the mother of your mother or father; |
| 9. relative | i) a male parent; |
| 10. grandfather | j) a female parent; |
| 11. grandson | k) the son of your brother or sister; |
| 12. mother-in-law | l) a member of your family related by blood. |

VII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using the following phrases:

Yes, I agree that... / It is true that ... / Yes, I think that ... / I can't agree with the fact that ... / No, I don't think you are right....

1. People are always a part of the family.
2. The optimal size of the family is 3 members.
3. To be an only child in the family is very good.
4. It is not easy to be the head of the family.
5. Children should be polite with the elder members of the family.
6. The man is always the head of the family.
7. Brothers and sisters are always friends.
8. Happy families are always united.

VIII. Translate into English using active vocabulary of the unit.

1. У цьому році я закінчив школу і вступив до Донбаської державної машинобудівної академії.

2. Мої друзі вважають мене оптимістом.

3. Моя сім'я складається з 4 людей: тато, мама, сестра і я.

4. Мій батько дуже відповідальна й добра людина.

5. Моя мама – приваблива висока й струнка жінка з темним волоссям і зеленими очима. Вона дуже турботлива.

6. У мене є бабуся і дідусь. Вони живуть в селі недалеко від нашого міста.

7. У мене є три тітки, двоюрідні сестри й брати. Усі вони живуть у різних містах України.

8. Наша сім'я дуже дружна. Ми прив'язані один до одного.

9. Ми завжди допомагаємо один одному у важких ситуаціях і разом вирішуємо сімейні проблеми.

10. У вільний час ми любимо збиратися разом й організовувати сімейні свята.

IX. Speak about the atmosphere in your family using the following phrases:

- to have close relationships in the family,
- to live happily together,
- to be on friendly terms with each other,
- to get on very well together,
- to be deeply attached to each other,
- to help each other in difficult situations,
- to discuss family problems together,
- to organize family celebrations,
- to spend free time together.

X. Learn proverbs about family and try to explain their meaning.

- East or West, home is best.
- There is no place like home.
- Marriages are made in heaven.
- A good wife makes a good husband.
- Every bird likes its own nest.
- Like father, like son.

UNIT 2 I AM A STUDENT



Vocabulary

academic term and year	-	навчальний семестр і рік
to enter a university/ an academy	-	вступити до університету/ академії
entrance exams	-	вступні іспити
faculty of Machine Automation and Information Technology	-	факультет автоматизації машин та інформаційних технологій
department	-	кафедра
a full-time student	-	студент денної форми навчання
a correspondence student	-	студент-заочник
hostel	-	гуртожиток
in different fields of science	-	у різних галузях науки
to acquire knowledge	-	отримувати знання
to attend classes and lectures in	-	відвідувати заняття й лекції з ...
to fail in an examination	-	не скласти іспит
to take/pass credit-tests and examinations	-	складати / скласти заліки й іспити
to work hard	-	старанно працювати
to complete	-	закінчити, завершити
to drop out of	-	бути відрахованим з ...
to graduate from	-	закінчити вищий навчальний заклад
classmates /colleagues	-	однокласники / колеги
subject/ lesson	-	предмет/урок
qualification/ qualities	-	кваліфікація / характерні риси, якості
fees / price	-	плата за навчання/ціна

I passed all the entrance exams successfully last summer and now I am a student of Donbas State Engineering Academy. There are four faculties in the academy. I am a student of the faculty of Machine Automation and Information Technology. My future profession is a programmer. I am keen on computers and I couldn't imagine any other sphere of professional activity for me in the future. We study different subjects such as Programming languages, Computer design, Information systems, Data mining, Web-design, etc. There are also so-called optional subjects, for example, English, Management, Occupational safety and health, etc.

It goes without saying that the primary student duty is studying hard and acquiring proper knowledge for the future career. He must attend all the classes, do all the work at the right time, be punctual and disciplined. It can help the student achieve his goals and become diligent and perseverant.

I live in a hostel next to my academy. It doesn't take me much time to get to the academy. I usually get up an hour before classes start. Our classes usually begin at 9 in the morning and end at around 3–4 p.m. Unlike at school, they last for 85 minutes. During a break we may have some rest or get a snack at the university's canteen. Apart from practical classes we also have a lecture or two every day.

On my return to the hostel, I have dinner and sit down to prepare my homework. Every day we learn a lot of interesting things in different fields of science. We often work in laboratories and have to read additional literature on some subjects in the library, too. But now I'm working harder than ever. My first term here is coming to an end. There are two terms in the academic year and at the end of each one, in winter and in spring, we have examination sessions: several credit-tests and exams. I hope I won't fail.

Good students never waste his spare time uselessly. They should also go in for sports to stay in good health and mood. They say: «A sound mind lives in a sound body». Students also love participating in both academic and extra-curricular activities: different festivals, intellectual quizzes and summer camps. This is a wonderful time when you find real friends among other students.

Student life is the brightest period of our life. It is a mixture of studies and great fun. I'd like to say that it is absolutely great to be a student!

Exercises

I. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1) What is the author's future specialty?
- 2) What subjects are taught at the academy?
- 3) Is the author of the text a diligent student?
- 4) How much time does it take to get to the academy?
- 5) How does a working day at the academy usually go?
- 6) Does the author spend a lot of time and effort on preparing homework?

- 7) Why is the author studying especially hard now?
 8) How many semesters per academic year are there in the author's academy?
 9) How does the author spend free time?
 10) Why does the author like student life so much?

II. Put words together to make expressions.

professional	a rest
programming	exams
computer	time
to achieve	languages
to have	design
attend	exams
spare	systems
academic	goals
entrance	year
information	activity
complete	of school/college/University
drop out	an essay/ a paper/ a test
apply for	a scholarship
graduate	a place at university
enroll	one's degree
hand in	for exams
win	on a course
do	an apprenticeship
study	school/ lectures/ workshops

III. Put each of the following words in the correct gap below.

courses last degree studies graduate
grant student keen fees

Ben is 21. He passed his school exams with good marks and left school at 19. Now he is at University. He is a (a) _____, and he receives a (b)_____ from the state to help him pay the university (c)_____ and his personal expenses. He is very (d) _____on his subject, Maths. He works hard and enjoys his (e)_____. (f)_____ in Britain usually (g)_____for three years. After this, Harry hopes to (h)_____. A good (i)_____will provide him a good job.

IV. Put the correct word from the following list in each space below. You can use the same preposition several times.

from in with between of at to on

1. Bobby started school ___ the age of five.
2. They have a holiday ___ Christmas.
3. There's a holiday ___ summer, too.
4. The teachers ___ the staff are very young.
5. Sally goes ___ a secondary school.
6. She'll probably pass ___ good marks.
7. Harry's ___ university.
8. He gets a grant ___ the state.
9. Maths will be useful ___ him ___ the future.
10. Betty's a teacher ___ English.
11. She's a graduate ___ Sussex University.
12. She has a degree ___ English Literature.
13. Her pupils are ___ 12 and 18.
14. She is very strict ___ them.

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct space in the passage below.

*state terms seminar degree co-educational private primary
tutorial graduate nursery school grant secondary lecture
break up compulsory fees academic*

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a (a)___, where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called (b)___ school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The (c)___ year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three(d)___. Schools (e)___ for the summer holiday in July. (f)___ education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are (g)___, which means boys and girls study together at the same classes. In Britain education is (h) ___ from five to 16 of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to (i)___ schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to (j) ___ schools, which can be expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students (k) ___, which means they receive their (l) ___. At university, teaching is by (m) ___ (an individual lesson between a teacher and one of the students), (n) ___ (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), (o) ___ (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a (p) ___ by the government to help pay their (q) ___ and leaving expenses.

VI. Fill in the words into each gap using the active vocabulary of the unit.

1 John's parents were very upset when he of college and started working as a taxi driver.

2 The professor was annoyed because none of the students their essays on time.

3 Mary was delighted when she heard she had a scholarship to study in France for a year.

4 Susan has decided to a place at Birmingham University to study economics.

5 Once he had his degree at Oxford University, Peter went into politics.

6 I haven't been out recently because I am for my exams.

7 Although I from university with a good degree, I found it hard to get a decent job.

8 When David left school, he decided to an apprenticeship as an electrician.

9 One of the things I hated about university was having to get up early to lectures!

10 My grandmother has just on a course to learn about computers!

VII. Choose the correct word.

1 John has just been offered a *place/ position* at Leeds University.

2 Call the college and ask them to send you a *syllabus/ prospectus*.

3 You need *qualifications/ qualities* to become a nurse.

4 My tuition *fees/ prices* have gone up this year.

5 My *classmates/ colleagues* and I are all finding the course difficult.

6 What was your favourite *lesson/ subject* at school?

7 The course didn't run this year as it had no government *pricing/ funding*.

8 I've got to start paying back my student *grant/ loan*.

VIII. Match English idioms with their Ukrainian equivalents.

English idiom

Ukrainian equivalent

Beat around the bush.

Те, що потрібно.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

Вік живи, вік учись.

Carry the can for something.

Відмінно проводити час, веселитися на славу.

Dream up an excuse.

Ходити навкруги.

You live and learn.

Стару собаку новим трюкам не навчиш

(тобто в старості пізно перевчатися).

Have the time of one's life.

Нести відповідальність, віддуватися за інших.

Be one's cup of tea.

Придумати виправдання.

IX. Read the text about British university life and change the words in brackets so that they fit in the sentences.

Of the full-time students now ___ (*attend*) British universities the proportions of men and women are ___ (*rough*) the same. Nearly half of female students are ___ (*engage*) in the study of arts subjects such as history, languages, economics or law, the others are ___ (*study*) pure or ___ (*apply*) sciences such as medicine, dentistry, technology, or agriculture.

The University of London, for instance, includes internal and external students, the latter coming to London only to sit for their ___ (*examine*). Actually, most external students at London University live in London. The colleges in Oxford and Cambridge are essentially ___ (*reside*) institutions and they mainly use a ___ (*tutor*) method which brings the tutor into close and ___ (*person*) contact with the student: each student meets his tutor to have his work scrutinized and discussed.

Traditional three terms into which the British University year is divided are eight to ten weeks. Each term is ___ (*crowd*) with ___ (*differ*) activities, and the vacations between the terms – a month at Christmas, a month at Easter, and three to four months in summer – are mainly periods of ___ (*independence*) studies. These days many universities have ___ (*adoption*) semesters instead of terms, ___ (*typical*) about 14–15 weeks long.

X. Explain the difference between:

1. to take an exam and to pass an exam;
2. compulsory and voluntary;
3. to educate and to bring up;
4. a pupil and a student.

UNIT 3 ABOUT MY FRIEND



Once upon a time
There lived a funny guy.
He always lived next door to me
With him was very fun to be.
I often turned to him for help –
He always gave a helping hand.
He stood by me no matter what,
We both were going in for sport.
We talked our problems through together
And found what to do in any weather.
I knew that he'd betray me never
And that it would be so forever.

Vocabulary

to make friends	-	стати друзями
to have a deep friendship	-	мати давню дружбу
to miss each other	-	сумувати один за одним
to have much in common	-	мати багато спільного
to share ideas	-	ділитися ідеями
to look like	-	бути схожими за зовнішнім виглядом на когось, виглядати як ...
to take after smb	-	нагадувати кого-небудь зовні, але більше поведінкою чи характером
acquaintance	-	знайомий, знайома, знайомство
«fair weather» friend	-	людина, яка може бути другом тільки за сприятливих умов

to be keen on sth	-	захоплюватися чим-небудь
to be enthusiastic with sth	-	захоплюватися чим-небудь
to be bored with smb	-	нудьгувати з кимось
to rely on ...	-	покладатися на ...
let each other down	-	підводити один одного
a keen sense of humour	-	загострене почуття гумору

Traits of character: friendly, loving, understanding, sociable, supportive, clever, caring, independent, smart, kind, considerate, creative, brave, active, talkative, shy, curious, obedient, determined, responsible, loyal, trustworthy, open-hearted.

Appearance: attractive, pretty, beautiful, handsome, good-looking, plain, ugly.

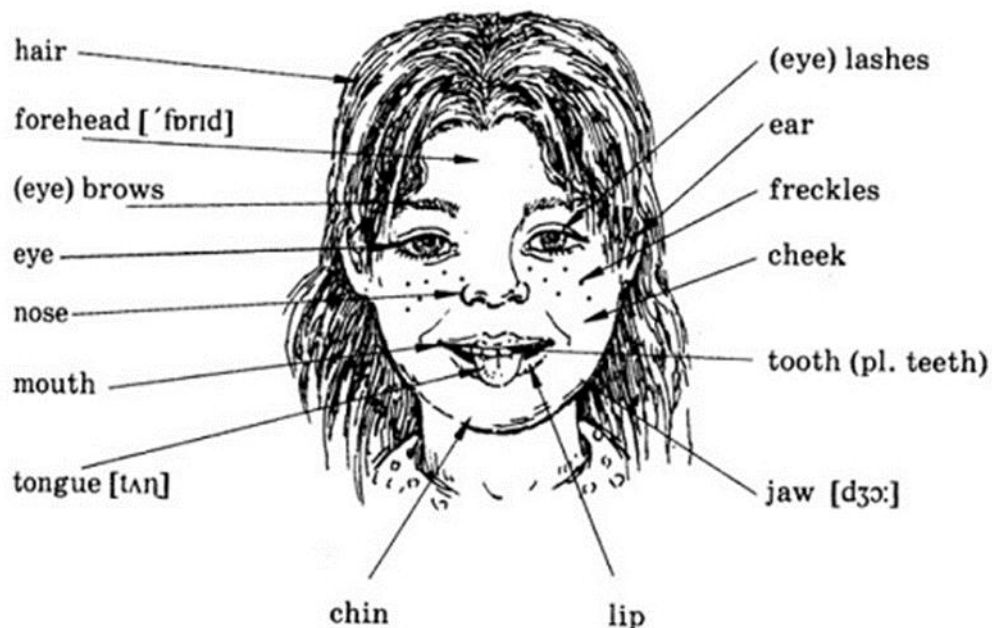
Stature (build): tall, short, middle-sized, average, thin, fat, slim.

Hair: fair, dark, black, brown, red, blond, short, long, straight, wavy, curly, thick, thin.

Eyes: big, little, green, blue, brown (hazel).

Face: round, oval.

Nose: long, straight, turned up.



As we live in society, we meet a lot of people during our lives. We communicate with all these people, but our attitudes towards each of these people are different. Usually, I classify people I know as acquaintances, friends

and close friends. No doubt, everyone dreams of having a true and faithful friend but not all of us are lucky enough to find one.

Frankly speaking, I'm rather sociable, that's why I have many friends and I'm happy with them. Firstly, I don't have «fair weather» friends. Secondly, all my friends are very pleasant people, and I'm never bored with them.

I'm going to tell you about the best friends of mine. They are Dima and Masha.

My best friends are my former classmates. But now we are studying in different educational institutions. Dima is a student of the Economic University. His favourite subject at school was Maths. He was keen on it. I guess he might become a great mathematician, but he wants to be like his father – an economist.

Dima is a tall boy with short dark hair. He is rather slim. He has blue eyes and wears glasses. He is brave and strong. Dima is a very optimistic person. He is never sad. Dima has a keen sense of humour. He knows a lot of jokes and often makes us laugh. Usually, he is the life and soul of the party. My friend is fond of fantasy and adventure stories. He is so keen on literature. He can read for hours. He often learns poems by heart. We made friends in the first form and have had a deep friendship ever since.

Masha studies in the Pedagogical Institute. In appearance she is very attractive. She has an oval face, a straight nose, thick dark hair, big brown eyes and a pleasant smile. People and, of course, I find her smart. Besides, Masha is known for her warm and friendly character. She is usually open-minded and interested in other people. More than that, she is considerate, supportive and responsible. I can always turn to her whenever I'm in trouble, and she never fails to help. I'd like to point out, that Masha is rather brainy, and that's why she is excellent at school. In general, Masha is loyal, trustworthy, tactful and great at keeping secrets. For me it is very important that my best friend is an honest girl. I can fully rely on her and trust her everything. To tell the truth, we have never let each other down. My friend is an interesting person. She is well-read. Besides, she is keen on modern music and enthusiastic with sport.

My friends are very interesting to talk to. Both of them possess great charm, they are both very clever and educated guys, they are open-hearted and social, well-mannered and tactful. People usually like them. I'm happy to have such friends as Dima and Masha. We often go for a walk together and talk about different things. We are friends for a long time. I think we will be friends forever. To sum up, «A good friend is like the Sun in winter».

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Is the author a sociable person? Does she have many friends?
- 2) Where do they study?
- 3) What is Dima's appearance?
- 4) What person is Dima?
- 5) What is Dima's future profession?

- 6) What is Masha's appearance?
- 7) Why does the author consider Masha to be her best friend?
- 8) How does the author usually spend free time with Dima and Masha?

II. Answer the questions to find out if you are a good friend.

- 1) How many friends do you have?
- 2) Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
- 3) Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
- 4) Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
- 5) Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from classes?
- 6) Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
- 7) Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite film?

III. a) Find and cross out the extra word in each group.

- 1) boots, jacket, trainers, shoes;
- 2) blouse, shirt, hang glider, sweater;
- 3) smart, blue, green, red;
- 4) nose, eyes, hand, hair;
- 5) gentle, kind-hearted, selfish, benevolent;
- 6) outstanding, inquiring, dull, ingenious;
- 7) stylish, trendy, old-fashioned, contemporary;
- 8) cheerful, groovy, initiative, lazy;
- 9) chest, hair, legs, waist;
- 10) friend, colleague, stranger, acquaintance.

b) Give antonyms to the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) slim - | 6) industrious - |
| 2) literate - | 7) smart - |
| 3) inquiring - | 8) offish - |
| 4) curly - | 9) short-spoken - |
| 5) ugly - | 10) tricky - |

c) Word formation. Match the negative prefix and the word, write the words.

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attractive, dependent, friendly, sociable, mature, responsible, attentive, honest, considerate, rational, disciplined, accurate, responsive, fair, loyal, regular.

IV. Match the description with what it refers to.

hazel, almond, slanting	<i>hair</i>
full, thin	<i>face</i>
plum, slim, skinny	<i>lips</i>
short, tall	<i>nose</i>
pale, round, oval	<i>eyes</i>
round, pointed, decided	<i>figure</i>
straight, wavy, curly	<i>chin</i>
flat, turned-up	<i>height</i>

V. Make up the sentences putting the words in the correct order.

- is/in/the/class/Igor/the/boy/tallest/
- Bohdan/brothers/youngest/the/is/of/the
- the/is/hard-working/most/Dmytro/the/class/in/boy
- my/the/funniest/little/is/brother/family/of/member/our
- than/more/my/popular/is/me/brother/elder
- cheerful/other/Olya/more/the/is/than/class/girls/the/in
- honesty/I/more/ kindness/than/think/is/important

VI. Fill in the gaps with the words given below.

A) appearance, lower, attractive, surgeons, eyelashes, wrinkled, scientists, abilities, rounder, make-up

Some 1 _____ think that human's 2 _____ reflects his / her character or mental 3 _____. But nowadays plastic 4 _____ can change your face in many other ways. They can make your cheeks a little 5 _____. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can remake the whole 6 _____ half of your face. Those who think their skin looks too old and 7 _____ can take all the wrinkles away and look some years younger.

Women are lucky because they can use 8 _____. They can put a little make up on their 9 _____, eyelids, cheeks and look fresh and 10 _____ and even hide their real mood and perhaps character. Do you think you can tell a person's character now?

B) pleasant, loyal, true, interested, excellent, happiest, brainy, unresponsive, old-fashioned, straight, lucky, open-minded, friend, favourite

1. Everyone dreams of having a _____ and faithful friend but not all of us are _____ enough to find one.

2. She has an oval face, a _____ nose, thick dark hair, big brown eyes and a _____ smile.

3. I'd like to point out, that Masha is rather _____, and that's why she is _____ at school.
4. I'm the _____ girl in the world, because I have such a wonderful _____.
5. Although less _____ in theory, these archaeologists were more _____ towards new methods and techniques.
6. You defend him because you work for him and you're a _____ employee, but I'll bet you've wondered why he's so _____.
7. She imagined herself sitting in her _____ armchair back home.
8. Expressing love never gets outdated or become _____.

VII. Divide the words denoting emotions, that friendship can arouse in us, into two groups – positive and negative:

warmth, despair, optimism, devotion, treachery, faithfulness, loyalty, contempt, pessimism, charm, friendliness, confidence, ambition, tension, insecurity, strength, generosity, weakness, irritation, frankness.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>

VIII. Match beginning and end of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| A friend in need is | a friend to none |
| Money can't | man's best friend |
| A faithful friend is | a good mirror |
| The only way to have a friend is | buy friendship |
| A dog is | by his friends |
| A friend to all is | the medicine of life |
| A friend's eye is | a friend indeed |
| A man is known | to be one |

IX. Insert the following phrases in sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>long nails</i> | <i>big feet</i> |
| <i>lovely complexion</i> | <i>hairy chest</i> |
| <i>bad skin</i> | <i>deep voice</i> |
| <i>long legs</i> | <i>thin legs</i> |

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
2. You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!

4. My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla.
5. You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
6. He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
7. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
8. Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

X. Give your associations with this word. How do you understand them?

friend	friendship
respect	identity
nobility	sincerity
honesty	help

XI. Describe your friend's appearance and personality, using the material of the lesson. Why are you friends with him/ her, what do you have in common?

UNIT 4 HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE



Vocabulary:

healthy way of life / healthy living	-	здоровий спосіб життя
unhealthy way of life / unhealthy living	-	нездоровий спосіб життя
to be as fit as a fiddle	-	мати гарне здоров'я й прекрасний настрій
to keep fit	-	підтримувати себе в формі
bad/ unhealthy habit	-	шкідлива звичка
to take care of your health	-	піклуватися про своє здоров'я
to get into a habit of	-	набути звички
to get rid of a bad habit	-	позбавитися шкідливої звички
to make it a rule	-	взяти за правило
to influence our health	-	впливати на здоров'я
to improve health	-	покращити здоров'я
to ruin health	-	шкодити здоров'ю
to do harm	-	шкодити
to skip breakfast	-	пропускати сніданок
to be overweight	-	мати надлишкову вагу
to lose weight	-	схуднути
to put on weight	-	набрати вагу
to keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet	-	бути на дієті
to have a proper diet	-	правильно харчуватися
to have regular meals	-	регулярно харчуватися
to avoid eating many sweets	-	не їсти багато солодощів
to overeat	-	переїдати
to prefer organic food	-	надавати перевагу натуральній їжі
food with additives/ junk food/ fast food	-	їжа із добавками, фастфуд
food rich in calories / fatty food	-	калорійна їжа

to eat useful food	-	їсти корисну їжу
to have little physical activity	-	мало рухатися
to take regular exercises	-	регулярно виконувати вправи
to lead an active life	-	вести активний спосіб життя
to do sports	-	займатися спортом
to do exercises	-	виконувати вправи
to go jogging	-	займатися бігом
to be sporty	-	бути спортивним
to have a good gait and figure	-	мати гарну ходу й фігуру
to be fond of...	-	ахоплюватися чимось
a late riser	-	той, хто пізно просинається
an early riser / an early bird	-	той, хто рано встає
to avoid stressful situations	-	уникати стресових ситуацій
disease	-	хвороба
illness	-	хвороба
obesity	-	ожиріння
insomnia	-	безсоння
mental disorders	-	психічні розлади
heart attack	-	інфаркт, серцевий напад

Many people say that health is above wealth. To be healthy is very important. You can work, learn and have fun only when you are healthy. Health is the man's greatest wealth.

From birth through to old age, diet influences your health. Good nutrition is vital for good health. Healthy eating means having a low-fat, high-fibre diet. Firstly, you should eat fruits and vegetables and avoid high-calorie snacks and drinks. The English say «An apple a day keeps the doctor away». Secondly, do not eat too much. be careful with some foods – do not eat too much sugar, fat, or salt. Scientific research shows clearly that those people who eat a high-fat low fibre diet have a much greater risk of heart disease and cancer.

A person should lead an active life. A person should do sports, go jogging, play different games, and walk a lot. Physical activity is an important part of a long and healthy life. Physical exercises help you keep fit, have a good gait and figure. They also help you lose weight and work out energy.

Stress plays such a big role in many illnesses of modern life that it makes sense to try and do something to reduce it. People should avoid stressful situations in their life as they lead to health problems such as insomnia, mental disorders, and different illnesses. It is important to balance family life and work. Moreover, people should find time for themselves and their hobbies.

There are also some bad habits, which can ruin your health. They are smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs. These bad habits ruin health and show your weak character. Nowadays it becomes more and more popular to be healthy and slim. Yet everyone has to decide what he can do to be healthy.

We cannot buy health, but we can do a lot to keep it. A healthy lifestyle is a way of living that helps to keep a healthy body, mind and spirit. In order to be

healthy and fit it is important to eat useful food containing a lot of nutrients and vitamins, be physically active and avoid stress.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do for it?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?
8. What are the consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle?

II. Determine if the statement is true or not.

1. A healthy lifestyle is harmful to humans.
2. To be healthy is very important. You can work, learn and have fun only when you are healthy.
3. Proper nutrition is helpful for the human organism.
4. Eating a lot of sweets leads to obesity.
5. There are things you should eat much. They are chocolate, pasta, cakes and sweets.
6. To be healthy you need vitamins and fibre.
7. Snacking in between meals is not recommended.
8. People must overeat.
9. Pills can work a miracle.
10. You can find fibre in plants.
11. To do sports is very harmful for people.
12. Physical activity is the key to a long and healthy life.
13. Stressful situations lead to health problems.

III. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words. The first letter of each missing word is given.

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. We jog to keep f__ or take other forms of regular e__. Thousands of us go to a g__ on a regular basis. Many more follow a d__ to lose weight. Fortunately, s__ has been banned on most flights and in most public places because everyone agrees it does h__ to our health. However, there are killed d__ like AIDs and cancer which still seem to be incurable. And malaria is the biggest cause of d__ in the Third World. Heart a__ remain the most common cause of death in Europe. The

importance of h__ is reflected in everyday expressions such as «A healthy body is a healthy m__» or «An a__ a day keeps the doctor away».

IV. Choose the equivalents in Ukrainian to English proverbs and sayings.

Health is not simply the absence of sickness. Здоров'я дорожче за гроші.

Health is better than wealth. Здоров'я – головне багатство.

Eat less, live longer. Здоров'я – це не лише відсутність хвороб.

Eat to live, not live to eat. Помірність – запорука здоров'я.

The first wealth is health. Їсти, щоб жити, а не жити, щоб їсти.

V. Complete the sentences with words in accordance with the content of the text.

overeat

active

nutrition

healthy

obesity

junk food

stressful situations

healthy diet

activity

early bird

necessary

proper diet

unhealthy habits

overweight persona

1. Taking any form of exercise reduces your risk of becoming an _____.
2. Good _____ is vital for good health.
3. Eat a wide variety of _____ food.
4. Today's dietary problems come from eating too many _____.
5. A piece of fresh fruit provides you with _____ vitamins, minerals and fibre.
6. ___ and lifestyle are bad for our health.
7. If you tend to _____ because of depression, first take steps to recognize the source of your sadness.
8. I like to sleep late. I'm not an _____.
9. A _____, doing without cigarettes and alcohol as well as scrupulous use of medicines will have a positive effect.
10. Some _____ are unavoidable and the best you can do is to manage them.
11. A person should avoid eating many sweets – chocolates, candies, pies as they cause _____.
12. A person should lead an _____ life.
13. It is important to have _____.
14. Physical _____ is an important part of a long and healthy life.

VI. Describe the situations in details where the sentences are used, express your wish, idea, doubts, agreement etc.

- a) We should avoid different bad habits.
- b) What is tasty is not always healthy.
- c) There are a lot of ways to lose weight and avoid gaining it.
- d) Excessive dieting is dangerous.
- e) The way to stay healthy is physical activity.
- f) It is necessary to take care of health.
- g) Regularity promotes health.

VII. Choose one unnecessary word among the following ones.

1. Football, swimming, skating, basketball, skiing, cooking.
2. Sport, vitamins, active way of life, smoking, good mood.
3. Cabbage, carrot, orange, chips, apple, meat.
4. Healthy, wealthy, fat, slim, happy.
5. Smoking, physical exercises, alcohol, drugs, fast food.
6. Running, jogging, sprint, sprint, jumping.
7. energy, strength, mobility, weakness, activity.
8. To deep-fry, boil, steam, bake, eat raw vegetables.

VIII. Read these proverbs and sayings and learn them by heart.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| - <i>Tastes differ.</i> | - Про смаки не сперечаються. |
| - <i>An apple a day keeps the doctor away.</i> | - Яблуко на день проганяє лікаря. |
| - <i>The appetite comes with eating.</i> | - Апетит з'являється під час їжі. |
| - <i>Every vegetable has its season.</i> | - Кожний овоч має свій час. |
| - <i>Too much butter won't spoil the porridge.</i> | - Кашу маслом не зіпсуєш. |
| - <i>Health is better than wealth.</i> | - Здоров'я дорожче за багатство. |
| - <i>A sound mind in a sound body.</i> | - Здоровий розум у здоровому тілі. |

IX. Tell about your lifestyle using guiding questions.

1. Do you keep fit? And why?
2. Do you keep a daily routine? Why?
3. What do you do to be healthy?
4. What must people do to be fit and to have a normal weight?
5. Why must you keep within limits eating in fast food restaurants?
6. What destroys the man's health?
7. Do you have bad habits?
8. What bad habits do you know and how do they influence our health?

UNIT 5

SPORT IN OUR LIFE



Vocabulary:

sport	-	спорт
sports	-	1) види спорту 2) спортивний
athletic activity	-	спортивна діяльність
to play sport(s)	-	займатися спортом
to do sport(s)	-	займатися спортом
to go in for sport	-	займатися спортом
to be engaged in sport	-	займатися спортом
to be fond of sport	-	захоплюватися спортом
to take up sport	-	зайнятися спортом
to become a professional	-	стати професіоналом
to train / do training / work out	-	тренуватися
to participate in / to take part in	-	брати участь
to compete	-	змагатися
to perform well at ...	-	гарно виступити на ...
to win against...	-	виграти у ...
to lose	-	програти
to beat	-	здобути перемогу над кимось

a participant	-	учасник
a viewer	-	глядач (який дивиться гру на екрані)
a spectator	-	глядач (на стадіоні)
to shout for	-	вболівати (за команду)
to support	-	підтримувати
an amateur	-	спортсмен-любитель
a competitor	-	суперник
an opponent	-	опонент
to give up	-	кинути (займатися чимось)
blood circulation	-	кровообіг
physical stamina	-	фізична витривалість
aging illnesses	-	хвороби старіння
beneficial	-	корисний, вигідний
consistent	-	стабільний, відповідний
entertainment	-	розваги, видовище
ability	-	здатність, здібність
decision-making skills	-	навички прийняття рішень
to head to the goal	-	прямувати до мети

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. In all the times and societies, playing sports was considered very useful and beneficial. Archeologists have found some rock paintings representing some rituals that look like athletic activities. It is amazing, but these rock paintings are almost 30 thousand years old. It means that people have done sports since ancient times yet!

Every person wants to be stronger, healthier and to look good. That is why there is no place in the world where you will not find people who are not engaged in sport activities. Sport is a very important thing that can make a human body strong, well-built and fit. It helps improve health significantly, including blood circulation and overall physical stamina. Sport makes the body ideal, consistent and healthy, as it strengthens it and fights obesity. Moreover, sports help improve brain activity as well, making it the best way to avoid numerous possible aging illnesses.

Sport is commonly defined as an athletic activity that involves a degree of competition. When it first appeared in the world people started thinking of different contests and choosing the best ones in each category. So, sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games. There are a lot of kinds of sports such as swimming, boxing, football, basketball, tennis and etc. Sport games give needed competitive nature and a strong desire to win. Moreover, when you are competing with opponents, you can develop your organizational and decision-making skills. Thus, participation in sport games brings numerous benefits.

People who are engaged in physical activity are not only strong and healthy but, in addition, everyone can get a lot of fun and emotions from it. Many people do morning exercises, go jogging or go to the gym because they like it. Sport is also an entertainment for spectators. Some people prefer watching sports games on TV and listening to sports news rather than going in for sport. These people usually are called Fans. Anyone can be a fan, because sport unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Sport is an integral part of our life. It teaches us how to stay strong and healthy, and tests our physical abilities. Sport develops physical, social, and organizational skills improving people's abilities to become a part of a team and always heading to the main goal. All these skills are beneficial in personal and professional life and must be obtained.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. How old is sport?
2. Why do people go in for sport?
3. How does sport affect health of persons?
4. What does sport include?
5. What are your favourite kinds of sport?
6. Why are sport games important?
7. Is sport an entertainment? What do you think about it?
8. Do you prefer playing or watching sports?
9. Do you do physical exercises? What is your favourite sport activity?
10. How does sport develop human resources?

II. Group the given activities into indoor and outdoor sports. If the sport can be indoor and outdoor, write it down in both columns.

Sailing skiing, windsurfing, baseball, figure skating, squash, artistic gymnastics/ calisthenics, diving, bowling, bobsleighbing and tobogganing, tennis, synchronized swimming, rowing, handball, horse-racing, biathlon, wrestling, ice hockey, fencing, volleyball, gymnastics, yachting, boxing, weight-lifting, cycling, javelin, shotput, pole vault, archery.

III. Find the «odd one out» and write down these words:

1. boxing, rowing, team, football, tennis _____;
2. basketball, rugby, baseball, football, skating _____;
3. championship, medal, competition, swim cap, winner _____;

4. football field, sports ground, skating rink, player, swimming pool _____;
5. athlete, runner, football player, gymnast, match _____;
6. badminton, tennis, soccer, fencing, table tennis _____;
7. yachting, swimming, golf, windsurfing, sailing _____;
8. spectator, fan, cheerleader, player, viewer _____;
9. referee, coach, singers, team, players _____;
10. hockey stick, golf club, jumpsuit, tennis racket, ball _____.

IV. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the list below.

<i>captain</i>	<i>coach</i>	<i>draw</i>	<i>fair</i>
<i>football ground (pitch)</i>	<i>footballer</i>	<i>fouls</i>	<i>free (or penalty) kick</i>
<i>goal</i>	<i>kick-off</i>	<i>league</i>	<i>opponents</i>
<i>referee</i>	<i>score</i>		<i>soccer</i>

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

V. Choose the correct answer.

1. He was from the competition because he had not complied with the rules.

banished *disqualified* *forbidden* *outlawed*

2. Some of the best golf are to be found in England.

courses *courts* *pitches* *tracks*

3. Have you been able to book us a tennis for tomorrow?

court *field* *ground* *pitch*
4. The boxer and almost fell when his opponent hit him.
scrambled *shattered* *staggered* *stammered*

5. He has always been supporter of his local rugby team.

a forcible *an unbeaten* *a staunch* *a sure*

6. The boxer his opponent as hard as he could.

knocked *punched* *slapped* *touched*

7. Our team faced fierce in the relay races.

attack *competition* *contest* *opponents*

8. He ran four of the course in half an hour.

hurdles *laps* *sprints* *vaults*

9. Most tennis stars learn the game at an early age.

hopeful *prospective* *will-be* *willing*

10. Mary tells me she is my horse in the Derby.

backing *betting* *gambling* *staking*

11. I always feel before the start of a race.

jerky *jittery* *timid* *unsteady*

12. The new sports centre for all kinds of leisure activities.

caters *deals* *furnishes* *supplies*

13. I'm afraid we shall have to call the match on account of the bad weather.

back *in* *off* *on*

14. I tried to my disappointment at losing by cheering the winner loudly.

hide *mask* *shield* *veil*

15. The fastest runner took the just five metres before the finishing line.

advance *head* *lead* *place*

VI. Arrange the letters in the correct order to form words.

doortuo megas

treexem

iwnrog

lccynig

netnsi

nasmygcits

insgali

kcircte

atgyicnh

cohyke

smwmniig

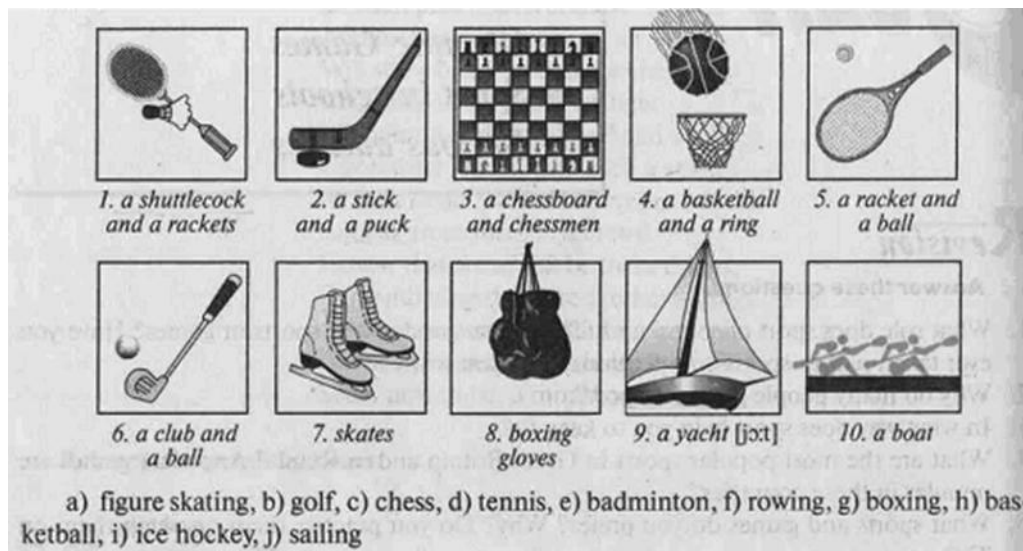
layp

pujm

toolfabl

feereer

VII. Match the sport and the description.



- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. tennis | a. is done in water |
| 2. jogging | b. a boat is need for it |
| 3. swimming | c. is a team sport |
| 4. fencing | d. is played by two or four with a ball |
| 5. skiing | e. can be done alone |
| 6. skating | f. wind is necessary |
| 7. rowing | g. is done on ice |
| 8. hockey | h. swords are used for it |
| 9. sailing | i. snow is necessary for it |
| 10. boxing | j. can only be done by two |

VIII. What do we call a person who...

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| plays golf | rides a bicycle |
| plays tennis | rides horses in races |
| drives cars in races | does the high jump |
| runs fast over short distances | does gymnastics |
| throws a discus | does wind surfing |

IX. Match the sport with the location.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a. golf | 1. rink |
| b. boxing | 2. pool |
| c. tennis | 3. stadium |
| d. swimming | 4. pitch |
| e. football | 5. court |
| f. athletics | 6. ring |
| g. ice-skating | 7. Course |

X. Sport activities quiz.

1. Which of these sports is not played with a racquet?
a. squash b. badminton c. tennis d. cricket
2. Which of these sports uses an oval ball?
a. soccer b. rugby c. water polo d. hockey
3. Which of these sports is not played over a net?
a. volleyball b. tennis c. squash d. badminton
4. Which of these sports does not involve throwing something?
a. javelin b. shotput c. pole vault d. discus
5. Which of these is not a winter sport?
a. tobogganing b. skating c. jogging d. skiing
6. Which of these is not an Olympic sport?
a. parachuting b. rowing c. shooting d. archery
7. Where was the 1994 World Cup final held?
a. Los Angeles b. Chicago c. New York d. San Francisco
8. Which of these games is not played on a table?
a. snooker b. dominoes c. darts d. billiards
9. Which of these is not a martial art?
a. judo b. karate c. croquet d. jujitsu
10. Which of these is not a water sport?
a. windsurfing b. abseiling c. rowing d. snorkeling

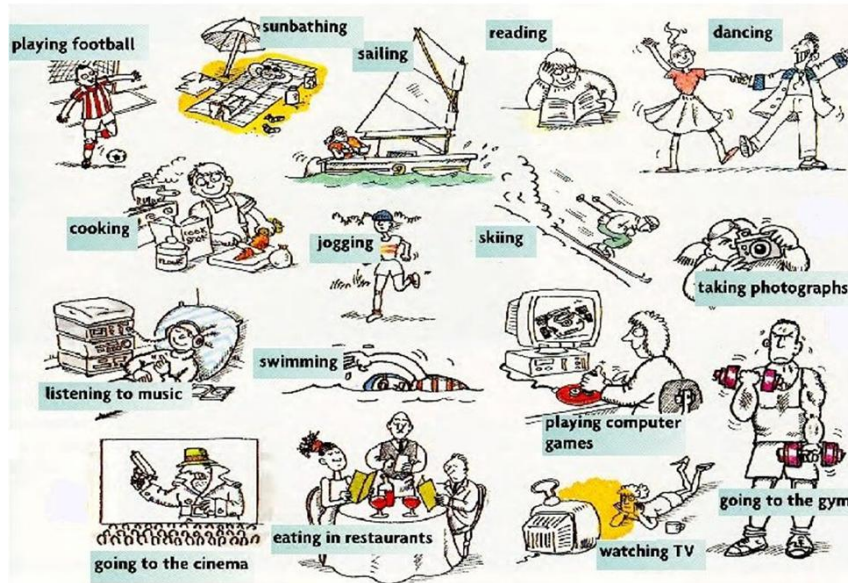
XI. Which words written below are used with «go» (go climbing), and which words with «play» (play tennis)?

Climbing, swimming, chess, table tennis, skating, tennis, bridge, body building, weightlifting, football, hockey, car racing, baseball, golf, basketball, horse riding, skiing, cycling, rugby, water skiing.

XII. Answer questions and express your opinion.

1. Which is more important in sport – winning or taking part? Are you a good loser?
2. What are the most important events in the sport calendar in our country? Which of these events do you enjoy most? Why?
3. Is it easy to take part in sport in your country? Which sports do you do and how often do you take part in it?
4. Who are your heroes in sport? Why do you admire them?

UNIT 6 HOBBIES



Leisure

by W. H. Davies

What is this life if full of care?
 We have no time to stand and stare?
 No time to see, when woods we pass,
 Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see in broad daylight,
 Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
 No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
 And watch her feet, how they can dance.
 A poor life this is if full of care,
 We have no time to stand and stare.

Vocabulary

to entertain	- розважати(ся)
to amuse oneself	- забавляти, розважати себе
free time / spare time / leisure time / pastime	- вільний час
to enjoy	- насолоджуватися, радіти
enjoyable	- приємний
enjoyment	- задоволення
to become interested in	- зацікавитись
to be interested in	- цікавитися, бути зацікавленим у...

to acquire	-	придбати, набувати, добувати
handicrafts	-	рукоділья
boredom	-	нудьга
browsing	-	перегляд
to surf the Internet	-	проводити час в Інтернеті
to get rid of	-	позбавитись
to keep up with	-	щоб не відставати
to socialize	-	спілкуватися, взаємодіяти
to take up	-	зайнятися
to give up	-	кидати
to encourage	-	заохочувати

Kinds of Hobbies

collecting	-	колекціонування
gardening	-	садівництво
travelling	-	подорожі, мандрівки
roller-skating /skateboarding	-	катання на роликах, на скейтборді
taking pictures (photography)	-	фотографування
dancing, singing	-	танці, спів
to play the guitar	-	грати на гітарі
drawing / painting	-	малювання (живопис)
playing computer games	-	грати в комп'ютерні ігри
going to museums	-	відвідування музеїв
going to the theatre (a theatre-goer)	-	відвідування театрів
going to the cinema (a cinema-goer)	-	відвідування кінотеатрів
cooking, baking	-	приготування їжі, випічка
fishing	-	риболовля

As a rule, in their free time people like to entertain or amuse themselves. People have hobbies for pleasure, interest and enjoyment. Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. It can be collecting, making different things, doing sports or getting further education in your favourite subject. Engaging in a hobby can lead to acquiring substantial skills, knowledge and experience.

Hobbies differ like tastes. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling, from chess to volleyball. The most popular hobby is doing things. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something – coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

Nowadays the most common activity to get rid of boredom is surfing the Internet. This mass media offers a lot of opportunities for entertainment.

Socializing in social networks is the most popular activity not only for the young people but also for the grown-ups. Using the Internet helps you to kill your time browsing, sharing your pictures in Instagram or chatting with «friends». Gossips or «yellow press» (tabloids) do you more harm than good as they make your brain work in the wrong direction.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago, my parents bought me a compact disc player and I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. Also, I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music. Sports play an important part in my life. I am an amateur roller-skater. Twice a week I go to the gym just to keep fit. Diving is the kind of sports I like best. Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers and weather). We discuss films, books, TV programmes.

I belong to such kind of people who always need changes and new impressions. From this fact it follows that the range of my hobbies is wide. In the nearest future I want to take up horse-riding, parachute-jumping, and mountain skiing.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions to the text.

- 1) What is a hobby?
- 2) Why do people have their hobbies?
- 3) What are the benefits of having a hobby?
- 4) What are the most popular hobbies?
- 5) What do rich people often do with their collections?
- 6) How do modern mass media influence people's hobbies?
- 7) What is the main hobby of the author of the text?
- 8) What hobbies in sport does the author of the text have?
- 9) Is the author of the text a sociable person? Why?
- 10) Why does the author of the text have so many different hobbies?
- 11) What new hobbies does the author plan to take up in the near future?
- 12) What do you love to do in your free time?
- 13) Do you prefer spending your free time with your friends or alone?

Why?

- 14) What would you do if you had more free time?

II. Make up phrases.

computer	on reading
to collect	about football
to share	chess

free	pictures
to listen	time
to play	photos
to be keen	games
to be interested	stamps
to be crazy	in modern literature
take	to music

III. Match words to their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. widespread | a) something made with hands |
| 2. leisure time | b) growing and cultivating plants |
| 3. to get pleasure | c) when yarn is manipulated to create a textile or fabric |
| 4. hobby | d) the feeling of being wearied by dullness, tedious repetition |
| 5. handicraft | e) anything you do in your free time |
| 6. activity | f) decorating sth using a needle to apply thread or yarn |
| 7. embroidering | g) to enjoy, to have fun |
| 8. gardening | h) popular with many people |
| 9. knitting | i) occupation |
| 10. boredom | j) time, when you do not work or study |

IV. Match the name of the hobby with its definition.

- *Cooking*
- *Gardening*
- *Sport*
- *Reading*
- *Collecting*

- This hobby is popular among the people of all ages. People like to go the stadium or to the sports ground. They are strong and cheerful.

- This hobby is interesting and useful. People try to find or buy different things such as stamps, badges, coins, pictures, dolls, etc. This hobby helps to make new friends and to learn some new things about countries and lands, animals and birds, famous people and historical events.

- People like to work in the garden and to spend some time in the fresh air. They are fond of flowers, bushes, trees, plants. They like nature and admire the beauty of nature. Their hobby is the best way to relax.

- People like to make new dishes. They often cook for the family and for their friends. They use spices (vinegar, oil, pepper). They can boil or fry meat, fish, and chicken and make soups and deserts.

• People like to go to the library. Some of them have a good collection of books at home. They can have different books: historical novels, books about animals, etc. The hobby helps to relax and learn the world.

V. Use the given words to form a word that fits the space on the same line.

Running

In ancient Greece running had a special ***importance*** at the opening event of the Olympics and was a part of all public games. _____1_____

***IMPORTANT
SUCCESS***

runners were held in great respect and received the _____2_____ rewards. Running is natural

HIGH

_____3_____ and as well as events like the marathon that require very special _____4_____, it is also a _____5_____ part of many other sports like football and tennis.

***ACTIVE
PREPARE
CENTRE***

If athletes are _____6_____, they can use opportunities to save vital seconds and increase their lead over other _____7_____.

SKILL

Regular running helps general health and

COMPETE

_____8_____, sharpening

FIT

the senses and improving the _____9_____ of the heart and lungs. It can also improve stamina and general _____10_____.

EFFICIENT

STRONG

VI. Choose the right option.

1. They _____ all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach. (*used, spent, occupied*)

2. Some years ago she got interested _____ sewing and knitting. (*in, at, of*)

3. Kate goes jogging every morning to keep _____. (*exercised, trained, fit*)

4. Collecting matchbox labels is Brenda's favourite _____. (*leisure, business, pastime*)

5. People get bored when I talk about my stamp _____. (*album, collection, collecting*)

6. Clare has been keen (*on, at, about*) _____ flower arranging since she was ten years old.

7. Playing computer games is the most popular hobby (*among, with, about*) _____ young people.

8. Recently he has decided to (*start, take up, take*) _____ photography as a hobby.

9. I'm afraid Julia haven't the patience for (*doing, making, getting*) _____ a model.

10. My parents made me (*give up, take up, go off*) _____ base-jumping as they thought it was too dangerous.

11. Embroidery is an excellent way to fill my (*idle, freedom, leisure*) _____ time.

12. Parachuting is a dangerous (*vocation, calling, occupation*) _____.

13. Kate enjoyed (*riding, going by, sitting on*) _____ the horse but found it hard to get off.

14. Our school teacher wanted to (*stimulate, assure, encourage*) _____ us to become interested in a variety of different hobbies.

VII. Complete each sentence in a logical way.

1. If you take up swimming you will need such gear as...

2. I learned to ride a horse without using...

3. Emma hit the golf-ball with a...

4. We play badminton with a racquet and a...

5. Diana's bike crashed into a tree because...

6. A mountain-climber's life may depend on their...

7. To practice figure skating a person should be...

8. Rugby players wear...

9. I want to knit a scarf but I haven't got...

10. Skiing can be dangerous if you don't wear...

11. Terry went fishing with the new ... his parents gave him.

12. People can collect different things: ...

13. Creative people may have such hobbies as...

14. If you have a hobby you...

VIII. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

<i>music</i>	<i>favorite</i>	<i>listen to music</i>	<i>information</i>	<i>news</i>
<i>collect</i>	<i>singers</i>	<i>programmes</i>	<i>CDs</i>	<i>museums</i>

Rich people often _____ pictures, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to _____, libraries. As for me, I like to

_____. Therefore, I collect _____. I like different _____. I collect discs of my favorite groups and _____. I carefully study the printed _____. I try to find everything about my _____ singers. I also like to watch musical _____ on TV. I want to keep up with the _____ in the world of music.

IX. Translate the text about the hobby into English.

Хобі – це те, що люди люблять робити у вільний час. Хобі буває різним, оскільки смаки у людей різні. Найпопулярніші хобі – це колекціонування, виготовлення виробів своїми руками, малювання, садівництво та багато іншого.

Кілька років тому найпопулярнішим хобі було колекціонування пластинок, листівок або наклейок. Зараз як діти, так і дорослі захоплюються грою в комп'ютерні ігри. Ще один поширений вид хобі – це фотографування. Багато людей розміщують фотографії в соціальні мережах і збирають лайки. Садівництво й вирощування квітів – улюблене хобі тих, хто любить природу. До речі, це найпоширеніше хобі в Англії.

Існує думка, що хобі допомагає дітям вибрати майбутню професію. А ви пам'ятаєте, чим ви захоплювалися в дитинстві?

X. Compose your own story on the topic «My Hobby».

UNIT 7 TRAVELLING



Vocabulary

journey	-	подорож, поїздка (тривала)
trip	-	подорож, поїздка (коротка)
cruise	-	морський круїз
voyage	-	подорож (морем, у повітрі, у космосі)
hike (hiking trip)	-	піший похід, екскурсія
hitch-hike	-	подорожувати, зупиняючи попутний транспорт
rafting	-	рафтинг, сплав
to make a journey, trip	-	здійснити подорож
to book tickets	-	купити квитки (заздалегідь)
to keep to schedule	-	йти за розкладом (про потяг, літак)
to admire	-	захоплюватися
picturesque	-	мальовничий, живописний
landscapes	-	краєвид
to catch the train (plane)	-	встигнути на потяг (літак)
to board (a train, a ship, a plane)	-	сісти на (потяг, корабель, літак)
to get off / to alight from (a train)	-	зійти з (потягу, корабля, літака)
hand luggage (baggage)	-	ручний багаж
to check one's luggage	-	здати речі в багаж
to see smb off	-	проводжати
to capture	-	спіймати, схопити
waterfall	-	водоспад
outlook	-	світогляд, кругозір
to arrange	-	організувати
accommodation	-	розміщення
zeal	-	завзяття, запал

Travelling is very popular nowadays. It allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals, see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of travelling – by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. Plane is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport. Travelling in a modern train can be very comfortable and enjoyable. We can admire picturesque landscapes from the window and communicate with our companions. When we travel by car, we don't have to buy any tickets or book a hotel, we can stop wherever we want and stay there as long as we like. Travelling on foot (or hiking) is quite popular among young people. It's really exciting to walk in the countryside enjoying the beauty of hills and valleys, lakes and forests.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Most travellers carry a camera with them to capture memorable objects or moments. Interesting objects may include ancient ruins, old churches and monasteries, castles, waterfalls, mountains and other places of interest.

I like travelling because it broadens my outlook and helps me to understand other cultures. I think that I'm already an experienced traveler. My parents spend their holidays travelling too. I was only 4 years old when they first took me to Greece. That was an unforgettable holiday by the sea. We swam and sunbathed, went sailing and fishing. And we took plenty of beautiful pictures there.

I know that if you decide to travel, you should plan everything carefully. This year I decided to go to Britain. At first, I went to a travel agency that helped us to arrange our journey. They arranged for us an accommodation in a hotel and booked return tickets. Then we packed our luggage and arrived at the airport. We stayed in a small hotel near London. It offered us a wide range of different activities: boating and canoeing, hiking and rafting and others. I prefer cycling because I like going to remote places and I am fond of scenic routes.

Travelling is great! It can give you a great deal of pleasant emotions and memories. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. People often return home with a fresh outlook on life and a fantastic zeal to do something good. And they usually say: «East or West – home is best.»

Exercises

I. Answer the questions

1. Why travelling is so popular?
2. What means of travelling can you name?

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of air travelling?
4. Why is travelling by train more interesting than by plane?
5. Who is hiking better for?
6. What another very popular method of travelling can you name?
7. Why do travellers always take their cameras with them?
8. Why does the author call himself an experienced traveller?
9. What country did he visit last?
10. Does the author prefer to organize trips with the help of a travel agency or on his own?
11. What types of tourism activities does the author like?
12. How does travelling affect the emotional state of people?

II. Find the synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. journey | a. left-luggage office |
| 2. dining car | b. by road |
| 3. by air | c steamer |
| 4. carriage | d. suitcase |
| 5. walking tour | e. trip |
| 6. liner | f. hike |
| 7. inn | g. by plane |
| 8. by car | h. buffet car |
| 9. luggage | i. berth |
| 10. return ticket | j. baggage |
| 11. trunk | k. hotel |
| 12. cloakroom | l. schedule |
| 13. bunk | m. round-trip ticket |
| 14. timetable | n. coach |
| 15. fellow-passenger | o. travelling companion |

III. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets.

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (*на потязі*).
2. (*Найзручніший спосіб*) to get there is by plane.
3. Modern planes have very comfortable (*сидіння*) in all cabins.
4. I like (*походи / піший туризм*) because it's an easy way to keep fit.
5. Would you like a (*носія*) for your luggage, miss?
6. Unfortunately there was no (*кафе-ресторану*) on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us.
7. You (*приземлитесь*) in London at ten-fifteen p.m.
8. His cruiser was sunk and he survived because of his (*рятувальному поясу*), since he could not swim.
9. I went to the airport to (*проводжати*) my friend who left for U.S.A. last night.
10. I checked my briefcase and umbrella in the (*камері схову*).

11. It is connected by (*поромом*) with South Portland.
 12. They will probably be asked to show that they have a (*зворотній квиток*) or the means to buy one.

IV. Make word combinations.

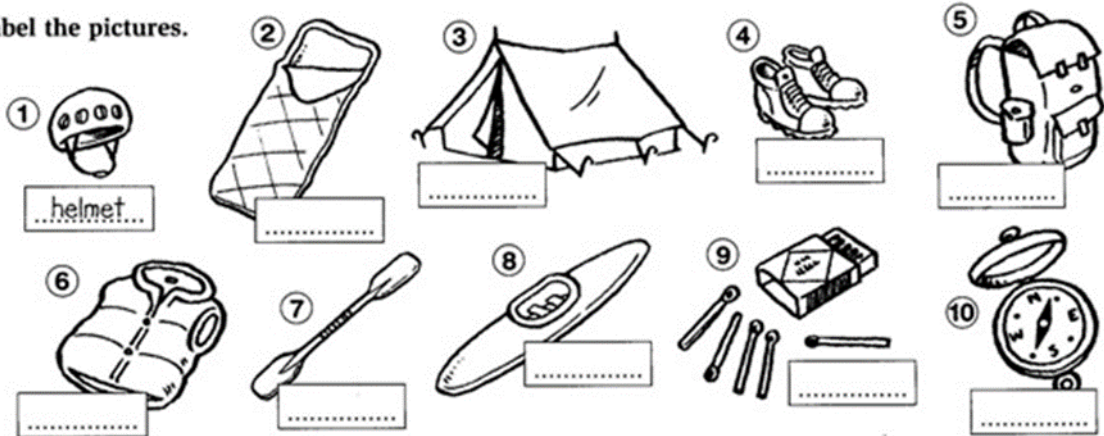
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Travel | a. seat |
| 2. Information | b. agency |
| 3. Room | c. luggage |
| 4. Package | d. resort |
| 5. Seaside | e. room |
| 6. Tourist | f. tour |
| 7. Window | g. attraction |
| 8. Hand | h. office |
| 9. Life | i. service |
| 10. Double | j. jacket |

V. On a hike

a) Match the names of things with the pictures that depict them.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <i>tent</i> | <i>matches</i> | <i>sleeping bag</i> | <i>compass</i> | <i>rucksack</i> |
| <i>canoe</i> | <i>paddle</i> | <i>life jacket</i> | <i>helmet</i> | <i>walking boots</i> |

Label the pictures.



b) Make word combinations

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to go | berries and mushrooms |
| 2. to pack | a tent |
| 3. to make | fish |
| 4. to put up | a rucksack |
| 5. to make | the way |
| 6. to use | a sleeping bag |
| 7. to sleep in | a compass |

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 8. to catch | a camp |
| 9. to pick up | camping |
| 10. to lose | a fire |

VI. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below.

<i>accommodation</i>	<i>hotel</i>	<i>expensive</i>	<i>walking tours</i>
<i>business trips</i>	<i>by car</i>	<i>pleasure journeys</i>	<i>abroad</i>
<i>arrives</i>	<i>by train</i>	<i>by sea</i>	<i>anywhere you wish</i>
<i>visit</i>	<i>by air</i>	<i>in advance</i>	<i>on foot</i>

1. Travelling _____ is the fastest way to get somewhere.
2. You can easily get there _____.
3. The most pleasant but the most _____ way to travel to the island is _____.
4. Travelling _____ has one big advantage: you can stop _____ and organize a picnic.
5. In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Ukraine. Almost every region can offer you _____ in the protected corners of nature.
6. _____ are better to take by plane or train, and _____ – by sea or _____.
7. It's always more convenient to book ticket _____.
8. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your _____ to London.
9. We can provide _____ in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin.
10. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your _____ ?
11. She was as excited as a child about her first trip _____ , and spent the next day buying clothes.
12. The bus _____ at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

VII. There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing. Study the definitions given below.

TRAVEL – the activity of travelling: air/space travel, business travel: *travel about the Far East.*

JOURNEY – the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle: *I love going on long journeys.*

TOUR – 1. A visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look around the place or area and learn about it: *We went on a guided tour of the cathedral/museum/factory;*

2. A journey made for pleasure: *a cycling tour of Provence;*

3. A planned visit for a special purpose, for example, by a politician or group of performers: *a lecture/concert tour.*

TRIP – a short time journey: *The trip from York to Newcastle takes about an hour by train.*

VOYAGE – a long journey, especially by ship: *He was a young sailor on his first sea voyage.*

CROSSING – a journey across a large area of water, from one side to the other.

VIII. Choose the right option.

1. The river is so _____ here that you can easily cross it on foot.
a) calm b) wide c) shallow d) warm
2. There was a storm and one of the boats _____ .
a) dived b) drowned c) floated d) sank
3. Some boats were _____ in the harbor.
a) tied b) attached c) fixed d) moored
4. We're going to _____ a cruise on the river next weekend.
a) go b) sail c) take d) travel
5. I can't travel by sea – when it is _____ I'm seasick.
a) wet b) calm c) rough d) cold
6. The «Santa Maria» _____ from the seaport every Friday.
a) swims b) leaves c) sails d) takes off
7. I don't feel like swimming in the sea now. I'll lie on the _____.
a) seaside b) bank c) beach d) tent
8. The captain and the _____ welcomed us on board the ship.
a) cast b) crew c) staff d) team
9. When you get to the airport, your luggage will have to be _____.
a) balanced b) estimated c) sealed d) weighed
10. Passengers must _____ their seat belts when the plane is taking off.
a) attach b) fasten c) fix d) tie
11. _____ is a place where planes land and take off.
a) Landing b) Runaway c) Terminal d) Departure
12. If you want a cheap air ticket you must _____ well in advance.
a) book b) buy c) engage d) reserve

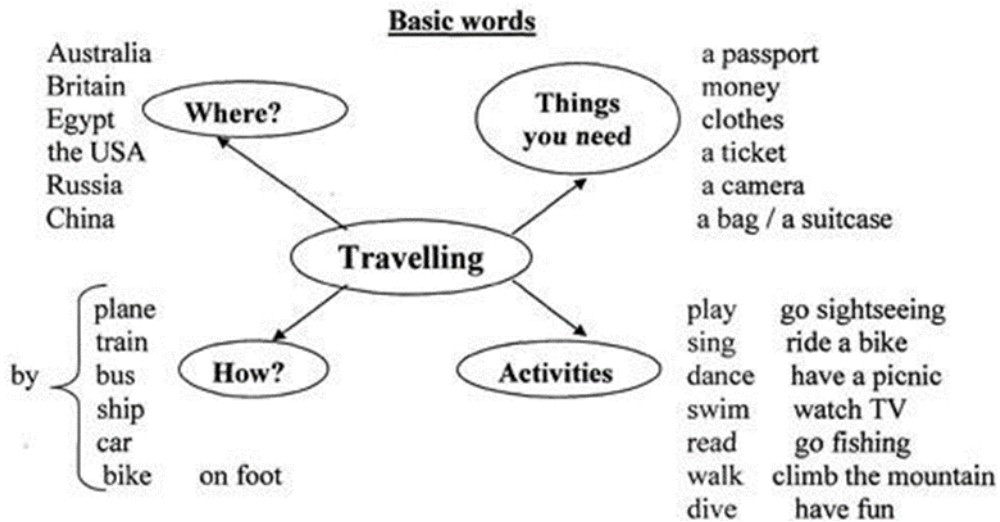
IX. Have a vocabulary quiz.

1. Flights inside the country are called
2. A train which takes you to your destination without a change is
3. A bus used for long distance journey is
4. A jacket you have to wear when your ship is wrecked is
5. The place you are travelling to is
6. The place where trains wait is
7. The buildings where railway passengers arrive and leave are
8. The place where buses wait is

9. The place where taxis wait is
10. The place where planes take off is
11. The room people wait for the plane is
12. Standing by the roadside trying to get a lift we call

(*Answers to choose:* destination, departure lounge, taxi rank, hitch-hiking, platform / terminus, coach, terminals, domestic, runway, direct train, bus station, life-jacket).

XI. Speak about your latest journey or trip using the scheme below.



UNIT 8 JOBS AND PROFESSIONS



Vocabulary

career	-	кар'єра
trade	-	заняття (професійне), ремесло, професія
occupation	-	рід занять, занятість
job position	-	вакансія, посада
vacancy	-	вакансія
to look for a job	-	шукати роботу
employer	-	роботодавець (той, хто наймає)
employee	-	працівник
background	-	освіта, кваліфікація, досвід роботи
CV (curriculum vitae)	-	резюме
to apply for a job	-	подати заявку на роботу, відправити резюме
to hire	-	наймати
noble	-	благородний
pleasant personality	-	приємна особистість
available	-	доступний
have a good command of English	-	добре володіти англійською мовою
cardiologist	-	кардіолог
oncologist	-	онколог
pediatrician	-	педіатр
surgeon	-	хірург
computer science	-	комп'ютерна наука
digital communications	-	цифрові комунікації
IT services	-	ІТ-послуги

computer programmer	-	комп'ютерний програміст
web designer	-	веб-дизайнер
developer	-	розробник
system administrator	-	системний адміністратор

*Differences between **job**, **work** and **career***

Job refers to a regular and official activity for which people get paid. Synonyms for job are *occupation* or *profession*.

Eg.: *His job is very boring: he only sits in front of the computer for hours.*
I found a job as an admin assistant at the City Council.

Work refers to any sort of mental or physical activity carried out in order to accomplish a result or product.

Eg.: *I'm exhausted, there was a lot of work to do at the office today.*
Gardening is good fun but it can be hard work as well.

Work can also be a verb whereas *job* cannot:

Eg.: *I work as a Human Resources Officer at BP.*
I used to work very hard but I'm retired now.

Career refers to the progression of someone's professional life.

Eg.: *He is pursuing a career as a flight attendant at British Airways.*
She managed to have a brilliant career in medicine.

Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent. Can a musician or singer make a success if they don't have a good ear for music? You can never be a respectable judge if you are not just and honest. Your likes and dislikes are very important. No one can work well, if he or she does not like the profession.

If you are not sure what job or profession to choose, ask your parents about their profession and the profession of their friends. Ask them to describe other jobs they know. Mass media such as newspapers, magazines and TV can help you too. There are interesting articles and programs about famous and common people.

There are a lot of interesting and noble professions, and many roads are opened before you. It isn't easy to find a good job. You could be a very pleasant personality but still the employers won't give you the position of your dream if you don't have proper qualifications for that kind of job. Remember that most professions are available only to educated people. So, it's essential to analyze what education and what skills are required for your job. To be good at computers and to have a good command of English is absolutely necessary for modern jobs.

In our modern fast paced world, there are plenty of new interesting and socially important professions. Among popular professional spheres nowadays are health care and computer technologies.

Health Care. The growing necessity in the health care can be explained by constantly growing population number. There are several hundred medical specialties and subspecialties. The most common types of doctors are cardiologists (experts on the heart and blood vessels), oncologists (cancer specialists), pediatricians (care for children from birth to young adulthood), surgeons (operate on all parts of your body) and others.

Computer science. The technological progress and integration of digital communications and IT services have increased the necessity of specialists in this area, including private and public sectors. Computer programmers, web designers and developers, system administrators have many job-offers and are quite successful in their careers.

A couple of years ago I wanted to become a doctor, you know I wanted to help people who had problems with health. Then I wanted to become a policeman, then a spaceman, I even wanted to become a professional football player. But all of them now are in the past, they were like children's dreams and nothing more. Now I have already decided what to do. I'd like to be an aviator. I know that it's very difficult. I should know perfectly everything about the planes, airports, weather and other things. I must be well educated and well informed.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions.

- 1) What influences the choice of a person's profession?
- 2) What can help you in choosing a future profession?
- 3) Why is it not so easy to choose your future occupation?
- 4) What should a person do before choosing a future profession?
- 5) What are the necessary skills to get modern well-paid job today?
- 6) In what spheres are the most popular professions today?
- 7) Why do many people decide to be a doctor now?
- 8) What computer specialties are in demand today?
- 9) What did the author want to be a couple of years ago?
- 10) What does he want to be now? What must he do to get this occupation?
- 11) What did you want to be in your childhood?
- 12) Did you want to choose the profession of your parents when were a child?
- 13) What steps are required from you to become a good specialist in your professional sphere?

II. Choose the right profession.

1. _____ takes orders and delivers food to customers.
Waiter/waitress **Vet** **Tailor**
2. _____ is able to remove diseased tissue or organs, repair body systems, or replace diseased organs with transplants.
Surgeon **Dentist** **Psychologist**
3. _____ is a person who helps acquire knowledge, competence or virtue.
Secretary **Chef** **Teacher**
4. _____ is a person engaged in selling and arranging transportation, accommodations, tours, or trips for travelers.
Technician **Travel agent** **Tailor**
5. _____ is a person whose occupation is making or altering garments (such as suits, jackets, and dresses) typically to fit a particular person.
Welder **Tailor** **Bus driver**
6. _____ constructs, installs, and repairs structures and fixtures made from wood and other materials.
Actor **Carpenter** **Actress**
7. _____ is responsible for keeping and interpreting financial records.
Accountant **Architect** **Barman**
8. _____ is a person who portrays a character in a performance.
Author **Actor** **Bus driver**
9. _____ mixes and bakes ingredients according to specific recipes to make all sorts of baked goods.
Barman **Chef** **Baker**
10. _____ is a tradesperson who specializes in installing and maintaining systems used for potable (drinking) water, sewage and drainage in plumbing systems.
Electrician **Dentist** **Plumber**
11. _____ is a person who is employed to help in an office, and help the people in charge of the office do their job.
Sales assistant **Secretary** **Chef**
12. _____ writes code for computer programs and mobile applications.
Programmer **Book-keeper** **Secretary**
13. Someone who makes beautiful paintings is called an _____.
Artist **Editor** **Writer**
14. A person who grows crops and raises animals is called a _____.
Farmer **Fisherman** **Chef**
15. A person who builds furniture is called a _____.
Builder **Architect** **Carpenter**

III. Complete the sentences with the following words:

successful, occupation, career, creative, architect, vet, responsible, prestigious, noble, librarian, firefighter.

1. The profession of a photographer is very
2. My sister says that teaching is a ... profession.
3. We have always thought that any job in the hospital is
4. Careers of computer programmers are very ... nowadays.
5. My cousin wants to be an
6. Will you write your ... on this form?
7. A ... is a person who works in the library and helps people to choose books and magazines to read.
8. I am sure that the profession of a ... is rather dangerous.
9. His ... as a driver came to an end after a bad road accident.
10. I am going to be a ... because I like animals and birds.

IV. Finish the following sentences with the proper names of jobs.

1. a person who deals with office correspondence and records is a
2. a person whose job is to treat sick animals is a
3. a person who checks in and out books and gives advice on what to read is a
4. a person who gets coal from under the ground is a
5. a person who loads and unloads ships in a port is a
6. a person whose job is to cook in a restaurant is a
7. a person who sells newspapers and magazines is a
8. a person who works in a government office is a
9. a person whose job is to help people buy and sell houses is a
10. a person who designs buildings is a
11. a person who takes care of people in a hospital is called a
12. a person who cuts men's hair is called a
13. a person who takes care of your teeth is called a

V. Match the two lists to make sentences describing certain jobs.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A hairdresser | a) teaches small children. |
| A vet | b) controls an airplane. |
| A carpenter | c) looks after air passengers. |
| A cook | d) serves people food. |
| A pilot | e) makes things of wood. |
| A stewardess | f) cuts people's hair. |
| A policeman | g) drives fast cars. |
| A racing driver | h) looks after sick people. |
| A nurse | i) regulates traffic. |
| A nursery school teacher | j) works on a farm. |
| A waiter | k) cures sick animals. |
| A clown | l) makes people laugh. |
| A farmer | m) makes food. |
| A postman | n) builds houses. |

A banker o) counts money
A builder p) brings letters.

VI. Give the definitions of the following professions:

a reporter, a fisherman, a carpenter, a businessman, a shop-assistant, a police officer, a pilot, a driver, a housewife, a postman, a programmer, a student, a vet, a chef, a traveler, a scientist, a designer, a musician, a librarian, a nurse, a secretary, a farmer, a dentist, an engineer.

VII. Write the names of professions that are connected with the words.

Example: mark – teacher

hammer	machine
bus	potatoes
wood	water
patient	dress
hair	injection
telephone	money
metal	food
dust	letter
newspaper	restaurant

VIII. Fill in the gaps with work, job, employment or occupation.

1. I don't like my It's not well-paid. What is more, it's exhausting and boring.
2. I go to ... every day, including Saturday.
3. You must write your name, age and ... on the application form.
4. Have you finished your ... for today?
5. All high school graduates must be provided with equal career and ... opportunities.
6. Your ... is badly done. Come to me after you redo it.
7. I haven't been able to find a ... for the last three months.
8. If you can't find a job, apply to the state ... office.
9. She is a tour guide by ...
10. My present ... doesn't satisfy me financially, so I'm going to quit.

IX. Try to sort out the jobs given below according to one of the following principles:

- necessity of higher education,
- manual or intellectual jobs,
- on-door or out-door jobs,
- jobs demanding a special uniform,
- working more with people or working more with things,

- enjoying high salary and social prestige.

A coal miner, a trainer, a physician, an architect, a gardener, an instructor, a university professor, a pianist, an actor, an engineer, a teacher, a dancer, a baker, an operator, an ecologist, a dentist, a tailor, a sailor, a cook, a nurse, a farmer, an artist, a geologist, a chemist, a technician, a lawyer, a painter, a janitor, a scientist, a musician, a pilot, a manager, a dress-maker, a reporter, an inspector.

X.

1) Look at the traits of character and name 2 or 3 professions in which they are necessary to use.

strength
responsibility
reliability
creativity
observation
patience
common sense
logical mind
kindness

2) Which characteristics are necessary for people of these professions?

pilot, teacher, doctor (physician), physicist, sportsman, bricklayer, programmer, accountant, secretary, shop-assistant.

XI. Read the proverbs, translate them and learn by heart.

A bad workman blames his tools.
Many hands make light work.
Actions speak louder than words.
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
The early bird catches the worm.

UNIT 9

MONEY IN OUR LIFE



Vocabulary

pocket money	-	кишенькові гроші
much / little money	-	багато / мало грошей
a little money	-	невелика кількість грошей
to cost	-	коштувати
to be rich	-	бути багатим
to be poor	-	бути бідним
to need money	-	мати потребу в грошах
to earn money	-	заробляти гроші
to spend money on	-	витрачати гроші на ...
to make money	-	робити (заробляти) гроші
to make a fortune	-	заробити капітал
to save money for	-	накопичити грошей на
to save money on	-	економити на...
to borrow money from smb	-	позичати гроші у (когось)
to lend smb money	-	позичити гроші кому-небудь
salary	-	зарплатня
banknote	-	банкнота
pound	-	фунт
euro	-	євро
dollar	-	долар
coin	-	монета
cash	-	готівка
change	-	решта
to put money into a bank account	-	покласти гроші на рахунок у банку
to pay in cash	-	платити готівкою

to pay by credit card	-	платити кредитною картою
to ask for a discount	-	просити знижку
currency exchange	-	обмін валюти
to exchange euros into pounds	-	обмінити євро на фунти
how much is ...?	-	скільки коштує...?

Money is a universal means of payment and a means of exchange. It appeared thousands of years ago. First people used things like animal skin and precious metals as money. But it wasn't easy to carry and store them. The money we use nowadays is made of paper and cheap metals. They are banknotes and coins of different value.

Money is often defined in terms of three functions or services that it provides. Money serves as a medium of exchange, as a store of value, and as a unit of account. Money's most important function is a medium of exchange for facilitating transactions. Without money all transactions would have to be conducted by barter, which involves direct exchange of one good or service for another.

In order to be a medium of exchange, money must hold its value over time, that is, it must be a store of value. As a store of value money is not unique, many other stores of value exist, for example, land, works of art and even stamps. However, money is more liquid than most other stores of value, because as a medium of exchange it is readily accepted everywhere. Furthermore, money is an easily transported store of value that is available in a number of convenient denominations.

Money also functions as a unit of account. Knowing the value or price of a good in terms of money enables both, the supplier and the purchaser of the good, to make decisions about how much of the good to supply and how much of the good to purchase.

Everybody uses money in our modern world. We all need money, we think about it and work for it. It is difficult to imagine today's life without banknotes and coins, credit cards and cash. In such a costly and competitive society and world, no one of us can live without money. Modern technologies have influenced the way of payment. Plastic cards are becoming more and more popular today and they can be accepted even abroad.

Of course, not everything depends on money. You cannot buy true friendship or love, because it will be fake if you pay for it. You shouldn't betray or lie to close people for money. You cannot put it above real human relationship. And of course you should make money the right way, because the money, that has been stolen or made by some fraud, won't do you any good.

Exercises

I. Ask questions to which these sentences are the answers.

1. Money is a universal means of payment and a means of exchange.

2. First people used things like animal skin and precious metals as money.
3. Money serves as a medium of exchange, as a store of value, and as a unit of account.
4. Barter involves direct exchange of one good or service for another.
5. In order to be a medium of exchange, money must hold its value over time.
6. Because as a medium of exchange, money is readily accepted everywhere.
7. Money is an easily transported store of value that is available.
8. Because everybody uses money in our modern world.
9. Because plastic cards can be accepted even abroad.
10. Money, that has been stolen or made by some fraud, won't do you any good.

II. Match the words and their definitions

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. barter | A. an arrangement with a bank that allows you to keep your money in the bank and to take some out when you need it; |
| 2. currency exchange | B. something generally accepted as a medium of exchange, a measure of value, or a means of payment; |
| 3. cash | C. the unit of money used in most European Union countries; |
| 4. bank account | D. the system of exchanging goods, property, services, etc. for other goods, etc. without using money; |
| 5. banknote | E. the money used in a particular country; |
| 6. currency | F. completed agreement between a buyer and a seller to exchange goods, services, or financial assets in return for money; |
| 7. euro | G. a plastic card issued by a bank or other financial company for the purpose of purchasing goods and services using credit; |
| 8. credit card | H. a piece of printed paper that has a particular value as money; |
| 9. transaction | I. money in the form of notes and coins; |
| 10. money | J. the process of changing one currency into another; |
| 11. interest rate | K. a sum of money used to make more money from something that will increase in value. |
| 12. investment | L. the cost of borrowing money expressed as a percentage of the capital borrowed |

III. Complete the sentences. Use the words given below:

*currency/ heavy / as/ carry/ machine/ instead of/
mixture / barter / paper / convert/ coins*

1. People used different things ___ money.

2. To ___ means to exchange things you have for the things you need.
3. First coins were made from a ___ of gold and silver.
4. First coins were difficult to ___, because they were ___.
5. First paper money as well as first ___ appeared in ancient China.
6. In Europe first ___ money were made by the French government.
7. Now people carry plastic credit cards ___ cash.
8. With a credit card you can take money from a cash ___ every time you need.
9. Many countries in Europe have the same ___ – euro.
10. Tourists usually need to ___ their money into the local currency.

IV. Choose the correct variant

1. I've just had to save/ earn/ pay £10 for a parking fine.
2. Try to lend/ save/ waste some money for your holiday.
3. We brought some change/ shells/ credit cards home from the beach.
4. One British euro/ pound/ lira is divided into a hundred pence.
5. How much did you earn/ purchase/ borrow for the tickets?
6. Most EU states have crossed the Rubicon and adopted the dollar/ rouble/ euro.
7. All right, I'll lend/ save/ fine you the money.
8. I keep dollars/ euros/ pennies and other small coins in a jar.
9. Some parents think that pocket money/ cash/ credit cards can teach children to be responsible with money.
10. We were too expensive/ rich/ poor to buy new clothes.

V. Choose the right answer.

1. When you retire at the age of sixty-five, you receive a(n) from the government.

<i>allowance</i>	<i>fine</i>	<i>grant</i>	<i>pension</i>
------------------	-------------	--------------	----------------
2. If production in that factory exceeds the target, the workers get a

<i>bonus</i>	<i>donation</i>	<i>gratuity</i>	<i>premium</i>
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------
3. Income tax is to one's annual income.

<i>associated</i>	<i>based</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>related</i>
-------------------	--------------	------------------	----------------
4. The of living has risen by 25% in the last six months.

<i>cost</i>	<i>expenditure</i>	<i>expense</i>	<i>price</i>
-------------	--------------------	----------------	--------------
5. The kidnappers demanded a of \$ 1,000,000.

<i>fine</i>	<i>penalty</i>	<i>ransom</i>	<i>reward</i>
-------------	----------------	---------------	---------------
6. The World Bank has criticised the United States for not giving enough financial to the East European countries.

<i>aid</i>	<i>allowance</i>	<i>loan</i>	<i>premium</i>
------------	------------------	-------------	----------------
7. You can your basic wage by working longer hours.

<i>effect</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>implement</i>	<i>supplement</i>
---------------	-------------	------------------	-------------------
8. A salesman is paid a on the goods he sells.

- commission* *percentage* *provision* *salary*
9. The President admitted taking and had to resign.
- bribes* *fees* *fines* *premiums*
10. Mr Rich earns \$ 8,000 a month and \$ 5 000 a month net.
- bulk* *gross* *mass* *wholesale*
11. If they are not more careful with their accounts, they will go
- bankrupt* *broken* *penniless* *poor*
12. The Finance Minister will be making a today about new rates of income tax.
- declaration* *notice* *statement* *talk*
13. If I had another \$25,000 a year, I would consider myself
- well deserved* *well done* *well-made* *well off*
14. All the workers in our firm get a Christmas of \$ 100.
- bonus* *fine* *prize* *reward*
15. Before starting a business, you have to raise the necessary
- capital* *currency* *investment* *savings*
16. The usual reason for exemption from tax does not in this case.
- apply* *concern* *impose* *regard*
17. While you are away from the office on business trips, you will be given a daily of \$ 50 towards meals and accommodation.
- allowance* *fine* *permit* *reward*
18. I hate the beginning of each year when all the start coming in and I have to find the money to pay them all.
- accounts* *bills* *estimates* *receipts*

VI. Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the text below.

bank *beads* *buy* *coins* *currency* *depositing*
earn *exchange rate* *goods* *investments* *money*
paper bills *sell* *shells* *value* *change*

Money

Money is what people use to ____ things. People spend money on ____ and services. Many people save part of their money by ____ it in a bank. People ____ money by performing services. They also earn money from ____, including government bonds.

____ can be anything that people agree to accept in exchange for the things they ____ or the work they do. Ancient peoples used such varied things as ____, ____, and cattle as money. Today, most nations use metal coins and ____.

Different countries' ____ and banknotes look different and have different names.

A person can ____ his money for the money of any country according to the ____.

Usually, such rates are set by the central ____ of a country. The ____

of a country's ____ may change, depending on the economic and political conditions in that country.

VII. Complete the sentences choosing the proper endings among the ones proposed below.

1. A financial institution pays interest on savings deposits _____
2. A common type of savings account among financial institutions is _____
3. The length of repayment of the loan is important in _____
4. Even wealthy consumers consider the use of credits necessary _____
5. Credit payments for television, major appliances and other expensive items _____
6. The amount paid by the borrower for the privilege of using the money _____
7. The money market account offers variable interest rates _____
8. If the loan is not repaid according to the term of the agreement, _____
9. The loan is secured by the property, which is forfeited if _____
10. The creditor evaluates information about the purchaser and _____

Answers:

- A. usually run from one to five years.
- B. the loan terms are not met.
- C. determining the amount of the monthly payment.
- D. assigns that person a credit rating accordingly.
- E. when purchasing expensive items such as houses and automobiles.
- F. to attract a pool of money it can lend.
- G. that are usually higher than those of regular savings or NOW accounts.
- H. the lender may take the borrower's collateral.
- I. is called the interest.
- J. a regular savings account.

VIII. Learn the following proverbs about money by heart.

To put your money where your mouth is. – Відповідати за свої слова.

Eg.: You always say it but you never do. Put your money where your mouth is!

To have money to burn. – Мати багато грошей.

Eg.: She's a big shot and has money to burn.

To save money for a rainy day. – Накопити гроші на чорний день.

Eg.: I never could save money for a rainy day.

To be flush with money. – Загрібати гроші лопатою.

Eg.: He is flush with money as his business is very successful.

Money loves to be counted. – Гроші люблять рахунок .

Eg.: Don't be hasty – money loves to be counted.

To be short of funds/money/cash. – Бути не при грошах, на міліні.

Eg.: Now I'm short of money and can't join you.

At all costs. – За будь-які гроші, будь-якою ціною.

Eg.: I am ready to buy this dress at all costs.

To break the bank. – Зірвати банк.

Eg.: He is a gambler and always hopes to break the bank.

To feel like a million dollars. – Почуватися на всі 100.

Eg.: After the holiday I feel like a million dollars.

IX. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

Гроші – це просто умовність, різнокольорові папірці, які здатні полегшити або обтяжити наше життя. За ці папірці можна купити багато – від щоденного хліба до ділянки на Місяці. Але за гроші не купити щастя й здоров'я, за гроші не купити любов і повагу. А хіба є щось важливіше в житті?

Гроші повинні служити людині, а не навпаки. Не варто все життя ганятися за примарним щастям, яке ми вбачаємо в матеріальному благополуччі. Варто задуматись над тим, що саме робить нас щасливим, хто дарує нам радість і спокій. Якщо це гроші, то, звичайно продовжуйте їх заробляти. Але не забувайте про тих, для кого ви їх заробляєте.

X. Answer the following questions.

1. Are you mostly a saver or a spender?
2. Do you ever give money to charities?
3. What are the symbols of wealth for you?
4. Would you rather be rich and unhappy or poor and happy?
5. What would you do with \$1,000,000?
6. What are the advantages of being rich?
7. What are the disadvantages of being rich?
8. Can money buy love?
9. Is it possible to be happy in spite of being poor?

10. Should global wealth be re-distributed?

UNIT 10 MASS MEDIA



Vocabulary

(mass) media	-	ЗМІ
to deliver	-	доставляти
to advertise	-	рекламувати
to watch TV	-	дивитись телевізор
to be on TV	-	йти по телевізору
to turn on/off	-	вмикати/ вимикати
to listen to the radio	-	слухати радіо
to influence	-	впливати
to broadcast	-	транслювати, показувати
to entertain	-	розважати
application	-	додаток
to keep in touch with	-	підтримувати зв'язок
to share posts	-	ділитися публікаціями
to verify	-	перевіряти
to confirm	-	підтвердити
«fake news»	-	«фейкові новини»
to broaden our mind	-	розширювати кругозір
to intrude opinions upon	-	навіювати думку
collecting reviews and feedback	-	збирання оглядів і відгуків
profitable	-	прибутковий
to wash one's brains	-	промивати мізки
naïve	-	наївний
access	-	доступ
hoaxes	-	містифікації
to chat online	-	розмовляти онлайн

to send an email / a text message	- відправляти електронні листи/повідомлення
to look for information	- шукати інформацію
addiction	- залежність
computer addict	- людина, залежна від комп'ютеру

Mass media (MM) are the communication outlets or tools used to store and deliver information or data, such as print media, publishing, the news media, photography, cinema, broadcasting (radio and television), and advertising. The importance of media has grown exponentially over the last century. The world has grown into a «global village», we are so easily connected with people all around the globe. Mobiles, TVs, computers, and the Internet have become a common source of information for everyone.

The personal life of every individual is deeply influenced by media. Mostly everyone in this modern era owns a smartphone and uses social applications like Facebook, Instagram, and Whats-app. People keep in touch with their friends and family even being physically apart in hundreds of miles.

MM have always played an important role in business. Different brands and companies advertise their products not only in events and billboards, but also through social media. Social media are one of the most powerful tools to market ideas. Social media can also help by collecting reviews and feedback from the customers. Due to fast communication through the Internet, news can be spread from one place to another in a matter of seconds now. Political campaigns are run on social media on online platforms like Facebook and Twitter. The supporter of the party or the associated group shows integration with their leaders by liking and sharing their political posts.

But the speed of spread of information is not always a blessing because, if a correct thing can be spread in a fraction of second, so can wrong information be fed to make people think in a certain way. Some sources verify news in social media before releasing them out to the public. For instance, Twitter and Facebook have a certain verified icon, confirming that the source of information doesn't present «fake news». Enormous sums of money are involved into mass media. It is a very profitable business. Because of these reasons MM are not always honest. They have an opportunity to wash our brains and they use it. So every time we switch on TV, the radio, or open a newspaper we have to remember not to be naive.

Besides informing, mass media have one more very important function – to entertain. A wide range of different shows, films and other kinds of programs are created just for our pleasure. We are fed up with various kinds of entertainment. MM have also given access to books and articles, which not everyone can access physically. Learning a new skill or a subject is not a problem in this age of information. The Internet is the biggest proof of this claim. One Google search of a certain topic and then within a fraction of seconds, millions of search results are shown out of which the user can pick the desired one.

Information is a huge ocean in the world these days. The age of the Internet and 4G have taken the world by storm. But we need to be careful enough not to drown in hoaxes and wrong information. We should define the boundary of how much attention we give to it and how we let it affect us. So that one does not get the addiction to the idea of staying online and start «living» online.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main function of mass media?
2. How do modern mass media affect our lives?
3. Are mass media often used to promote products on the market or in election campaigns? Give examples.
4. Is the information in mass media always reliable? How do modern sources fight «fakes»?
5. How do mass media help us learn or have fun?
6. Do mass media always positively influence our thoughts and minds? How do they manipulate the thoughts of viewers / readers / listeners?
7. What harm can mass media do to human health?
8. What kind of mass media do you prefer?
9. Which are your favourite TV programmes?
10. Can we trust all information which we get from mass media? Give your reasons.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1) In ___ people throughout the world are interconnected through the use of new media technologies.

the «Global village» a supermarket
a plane the Global Forest Watch Agency

2) Currently media provides an access to ___ .
any data any medical service alternative energy sources utilities

3) ___ keeps people connected, even if they are far from each other.
Social media Print media Fake news Broadcastin

4) False information that is deliberately created and spread in order to influence public opinion or obscure the truth is called ___ .

fake news abstraction propaganda phantom

5) Advertising and promotion of goods to the market occurs not only on billboards, but also in the ___ space.

media outer closed professional

6) The system of checking news for their reality is very often used in the media in order to avoid ___ of the population.

misinformation contamination impoverishment stupidity

7) ____, such as Twitter and Facebook, are often used as campaigning sites by many political candidates.

Online platforms Discussion club Conference hall Telephone lines

8) Access to any information becomes hassle-free with the capabilities of ____.

the Internet computer hardware vacuum tubes semiconductors

9) Rapid spread of media in our lives can lead to ____ «online» living.

addicting to giving up advertising drawing

III. Match the terms with their definitions.

<i>No</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1	<i>media</i>	<i>a) the phenomenon of the entire world becoming more interconnected as the result of the propagation of media technologies throughout the world.</i>
2	<i>print media</i>	<i>b) transmitting something, such as a program, by means of radio or television or by streaming over the Internet.</i>
3	<i>the news media</i>	<i>c) the world's most popular computer network.</i>
4	<i>broadcasting</i>	<i>d) a social networking site that makes it easy for you to connect and share with family and friends online.</i>
5	<i>advertising</i>	<i>e) a physical or psychological need to do, take or use something to the point where it could be harmful to you.</i>
6	<i>Global village</i>	<i>f) an organized effort which seeks to influence the decision-making progress within a specific group.</i>
7	<i>the Internet</i>	<i>g) a promotional activity which aims to sell a product or service to a target audience.</i>
8	<i>smartphone</i>	<i>h) a software program that runs on your computer, for example, e-mail programs, word processors, games, and utilities are all applications.</i>
9	<i>billboard</i>	<i>i) communication channels through which we disseminate news, music, movies, education, promotional messages and other data.</i>
10	<i>application</i>	<i>j) a mobile device that combines cellular and mobile computing functions into one unit.</i>
11	<i>Facebook</i>	<i>k) untrue information presented as news.</i>
12	<i>political campaign</i>	<i>l) forms of mass media that focus on delivering news to the general public or a target public.</i>
13	<i>fake news</i>	<i>m) a flat surface or board, usually outdoors, on which large advertisements or notices are posted.</i>
14	<i>addiction</i>	<i>n) a means of mass communication in the form of printed publications.</i>

IV. Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word from the box.

*disadvantage, sensitivity, imagination, to dull,
to provide, violence, celebrity, disabled,
hooked, intimate, to communicate*

1. You don't have to use your when you're watching television.
2. He's a national
3. She has always shown a to audience needs and tastes.
4. My fear and anxiety my mind.
5. She's on terms with people in government.
6. There is too much brutality and on TV these days.
7. Her son is and she has to take care of him all the time.
8. Your main is your lack of job experience.
9. Some parents who are concerned about computer games believe their children are
10. The money will be used to the school with new computer equipment.
11. Now that we live in different cities, we by e-mail.

V. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.

The mass media refers to the people and organizations that provide news and **i**.....(1) for the public. Until recently these were mainly **n**.....(2), **t**.....(3), and **r**.....(4). Today, computers play a very big part. The **I**.....(5) is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost everything. Ordinary post has been taken over by **e**.....(6) which stands for **e**.....(7) mail because it is sent **m**.....(8) to each other quickly and cheaply. Ordinary **p**.....(9) is now referred to as «snail-mail» and one wonders if the **p**.....(10) is a job in danger of extinction!

VI. Translate into English.

Засоби масової інформації – це засоби комунікації, такі як радіо, телебачення, газети, журнали, які створюють дуже велику аудиторію.

Засоби масової інформації відіграють провідну роль у формуванні громадської думки, оскільки вони, по-перше, доносять до людей інформацію про світ, по-друге, відтворюють створений сучасним суспільством його власний імідж.

VII. Below there are 14 typical extracts from different parts of a newspaper. Identify each one with one of the following words or phrases.

<i>obituary</i>	<i>football report</i>	<i>TV review</i>	<i>headline</i>
<i>gossip column</i>	<i>auction report</i>	<i>travel and holidays</i>	<i>horoscope</i>
<i>new car report</i>	<i>captions</i>	<i>parliamentary report</i>	
<i>editorial</i>	<i>gardening tips</i>	<i>recipe</i>	

1. Clinton Ross, 32, playboy son of US steel billionaire Dwight Ross, has left his girlfriend, actress Lee-Ann Van Post, 26 and now is in France.
2. Prince Edward (left) enjoys a joke with actor Sam Cool (centre).
3. PREMIER TO PROBE RIDDL&E OF «SPIES IN MINISTRY».
4. He received a number of international literary awards culminating in the Nobel Prize for Literature. He leaves a widow and two sons.
5. Today is a good day to do business but a bad one for romance. Don't take members of the opposite sex too seriously today.
6. Our front page today gives details of the government's new economic proposals. Our readers may think as we do, that these measures are too little and too late. We say to the government not for the first it's time...
7. Mix two egg yolks with butter in a frying-pan over a low gas. Add sugar and then...
8. A pair of George II candlesticks fetched \$17,000. Bidding was slow for Victorian oil paintings but a landscape by Somers went for &55,000.
9. Robson equalized with a header from five yards just before the half-time whistle.
10. The cheapest bucket shop air-return to Hong Kong is now about &480 and Hong Kong is a good base to visit Macao, China and Taiwan. The best season is ...
11. Mr. Richard Caulder (labour) asked if the Minister of Transport could inform MPs of train fare concessions for pensioners. However, the Speaker declared that ...
12. Now it's time to plant roses. Put trees in at least 2m. apart and cover roots with soil.
13. A hard-hitting documentary series starts tonight at 10 p.m. Viewers might be shocked at scenes of...
14. Road holding and fuel consumption are good but otherwise the performance lacks...

VIII. Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Television | b) Newspaper |
| c) Advertisement | d) Quiz |
| e) Tabloid | f) Talk show |
| g) The Internet | h) Handbook |
| i) Radio | j) Music programme |

- k) Soap opera
- m) Encyclopedia

- l) Sports news

- 1) A small book giving useful facts.
- 2) A book giving information about everything.
- 3) A TV or radio programme or an article giving information about sports competitions.
- 4) The process of sending and receiving messages through the air.
- 5) A serial about relationships between people especially about love usually with a happy end.
- 6) A way to communicate with your partner who might be a thousand miles away using the computer
- 7) A TV programme where people discuss different problems expressing their opinions.
- 8) Broadcasting programmes for people to watch on their television sets.
- 9) A set of questions on different subjects to be asked.
- 10) A paper printed and sold usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements.
- 11) A newspaper with rather small pages, many pictures and little serious news.
- 12) A short film or a short article which gives us information about an object and makes us buy it.
- 13) A programme which gives us information about the modern trends of music and lets us listen to it.

IX. Interview your friend about the role of the mass media in his life by asking the questions from the table and tell us about his preferences.

Your questions	Your friend's answers
How do you usually get the news?	
What media do you usually use for communicating with others?	
How often do you read printed press?	
Do you have any favourite magazines or newspapers?	
Do you like to watch TV?	
Do you have any favourite TV programmes? What are they?	
How much time do you usually spend on watching TV every day?	
Do you use the Internet?	
What do you usually use the Internet for?	
Do you often use social networks for texting with your friends?	

How do the mass media help you with your studies?	
In your opinion, is the mass media more beneficial or harmful?	

UNIT 11 THE USA



Vocabulary

diverse	-	різноманітні, неоднакові
refuge	-	притулок, сховище
representative democracy	-	представницька демократія
the legislative power	-	законодавча влада
the House of representatives	-	Палата представників
to repeal	-	скасувати, анулювати
to amend	-	виправляти, вносити зміни
to assemble	-	збирати(ся)
the Supreme Court	-	Верховний суд
justice	-	1) справедливість 2) суддя, суд
to rule	-	правити, керувати
to stand for	-	означати
to declare	-	декларувати, виголосити
to boast	-	хвалитися
to appoint	-	призначати
church service	-	церковна служба
to serve	-	1) служити 2) подавати на стіл
term of office	-	строк повноважень
mainland	-	материк, континент

The United States of America is situated in the central part of the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico. The total area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. The United States of America is the world's third largest country in size and nearly the third largest in terms of population.

The history of the USA began a little more than 500 years ago. In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America to the whole world. He thought that it was India. Columbus died believing that Cuba was part of Asia.

The population of the USA is over 300 million people. Throughout its history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants. The population is diverse with people from all over the world seeking refuge and a better way of life.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. Each state has its own government. The United States of America is a federal republic and a representative democracy. Citizens over the age of 18 years old vote to elect the President and Vice President of United States every four years. The president lives in the White House in the capital city of Washington, D.C. It has been the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams in 1800. The legislative power belongs to the Congress. There are two houses of Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 senators, two from each of the 50 states and each serves a six-year term. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of its population. They are elected for a two-year term. There are 435 representatives who must be elected every two years. The Congress makes, repeals and amends federal laws. It assembles at least once a year.

The US Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. It has the right to declare laws and actions unconstitutional. The Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices are appointed by the President for life. There are also federal district courts and courts of appeal. Each state has its own court system. The people rule the country through the representatives they elect. The Constitution of the USA was written in 1787. It is the basis for its laws. There are two main political parties in the USA, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party.

The USA has its own national flag which is called «The Stars and Stripes», it is also called «Old Glory». It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white, which stand for the original 13 states. the 13 British colonies that declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain, and became the first states in the U.S. In the top left-hand corner, there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The Bald eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The USA has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The highest mountains are the Rocky

Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The US is home to thousands of lakes spread across its 50 states, which means there are lake vacations for all styles of traveler. From the largest freshwater lake on the planet, Lake Superior, which borders three states and one Canadian province, to North America's largest alpine Lake Tahoe on the California and Nevada border, to the cleanest lake in the US Crater Lake in Oregon, America boasts some of the world's most beautiful and record-setting lakes. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

Christmas and Thanksgiving Day are popular holidays in the USA, when the government offices and some private businesses are closed. Christmas Day is celebrated on the 25th of December. People put up Christmas trees, decorate their homes and gardens, send greeting cards, exchange gifts and attend church services. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the last Thursday of November, when American families gather together at their parents' places and serve a large home-cooked dinner: roast turkey with cranberry sauce, a pumpkin pie and potatoes.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions upon the text:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What oceans wash the western and eastern coasts of the USA?
3. What countries border on the USA?
4. What is the climate of the USA?
5. When did the history of the USA begin?
6. Who discovered America? When?
7. How many states are there in the USA?
8. What is the capital of the USA?
9. What is the population of the USA?
10. What are the main political parties in the USA?
11. What is the flag of the USA called?
12. How many colours are there on the flag of the USA? What are they?
13. Why are there fifty stars on the flag of the USA?
The Statue of Liberty ...
14. What is the official national symbol of the USA?
15. What are the main rivers and lakes of the USA?
16. What holidays are popular in the USA? How do people celebrate them?

II. Match the two parts of the sentences:

a)

1. The USA borders ...
2. There are fifty states in the USA, ...
3. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and ...
4. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are ...
5. The USA is one of the greatest ...
6. Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, ...
7. The House of Representatives has 435 voting members ...
8. The climate of the country varies greatly ...
9. The Mississippi ranks as
10. The population of the USA is ...
11. The total area of the country is ...
12. There is one stripe for ...
13. Each year Americans in the United States celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday, ...
14. The capital of the country is ...
15. The Statue of Liberty ...

b)

- a) ... about nine and a half million square kilometers.
- b) ... the fourth-longest and ninth-largest river in the world by discharge.
- c) ... Washington.
- d) ... each representing a congressional district for a two-year term.
- e) ... on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south.
- f) ... was a present from France to the USA in 1884 as a symbol of friendship.
- g) ... on the fourth Thursday of November.
- h) ... from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.
- i) ... opening the way for the widespread European exploration and colonization of the Americas.
- j) ... each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.
- k) ... arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.
- l) ... about 250 million people.
- m) ... there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.
- n) ... industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world.
- o) ... the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Where is the USA situated?
 - a) in the northern part of Asia***
 - b) in the middle part of North America***
 - c) in the middle part of South America***

2. What is the total area of the country?
a) about 245. 000 km?
b) about 9. 363. 200 km?
c) about 17. 100. 000 km?
3. What is the capital of the state?
a) New York b) Washington c) Boston
4. What is the population of the United States of America?
a) about 300 million people
b) about 60 million people
c) about 145 million people
5. How many states is the country made up of?
a) 52 b) 51 c) 50
6. Which is the biggest state of the USA?
a) Alaska b) California c) Texas
7. What is the longest river in the USA?
a) Amazon b) Mississippi c) Potomac
8. When was America discovered?
a) October 16, 1940 b) October 12, 1492 c) May 15, 1785
9. Who discovered America?
a) John Lennon b) Barack Obama c) Christopher Columbus
10. What is the second name of New York?
a) «Small America»
b) «Big Apple»
c) «Green Park»
11. There are two houses of Congress: the Senate and the _____.
a) House of Lords
b) House of Representatives
c) Parliament
12. The president lives in _____ in the capital city of Washington, D.C.
a) the White House
b) the mausoleum
c) the Government building
13. The Supreme Court is made up of ____ justices who are picked by the president and must be approved by Congress.
a) eight b) ten c) nine
14. Citizens over the age of 18 years old vote to elect the President and Vice President of United States every ____ years.
a) two b) six c) four
15. The United States contains a highly ____ population.
a) mono-ethnic b) diverse c) young

IV. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The USA shares land borders with Canada, Mexico and Spain.

3. The USA is the fifth largest country in the world.
4. The capital of the USA is New York.
5. The USA consists of 13 big states and one small state.
6. The national flag of the USA is also called Union Jack.
7. The national flag of the USA has 13 stripes and 50 white stars on green background.
8. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
9. Independence Day is celebrated as a federal holiday since 1941.
10. On 4 July 1776, the thirteen British colonies signed the Declaration of Independence from Rome.
11. The USA is a parliamentary republic.
12. The president's term of office is five years.
13. The Senate is made up of fifty members.
14. The highest court of the US judicial branch is the Supreme Court.
15. Of the 50 states of the USA, 49 are located on the American mainland and one state, Hawaii, is located in the Pacific Ocean.

V. Make up word-combinations and give their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. presidential | a) justice |
| 2. federal | b) office |
| 3. representative | c) democracy |
| 4. legislative | d) the state |
| 5. Chief | e) office |
| 6. court | f) business |
| 7. government | g) district |
| 8. private | h) power |
| 9. term of | i) system |
| 10. Head of | j) office |

VI. Match parts from two columns to make an expression:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. to border | a) the world |
| 2. throughout | b) a year |
| 3. all over | c) for |
| 4. to vote | d) for 2 years |
| 5. to depend | e) on the 25 th of December |
| 6. once | f) on |
| 7. to stand | g) its history |
| 8. to be celebrated | h) for smb/ sth |
| 9. to be elected | i) on |
| 10. to be appointed | j) by the President |

VII. a) In the text find synonyms to the following words and word-combinations:

inhabitants, to reveal, shelter, to choose, to cancel, to correct, to announce, to nominate, to denote, freedom, settlement, bank note, to feast, to visit, to brag.

b) In the text find antonyms to the following words and word-combinations:

identical, tiny, to dismiss, weakness, homebody, to miss, ugly, suburban.

VIII. Choose the correct variant for each blank.

varies, be approved, star, diverse, representatives, consists, lies, term, cross, are divided, highly developed, democracy and freedom, is washed, settlers, mixture,

1. Starting in the 16th century, ... moved from Europe to the New World, established colonies, and displaced native peoples.

2. Its western coast ... by the Pacific Ocean.

3. The Congress ... of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

4. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government... into three

branches.

5. The climate of the country ... greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental

in the central part to subtropical in the South.

6. Many rivers ... the country.

7. The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices who must ... by Congress.

8. The USA ... in the central part of North America.

9. The USA is a country of ... industry and agriculture.

10. The people of the United States are a ... of many different nationalities.

11. The Congress is a meeting of ... from all states.

12. A senator's ... is six years.

13. Since the USA is one of the largest countries in the world, it's very

14. America is divided into 50 states and each of them has its own ... on the American flag.

15. The national symbol of the USA, the Statue of Liberty, accumulates the spirit of

IX. look at the picture and prepare a story about one of the symbols of the United States of America.

SYMBOLS of the USA

Flag of the United States



Stars and Stripes

Great Seal of the United States



(obverse)



(reverse)

National bird



Bald eagle

National mammal



North American bison

National flower



Rose

National tree



Oak

X. Match the words.

British English

1. cookie
2. down town
3. subway
4. elevator
5. gas
6. french fries
7. luggage
8. ground floor
9. 1st floor
10. flat
11. banknote
12. draughts
13. autumn
14. surname
15. cinema
16. football

American English

- a) soccer
- b) 1st floor
- c) biscuit
- d) bill
- e) underground
- f) last name
- g) lift
- h) checkers
- i) baggage
- j) petrol
- k) fall
- l) apartment
- m) chips
- n) movies
- o) 2nd floor
- p) city center

XI. Speak about the USA using the following key words and phrases.

Geographical position: to lie, to be washed, to border on, in size, in term of population, deposits of.

Nature and climate: to vary, moderate, subtropical, average temperature, the longest rivers, the highest mountains, freshwater lakes.

Government and economy: to vote for, to elect, houses of Congress, a representative, to serve, to appoint, the Supreme Court, to be made up of, a world leader.

People and traditions: immigrants, culturally diverse, «melting pot», an official language, American cuisine, American sports, American holidays.

UNIT 12
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND



Vocabulary

the United Kingdom (UK)	-	Об'єднане Королівство
Great Britain	-	Великобританія
to occupy	-	займати
temperate	-	помірний
humidity	-	вологість
monarchy	-	монархія
the English Channel	-	Ла-Манш
to influence	-	впливати
foggy	-	туманний
valley	-	долина
plain	-	рівнина
Gaelic	-	Гальська (мова)
constitutional monarchy	-	конституційна монархія
in the Queen's name	-	на ім'я королеви
The House of Lords	-	Палата лордів
The House of Commons	-	Палата обцин
to obtain	-	отримати
peerage	-	звання пера
hereditary peer	-	спадковий пер
Lords Spirituals	-	Лорди духовні
Lords Temporal	-	Лорди світські
archbishop	-	архієпископ
bishop	-	єпископ
Church of England	-	Англійська церква

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands – Great Britain and Ireland and about 5 thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244.000 square kilometers. On the island of Great Britain you can find England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland lies on the island of Ireland.

The British Isles are separated from Europe by the English Channel and the North Sea. In the west their coasts are washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the islands. Winters are extremely mild. There is much humidity in the air of England. It is well-known as a foggy country.

Geographically, the island of Great Britain is divided into two main regions – Lowland Britain (the Lowlands) and Highland Britain (the Highlands). The Lowlands include central, southern and eastern England with beautiful valleys and plains. The Highlands consist of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District. It is mountainous part of Britain, but the mountains are not very high. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343m).

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. English is the official language of the UK. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland and Welsh in parts of northern and central Wales. The Union Jack is the popular name given to the flag of Great Britain. Actually it is called the Union Flag and it is a mixture of several flags.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen is the Head of the State. Everything in the country is done in the Queen's name. But the English Queen doesn't rule the country as she has no power. She is the symbol of the country's history and its traditions. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head. The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short). The UK public elects 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) to represent their interests and concerns in the House of Commons. There are two leading parties – the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. The party, which obtains the majority of seats in the House of Commons, is called the Government and the other – the Opposition. The Prime Minister, or the head of the Government, is usually the leader of the political party with the majority of seats in the House of Commons.

The House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Members of the House of Lords are drawn from the peerage, made up of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are 26 archbishops and bishops in the established Church of England. Most Lords Temporal are life peers, appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister or House of Lords Appointments Commission, but they also include hereditary peers. The House of Lords scrutinizes bills that have been approved by the House of Commons. It regularly reviews and amends Bills from the Commons. While it is unable to prevent Bills passing into law, except in certain limited circumstances, it can delay Bills and force the Commons to reconsider their decisions.

The UK is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. Over three-quarters of Britain's land are used for farming. The country is not very rich in mineral resources, but it is known as a producer and exporter of machinery, electronics, ships, aircrafts and navigation equipment.

Every year more than eleven million tourists visit Britain. As a rule, first of all they visit London. But there are many other interesting monuments and places in Great Britain, for example, Stonehenge. It is a group of Celtic stones in the south of England. England is also famous for its mazes. One of the best mazes is situated at the Hampton Court, a royal palace near London.

Though the English are not like the Scottish, Irish or Welsh, they have something in common. For example, it is true that British people often talk about the weather, especially if they don't know each other very well. They are very reserved: they don't like to show their emotions and they don't make friends easily with strangers.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is the UK situated?
3. Why is the UK called an island state?
4. What parts does The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland include?
5. What waters wash the British Isles?
6. What is the climate in the UK?
7. What's the difference in landscape between the Lowlands and the Highlands?
8. What languages do the inhabitants of the United Kingdom speak?
9. What is the name «The Union Jack» used for?
10. What is the state system in the United Kingdom?
11. What is the role of the Queen in ruling the country?
12. What chambers make up Parliament? What are their functions?
13. Who can become the Prime Minister?
14. What places of interest can you name?
15. What are the character traits of the English?

II. Give English equivalents from the text:

Сполучене Королівство Великобританії та Північної Ірландії; відокремлювати від Європи; теплі води Гольфстріму; вологість у повітрі; туманна країна; прекрасні долини й рівнини; гірська частина Великобританії; конституційна монархія; в ім'я королеви; керувати країною; Палата Лордів; Палата Общин; законотворчість; отримати більшість місць; лідер політичної партії; архієпископ; пер, титул якого не

може бути успадкований; спадковий пер; перевіряти та схвалювати законопроекти; високорозвинена промислова й сільськогосподарська країна; не багата на мінеральні ресурси; переглянути рішення; мати щось спільне; стриманий.

III. Determine parts of speech of the following words and translate them.

Govern – government – governmental – governable – governance – governor.

Legislative – legislation – legislate – legist – legislator – legislature.

Constitution – constitute – constitutional – constitutionalism – constitutive.

Reserved – reserve – reservedly – reservist – reservoir.

Population – populate – popularly – popular – populous.

Appoint – appointed – appointee – appointive – appointment.

Consider – considerable – considerate – consideration.

Develop – developer – development – developmental.

Produce – producer – producible – production – productive – productivity.

IV. Complete the sentences using the information from the text:

1. The United Kingdom consists of a group of ... off the northwest coast of Europe.

2. The official name of Great Britain is

3. Today, the monarch (which can be a king or queen) has no

4. The term «Great Britain» is often used to refer to ..., ... and

5. As the highest mountain in the UK, ... attracts a lot of attention, with thousands of people from the UK and overseas coming every year to make the climb.

6. The UK has a ... climate with cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers.

7. Parliament consists of

8. Today, all legislation must be approved by ... in order for it to become law.

9. The House of Lords includes two different types of members: ... and

10. The party with the ... of seats in the House of ... is called the

11. The Prime Minister is also a member of the

12. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the ... Party and the ... Party.

13. The UK produces

14. As the home of Henry VIII, Hampton Court Palace is a must-see for any traveler, and a regular day ticket (£19.20) will ensure access to ... , as well as exhibitions, historical reenactments and activity trails.

15. The English are

V. Match names and definitions.

Name	Definition
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>a)</i> the national flag of the United Kingdom.
<i>the English Channel</i>	<i>b)</i> the second Chamber of the United Kingdom Parliament. It plays an important part in revising legislation.
<i>Ben Nevis</i>	<i>c)</i> members of the House of Lords.
<i>the Union Jack</i>	the highest mountain in Scotland and the United Kingdom.
<i>the House of Commons</i>	<i>d)</i> someone who sends goods out of a country to be sold.
<i>the House of Lords</i>	<i>e)</i> an island in the North Atlantic, the second-largest island of the British Isles, the third-largest in Europe, and the twentieth-largest on Earth.
<i>bill</i>	<i>f)</i> a place that has many confusing paths or passages.
<i>peers</i>	<i>g)</i> a proposal for a new law, or a proposal to change an existing law that is presented for debate before Parliament.
<i>exporter</i>	<i>h)</i> a royal palace in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
<i>maze</i>	<i>j)</i> the democratically elected house of the UK Parliament, responsible for making laws and checking the work of Government.
<i>the Hampton Court</i>	<i>k)</i> a narrow arm of the Atlantic Ocean separating the southern coast of England from the northern coast of France.

VI. Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. On the British Isles.
2. England, Scotland and Wales.
3. By the English Channel and the North Sea.
4. The Union Jack.
5. The Queen.
6. Two Chambers.
7. The Government.
8. The Opposition.
9. The House of Lords.
10. The House of Commons.
11. London.
12. The Prime Minister.
13. The Labor Party and the Conservative Party.
14. Stonehenge.
15. They are reserved and friendly.

VII. Choose correct variants. Use additional information if necessary.

1. What channel separates the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the continent?

- a) North Channel**
- b) English Channel**
- c) St. George's Channel**

2. What seas is the UK washed by?

- a) North Sea**
- b) Irish Sea**
- c) Caribbean Sea**

3. How many parts does the UK consist of?

- a) 3**
- b) 4**
- c) 2**

4. Match the country of the UK and its capital:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| England | Belfast |
| Wales | Edinburgh |
| Northern Ireland | London |
| Scotland | Cardiff |

5. What are the most important rivers for the UK?

- a) the Thames**
- b) the Ohio**
- c) the Severn**

6. What is Buckingham Palace famous for?

- a) It is the biggest museum in London**
- b) It is the Queen's official London residence.**
- c) There are memorials to Wellington and Nelson.**

7. Match the name of the famous English writer and his work:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) J. Swift | a) «The Canterbury Tales» |
| 2) R. Burns | b) «Martin Eden» |
| 3) J. London | c) «My heart's in the Highlands» |
| 4) G. Chaucer | d) «Gulliver's Travels» |

8. For breakfast Englishman always have ...

- a) porridge**
- b) haggis**
- c) omelet**

9. According to the tradition the faces of Big Ben are light when ...

- a) New Year comes**
- b) the weather changes**
- c) the Parliament works**

10. What park is the most famous in London?

- a) Kensington Gardens**
- b) St. Jame's Park**
- c) Hyde Park**

11. What is the currency of Great Britain?
a) Dollar b) Euro c) Pound sterling d) Ruble
12. What is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain?
a) Weather b) Money c) Politics d) Royal Family
13. Who built the Tower of London?
*a) William the Conqueror
 b) Henry VII
 c) Henry VIII
 d) Oliver Cromwell*
14. Which two are British overseas territories?
*a) Hawaii
 b) Ireland
 c) St Helena
 d) The Falkland Islands*
15. Who is the spiritual leader of the Church of England?
a) The Pope b) The Archbishop of Canterbury c) St Augustine

VIII. Choose the words in the table to fill in the blanks.

Canterbury

<i>draw</i>	<i>masonry</i>	<i>remains</i>	<i>pagan</i>	<i>choir</i>	<i>ride</i>
	<i>fascinating</i>	<i>attraction</i>		<i>itinerary</i>	
	<i>archbishop</i>	<i>must-sees</i>		<i>depicting</i>	

Pay a visit to historic Canterbury in Kent, and you'll soon discover why this beautiful city continues to be such a ... for visitors to the UK. An easy hour's train ... from central London, Canterbury has been a draw for pilgrims for more than 1,500 years, ever since St. Augustine first started converting ... Anglo Saxons to Christianity here in AD 597.

The city's most famous ... is Canterbury Cathedral, home of the ... of Canterbury. Now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, this stunning cathedral offers plenty to see, from the intricately carved ... of its exterior to its magnificent interior, a highlight of which is the beautiful ... with its statues of six English kings. Also of note are the exquisite Miracle Windows, dating from the 12th century and ... scenes from the life of murdered Archbishop Thomas Becket.

Other Canterbury ... include the Canterbury Tales, a ... look at the life and times of famous English poet Geoffrey Chaucer, aka the «Father of English Literature.» Be sure to include the excellent Canterbury Roman Museum on your It was built around the ... of an original Roman townhouse and its unique mosaic.

IX. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Сполучене Королівство Великої Британії і Північної Ірландії – суверенна держава, розташована на Британських островах, до складу якої входять Англія, Уельс, Шотландія (які разом становлять Велику Британію), і Північна Ірландія.

2. Монарх (королева або король) є главою держави, однак його права обмежені британською конституцією.

3. Найвищим законодавчим органом влади є Парламент СК, який складається із Суверена (монарха), Палати лордів і Палати громад.

4. Лондон – столиця Великобританії, фінансовий центр країни, а також важливе місто світу.

5. Найбільше повноважень має Палата громад, члени якої обираються всенародним голосуванням.

6. Прапор Великої Британії, також відомий як Юніон Джек, був створений у 1606 році шляхом поєднання прапорів Королівства Англія та Королівства Шотландія.

7. Велика Британія має захоплюючу історію і багаті культурні традиції.

8. Британці дуже консервативні, стримані та ввічливі. Вони поважають старших і високо цінують пунктуальність.

X. Explain the difference between:

- a) Great Britain and the United Kingdom;
- c) the Lowlands and the Highlands;
- d) the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

UNIT 13 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Vocabulary

environment	-	середовище
garbage	-	сміття
litter	-	сміття
survival	-	виживання
utmost	-	крайній, найбільший
urgency	-	нагальна потреба, терміновість
owing to...	-	завдячуючи, внаслідок
dire threat	-	страшна загроза
pollution	-	забруднення
pollutant	-	забруднювач
can	-	бляшана банка
disposal	-	утилізація, усунення
waste products	-	відходи
to degrade	-	псувати(ся)
to release	-	звільняти(ся), розчіпляти(ся)
cigarette butt	-	недопалок
arsenic	-	миш'як
formaldehyde	-	формальдегід
to impact	-	впливати
to penetrate	-	проникати
violence	-	наси́льство
accessible	-	доступний
finite	-	обмежений
emissions	-	викиди

smog	-	СМОГ
poisonous	-	отруйний
inhale	-	вдихати
deterioration	-	погіршення, псування
to protect	-	захищати
to restrict	-	обмежувати
secure	-	безпечний

The environment is the total of the natural surroundings around us. It is the basis of our survival and the earth's existence. The matter of environmental protection is of utmost urgency because of the maximum danger that the environment is in right now. Owing to various human-made activities, the situation is under a dire threat.

Modern cities have a lot of environmental problems. The most important of them are litter, air and water pollution. Litter is garbage – like food, paper and cans – on the ground or in the street. Littering is the improper disposal of waste products. Littering is actually a rather modern problem. It wasn't until the 1950s or so that manufacturers began producing a higher volume of litter-creating material, such as disposable products and packaging produced with materials such as plastic. Litter makes the city look dirty, and it spoils the view, but first of all, it causes health problems. As litter degrades, chemicals and microparticles are released. These chemicals aren't natural to the environment. For example, cigarette butts can contain chemicals such as arsenic and formaldehyde. These poisons can make their way into the soil and freshwater sources, impacting both humans and animals. In fact, 60 % of water pollution is attributed to litter.

Another big problem is water pollution. Do you like swimming in the sea or drinking a cool glass of water on a hot day? These simple things may soon become a thing of the past. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals. Our rivers, reservoirs, lakes, and seas are drowning in chemicals, waste, plastic, and other pollutants. They can penetrate into drinking water and harm our health too. Unsafe water kills more people each year than war and all other forms of violence combined. Meanwhile, our drinkable water sources are finite: Less than 1 percent of the earth's freshwater is actually accessible to us. Without action, the challenges will only increase by 2050, when global demand for freshwater is expected to be one-third greater than it is now.

Air pollution is also a problem. Air pollution is a mixture of solid particles and gases in the air. Ozone is a major part of air pollution in cities. When ozone forms air pollution, it's also called smog. Some air pollutants are poisonous. Inhaling them can increase the chance you'll have health problems. People with heart or lung disease, older adults and children are at greater risk from air pollution. In the past few years more and more people than before have developed allergies and breathing problems. Air pollution isn't just outside – the air inside buildings can also be polluted and affect your health. If we don't do something now, our cities will become impossible to live in.

With pollution increasing each year and causing deterioration of the natural environment, it has become necessary to take steps to protect the natural environment. As we know that the reason for all these problems is humans, governments should make policies to restrict their activities that are causing harm to the environment. A secured future depends on the environment as a whole.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions.

1. How important is the environment for human life?
2. Why is the problem of environmental pollution so acute now?
3. What kind of environmental pollution is common in modern cities?
4. Why is littering a fairly young environmental problem?
5. How does littering affect human health?
6. What are the main causes of water pollution in the modern world?
7. How does polluted water affect all life on the Earth?
8. Is there much fresh water left on the planet?
9. What pollutes the air?
10. How does polluted air threaten human health?
11. Are there any ecological problems in your city (town)? What are they?
12. What should we do to stop or decrease polluting our rivers and lakes?
13. Are there modern ways to reduce vehicle emissions?
14. Is it necessary, from your point of view, to introduce serious penalties for throwing garbage?
15. What do you personally do to protect the environment?

II. In the text:

a) find synonyms to the following words: environment, security, immediacy, jeopardy, rubbish, contamination, contemporary, removal, refuse, to comprise, venom, ground, to influence, to seep, to damage, to breathe, enlargement, sickness, impairment, to constrain;

b) find antonyms to the following words: death, assault, security, outdated, purification, kindness, unlimited, out of reach, liquid, to diminish, feasible, improvement, to expand.

III. Connect words from the first and second columns to form phrases.

air	rain
nature	fume
dangerous	waste
to throw	fuels
environmental	pollution

acid	change
climate	effect
waste	friendly
greenhouse	garbage
hazardous	resources
environmentally	power
natural	products
fossil	layer
ozone	protection
solar	problem

IV. *Divide the following words into 3 groups: A – nouns, B – adjectives, C – adverbs. Translate them.*

changeable, beauty, naturally, secure, beautiful, importance, danger, harm, protective, environment, ecology, dangerous, harmful, environmental, security, ecological, protection, important, nature, protectively, harmless, environmentalist, ecologically, naturalist, securely, beautifully, environmentally, ecologist, dangerously, natural, change.

V. *Choose the correct answer options. Use additional information if necessary.*

1. How many years does it take for a plastic bottle to fully decompose?
50 500 100 1000

2. What type of waste is the most harmful for marine life?
metal glass plastic paper

3. What does RECYCLING mean?
throw away give things to other people
make new things out of old ones using things again and again

4. Which items cannot be recycled?
plastic bottles aluminum cans food waste newspapers

5. This weekend we're taking ... in a clean-up campaign.
place role part position

6. Useful materials from the Earth, such as coal, oil, natural gas, and trees.

Natural Resources
Ignitability

Greenhouse gases
Pollution

7. If we don't ... a solution soon, the problems will affect everyone.
meet note come up find

8. Pollution has a serious ... on everyone in one way or another.

end effect result conclusion

9. We turn off the tap when brushing teeth in order to

save energy recycle save water reuse

10. We may ... this plastic bottle to plant.

recycle reuse reduce re

11. Bring our own bags, so we can ... the use of plastic shopping bags.

produce reuse recycle reduce

12. Which is NOT a fossil fuel?

coal oil petrol wind

13. The Earth is getting hotter and this is called

global warming greenhouse gases climate change

14. What can we reduce to help the Earth?

*waste of water waste of energy use of cars
use of bicycles recycling*

15. Which of the following is bad for the environment?

Recycling Littering Reducing Reusing

VI. Match terms with their definitions.

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
<i>air pollution</i>	<i>a) Toxic gases expelled by cars.</i>
<i>recycle</i>	<i>b) The rise in temperature caused by gases in the atmosphere.</i>
<i>ozon layer</i>	<i>c) Animals which are in danger of becoming extinct.</i>
<i>acid rain</i>	<i>d) The process by which the Earth is heated when the atmosphere traps heat from the sun.</i>
<i>rainforest</i>	<i>e) Polluted water falling from the clouds.</i>
<i>global warming</i>	<i>f) A type of spray containing pressurized liquid.</i>
<i>energy</i>	<i>g) Pollution of the atmosphere.</i>
<i>aerosol spray</i>	<i>h) A dense forest in a tropical region.</i>
<i>endangered animals</i>	<i>i) It protects us from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.</i>
<i>exhaust fumes</i>	<i>j) The natural world in which people, animals and plants live.</i>
<i>environment</i>	<i>k) The power that comes from coal, electricity, gas, etc. that is used for producing heat.</i>
<i>planet</i>	<i>l) Cutting down trees over a large area.</i>
<i>environmentalist</i>	<i>m) Put used objects and materials through a process so that they can be used again.</i>
<i>greenhouse effect</i>	<i>n) A person who wants to protect the environment.</i>

<i>pesticide</i>	<i>o)</i> A chemical substance that is used for killing animals, especially insects that eat food crops.
<i>water contamination</i>	<i>p)</i> Add a chemical substance which will make the water dirty or harmful.
<i>deforestation</i>	<i>q)</i> A large body in space that moves around the sun.

VII. Choose the best word to fill the gap.

Rainforests wrap ___ (***about, around, up***) the equator of the Earth like a green belt. After millions of years of evolution, they are the ___ (***least, very, most***) biologically rich ecosystems on our planet. Tropical rainforests contain a hugely rich diversity of species of plants and animals. They are also home to many different indigenous ___ (***animals, plants, people***), who have unique and treasured cultures.

Rainforests are precious resources for all of us. They provide vital ecosystem ___ (***benefits, base, ways***) for the whole world. They store water, regulate rainfall and ___ (***make, provide, build***) a home to over half the planet's biodiversity. But more importantly, they also ___ (***play, take, insert***) a crucial role in climate change.

Rainforests absorb almost a fifth of the world's man-made CO2 ___ (***gas, fumes, emissions***) every year. But tropical deforestation releases an extra 17% of annual greenhouse gas emissions. So, if the rainforests are destroyed, it's bad news on both counts.

Cutting down and ___ (***burning, planting, cleaning***) tropical forests to clear the land in this way enables rainforest nations to provide globally traded commodities, such as timber, palm oil, beef and soy.

The world's population is likely to ___ (***changeable, increase, decrease***) from 6 billion to 9 billion over the next 40 years. This population ___ (***expansion, decrease, growth***), combined with rising incomes, will lead to a continual increasing demand for food, animal feed and fuel. And this, in turn, will lead to more destruction of rainforests – with devastating ___ (***end, causes, effects***) for everyone.

The Prince's Rainforests Project believes that emergency funding is needed to help ___ (***vanish, protect, remove***) rainforests and to ___ (***encourage, force, stop***) rainforest nations to continue to develop without the need for deforestation.

If we don't take action, we could lose another 100 million hectares of tropical forests over the next 10 years – that's an area the size of Egypt.

Saving the rainforests will give the world a better chance to ___ (***maintain, set, achieve***) its goals of stabilizing climate change, while also ___ (***sending, losing, preserving***) important ecosystem benefits, not to mention the fact that over one billion of the poorest people on Earth depend ___ (***for, on, from***) the rainforests for their livelihoods.

VIII. Use the words in brackets in the proper form to fill in the gaps.

1. A hurricane is a ___ wind or storm. (*violence*)
2. It was a ___ disaster. (*terror*)
3. The ___ made by the fire was awful. (*destroy*)
4. It is ___ to be near the crater of volcano. (*danger*)
5. ___ disasters can damage houses and kill people. (*nature*)
6. There are no widely agreed models of ecological ___. (*educate*)
7. Nature minimizes the ___, while man maximizes them. (*hazardous*)
8. The ocean is polluted with ___ wastes. (*chemistry*)
9. We should solve ___ problems. (*environment*)
10. Air ___ is very dangerous for people. (*pollute*)
11. The ___ of scientists are alarming. (*predict*)
12. Environmental contamination has ___ the extent of life on earth. (*reduction*)
13. Increased ___ of greenhouse gases have caused temperatures to rise. (*emit*)
14. What are the most serious ___ problems now? (*ecology*)
15. Environmental ___ is the result of the irrational use of resources. (*contaminate*)

IX. Insert the following prepositions.

with, about, by, from, of, on, at, of, about, from, —

1. Ecology deals ... the relationships of man and nature.
2. The whole world is threatened ... an ecological catastrophe.
3. All countries ought to join the efforts to save the Earth ... an ecological disaster.
4. Sustainable development is the one that doesn't deprive future generations ... the same type of opportunities we have now.
5. More than two hundred million people depend ... the tropical forests for shelter and food.
6. Trees are being cut down ... an alarmingly high rate.
7. People are becoming more and more aware ... ecological problems.
8. Pollution of water and air is one of the main problems people are concerned ... today.
9. How can we protect our soil... further waste?
10. If we don't think hard of ecology, we must be ready to face ... the consequences.

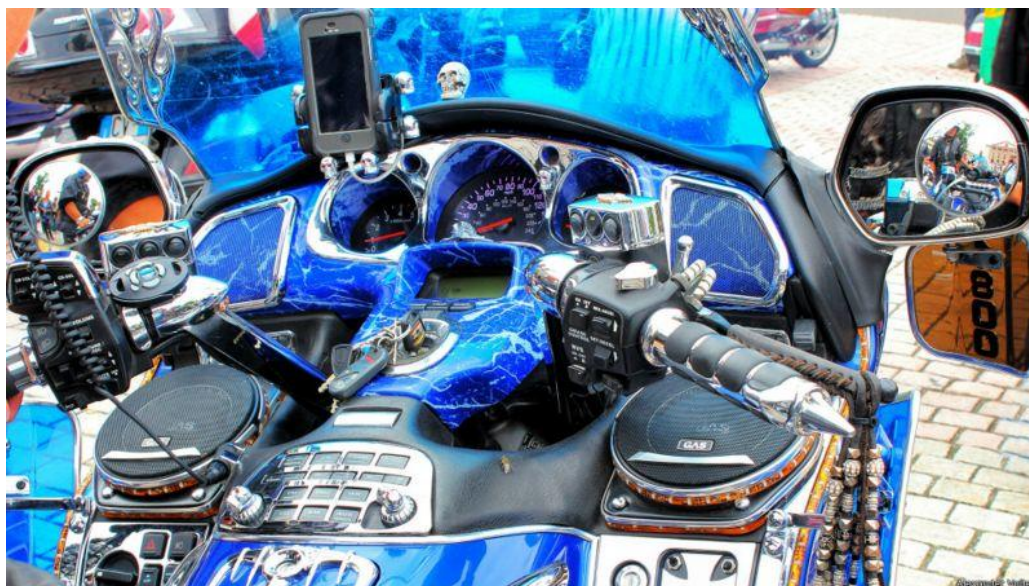
X. Discuss the following issues.

1. What is the most important issue facing the environment today?

2. How can we protect the environment and at the same time improve people's standard of living?
3. What can we do to protect forests?
4. Why should we recycle?
5. What are the benefits/ disadvantages of a smoking ban?
6. In what ways can we save more water? Tell your experiences.
7. What should we do to increase the awareness about environmental pollution?

UNIT 14

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS



Vocabulary

incredible	-	неймовірно
hardly	-	ледве, навряд чи
to launch	-	запускати (наприклад, супутник)
to witness	-	бути свідком, засвідчити
vehicle	-	транспортний засіб
achievement	-	досягнення
dial	-	диск, циферблат
button	-	кнопка
to fit in	-	вписатися, розміститися
to deposit	-	депонувати, класти в банк
to withdraw	-	зняти (гроші)
ATM (Automated teller machine)	-	банкомат
automation	-	автоматизація
efficiency	-	ефективність
advanced	-	передовий
armed forces	-	Збройні сили
accurately	-	точно, без помилок
to improve	-	покращити, вдосконалити
to enable	-	давати змогу, робити можливим
to store	-	зберігати
to create	-	створювати
to swallow	-	ковтати
to permit	-	дозволити
surgery	-	хірургія, хірургічне втручання

to enter	-	заходити
checkout lines	-	касові лінії
to be concerned	-	бути стурбованим
privacy	-	конфіденційність
to monitor	-	контролювати
bank account	-	банківський рахунок
to protect	-	захищати
issue	-	проблема, питання

Technology plays an important role in all aspects of our lives – the way we work, and the way we live at home. The speed of technological change in the past 100 years has been incredible. Our epoch is an epoch of scientific and technological revolution when new ideas are being born and new discoveries and inventions are being made. At the beginning of the 20-th century we could hardly believe that we should be able to sit at home and watch astronauts working in space. Twelve years separated the launching of the «Sputnik-1» in 1957 and man’s first landing on the Moon in 1969. In 1981 we could witness the launching of a typically new space vehicle – the Shuttle. Scientific achievements in space research gave the possibility of conducting investigations in the fields of astrophysics, medicine, biology, geology and some others.

The early telephones were large, and they didn’t even have dials or buttons. You picked up a receiver and talked to an operator who made the call for you. Nowadays, cellular telephones fit in our pockets, and we can use them to make phone calls from anywhere to anywhere. In the past, we made a trip to the bank to deposit or withdraw money. Now we can use ATMs (automated teller machines). Many people now do their bank transactions at home online.

The most important role for modern technology is played by automation. Automation should contribute to high production efficiency. Advanced automation is based on computers. At present computer science is the most promising one. Computers are able to help space programmes, armed forces, business and industry, sports and medicine. As computers work accurately and at high speeds they save years of research workers’ hard work. Automation and computer science are of great social importance.

Modern technology has dramatically improved our everyday lives. Personal computers enable us to create documents, store information, and analyze data – at work or at home. The Internet allows us to send and receive e-mail messages, connects us to the World Wide Web, and allows us to go shopping online from our homes. Miniature cameras that patients can swallow permit doctors to diagnose medical conditions without surgery. «Smart homes» operated by computers turn lights on and off as people enter or leave rooms.

However, many people feel that technology has its price. With automated supermarket checkout lines, ATMs and online banking, and Internet shopping, we can meet our daily needs without having contact with other people. Life with technology can be very lonely! Also, many people are concerned about privacy. Technology makes it possible for companies or the government to monitor our

use of the Internet. Our credit card numbers, bank account information, medical information, and other personal data are all stored on computers. Protecting that information will be an important issue in the years ahead.

Exercises

I. Ask questions to which these sentences are the answers.

1. Scientific and technological progress developed at a rapid pace in the twentieth century.

2. Space exploration experienced tremendous development in the second half of the twentieth century, from launching a satellite to man's first landing on the Moon and launching modern spacecraft with tourists on board.

3. Space exploration gave impetus to the development of new branches of science and technology, for example, astrophysics, medicine, biology, geology and some others.

4. The earliest telephones were huge, and you could make calls only with the help of an operator.

5. The invention of mobile phones gave people the ability to call anywhere from anywhere.

6. Today the Internet and ATMs allow us to make banking transactions and withdraw money without leaving our home.

7. Computers are at the heart of manufacturing automation.

8. Computer science is now the most actively developing branch of science and technology, as computers are used in almost all spheres of human activity.

9. The Internet, the World Wide Web and computers have greatly simplified our daily activity making it possible to perform some operations online.

10. However, rapid scientific and technological progress also has side effects, for example, loneliness, privacy threats and information leaks.

II. Make phrases by connecting words from the first column with words from the second. All words are used once.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to play | a) a trip |
| 2. scientific and technological | b) in space |
| 3. to make | c) an email message |
| 4. to work | d) contact with |
| 5. to give | e) needs |
| 6. to conduct | f) an important role |
| 7. to pick | g) revolution |
| 8. to fit | h) shopping |
| 9. to make | i) a possibility |
| 10. to make | j) up a receiver |

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 11. to withdraw | k) phone calls |
| 12. to send | l) a discovery |
| 13. to go | m) in a pocket |
| 14. to meet | n) money |
| 15. to have | o) investigation |

III. Match synonyms.

A: incredible, to launch, to witness, achievement, research, efficiency, advanced, accurate, to save, importance, to improve, to enable, to create, to store, to connect, to monitor, to protect.

B: precise, to empower, tremendous, to economize, productivity, to control, to enhance, progress, to see, to shield, to set off, significance, leading, exploration, to produce, to retain, to join.

IV. Match antonyms.

A: important, to separate, advanced, accurate, at high speed, to save, to improve, miniature, to permit, automated.

B: inconsiderable, to waste, to forbid, slowly, to combine, obsolete, to deteriorate, manual, inexact, huge.

V. Write in column B name of the specialist from the relevant field.

A. Field	B. Specialist
Engineering	...
Physics	...
Astronomy	...
Chemistry	...
Computer science	...
Genetics	...
Biology	...
Economics	...
Astrophysics	...
Geology	...
Architecture	...
Business analytics	...
Management	...
Statistics	...
Intelligent analysis	...

VI. Confirm or refute the following statements (True / False). Give the correct one.

1. The scientific and technological revolution has brought great changes in people's life and work.
2. With the development of science, we have got lower standards of living.
3. Science and technology are not connected at all.
4. Science provides technology with new instruments for research.
5. People use discoveries to worsen their lives.
6. Lasers enable people all over the world to share the same information, news, and entertainment.
7. The Green Revolution refers to advances that took place in space exploration.
8. Technological revolution of the 21st century is rising from completely new sectors, primarily based on micro-processors, tele-communication, bio-technology and nano-technology.
9. Each advance in science improves our life.
10. Computers do a lot of good to people when they waste their time playing different computer games.
11. Science and technology have enabled man to look further than our planet.
12. Misuse of science and technology can produce harmful consequences.

VII. Match terms with their definitions.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>scientific and technological revolution</i>	a) an electronic banking outlet that allows customers to complete basic transactions without the aid of a branch representative or teller.
<i>spacecraft</i>	b) an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators, which may be interlinked by hyperlinks, and are accessible over the Internet.
<i>astronaut</i>	c) the creation and application of technology to monitor and control the production and delivery of products and services.
<i>cellular telephone</i>	d) the study of computers, including computational theory, hardware and software design, algorithms and the way humans interact with technology.
<i>ATM</i>	e) a global network of billions of computers and other electronic devices.
<i>bank transaction</i>	f) a convenient home setup where appliances and devices can be automatically controlled remotely from anywhere with an Internet connection using a mobile or other networked device.

<i>automation</i>	g) the fundamental qualitative transformation of productive forces, based on the conversion of science into a leading factor in the development of social production.
<i>computer science</i>	h) a financial account maintained by a bank or other financial institution in which the financial transactions between the bank and a customer are recorded.
<i>the Internet</i>	i) a person trained, equipped, and deployed by a human spaceflight program to serve as a commander or crew member aboard a spacecraft.
<i>the World Wide Web</i>	j) a record of money that has moved in and out of your bank account.
« <i>Smart home</i> »	k) a vehicle or machine designed to fly in outer space.
<i>bank account</i>	l) a telephone that doesn't need a landline connection.

VIII. Fill in the gaps in the text with the following words:

improving, gravity, microsurgery, lasers, conquest, apply, clone, ancestors, benefits, splitting, robots, information, reproduce, accelerate, trivial, embraces, consider

1) They ... the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature.

2) Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and ... their knowledge in practice ... the life of people.

3) Our ... hadn't the slightest idea of the ... things created by the scientific progress that we use in our everyday life, for example, refrigerators, TV sets and what not.

4) The twentieth century was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the ... of the atom.

5) The last century also became the age of the ... of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the ... and entered the Universe.

6) Scientists can grow crops that are not affected by disease and ... animals that produce more meat. They can ... plants and animals, by taking a cell and developing it artificially.

7) Using the latest ... doctors can perform operations on parts of the body too small to see with the human eyes. In the future patients will not have to worry about operations leaving scars as they will be performed with

8) More and more dangerous jobs will be done by

9) Now we live in the ... era when the computer network ... the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world.

10) While there are some great ... to living in a tech-filled world, we also should ... some of the negative ways technology has changed our lives.

**IX. What is the meaning of each marked prefix in these words?
Match prefixes to the meanings.**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 <u>bio</u> fuels | a) very small |
| 2 <u>nano</u> technology | b) very big |
| 3 <u>mega</u> cities | c) two or twice. |
| 4 <u>micro</u> phone | d) layer |
| 5 <u>semi</u> -retired | e) extremely |
| 6 <u>ultra</u> cautious | f) bad or difficult. |
| 7 <u>hetero</u> geneous | g) of life or living things |
| 8 <u>bi</u> nary | h) different |
| 9 <u>dys</u> lexia | i) half |
| 11 <u>strato</u> sphere | j) one billionth (10 ⁻⁹) part of ... |

X. Compare columns A and B to create a logical sentence

A.

- 1). Modern technology has changed our lives in countless ways,
- 2). Progress in science creates
- 3). Throughout human history man and woman
- 4). Scientific development makes it possible
- 5). Modern technology began
- 6). The mass production of goods
- 7) Nanomedicine is the medical application of nanotechnology,
- 8) Video-recorders, DVD-players or compact disks have already become obsolete
- 9) A media company is now any company that helps pass information across the globe,
- 10) In eLearning, learners just soak in knowledge through reading or viewing content,

B.

- a) have invented tools, machines, materials and techniques to make their lives easier.
- b) to use new discoveries for satisfying needs and desires. including social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter.
- c) revolutionizing how we work, live, and play.
- d) the technology that operates on the atomic, molecular, or supramolecular scale.
it changes the way education is delivered.
- d) new opportunities for producing better things for everyday life.
- e) has created the basis for modern society.
and have been replaced by more up-to-date devices.
- f) with development of power-driven machines.

IX. Choose the proper word in brackets.

1. He has been ___ (*interested/ contented/ launched*) in scientific research since he entered the University.
2. They have ___ (*excluded/ removed/ determined*) the main properties of the substance.
3. He has just ___ (*open/ made/ booked*) a discovery in physics.
4. Many materials have been used for ___ (*artificial / false / seeming*) teeth, including wood.
5. Be careful! You might give yourself an ___ (*electric / electronic / electrician*) shock!
6. I'm afraid the problem with your washing machine is the ___ (*engine / airscrew / motor*).
7. Many employers in the chemicals ___ (*ensemble / industry / factory*) object to the new law.
8. My computing exam is ___ (*taking place / playing out / occurring*) next week.
9. Technology is a fundamental part of ___ (*new / modern life / luxury*).
10. We had our car serviced and it seems there's a problem with the ___ (*grinder / engine / machine*).

X. Discussion.

1. How much do you depend on technology in your day-to-day life and work? What happens if you lose your phone or your computer crashes?
2. Which of these problems do you think technology will solve: epidemics, overpopulation, pollution, starvation. Why?
3. Technology has solved some problems and has created others. Do you agree?

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