

Міністерство освіти і науки України

Донбаська державна машинобудівна академія (ДДМА)

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Методичний посібник

для студентів першого курсу немовних факультетів

**Затверджено
на засіданні вченої ради
Протокол № ____ від _____**

**Краматорськ
ДДМА
2020**

УДК

ББК

Розробники: Є.П. Ісакова, О.В. Гончарова

Б АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА. Методичний посібник для студентів першого курсу немовних факультетів / Є. П. Ісакова, О.В. Гончарова. – Краматорськ : ДДМА, 2020. - с.

Методичні вказівки призначені для студентів I курсу немовних спеціальностей. Матеріал структурований за тематичним принципом. У посібнику представлені наступні тематичні розділи: «Моя сім'я», «Студентське життя», «Хобі», «Спорт», «Подорожі», «Англія», «США», «Екологія» та ін. Кожний розділ містить словник активної лексики, тексти, вправи на відпрацювання тематичного та лексичного матеріалу, завдання для роботи над текстом та обговорення прочитаного матеріалу. Запропоновані тексти і вправи сприяють розвитку навичок читання і розуміння англійських текстів різної тематики та вміння обговорювати прочитане.

Робота з посібником сприятиме розширенню англомовного вокабуляру студентів, ознайомленню з різними аспектами мовленнєвої поведінки в англомовному середовищі, формуванню іншомовної компетенції, а також підвищить інтерес до читання оригінальної англомовної літератури.

**УДК
ББК**

**© Є. П. Ісакова, О.В. Гончарова
© ДДМА, 2018
ISBN**

3MICT

Unit 1	4
Unit 2	10
Unit 3	16
Unit 4	23
Unit 5	28
Unit 6	36
Unit 7	44
Unit 8	50
Unit 9	60
Unit 10	68
Unit 11	76
Unit 12	81
Unit 13	89
Unit 14	97
Unit 15	105
Unit 16	111
Unit 17	115
Unit 18	121

UNIT 1

MY FAMILY



Vocabulary

to take after smb
to finish / leave school
to do well in sth at school
to be good at sth
to be fond of sth
to go in for sth

бути схожим на когось
закінчити школу
добре вчитися у школі, встигати по предмету
бути здатним до, добре володіти чим-небудь
захоплюватись чимось
займатися чимось

Relations

members of the family
spouse [spauz]
descendants, offsprings
relatives
close
distant
cousin
uncle
son-in-law
brother-in-law
stepmother
sister-in-law
stepfather
stepdaughter
stepson

стосунки

члени родини
чоловік, дружина
нащадки
родичі
близький
дальній
двоюрідний брат, двоюрідна сестра
дядько
зять
шурин, дівер, свояк
мачуха
невістка, золовка, своячка
вітчим
падчерка
пасинок

nephew	племінник
niece	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 the 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 characterize 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 to celebrate 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. Rosy got married to her ____, Kevin, five years ago.
2. Rosy's parents think that she and Kevin are the perfect ____ .
3. They have already got three ____: it's a large family of five people.
4. Rosy's ____ sister, Maggy, was born fifteen minutes before she was.
5. Rosy and Maggy look ____ but their mother says they are not exactly the same.
6. Maggy isn't married. Rosy knows her sister prefers to be ____ .
7. Maggy believes in ____: she says she has plenty of time to think about marriage.
8. Sue is Rosy's ____ sister. She calls her "my little sister" in spite of her age.
9. Sue has been ____ for six months; she'll get married at the end of the year.
10. Sue 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. | <i>mother</i> | a) a child of your aunt or uncle; |
| 2. | <i>uncle</i> | b) the daughter of your brother or sister; |
| 3. | <i>grandmother</i> | c) your father and mother; |
| 4. | <i>cousin</i> | d) the father of your father or mother; |
| 5. | <i>father</i> | e) your wife's mum; |
| 6. | <i>niece</i> | f) the son of your daughter; |
| 7. | <i>nephew</i> | g) the brother of your mother or father'; |
| 8. | <i>parents</i> | h) the mother of your mother or father; |
| 9. | <i>relative</i> | i) a male parent; |
| 10. | <i>grandfather</i> | j) a female parent; |
| 11. | <i>grandson</i> | k) the son of your brother or sister; |
| 12. | <i>mother-in-law</i> | 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 don't think that is correct ... / 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. В 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 чоловік: тато, мама, сестра і я.
4. Мій батько дуже відповідальна і добра людина .
5. Моя мама - приваблива висока і 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 і двоюрідні сестри і брати. Всі вони живуть в різних містах України.
8. Наша сім'я дуже дружна. Ми дуже 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 і 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.
- He that has no children knows not what love is.
- Many a good father has but a bad son.
- Like father, like son.

UNIT 2

I AM A STUDENT



Vocabulary

academic term and year	навчальний семестр і рік
faculty of Machine Automation and Information Technology	факультет автоматизації машин та інформаційних технологій
department	кафедра
entrance exams	вступні іспити
a full-time student	студент денної форми навчання
a correspondence student	студент-заочник
hostel	гуртожиток
in different fields of science	в різних галузях науки
to acquire knowledge	отримувати знання
to attend classes and lectures in	відвідувати заняття і лекції з ...
to enter a university/ an academy	вступити до університету/ академії
to fail in an examination	не скласти іспит
to take/pass credit-tests and examinations	складати/ скласти заліки та 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 якості	кваліфікація/ характерні риси,
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.

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 examinations. 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
examination	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	from University
do	an apprenticeship
study	school/lectures/workshops
attend	on a course

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

courses **last** **degree** **studies** **graduate**
grant **student** **keen** **fees**

Harry 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 get 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.

- 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!

Word bank: completed, dropped out, apply for, graduated, enrolled, handed in, won, do, studying, attend

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. Find a Ukrainian equivalent for the English idioms.

English idiom

Ukrainian equivalent

Beat around the bush	Те що потрібно
You can't teach an old dog new tricks	Вік живи, вік учишь
Carry the can for something	Відмінно проводити час, веселитися на славу
Dream up an excuse	Придумати виправдання
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

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 attending British universities the proportions of men and women are ___ (*rough*) the same. Nearly half of female students are engaged in the study of arts subjects such as history, languages, economics or law, the others are studying 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. These colleges, being residential, are necessarily far smaller than most of the colleges of the University of London.

Education of University standard is also provided in other institutions of higher learning such as colleges of technology and agricultural colleges, which prepare their students for degrees or diplomas in their specialist fields.

Traditional three terms into which the British University year is divided are roughly eight to ten weeks. Each term is crowded 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 intellectual ___ (*digest*) and independent studies. These days many universities have adopted 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.

to take after smb	бути схожим на...
acquaintance	знайомий, знайома, знайомство
"fair weather" friend	людина, яка може бути другом тільки при сприятливих умовах
to be keen on	захоплюватися
considerate	уважний, тактовний, дбайливий
supportive	підтримуючий
responsible	відповідальний, надійний
loyal	вірний, лояльний
trustworthy	надійний
rely on ...	покладатися на ...
let each other down	підводити один одного
well-read	начитаний
open-hearted	великодушний, з відкритим серцем

Appearance:

pretty beautiful handsome good-looking plain ugly.

Stature:

tall short middle-sized build thin fat slim.

Hair:

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

Eyes:

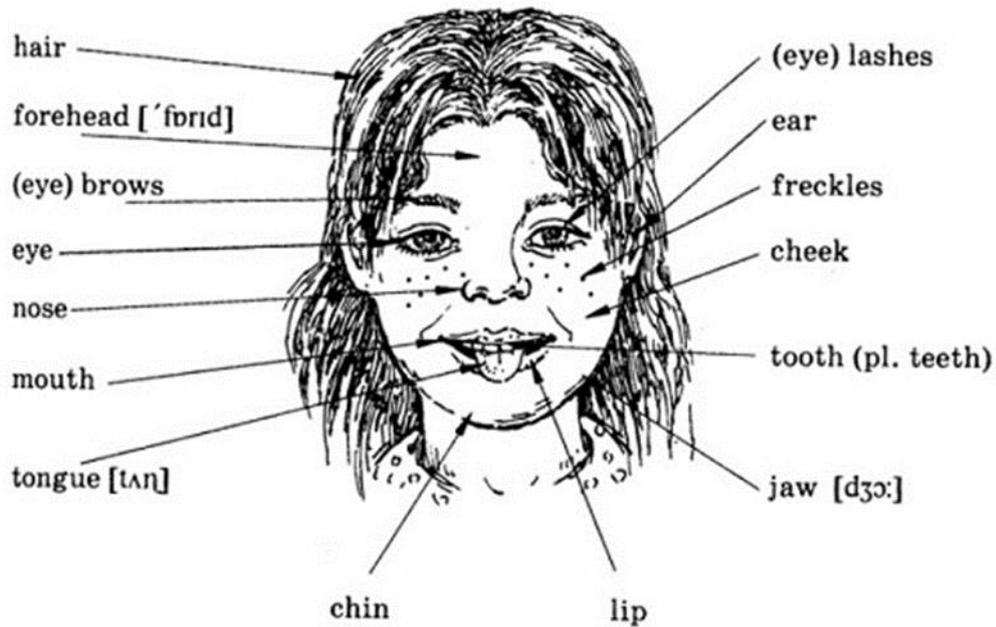
big little green blue brown (hazel).

Face:

round oval.

Nose:

long straight turned up.



Traits of character:

loving friendly understanding sociable clever caring independent
 smart kind busy naughty noisy terrible creative strong brave active
 athletic talkative shy curious obedient determined.

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 Maths. 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 since then we have a deep friendship.

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. We trust each other. We always help each other in need. I think we will be friends forever. To sum up, "A good friend is like the Sun in winter".

Exercises

I.

- 1) The author is rather sociable and has many friends.
- 2) They study in one class, but now in different institutions.
- 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 his 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 TV programme?

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

- 1) boots, jacket, trainers, shoes
- 2) blouse, shirt, yellow, sweater
- 3) smart, blue, green, red
- 4) nose, eyes, hand, hair

b) Give antonyms to the following words.

- 1) slim -
- 2) short -
- 3) big -
- 4) white -
- 5) ugly

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

in un im ir dis

attractive, dependent, friendly, sociable, mature, responsible, attentive, honest, considerate, rational, disciplined, accurate

IV. Match the description with what it refers to.

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

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/older
- 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, true, excellent, happiest, creation, favourite, brainy, straight, lucky, friend

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. Her _____foreign author is Julian Rowling and her _____Harry Potter.
5. I'm the_____ girl in the world, because I have such a wonderful_____.

VII. Divide the words denoting emotions 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.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A friend in need..... | 2. the medicine of life |
| Money can't..... | is to be one |
| A faithful friend..... | is a friend indeed |
| The only way to have a friend..... | buy friendship |

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>

- Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
- You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
- 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!
- My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla.
- You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
- He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
- Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
- Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

X. Give your associations with this word.

friend	friendship
respect	identity
nobility	sincerity
honesty	help

XI. Describe your friend's appearance and personality, using the information of the lesson. Why are you friends with him, 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
bad/ unhealthy habit — шкідлива звичка
take care of your health — піклуватися про своє здоров'я
get into a habit of — набути звички
get rid of a bad habit — позбавитися шкідливої звички
make it a rule — взяти за правило
prefer organic food — надавати перевагу натуральній їжі
food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — їжа добавками, фастфуд
food rich in calories = fatty food — калорійна їжа
influence our health — впливати на здоров'є
improve health — покращити здоров'я
ruin health — шкодити здоров'ю
do harm — шкодити
skip breakfast — пропускати сніданок
be overweight — мати надлишкову вагу
lose weight — схуднути
put on weight — набрати вагу
keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — бути на дієті
have little physical activity — мало рухатися
take regular exercises — регулярно виконувати вправи
live a regular life — вести правильний спосіб життя
a late riser — той, хто пізно просинається
an early riser — той, хто рано встає
be as fit as a fiddle — бути в доброму здоров'ї і прекрасному настрої
to be healthy – бути здоровим
to be fit – бути в формі
to keep fit – підтримувати себе в формі
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 lead an active life – вести активний спосіб життя
to do sports – займатися спортом
to do exercises – виконувати вправи
to go jogging – займатися бігом
to go in for sport – займатися спортом
to be sporty – бути спортивним
to be fond of – захоплюватися чимось
to avoid stressful situations – уникати стресових ситуацій
to lead to health problems – приводити до проблем із здоров'єм
insomnia - безсоння
to eat useful food – їсти корисну їжу
mental disorders - психічні розлади
different illnesses – різні захворювання

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. You should eat fruit and vegetable 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 play 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 so many of the 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. I think 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 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?
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?

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. Also I know that pills can work a miracle.
10. You can find fibre in plants. To play sports, to go jogging, to play different games to walk a lot is harmful for people.
11. Physical activity is the key to a long and healthy life.
12. Stressful situations lead to health problems.
13. Also I know that pills can work a miracle.

III. Fill in the blanks and spell the words. The first letter of each missing word has been given.

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. We jog keep f__ or take other forms of regular e__. Thousands of go to a g__ on a regular basis. Many more 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 deaf in Europe. The importance of h__ is reflected in everyday expressions such as «to drink to someone`s health» or saying «Your health!» as we drink a glass of wine.

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

Health is not simply the absence of sickness.	Здоров'є дорожче за гроші.
Health is better than wealth.	Здоров'є – головне багатство.
Eat less, live longer.	Здоров'є – це не лише відсутність хвороб.
Eat to live, not live to eat.	Помірність – мати 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.

1. Taking any form of exercise reduces your risk of becoming_____.
2. Good _____ is vital for good health.
3. Eat a wide variety of _____ sorts of food.

4. Today's dietary problems come from eating too many _____.
5. Your body's metabolism works more efficiently with a regular _____ of nutrients.
6. A piece of fresh fruit provides you with _____ vitamins, minerals and fibre.

VI. Fill in the gaps using the words below.

stressful situations, to be healthy, activity, health, a proper diet, obesity, active, to eat useful food

- 1.....is above wealth.
2. It is important to have
3. In order..... and feel well a person should have regular meals.
4. A person should avoid eating many sweets – chocolates, candies, pies as they cause.....
5. A person should lead anlife
6. Physicalis an important part of a long and healthy life
7. People should avoidin their life as they lead to health problems
8. So in order to be healthy and fit it is importantcontaining a lot of nutrients and vitamins, be physically active and avoid stress.

VII. 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) Joined by less dangerous habits, they affect our health.
- c) What is tasty is not always healthy.
- d) The fashion for healthy food is growing all the time.
- e) There are a lot of ways to lose weight and avoid gaining it.
- f) People follow a calorie – controlled diet.
- g) Excessive dieting is dangerous.
- h) The way to stay healthy is physical activity.
- i) It is necessary to take care of health.
- j) Regularity promotes health.

VIII. Choose one unnecessary word among the following words.

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

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

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

X. 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?
9. Are you a sportsman? What kind of sport do you go in for?

UNIT 5

SPORT IN OUR LIFE



Vocabulary

sport — спорт
sports — 1. види спорту 2. спортивний
to go in for sports — займатися спортом
to become a professional ... — стати професіоналом ...
to shout for – вболівати (за команду)
to support — підтримувати
to win against – виграти у ...
to lose — програти
to win a gold (silver) medal — виграти золоту (срібну) медаль
to be awarded with — бути нагородженим
to win the cup — виграти кубок
to set a record — встановити рекорд
a record holder — рекордсмен
to become a champion — стати чемпіоном
to perform well at... — хорошо выступити на
to fail to become — не стати ...
to compete — змагатися
to participate in = to take part in — брати участь
a participant — учасник
to train / do training = work out — тренуватися
to take up — занятися (to take up swimming)
to give up — кинути (to give up swimming)
to be fit — бути у гарній фізичній формі
to keep fit — підтримувати гарну форму
a pitch – поле, майданчик
a track – бігова доріжка
a court – тенісний корт
a course – майданчик для гольфу
a ring – ринг
a rink – каток
to beat – здобути перемогу над кимось
to score – забивати гол
a game – гра
a viewer – глядач (який дивиться гру на екрані)
an umpire – суддя
a referee – суддя, рефері
final – фінал, вирішальна гра в матчі
finale – заключна частина музичного твору

end – кінець
ending – кінцівка, розв'язка (книги, фільму)
a bat – бита; ракетка для настільного тенісу
a stick – ключка
a fishing rod – вудка
a racket – ракетка
an amateur – спортсмен-любитель
a professional – професіонал
athletics – атлетика
interval – антракт
half-time – половина гри; перерву між таймами
score - рахунок
to draw – йти з рівним рахунком, зіграти внічию
equal – рівний
a competitor – суперник
an opponent – опонент

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! And it is generally accepted that people went in for sport because they have understood that need it in their life.

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 the very thing that can make a human body strong, well-built and fit. It helps to 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 to 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 for themselves 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.

Thus, 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 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.

Sailing skiing, surfing, baseball, squash, diving, bowling, tennis, rowing, handball, horse-racing, wrestling, ice hockey, volleyball.

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, game_____
4. football field, sports ground, skating rink, player, swimming pool_____
5. athlete, runner, football player, gymnast, match_____
6. badminton, tennis, soccer, fencing_____

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

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

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. I met Pete his bicycle along the pavement.
pulling rolling turning wheeling
2. He was from the competition because he had not complied with the rules.
banished disqualified forbidden outlawed
3. Some of the best golf are to be found in England.
courses courts pitches tracks
4. Sport is a good for aggression.
let off offshoot outlet way out
5. When she was told she had won the first prize in the competition, she had to herself to make sure she wasn't dreaming.
grasp pinch scratch seize
6. This is the running where the first 4 minute mile was run.
circle course ring track
7. Have you been able to book us a tennis for tomorrow?
court field ground pitch
8. The boxer and almost fell when his opponent hit him.
scrambled shattered staggered stammered

9. He has always been supporter of his local rugby team.
a forcible an unbeaten a staunch a sure
10. They stood glowering at each other, their fists ready for action.
clasped clenched grasped joined
11. It seems that the world record for this event is almost impossible to
balance beat compare meet
12. The boxer his opponent as hard as he could.
knocked punched slapped touched
13. Our team faced fierce in the relay races.
attack competition contest opponents
14. She is a good runner but she's not much good at
barriers fences hurdles jumps
15. He ran four of the course in half an hour.
hurdles laps sprints vaults
16. Most tennis stars learn the game at an early age.
hopeful prospective will-be willing
17. Mary tells me she is my horse in the Derby.
backing betting gambling staking
18. I always feel before the start of a race.
jerky jittery timid unsteady
19. All the athletes were wearing suits when they came into the stadium.
jogging running sports track
20. The new sports centre for all kinds of leisure activities.
caters deals furnishes supplies
21. I'm afraid we shall have to call the match on account of the bad weather.
back in off on
22. I tried to my disappointment at losing by cheering the winner loudly.
hide mask shield veil
23. The fastest runner took the just five metres before the finishing line.
advance head lead place
24. There is a lot of friendly between the supporters of the two teams.
contention contest defiance rivalry
25. He's to win. No one else in the race stands a chance.
bound liable probable unavoidable

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

doortuo megas

treexem

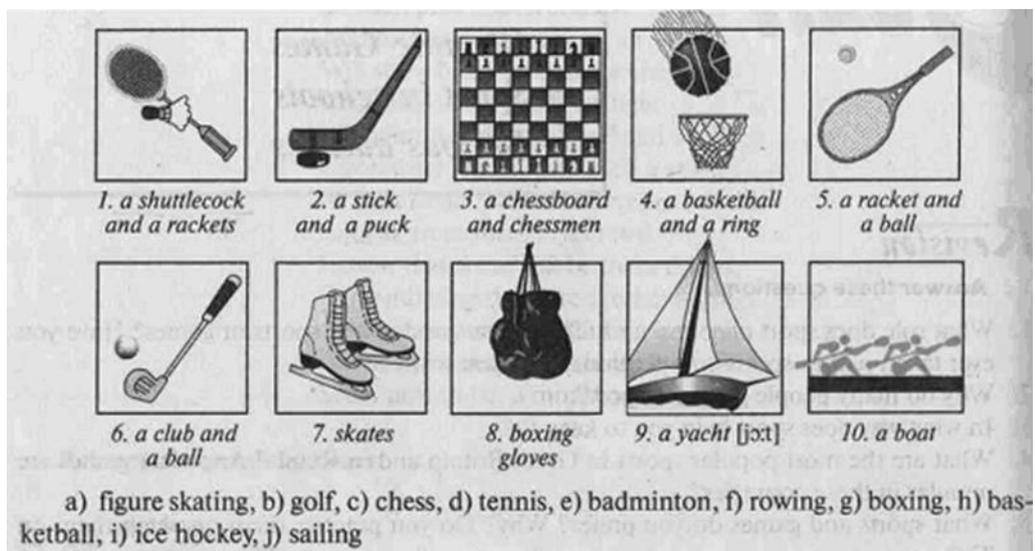
dlog daemsl

lccynig

netnsi

nasmygcits
 arrehcy
 kcircte
 suscid
 cohyke
 smwmniig
 layp
 pujm
 toolfabl

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.

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

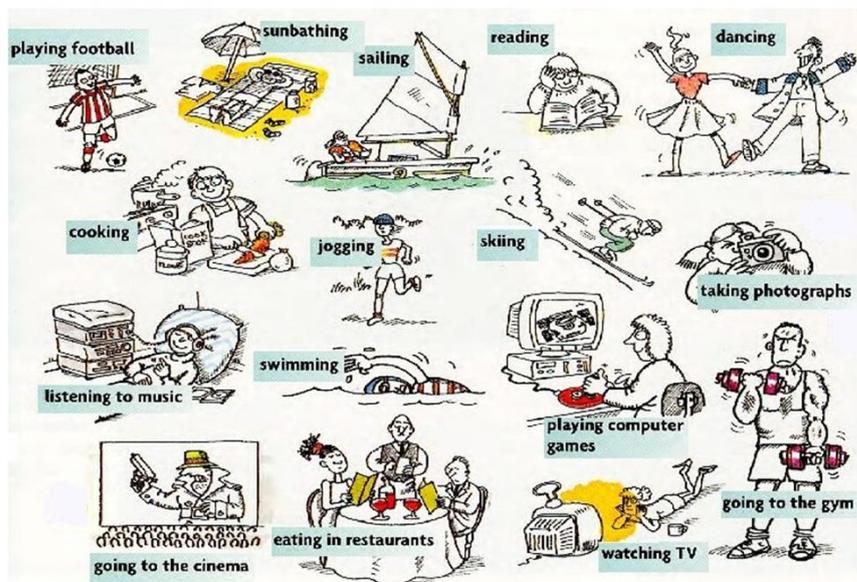
Climbing, swimming, chess, table tennis, skating, tennis, bridge, body building, weightlifting, football, hockey, car racing, baseball, golf, basketball, horse riding, skiing, cycling, rugby, water skiing

XII. Answer the questions about sport in your life.

1. Which of these sports do you take part in?
2. Which of these sports do you like watching live or on TV?
3. Which of these sports are: indoor sports, outdoor sports, motor sports, winter sports, water sports?
4. Which are dangerous?
5. Which are popular among army servicemen?

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 – забавлятися

Free time = spare time = leisure time = pastime.

have nothing to do — нічого робити

enjoy — насолоджуватися, радіти

enjoyable — приємний

enjoyment — задоволення

become interested in — зацікавитись

substantial skills

to get rid of – позбавитись

browsing

sharing your pictures

to keep up with
to keep fit
socialize — спілкуватися, взаємодіяти
take up — зайнятися
give up — бросить
become interested in — зацікавитись
encourage — заохочувати

Kinds of Hobbies

collecting — колекціонування
gardening — садівництво
travelling — подорожувати
doing sport — заходитися спортом
roller-skating /skateboarding — катання на роликах, на скейтборді
making up stories — сочинення розповідей
taking pictures (photography) — фотографування
dancing, singing — танці, спів
listening to music — слухати музику)
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 — випічка
fishing — риболовля
handicraft – ремесло, рукоделіє
embroidering — вишивка
beading – вишивання бісером
knitting — вязання
sewing — шитьє
woodwork – різьба по дереву

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 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 girls). 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 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) How do modern mass media influence people's hobbies?
- 8) What is the main hobby of the author of the text?
- 9) What sports hobbies does the author of the text have?
- 10) Is the author of the text a sociable person? Why?
- 11) Why does the author of the text have so many different hobbies?
- 12) What new hobbies does the author plan to take up in the near future?
- 13) What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

- 14) Do you prefer spending your free time with your friends or alone? Why?
 15) 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	photographs
to listen	time
to play	photos
to be keen	games
to be interested	stamps
to be crazy	in modern literature
to 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 the 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. The hobby helps to relax and to 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_____ runners were held in great respect and received the _____2_____ rewards. Running is natural

***IMPORTANT
SUCCESS***

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 _____8_____, sharpening the senses and improving the _____9_____ of the heart and lungs. It can also improve stamina and general _____10_____.

COMPETE

***FIT
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. She _____aerobics. (*goes in for, trains, takes*)
7. Clare has been keen (*on, at, about*) _____flower arranging since she was ten years old.
8. Playing computer games is the most popular hobby (*among, with, about*) _____young people.
9. Recently he has decide to (*start, take up, take*)_____photography as a hobby.
10. I'm afraid Julia haven't the patience for (*doing, making, getting*) _____ a model.
11. My parents made me (*give up, take up, go off*) _____ base-jumping as they thought it was too dangerous.
- 12.Embroidery is an excellent way to fill my (*idle, freedom, leisure*) _____ time.
13. Parachuting is a dangerous (*vocation, calling, occupation*) _____.
14. Kate enjoyed (*riding, going by, sitting on*) _____the horse but found it hard to get off.
15. 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.

music, favorite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programmes, CDs, museums

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 music _____. 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. Match words and their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. widespread | a) something made with hands |
| 2. leisure time | b) popular with many people |
| 3. to get pleasure | c) occupation |
| 4. hobby | d) time, when you do not work or study |
| 5. handicraft | e) anything you do in your free time |
| 6. activity | f) to enjoy, to have fun |

X. Guess the encrypted hobbies.

1. ARGYPHOOTPH
2. KHCOYE
3. RUPETMOC
4. BMIGNILC
5. TEKABSABLL
6. LGCNIYC
7. VRTAIGLELN
8. CWABDINRTHGIN

XI. Translate the text about the hobby into English.

Хобі - це те, що люди люблять робити у вільний час. Хобі буває різним, так як 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 та 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? А ким ви працюєте зараз?

XII. Compose your own story on the topic “My Hobby and Free Time” using the questions below to help you.

1. What type of character are you?
2. Are you an out-going person or not?
3. What is your favourite occupation in leisure time?
4. Did (or will you) you choose your job by economic necessity?
5. What is your friend's hobby? What do passive people do during leisure hours?
6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
7. Why should leisure be refreshment?

UNIT 7

TRAVELLING



Vocabulary

- journey - подорож, поїздка (тривала)
 trip - подорож, поїздка (коротка)
 cruise - морський круїз
 voyage - подорож (морем, у повітрі, в космосі)
 hike (hiking trip) - піший похід, екскурсія
 hitch-hike - подорожувати, зупиняючи попутний транспорт
 to make a journey, trip - здійснити подорож
 to book tickets - купити квитки (заздалегідь)
 to leave on the dot / on time - відправлятися за розкладом
 to keep to schedule - йти за розкладом (про потяг, літак)
 to be behind / to fall behind schedule - запізнюватися
 to catch the train (plane) - встигнути на потяг (літак)
 to arrive at / be due in... - прибути в...
 to go through the customs - пройти митний огляд
 to cross the border - перетнути кордон
 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
 trunk - велику валізу (скриня)
 left-luggage office (cloak-room, check-room) - камера зберігання
 lost property office (lost and found office) - бюро знахідок
 porter - носій
 to see smb off - проваджати когось
 accommodation - розміщення

Travelling is very popular nowadays. Travelling 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 traveling – 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 travelers 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 traveling 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 Turkey. 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 us a return ticket. 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 travelers always take their cameras with them?
8. Why does the author call himself an experienced traveler?
9. What country is he planning to visit soon?
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 (*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.

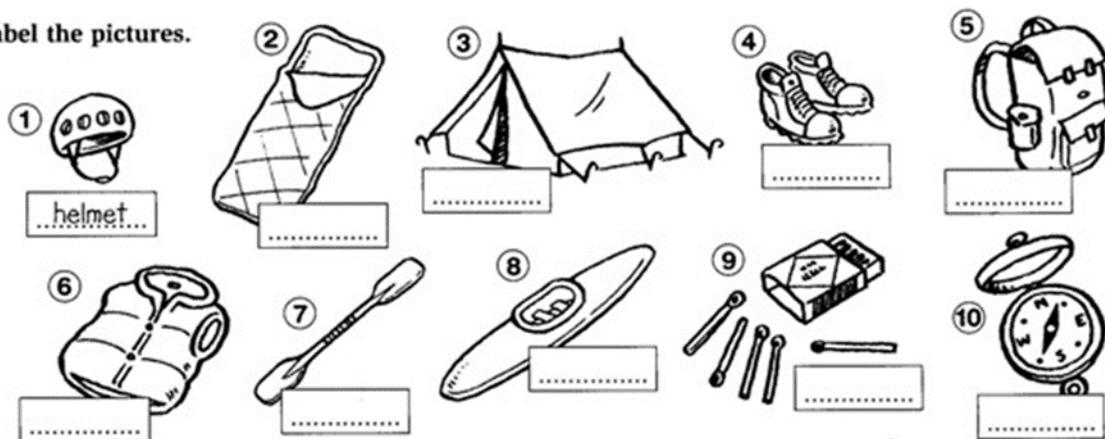
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Travel | a. seat |
| 2. Information | b. agency |
| 3. Room | c. luggage |
| 4. Package | d. resort |
| 5. Seaside | e. room |
| 6. Tourist | f. tour |
| 7. Window | g. attraction |
| 8. Hand | h. office |
| 9. Life | i. service |
| 10. Double | j. jacket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

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

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| go | berries and mushrooms |
| pack | a tent |
| make | fish |
| put up | a rucksack |
| make | the way |
| use | a sleeping bag |
| sleep in | a compass |
| catch | a camp |
| pick up | camping |

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 days 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 below and check the correct answer 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.

1. A _____ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.
2. A _____ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.
3. Our _____ included England, France and Germany.
4. It would be impossible to imagine modern life without _____.
5. In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first _____ across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
6. You can _____ by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.
7. Unfortunately that _____ ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.
8. Mr. Dower has visited many countries and now he is writing a book about his _____.
9. One day I came back from a few days' _____ made on foot through the island.
10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer _____ by air.

VIII. Put the letters into right order:

isruce ttikce lohet kchec troper
sate arfe nwyura lais treswda

IX. 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

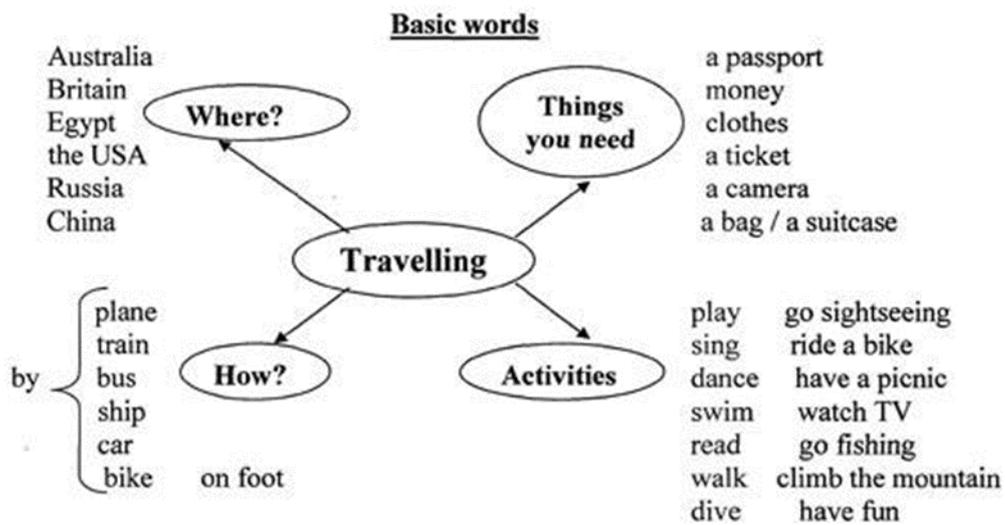
X. Have a vocabulary quiz.

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).

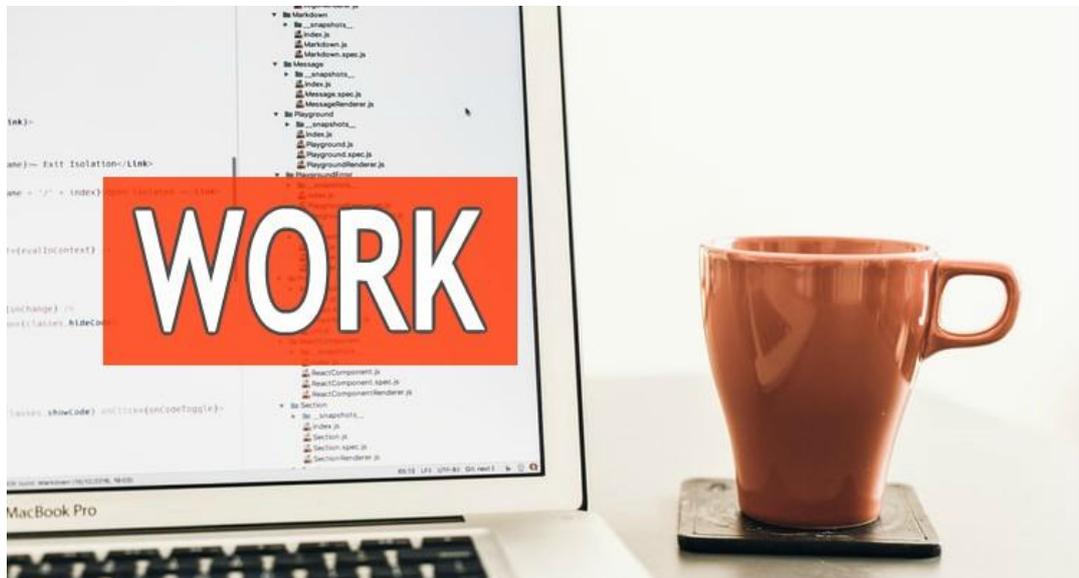
XI. Speak about your latest journey or trip using the scheme below and answering the following questions:

- Where have you been?
- How have you been there before?
- What activities did you take part in?
- What things did you need in different situations?



UNIT 8

JOBS AND PROFESSIONS



Vocabulary

- career | – кар’єра
- trade – заняття (професійне), ремесло, професія
- profession – професія
- occupation – рід занять, занятість
- labor – праця (британський варіант написання labour)
- metier – покликання (справа життя)
- post – посада
- workload – об’єм роботи, робоче навантаження
- to look for a job – шукати роботу
- job position – вакансія, посада
- vacancy – вакансія

candidate to vacancy – кандидат на вакансію
candidate for the position / a job candidate – кандидат на посаду
to start out – розпочинати (використовується відносно кар’єри)
employer – роботодавець (той, хто наймає)
background - освіта, кваліфікація, досвід роботи (тобто той «фон», який людина має, коли подається на роботу)
job description – опис вакансії
CV (повністю curriculum vitae – резюме
to apply for a job – подати заявку на роботу (відправити резюме тощо)
job interview – співбесіда
to hire – наймати
employer – роботодавець (той, хто наймає)
work schedule – робочий графік
flexible working hours – гнучкий графік роботи
part-time job – робота на півставки/ неповний робочий день
work overtime – працювати понаднормово
work long hours – працювати понаднормово (допізна)
work in shifts – працювати позмінно
official employment – офіційне працевлаштування
work under the contract – працювати за контрактом
self-employed – той, хто працює не по найму
freelance – фріланс
remote job – віддалена робота

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.

If you are not sure what job or profession to choose, do the following:

Ask your parents about their profession and the profession of their friends. Ask them to describe other jobs they know.

Your likes and dislikes are very important. No one can work well, if he or she does not like the profession.

In order to discover your abilities and traits of character you can visit a psychologist, who tests your attention, memory and character.

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 are can be explained by constantly growing population number and peoples' average age.

Computer science. The technological progress and integration of digital communications and IT services have created bigger 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) Have you already decided what you want to be?
- 2) What did you want to be in your childhood?
- 3) What is your father?
- 4) What is your mother?
- 5) Do you want to choose the profession of your parents?
- 6) Do you have the strength of will?
- 7) What are your likes?
- 8) What do you hate doing most of all?
- 9) Do you study well?
- 10) What is your favourite subject?
- 11) What job would you most like to do?
- 12) What are the names of some of the people with that job?
- 13) Do you personally know anyone with that job?
- 14) How long do you plan to keep it for?
- 15) What steps are required from you to become a/an...?

II. Put in the right profession.

1. _____serves people food and drink.
Waiter/waitress Vet Tailor
2. _____operates on people who are sick.
Surgeon Vet Doctor
3. _____teaches people.
Secretary Chef Teacher
4. _____organizes and sells holidays and flights for others.
Technician Travel agent Tailor
5. _____welds metal to make things.
Welder Tailor Bus driver
6. Who talks about their work? - "I act in a movie or a play".
Actor Carpenter Actress
7. Who talks about their work? - "I design building and houses".
Accountant Architect Barman
8. Who talks about their work? - "I write books or novels".
Author Actor Bus driver
9. Who talks about their work? - "I bake bread".
Barman Chef Baker
10. Who talks about their work? - "I look after people's teeth".
Electrician Dentist Plumber
11. Who talks about their work? - "I prepare and cook food".
Sales assistant Secretary Chef

12. Choose the correct translation of the words: *respectable, boring, important*

важный, скучный, заслуживающий уважения
скучный, важный, ответственный
заслуживающий уважения, скучный, важный

13. Choose the correct translation of the words: *well-raised, poorly-raised, responsible*

хорошо оплачиваемый, плохо оплачиваемый, ответственный
хорошо оплачиваемый, достойно оплачиваемый, полезный
плохо оплачиваемый, хорошо оплачиваемый, захватывающий

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 names of jobs or professions given below:

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

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

A hairdresser	a) teaches small children.
A vet	b) flies airplanes.
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 militiaman	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 traveller, a scientist, a designer, a musician, a librarian, a nurse, a secretary, a farmer, a dentist, an engineer

a)

- which of these are not actually professions?
- Underline the jobs you think are exciting.
- Circle the jobs you would never like to do.
- Put brackets around the well-paid jobs.
- Cross out the jobs you think are boring.
- Tick the jobs you think you'll be good at.

b) Which jobs from the list match these definitions?

- a person who does experiments.
- someone who works in the country with animals or plants.
- a person who cooks in a restaurant.
- a person who makes things from wood.
- a person who helps a doctor in a hospital.
- someone who does office work, such as typing letters, answering phone calls, etc.

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. 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

- Which characteristics are necessary for people of these professions: pilot, teacher, doctor (physician), physicist, sportsman, bricklayer, programmer, and accountant?

XI. Match the fields on the left with the traits on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. technical | a) imaginative, artistic, loving, big hearted |
| 2. art | b) practical, active, energetic, organized |
| 3. humanities | c) logical, rational, fast-thinking, cool-headed |
| 4. working-class | d) expressive, observant |
| 5. service | e) helpful, communicative, reliable |

- Which type of profession would you choose?

XII. Match the words to the definitions.

perks, bonus, vacancy, to promote, shift, challenges.

- to give a more important job in an organization
- a free job.
- a period of time.
- an additional salary.
- extra money as a reward.
- difficult tasks requiring some skills.

XIII. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

challenge trainees perks promoted bonus shift

1. The newwill start next week.
2. I don't have to pay for this meal-it is one of the ...of the job.

3. I'm looking for a job with a bit more
4. A lot of people are not prepared for ...work –it's difficult for them to work at night or at unusual times.
5. The young army officer was ...to the rank of captain.
6. People who stay more than two years in this job get a special

XIV. Read the following definitions and choose the right answers.

1. Someone who makes beautiful paintings is called an _____.
a) artist b) editor c) intern
2. A member of a symphony orchestra is called a _____.
a) plumber b) musician c) singer
3. A person who grows crops and raises animals is called a _____.
a) farmer b) fisherman c) chef
4. Someone who cooks food in a restaurant is called a _____.
a) chef b) manager c) cook
5. Someone who helps you learn in school is called a _____.
a) doctor b) learner c) teacher
6. A person who builds furniture is called a _____.
a) builder b) architect c) carpenter
7. Someone who plays professional sports is called an _____.
a) artist b) athlete c) accountant
8. A person who takes care of people in a hospital is called a _____.
a) nurse b) barber c) scientist
9. Someone who cuts men's hair is called a _____.
a) hairdresser b) barber c) firefighter
10. The person who takes care of your teeth is called a _____.
a) doctor b) biologist c) dentist

XV. Read the proverbs, connected with the theme of the lesson, and translate them. Learn them 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



pocket money – кишеньові гроші
much money – багато грошей
little money – мало грошей
a little money – невелика кількість грошей
price – ціна
cost – коштувати
be rich – бути багатим
be poor – бути бідним
need money – мати потребу в грошах
earn money – заробляти гроші
spend money on – витратити гроші на ...
make money – робити (заробляти) гроші
make a fortune – заробити капітал

save money for – накопичити грошей на
save money on – економити на...
ask for money – просити гроші
borrow money from smb – позичати гроші у (когось)
lend smb money – позичити гроші
salary – зарплатня
banknote – банкнота
pound – фунт
rouble – рубль
euro – євро
dollar – долар
coin – монета
cash – готівка
change – решта
put money into a bank account – покласти гроші на рахунок в банку
win / lose money on the lottery – виграти / загубити гроші
pay in cash – платити готівкою
pay by credit card – платити кредитною карткою
ask for a discount – просити знижку
currency exchange – обмін валюти
exchange euros into pounds – обміняти євро на фунти
how much is – скільки коштує
cheque(s) – чек(и)

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 the 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 as a medium of exchange to facilitate 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, such as land, works of art, and even baseball cards and 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: and 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. Because if a person goes wrong once, he might continue breaking the law and eventually he will get into prison.

Exercises

I. Match the words and their definitions

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. barter | A. hard objects found on beaches |
| 2. cattle | B. weighing a lot |
| 3. shell | C. the unit of money used in most European Union countries |
| 4. mixture | D. to exchange things |
| 5. heavy | E. the money used in a particular country |
| 6. currency | F. cows and bulls |
| 7. euro | G. change the form, character, or function of something. |
| 8. convert | H. several different things together |

II. Complete the sentences. Use the words:

*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 ___ — euros.
10. Tourists usually need to ___ their money into the local currency.

III. Choose the correct variant

1. I've just had to save/ earn/ pay £10 for a parking fine.
2. The policeman was speaking to HQ on his walkie-talkie/ purse/ wallet.
3. Try to lend/ save/ waste some money for your holiday.
4. We brought some change/ shells/ credit cards home from the beach.
5. One British euro/ pound/ lira is divided into a hundred pence.
6. How much did you earn/ pay/ borrow for the tickets?
7. Most EU states have crossed the Rubicon and adopted the dollar/ rouble/ euro.
8. Could you convert/ change/ pay for a £10 note (for two fives), please?
9. It's not fine/ financial/ fair that she's allowed to go and I'm not!
10. All right, I'll lend/ save/ fine you the money.
11. I keep dollars/ euros/ pennies and other small coins in a jar.
12. Some parents think that pocket money/ cash/ credit cards can teach children to be responsible with money.
13. We were too expensive/ rich/ poor to buy new clothes.

IV. Choose the right answer.

1. When you retire at the age of sixty-five, you receive a(n) from the government.
allowance fine grant pension
2. If production in that factory exceeds the target, the workers get a
bonus donation gratuity premium
3. Income tax is to one's annual income.
associated based dependent related
4. The of living has risen by 25% in the last six months.
cost expenditure expense price
5. The kidnappers demanded a of \$ 1,000,000.
fine penalty ransom reward
6. The World Bank has criticised the United States for not giving enough financial to the East European countries.
aid allowance loan premium
7. You can your basic wage by working longer hours.
effect hel implement supplement
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. Mrs Unemployed is finding it difficult to pay the on her insurance policy.
bonuses *fees* *fines* *premiums*
18. Our company made a record last year.
benefit *earn* *profit* *winning*
19. 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*
20. 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*

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

*banks beads buy coins currency depositing earn
exchange rate goods investments money paper bills
savings accounts 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, and from _____.

_____ 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 bank notes 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.

VI. Match the definitions with the correct money word.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. an allowance - | a) an amount of money, related to the value of goods sold, which is paid to a salesman for his services |
| 2. a bonus - | b) money paid to authors or inventors according to the sales of their work. |
| 3. commission - | c) a sum of money used to make more money from something that will increase in value. |
| 4. a deposit - | d) the money which a building society or bank lends to someone to buy a house. |
| 5. a dividend - | e) the money that a person pays to an insurance company to protect against loss or damage. |
| 6. an investment - | f) money, usually from a relative, to live on. |
| 7. a legacy - | g) an additional payment which is a reward to those who work for a company for their extra work |
| 8. maintenance - | h) the amount of money borrowed from a bank, greater than that which is in your account |
| 9. an overdraft - | i) money received from someone in his or her will |
| 10. a premium - | j) the amount of money that goes to a shareholder |
| 11. royalties - | k) money paid by divorced or separated people to support the former husband or wife |

12. a share - l) part of the value of a company that you may buy
 13. a mortgage - m) part-payment of money which you make to stop the seller from selling his goods to others

VII. Learn the following proverbs about money by heart.

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

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

To have money to burn. - Мати багато грошей.

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

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

I never could save money for a rainy day

To be flush with money – Загрібати гроші лопатою.

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

Money loves to be counted – гроші люблять рахунок .

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

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

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

For love nor money – ні за які гроші.

I will not do it for love nor money.

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

I am ready to buy this dress at all costs.

To break the bank – зірвати банк.

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

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

After the holiday I feel like a million dollars.

To live beyond/within one's means – жити невідповідно до своїх достатків / за коштами.

His poor childhood taught him to live within his means.

VIII. Search among the letters for words related to "money"

C U R R E N C Y R B Q U A S
 A X S D N U F N I A U B C F

SILVERHNCNIOCE
HOFUNDSEHKPTOE
GCHANGEPURSEUR
CHEQUEYMSKRWNI
ERAMDINTERESTA
NSDOUPZATARHFN
UEVASSKXOMUOFO
THAMDNEYNFPOI
RESNPRICEYAPLL
OSUPLSPENDEILL
FOWEALTHAURNEI
PTNEMETATSTGWM

IX. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

Гроші – це просто умовність, різнокольорові папірці, які здатні полегшити або обтяжити наші життя. Так, за ці папірці можна купити багато – від щоденного хліба до участка на Місяці. Але за гроші не купити щастя і 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. How much money have you got in your wallet?
2. Are you mostly a saver or a spender?
3. Do you ever give money to charities?
4. Have you ever had any money stolen from you?
5. What are the symbols of wealth for you?
6. Would you rather be rich and unhappy or poor and happy?
7. What would you do with \$1,000,000?
8. What are the advantages of being rich?
9. What are the disadvantages of being rich?
10. Can money buy love?
11. Is it possible to be happy in spite of being poor?
12. Are poor people usually more generous than rich ones?
13. Do rich people generally spend their money wisely?
14. Should global wealth be re-distributed?

UNIT 10

MASS MEDIA



Vocabulary

advantages - переваги

disadvantages - недоліки

to provide - забезпечувати

to find info on the Internet — знаходити інформацію в інтернеті

to have a bad effect on... — здійснювати поганий вплив на...

useful and convenient source – корисне і зручне джерело інформації

the press — преса (газети і журнали)

the advertisement — реклама
pop Music Industry — поп-індустрія
to watch TV — дивитись телевізор
to be on TV — йти по телевізору
to turn on/off (фраз.гл.) — вмикати/ вимикати
to switch to another channel — перемикає на іншій канал
to turn down (фраз.гл.) — зробити тихіше
to turn up (фраз.гл.) — зробити гучніше
to turn over to (фраз.гл.) — перемикає ...
to listen to the radio — слухати радіо
to appear in the papers — з'явитися у пресі
news programme — програма новин
breaking news — екстрене повідомлення
weather forecast — прогноз погоди
current affairs — поточні події
broadcast — транслювати, показувати
to inform — інформувати
to entertain — розважати
to broaden our mind — розширювати кругозір
to ruin our eye-sight — псувати зір
to show violence — показувати насилля
to intrude opinions upon — нав'ювати думку
gossips — плітки
about celebrities — про знаменитостей
feature film — художній фільм
documentary — документальний фільм
educational programme — пізнавальна передача
soap opera — багатосерійний фільм, серіал
serial ['sɪ ɛrɪ əl] — серіал
documentary series about — документальний серіал про ...
episode — серія
cartoon — мультфільм
game show — ігрове шоу
reality show — реаліті шоу
chat/ talk show — чат- шоу / ток-шоу
the news — новини
commercial — рекламний ролик
local paper — місцева газета
popular paper — масова газета
newspaper article — газетна стаття
headline [ˈhedlɪn] — заголовок
for communication — для спілкування
for entertainment — для розваги
to chat on line — розмовляти онлайн

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

Media is 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.

Media has 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 is 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. Social media has designed such ways that some sources verify their news 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".

Everyday a huge amount of information is given by newspaper articles, TV news and radio. For us it is to choose what's the truth and what's not. Mass media don't only cover news, they also analyze and explain it. 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.

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 naïve

Media has also given access to books and articles published, 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 has 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 kinds of mass media do you know?
2. What kind of mass media do you use in your life?
3. Which are your favourite TV programmes?
4. Which newspapers or magazines do you read?
5. Can you trust all information which you get from the mass media? Give your reason.

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) One of the means or channels of general communication, information, or entertainment in society, as newspapers, radio, or television is ___ .

Media TV tower semiconductor broadcasting

3) Currently media provides an access to ___

any data any medical service alternative energy sources utilities

4) ___ keeps people connected, even if they are far from each other.

Social media print media fake news broadcasting

5) 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

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

Media outer closed professional

7) 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

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

online platforms discussion club conference hall telephone lines

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

the Internet computer hardware vacuum tubes semiconductors

10) Rapid spread of media in our lives can lead to ___ “online” living.

addicting to giving up advertising drawing

III. Read the following sentences and circle TRUE or FALSE:

- 1) You will hardly find a newspaper which suits your interests.
- 2) The advantage of all the newspapers is that they are full of gossip about different celebrities and their private lives.
- 3) Television helps us to relax after a hard day’s work and to escape from reality.
- 4) Some people become TV addicts and they won’t give up TV for anything in the world.
- 5) Thanks to television children become more active and creative.
- 6) Programmes about violence make people more sensitive.
- 7) The Internet is regarded as the latest addiction to trap thousands of people.
- 8) Some of the addicts are disabled people who are already hooked on computer games.
- 9) The International Herald Tribune is a thick really American paper.
- 10) Courts and judges cannot stop a story or a newspaper from being printed or published.

IV. Match the terms with their definitions.

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1	Media	a)the phenomenon of the entire world becoming more interconnected as the result of the propagation of media technologies throughout the world.
2	Print media	b)transmitting something, such as a program, by means of radio or television or by streaming over the Internet.
3	The news media	c)the world’s most popular computer network.
4	Broadcasting	d)a social networking site that makes it easy for you

		to connect and share with family and friends online.
5	Advertising	e) a physical or psychological need to do, take or use something, to the point where it could be harmful to you.
6	Global village	f) an organized effort which seeks to influence the decision making progress within a specific group.
7	The Internet	g) a promotional activity which aims to sell a product or service to a target audience.
8	Smartphone	h) a software program that runs on your computer, for example, e-mail programs, word processors, games, and utilities are all applications.
9	Billboard	i) communication channels through which we disseminate news, music, movies, education, promotional messages and other data.
10	Application	j) a mobile device that combines cellular and mobile computing functions into one unit.
11	Facebook	k) untrue information presented as news.
12	Political campaign	l) forms of mass media that focus on delivering news to the general public or a target public.
13	Fake news	m) a flat surface or board, usually outdoors, on which large advertisements or notices are posted.
14	Addiction	n) a means of mass communication in the form of printed publications.

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

disadvantage, sensitivity, imagination, to dull, to provide, violence, disaster, celebrity, disabled, hooked, intimate, to educate, catastrophe, to communicate
We need to people so that they understand the importance of a good, healthy diet. (educate)

1. You don't have to use your when you're watching television. (imagination)
2. He's a national (celebrity)
3. She has always shown a to audience needs and tastes. (sensitivity)
4. My fear and anxiety my mind. (dull)
5. She's on terms with people in government. (intimate)
6. There is too much brutality and on TV these days. (violence)
7. Her son is and she has to take care of him all the time. (disabled)
8. Your main is your lack of job experience. (disadvantage)
9. Some parents who are concerned about computer games believe their children are (hooked)

10. The money will be used to the school with new computer equipment. (provide)
11. Now that we live in different cities, we by e-mail. (communicate)

VI. 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!

VII. 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, так як вони, по-перше, доносять до людей інформацію про світ, по-друге, відтворюють створений сучасним суспільством його власний імідж.

VIII. 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>	

- 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.
- Prince Edward (left) enjoys a joke with actor Sam Cool (centre).
- PREMIER TO PROBE RIDDL&E OF "SPIES IN MINISTRY".
- He received a number of international literary awards culminating in the Nobel Prize for Literature. He leaves a widow and two sons.
- 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.
- 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...

IX. 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 | l) Sports news |
| m) Encyclopedia | |

- 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.

X. *Speak on:*

- American newspapers are read all over the world.
- National press in the USA and Great Britain.
- Ways of collecting news.
- Journalists are syndicated in the USA.
- The policy of separating news and opinion.
- Censorship and press.
- Is it possible to keep private life private?

UNIT 11

THE USA



The United States of America is situated on 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 kilometres.

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. 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 parliamentary republic. The people rule the country through the representatives they elect. Today any citizen who is at least 18 years old can vote. 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 and the Democratic.

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. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The 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 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 does the USA lie?
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 to the whole world? 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 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?

14. How many stripes are there on the flag of the USA? Why? What colour are they?
15. What is the official national symbol of the USA? What do the arrows mean?
16. What does the olive branch mean?
17. What are the main rivers and lakes of the USA?
18. 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. The climate of the country varies greatly ...
7. The population of the USA is ...
8. The total area of the country is ...
9. There is one stripe for ...
10. The capital of the country is ...

b)

- ... about nine and a half million square kilometres.
- ... Washington.
- ... on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south.
- ... from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.
- ... each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.
- ... arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.
- ... about 250 million people.
- ... there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.
- ... industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world.
- ... 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. What is the longest river in the USA?
a) *Missouri*; b) *Amazon*; c) *Mississippi*; d) *Potomac*.
6. How many states is the country made up of?
a) *52* b) *51* c) *50*
7. Which is the biggest state of the USA?
a) *Alaska* b) *California* c) *Texas*
8. Who discovered America?
a) *John Lennon*; b) *Barack Obama*; c) *Christopher Columbus*
9. When was America discovered?
a) *October 16, 1940*; b) *October 12, 1492*; c) *May 15, 1785*
10. Why is the second name of New York?
a) *«Small America»*; b) *«Big Apple»*; c) *«Green Park»*; d) *«Liberty City»*

IV. Do you think these statements are true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

V. What were these people?

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Abraham Lincoln | a) the ruthless gangster |
| 2. Charlie Chaplin | b) the man of letter and adventure |
| 3. Al Capone | c) the man who feed the slaves |
| 4. Marilynne Monroe | d) the president whose murder shocked the world |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 5. Ernest Hemingway | e) the man who makes you laugh |
| 6. Martin Luther King | f) the sex symbol |
| 7. David Rockefeller | g) the man who was proud to be black |
| 8. John Kennedy | h) the man who made money from nothing |

VI. Match the words.

British English

1. cookie
2. down town
3. subway
4. elevator
5. gas
6. french fries

American English

- a) chips
- b) petrol
- c) biscuit
- d) city center
- e) underground
- f) lift

VII. Choose the correct verb for each blank.

varies, is headed, consists, lies, cross, are divided, is washed, is exercised

1. The judicial ... by the US Supreme Court.
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 legislative ... by the US Congress.
8. The USA ... in the central part of North America.

VIII. Make up word combinations and give their Ukrainian equivalents.

Presidential	branch
Legislative	committee
Presiding	republic
Standing	of the state
Head	officer
Federal	of office
Term	power

IX. Find synonyms among the following words and word combinations:

post, judge, to elect, chamber, presiding officer, organ, office, to choose, to nominate, period, justice, head, job, house, to appoint, body.

X. Translate the following into English:

голова держави, уряд штату, федерація, національний прапор, постійний комітет, виконавча влада, термін повноважень, президентська республіка, призначати членом кабінету, міністр оборони, державний секретар, міністр фінансів, представник.

XI. Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. The Senate and the House of Representatives.
2. The Vice-President.
3. The Speaker.
4. Standing committees.
5. The President.
6. The Supreme Court

XII. Use the following words and phrases in your own sentences:

a federal union, the executive power, to be elected, to consist of, standing committee, to head, political parties, to represent.

UNIT 12

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



Vocabulary

United Kingdom (UK) - Об'єднане Королівство

Great Britain - Великобританія

to vary - відрізнятися

to consist of – складатися з
to include - включати
to occupy – займати
to border on – граничить с
to be situated on/ in/ to – заходитись на/у ...
to be situated in the south of... — знаходиться на півдні від ...
to be situated to the west of... — знаходиться на заході від ...
temperate — помірний
humid — вологий
landscape – ландшафт
scenery — пейзаж
monarchy - монархія
severely- надзвичайно
the English Channel - Ла-Манш
unitary — унітарний
assent — згода, дозвіл
chamber — палата
constituency — виборчий округ
seat — місце
to head — очолювати

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 House of Commons is made up of about 650 elected members known as MPs or Members of Parliament. Each MP represents a constituency. Members of Parliament are elected at a general election that must be held every five years. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties.

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). 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 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.

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.

The UK is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. Over three-quarters of Britain's land are used for farming. Although the country is not very rich in mineral resources, 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.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where does Great Britain lie?
3. Why is the UK called an island state?
4. What parts do Great Britain and the United Kingdom include?
5. What goods are produced in the UK?
6. What are the differences in function between the British Government and the Parliament?
7. What kind of political system has Great Britain?
8. Who rules Britain officially?
9. What is special about the political system of the UK?
10. What part does the Queen play in the Parliament?
11. Who can become the Prime Minister?

12. How can you explain the name «The Houses of Parliament»?
13. What places of interest can you name?

II. Give English equivalents for the phrases below:

створювати закон, член парламенту, більшість, виборчий округ, суд, монархія, мати безпосередню владу, палата, законопроект, королівська санкція, управління судовою системою.

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

Law — lawful — unlawful — lawfulness — lawfully — lawless — lawlessness — lawlessly — lawyer.

Govern — government — governmental.

Executive — execution — execute.

Legislative — legislation — legislate — legislatively — legislator— legislature.

Constitution — constitute — constitutional — unconstitutional — constitutionalism %constitutionally.

IV. Translate into English.

Монархія, законопроект, королівська санкція (згода), обрані члени парламенту, судова система, загальні вибори, міністр внутрішніх справ, формувати уряд, очолювати кабінет міністрів, створювати закони, представляти виборчий округ, виконавча влада.

V. Complete the sentences:

1. The official name of Great Britain is ...
2. Great Britain is ...
3. Britain is an ...
4. The UK produces ...
5. England is ...
6. The powers of the Queen are ...
7. Parliament makes ...

VI. Fill in the blanks.

1. Although the Queen is the ... of all branches of power, she has little ... power.
2. ... has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
3. Members of the House of Commons are ... by the voters of 659 ...
4. They are known as ... of Parliament.
5. The Prime Minister is also a member of the
6. The party with the ... of seats in the House of ... is called the

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

VII. Fill in the blanks.

Mon...hy, q...n, c...ber, res...sible, gov....ent, par....ent, is...nd, I..land,
La...ur, con....atives, op...ition, br..ch, co..t, el.ct, p..er, con...tution, me..er.

VIII. Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. On the British Isles.
2. The Government.
3. The Opposition.
4. Two Chambers.
5. The House of Lords.
6. The House of Commons.
7. London.
8. The Prime Minister.
9. The Labor Party and the Conservative Party

IX. Use additional information to choose right variants.

1. Which one is the official name of the country?
a) *England* b) *Great Britain*
c) *The United Kingdom oa Great Britain and Northern Ireland*
2. 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*
3. What seas is the UK washed by?
a) *North Sea* b) *Irish Sea* c) *Caribbean Sea*
4. How many countries does the UK consist of?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 2
5. Match the country of the UK and its capital:

<i>England</i>	<i>Belfast</i>
<i>Wales</i>	<i>Edinburgh</i>
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>London</i>
<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Cardiff</i>
6. Which is the highest mountain in the UK?
a) *Cape Horn* b) *Ben Nevis* c) *Everest*

7. What are the most important rivers for the UK?
a) the Thames b) the Ohio c) the Severn
8. Who rules Britain officially?
a) the Queen b) Prime Minister c) the King
9. How many chambers does the British Parliament have?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 2
10. The capital of the UK is:
a) Dublin b) London c) Newcastle
11. Who rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral?
a) Edward the Confessor b) Lord Mayor c) Sir Christopher Wren
12. Traditionally London is divided into ... parts.
a) 6 b) 4 c) 3
13. The Tower has served as ...
a) citadel b) palace c) prison
14. 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.
15. Match the name of the famous English writer and his work:
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>1) J. Swift</i> | <i>a) "The Canterbury Tales"</i> |
| <i>2) R. Burns</i> | <i>b) "Martin Eden"</i> |
| <i>3) J. London</i> | <i>c) "My heart's in the Highlands"</i> |
| <i>4) G. Chaucer</i> | <i>d) "Gulliver's Travels"</i> |
16. For breakfast Englishman always have ...
a) porridge b) haggis c) omelet
17. According to the tradition the faces of Big Ben are light when ...
a) New Year comes b) the weather changes c) the Parliament works
18. What park is the most famous in London?
a) Kensington Gardens b) St. Jame's Park c) Hyde Park
19. What is the currency of Great Britain?

a) Dollar b) Euro c) Pound sterling d) Ruble

20. What is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain?

a) Weather b) Money c) Politics d) Royal Family

X. Put words from the box into the text.

*parliament, supreme, hereditary, formal, leader, members,
parliamentary, majority, constitution, governmental*

Great Britain is a ... monarchy. There are two heads in the country. One is the Queen, and the other is the Parliament. Almost all the power belongs to the Parliament, as the Queen is only a ... ruler of the country. In other words, Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state but the Parliament has the ... authority. The Queen has also a number of ministers, who bear the responsibility for her royal acts. An interesting fact is that Great Britain doesn't have any written ... , but has only a set of laws made by the The Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The most important and powerful one is the House of Commons, which contains of 650 There are also a number of important political parties in Britain, such as the Conservative Party, the Labour Party, the Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party and others. Each political party has its ... , who takes part in elections. The one who wins becomes an MP (Member of Parliament). The party that holds the ... of seats in the Parliament usually forms the Government, with the Prime Minister at the head. The Prime Minister's first duty is to assemble a Cabinet. The main responsibilities of the House of Commons are legislation and review of ... matters. The House of Lords consists of nearly 1200 peers. The head of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. This House has no real power but has the responsibility to be an advisory council. The interesting fact about the House of Lords is that it's a ... chamber.

XI. Fill in the gaps with the proper words.

1. The British Isles ... two large islands.
2. The United Kingdom consists of four countries: ..., ..., ..., and
3. The North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel ... Great Britain from the
4. The surface of the British Isles ... very much.
5. The south has beautiful ... and ... and is called
6. There are numerous ... in Scotland.
7. The north and west of England are
8. The climate is ... the whole year round.
9. Its ... is over 60 million.

10. One of the chief industries of the country is

Упражнение 4*. Используя материал текста и известную вам дополнительную информацию, расскажите о преимуществах и недостатках проживания в Великобритании.

XII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Сполучене Королівство складається з 4 головних країн: Англії, Шотландії, Уельсу та Північної Ірландії.
2. Лондон - столиця Великобританії, фінансовий центр країни, а також важливе місто світу.
3. Прапор Англії вважається одним з національних символів країни.
4. Англійська мова - офіційна мова в Великобританії. Великобританія відділена від Бельгії і Голландії Північним морем, а від Ірландії - Ірландським морем.
6. Театр - дуже важлива частина англійської культури.
7. Темза - найглибша річка в Сполученому Королівстві.
8. Арфа використовувалася протягом століть в якості акомпанементу до народного співу і танців.
9. Шотландці - яскраві, живі люди, постійно відкривають щось нове, і кожне покоління залишає свій слід в шотландській культурі.
10. Політичне відділення Північної Ірландії від решти частини Ірландії відбулося на початку двадцятого століття.

XIII. Explain the difference between:

- a) an absolute monarchy and a constitutional monarchy,
- b) Great Britain and the United Kingdom,
- c) England and Great Britain,
- d) legislative power and executive power.

UNIT 13

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA



ancient - давній, старовинний, древній

e.g. *an ancient university*

to be founded in ... – бути заснованим у ...

college - коледж

curriculum (мн. curricula) - навчальний план

external student – студент-заочник

fee – плата за навчання
e.g. tuition fee

higher school = higher educational institution - вищий навчальний заклад

private - приватний

tuition - навчання

tutor - викладач

tutorial - консультація, семінар
e.g. a tutorial on history
to attend a tutorial

academic year - навчальний рік

to attend - відвідувати

hostel - гуртожиток

to award a degree - присуджувати ступінь

to obtain - отримати

to take an exam - здавати екзамен

to pass an exam - здати екзамен (успішно)

to fail an exam - не здати (провалити) екзамен

course - навчальний курс, предмет

to do well in - бути успішним

scientific - науковий

semester/ term (n) - семестр

educational - навчальний

specialist - спеціаліст, фахівець

to enter a university - вступити до університету

to spend free time - проводити вільний час

faculty - факультет

to teach - викладати, навчати

to train - готувати (когось), тренувати

to finish - закінчувати

training - підготовка, тренування

to get knowledge - отримати знання

to get a degree - отримати ступінь

to get a grant - отримати грант, субсидію

to graduate from university - закінчити університет

graduate - випускник

rector – ректор університету

dean – декан факультету

to be in charge of – відповідати за, відповідальний за

vocational courses – курси професійної підготовки

vocational training – професійно-технічне навчання;

a university undergraduate – студент університету

undergraduate courses – базовий університетський курс (амер.);
курс навчання на ступінь бакалавра

Open University – Відкритий університет

Bachelor of Arts (BA) – бакалавр природничих наук

Bachelor of Science (BS) degree – диплом/ ступінь бакалавра природничих наук

Master of Arts (MA) degree – диплом/ ступінь магістра гуманітарних наук

Master of Science (MS) degree – диплом/ступінь магістра природничих наук
to assess smth – оцінювати

grants – субсидія, грант

loan – ссуда, заєм, кредит

There are 90 universities and 60 other higher educational institutions in Great Britain. There are the following main types of universities in Great Britain: ancient, Redbrick and New. There is also Open University.

The first group is ancient universities: Oxford and Cambridge. They were founded in 12th and 13th centuries. They have a lot of rules and traditions and a collegiate system. It means that a university is a federation of colleges. Now Cambridge consists of 20 colleges and Oxford consists of 48 colleges. Each college is largely independent: it has its own staff of teachers, a separate building, its own financing and individual curricula.

The period of foundation of Redbrick universities is between 1850 and 1930. They have a name “Redbrick” because the material used for their construction was red brick.

New Universities were founded after the Second World War, as a result of Industrial Revolution. After the Second World War UK began to develop its industries very quickly and a number of New Universities appeared in large industrial cities, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and others.

Open University. It's a very interesting type of university. It started in 1960 for people, who wanted to continue their education, but couldn't attend classes because they worked full-time and studied only in free time. University provides its students with lecture materials and tests by e-mail, TV and radio programs. Such form of education is called distance training.

Most universities in Great Britain are national universities. That is UK government pays three quarters of tuition fee and a student pays only one quarter of it. There are also some private universities in Great Britain (for example, Westminster University). Education in such universities is very expensive.

After three or four years of study a student can get a Bachelor's Degree. After one or two years of further study a student can get a Master's Degree (MA or MS). If students wish to teach at university, they work for a higher degree, a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

There is no national system of higher education in the United States of America. One can get higher education in colleges and universities. There are over 2 100 different higher educational institutions in the USA. The course of study usually lasts 4 years. The academic year is usually 9 months or 2 terms. As a rule, classes begin in September and end in June.

Students choose a major subject and take many courses in this subject. After four years, they get a traditional Bachelor's degree. Then the students may go on to graduate school and after a year or two get a Master's degree. The highest degree is usually Doctor of Philosophy.

Most cities have colleges or universities that hold classes at night as well as in daytime. In this way people may work for a degree or just take a course in the subject that interests them.

Exercises

I. Read the text again and give answers to the following questions.

1. What are the oldest and the most celebrated Universities of Great Britain?
2. Are there any state universities in Great Britain?
3. How are the universities governed? Who defines their status?
4. Is the form of examination different or the same at all the universities?
5. Do students have to pay fees for the tuition at the university?
6. Why do most students have to work while studying at the university?
7. What is the first postgraduate degree? What is it given for?
8. Who is awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy?
9. What does the university arrange?
10. Whom is each college governed by?
11. What are the Fellows responsible for?
12. Whom do these colleges usually admit?
13. Who applies for the place at Oxford or Cambridge?
14. How are the fees reduced?
15. Is the attendance of lectures compulsory or not?

II. Ask questions to the following statements.

1. The Master's degree is given for a thesis based on one year's full-time work.
2. The university arranges lectures, conducts examinations and awards degrees.
3. Each college is governed by its Fellows.
4. Colleges admit young men who are good at sports.
5. Part of the teaching at all faculties is done by lectures.
6. Once a week each student has a tutorial.
7. Only 1% of children of unskilled workers receive full-time education beyond the age of 18.
8. Many students do some paid work during their vacations.
9. It is the tutorial system that is believed to encourage independent thought and judgement.
10. Yes, students still have to pay fees.
11. The Fellows are responsible for teaching their students.
12. Teaching is mostly done by means of the tutorial system.

III. Match words from two columns to form

a) antonyms

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
ancient	before
lecture	full-time study
after	new
distance training	tutorial
enter	graduate from

b) synonyms

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
teacher	tutorial
tuition	higher educational institution
higher school	semester
seminar	study
term	old
ancient	tutor

c) a word expression

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
higher	fee
tuition	classes
attend	degree
Master's	study
Doctor of	school
further	Philosophy

IV. Are these statements consistent with reality? TRUE or FALSE? Correct if the statement is false.

1. There are not many universities in Great Britain.
2. There are no colleges in Great Britain.
3. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest universities in Great Britain.
4. Redbrick universities were founded between 1750 and 1930.
5. London University is a Redbrick university.
6. New universities appeared before the First World War.
7. Open University offers a distance learning.
8. One can get a Bachelor's Degree after two years of study.
9. Master's Degree is the highest degree at universities in UK.
10. Students can get a Doctor's Degree after seven or more years of scientific work at university.

V. Match

a) questions with their answers.

- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. What types of higher schools are there in Great Britain? | a) New Universities were founded in large industrial cities. |
| 2. What universities were founded in large industrial cities? | b) The first degree is a Bachelor's Degree. |
| 3. What university offers only distance learning? | c) Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree in British higher schools. |
| 4. What is the first degree in British higher schools? | d) Open University provides people with distance learning. |
| 5. What is Doctor of Philosophy? | e) There are universities, colleges of higher education and polytechnics in Great Britain. |

b) beginnings of the sentences with their endings.

- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. Oxford and Cambridge were founded ... | a)...ancient, Redbrick, Open, New. |
| 2. The main types of universities in Great Britain are ... | b)... a result of Industrial Revolution. |
| 3. New universities appeared as ... | c)... Bachelor, Master and Doctor. |
| 4. A student of British higher school can get a degree of a ... | d)... in 12th and 13th centuries. |

VI. Fill in the table

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Type of university</i>	<i>Main features</i>
1	Ancient universities	
2	Redbrick universities	
3	New universities	
4	Open universities	

VII. Choose the correct word in each of the following sentences .

- 1 She got / took a good report from her teachers.
- 2 They said she had done/I made progress in all subjects.
- 3 She had done / made very few mistakes in her tests.
- 4 She is well-behaved and pays / gives attention in class.

- 5 She always takes / does notes when the teacher talks.
- 6 She likes physics and enjoys doing/ making experiments.
- 7 She hates being disturbed when she is revising/ reading for an exam.
- 8 She wants to get/ go into university.
- 9 When she gets/ takes her degree, she wants to go abroad.

VIII. Try to memorize the verb expressions in task 1 and compare with their phrasal verb equivalents.

to get down to smth - to start work on smth that needs a lot of time and energy
 to get on with - to make progress
 to brush up on smth - to study or practice to get back the skill that has been lost
 to fall behind smb - to fail to keep level with others
 to catch up with smb - to reach the same standard
 to drop out - to leave, withdraw from a course of instruction
 to look through - to read, examine quickly
 to go through - to examine in detail

IX. Replace the underlined words with phrasal verbs.

1. She is making good progress with her studies.
2. Many students find it difficult to start doing their work.
3. I feel that I fail to keep level with others with my studies but I don't know how to reach the same standard as other students.
4. If you want to go to Britain you should practice your language –you haven't used it for seven years.
5. As I left university without any degree, I thought I was a failure.
6. John quickly examined the lines in search of familiar questions. Not having found a single one that he knew anything about, he examined the first question in detail.

X. Match the definitions below with one of the words given in the box.

*graduate rector director of studies dean undergraduate
 group-mate tutor professor lecturer*

1. Someone who is still at university studying for their first degree.
2. Someone who has successfully completed their first degree.
3. Someone in the same group as you at university.
4. Someone who teaches at a college or university.
5. Someone responsible for teaching a small group of students.
6. Someone in charge of a university.

7. Someone in charge of a faculty.
8. Someone with the highest academic position in a university.

XI. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions.

1. It is the more prosperous people who have benefited most university expansion.
2. Open University provides every person in Britain the opportunity to study a degree.
3. The massive expansion of higher education was achieved greatly enlarging access ... undergraduate courses.
4. Part-time vocational courses give those who leave school ... the age ... 16 an opportunity to get a skill the manual, technical and clerical field.
5. The UFC assesses university departments their performance and quality.
6. The greatly increased demand educated people led ... foundation of more universities.
7. Open University conducts learning correspondence, radio and television, and also local study centers.
8. About three million students enroll each year ... part-time courses ... further education colleges.
9. They named “plate-glass” universities countries or regions rather than old universities.
10. Ethnic minorities representation is growing: 13 ... cent in 1980 compared only 10.7 ... cent in 1960.

XII. Finish the sentences by choosing a true word or phrases from the brackets.

1. British education ... (*doesn't provide equality of opportunity for all; fails to develop potential talent and ability; is cheap; is expensive; gives little opportunity to workers' children*).
2. Most universities in Great Britain ... (*are state universities; are independent; have their own government; aren't financially supported by rich people*).
3. Each university has the right ... (*to give degrees; to conduct meetings; to arrange lectures*).
4. The first university degree is ... (*Doctor of Philosophy; Master of Arts; Bachelor of Arts*).
5. University students have to work ... (*during the term; during their vacation; all the year round*).
6. If a postgraduate student has defended a thesis, he gets a degree of ... (*Bachelor of Science; Master; Doctor of Philosophy*).
7. At British universities teaching is done mostly by means of ... (*lectures; seminars; the tutorial system*).

8. Universities mostly admit ... (*former pupils of prominent public schools; workers' children; sons of millionaires*).
9. British universities are supported financially by ... (*the state; rich private persons; public institutions*).
10. Attendance at university lectures is... (*compulsory; not compulsory*).

XIII. Tell about one of the universities in Great Britain or the USA,

UNIT 14

LONDON



Vocabulary

The River Thames [ˈrɪvə ˈtemz]
St Paul's Cathedral [sənt ˈpɔ:lz kəˈθɪdrəl]
the Houses of Parliament [ˈhaʊsɪz əv ˈpɑ:ləmənt]
Big Ben [ˈbɪg ˈben]
Hamleys [ˈhæmlɪs] – відомий магазин іграшок
was founded - був заснований
A.D. (anno domini) - Року Божого
busy trading centre - жвавий торговий центр
Stock Exchange - Фондова Біржа
shopping area - торговий район
Government offices - Урядові установи
Residence - резиденція, місце перебування
associated with - пов'язаний з
to be located – бути розташованим, знаходитись
to celebrate – святкувати
conservatoire [kənˈsɜ:və,twɑ:] – консерваторія
district – район
to promote – сприяти
resident – житель
settlement (n) – поселення
sight (n) – пам'ятка
to solve (v) – вирішувати
the heart - серце, центр
financial life - фінансова активність
workers and dockers - робітники і докери
is really the bell - є в дійсності дзвоном
which strikes the hour - що відбиває години
were buried - були поховані
the residence - резиденція
accession to the throne - сходження на трон
popular spectacle - популярне видовище
Changing the Guards - Зміна гвардійської Варти

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. Its population is more than 9 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. There are 27 bridges over the Thames. London

London is an ancient city. It appeared at the place where the Roman invaders decided to build a bridge over the Thames in the first century A.D. Romans left London in the 6-th century and the city was largely abandoned. By the 8-th century London was “gain a busy trading centre, and In the 11-th century it became the capital of England.

There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of the capital. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. The Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral are situated in the City.

Westminster is also important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey where kings and queens have been crowned and many famous people were buried. The Houses of Parliament are often referred to as the Palace of Westminster.

The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country, Big Ben. Big Ben strikes every quarter of an hour.

To the east of Westminster is East End, an industrial district of the capital. Most of plants and factories are situated there.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The palace was built in 1703 by the Duke Buckingham. The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place in its courtyard.

To the west of Westminster is West End, the richest part of London. It is full of luxury hotels, super-markets, cinemas and concert-halls. In the centre of the West End the Trafalgar Square is situated with the famous statue of Lord Nelson.

There are also many museums in London. For example, the British Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum. The British Museum is the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library — one of the richest in the world.

There are many beautiful parks in London. St James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens are linked together and form above 300 hectares of parkland in the heart of London. But children's favourite place is Hamleys, which is the biggest toyshop in the world. It is 200 years old.

Like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Over 1,000,000 people a day use the London Underground, but there are still too many cars on the streets. The air isn't clean, but it is cleaner than it was 100 years ago. Until 1956, London was famous for its fog or 'smog', which is a mixture of smoke and fog.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
2. How was London founded?
3. What river is in the center of London?
4. How many bridges are there over the Thames?

5. How many people live in London?
6. What districts does London consist of?
7. Where do rich people live?
8. What is London famous for?
9. Where is the Buckingham Palace situated?
10. What square is in the centre of London?
11. What is the main church in London?
12. What famous London's parks do you know?
13. What trading center is very popular among children in London?
14. What environmental problems does London have?
15. What is the best thing about London?
16. What sights do you know in London?

II. Match the words:

Big	Cathedral
Trafalgar	Palace
The British	London
The National	Museum
Buckingham	Abbey
Westminster	Ben
The Houses	Square
The Tower	Gallery
St. Paul's	Parliament

III. Choose the right answer. Use additional information to make the right choice.

1. London is the capital of
Scotland *Great Britain* *America*
2. St. Paul 's Cathedral is
a church *a fortress* *a museum*
3. The queen lives in
Buckingham Palace *The Tower of London* *Westminster Abby*
4. London is situated on the river
Dnipro *Thames* *Seven*
5. The Tower of London now is
Prison *a museum* *the Zoo*
6. The Heart of London is

- Westminster the West End the City*
7. Big Ben is
Bell the clock a tower
8. The British government works in
the Houses of Parliament Buckingham Palace 10, Downing Street
9. You can see the column with a statue of Nelson in
Piccadilly Circus Hyde Park Trafalgar Square
10. Sir Christopher Wren built
St Paul's Cathedral The Tower of London Westminster Abbey
11. Many English kings and queens are buried in
St. Paul's Cathedral Westminster Abbey The Tower of London.
12. William the Conqueror built
Buckingham Palace the White Tower the Houses of Parliament
13. The Great Fire began on
Sunday Monday Saturday
14. The fire burnt for
four days five days seven days
15. The fire destroyed ...
70% of the city 80% of the city 90 % of the city

IV. Put the missing letters and say the meaning of the words.

br...dge f...rtr...ss t...wer s...ghts
c...pit...l p...lace pr...son

V. Read the text with some additional information about the Great Fire of London and say if the statements are true or false.

The fire spread so quickly that people didn't try to stop it at first. They tried to rescue the things from the houses.

There was no fire brigade in London in 1666 so Londoners themselves had to fight the fire. They used buckets of water and fire hooks. The best way to stop the fire was to pull down houses with hooks.

One more very important thing. In 1665 plague broke in England. It was called the Great Plague. It covered all the country. The Plague crawled from town to town, from village to village, killing people. People were in terror. They left

their houses trying to run away from Black Death. It came into London. 75 thousand Londoners died from the plague. The Great Fire ruined the town, but it put the end to The Great Plague.

- People didn't think of stopping the fire. They wanted to save their belongings.
- There was a fire brigade in London in 1666 and it helped people stop the fire.
- The best way to stop the fire was to ruin the burning house.
- People tried to stop the fire with buckets of water and fire hooks.
- In 1666 plague came to England.
- Many Londoners were not afraid of the plague.
- The Great Fire of London stopped the plague.

VI. Match the title and the paragraph.

Westminster Abbey
Big Ben
Great Fire
Tower of London
Londinium

1) In the Romans times it was a small fortress over the river Thames. Some years later it became a trade centre where people could change and buy goods: clothes, shoes, furniture, food and many other things. There was only one bridge over the river. It looked very strange as there were houses and shops on it.

2) It started on the 2nd of September in Pudding Lane, near London bridge. At night a servant woke up to find the house aflame. At that time most of the houses were made of wood and it didn't take long for the fire to spread. People fought the fire by damaging the houses which were next to the inflamed one. But the time was lost and about 80% of the city was destroyed.

3) It is one of the greatest symbols of Britain. It consists of several buildings but the main building is the White Tower. William the Conqueror built it to live in it as he was afraid of the English. It was a fortress, a palace, a prison, a king's Zoo and now it is a museum.

4) It was built after the Great Fire of London by the famous English architect. It took him 35 years to build it. It was built in the place of an old burnt church. It is a beautiful building with many columns and towers. In one of its towers there is one of the largest bells in the world.

5) It is one of the oldest churches in London. It is more than one hundred years old. There are many monuments and statues there. All English kings and queens are crowned and many of them are buried here. Not only kings and queens but some of famous and important people of their century are buried there.

VII. Read the text and fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

Piccadilly Circus. The place is far from what is called “a circus”. It is a well-known meeting point of the city. It has become so popular, that is now considered to be a place to visit for all the tourists.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. There is the monument in the center of this landmark. It is known as Nelson’s Column.

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of Queen Elizabeth. It is located near Green Park. When the Queen is in the residence, the Royal Standard flies over Buckingham Palace.

The Tower of London is one of the main London’s places of interest. At different times the Tower was used as a royal residence, fortress, prison, mint and, even, zoo. Today the Tower of London is the place where the Crown Jewels are kept.

The London Eye is one the largest Ferris wheels in Europe. Unforgettable views of the city open from its height of 135 meters.

The National Gallery, London is an art gallery in London, England, which has one of the finest collections of European paintings in the world. The National Gallery is on Trafalgar Square.

Nelson’s Column. One of London’s most recognizable landmarks which is located in Trafalgar Square. It was built between 1840—1843 to commemorate Admiral Horatio Nelson who died in 1805 at the Battle of Trafalgar.

Hyde Park is a big park located in central London. Today it is a popular place for meetings, celebrations and festivals.

The British Museum is a museum in London, founded in 1753. It contains one of the world’s richest collections of antiquities and one of the largest libraries in the world: British Library.

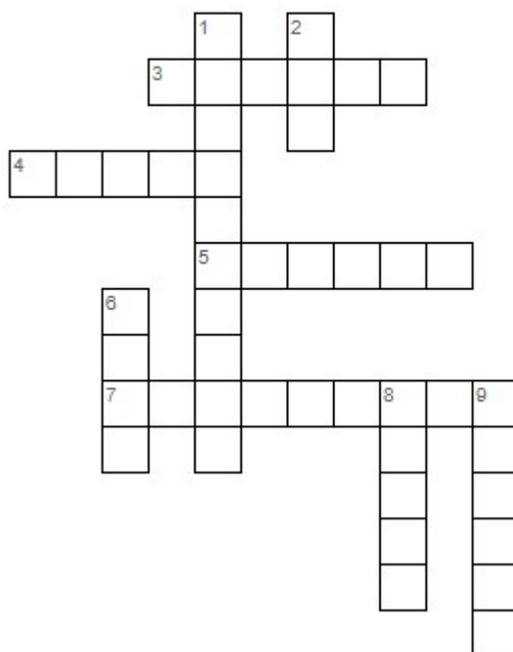
Westminster Abbey is a place where all English kings and queens were crowned and Royal wedding ceremonies took place. In addition, many royalties and great people are buried there: Queen Elizabeth I, William Shakespeare, Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton, Bernard Show, Lord Byron, Walter Scott and many others.

1. is the geographical centre of London. In the middle of the square, we can see Nelson’s Column. There are four bronze lions and two fountains near the column.
2. was a fortress, a palace, a prison and the Kind's Zoo. Now it's a museum.

3. is famous for the Speakers Corner in the Parks. On Sunday mornings anyone can speak about anything he or she believes to be important.
4. is known as the Millennium Wheel because it was opened in 2000.
5. is the church where kings, queens are buried.
6. is the figure of the great admiral in the center of Trafalgar Square.
7. is one of the largest museums in the world. It consists of the National Library and Museum of History, Archeology, Art and Ethnography.
8. is the London home and the administrative center of the British royal family. When the Queen is at home the flag is on the top.
9. is the museum that we can find on the north side of Trafalgar Square.
10. is in the center of London and there are lots of cinemas, the theatres and shops there. There are always a lot of people there, too.

IX. Do the crossword using the information of the unit.

Кроссворд про Лондон - простой



Across

- 3 What is the tower of London now?
- 4 What color are taxis in London?
- 5 A Famous admiral's name
- 7 ... Square is a public square in the center of London

Down

- 1 In What Palace does the Queen live?
- 2 What color are buses in London?
- 6 The oldest part of London
- 8 A Famous theatre in London
- 9 What birds are the national Symbol of London?

UNIT 15

ECOLOGY



Vocabulary

ecology	– екологія
breathe	– дихати
danger	– небезпека
disease	– хвороба
environment	- довкілля
fine	– штраф, штрафувати

fume – дим, кіптява
garbage – сміття
garbage can – урна для сміття
gas mask – протигаз
hang – вішати, висіти
harm – шкода
hurt – шкодити, надавати болю
jail – тюрма
litterbug – той, хто кидає сміття у місцях загального користування
lungs – легені
punish – карати
spoil – псувати
ugly – потворний
allergies – алергія, підвищена чутливість
penetrate – проникати

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. Where many people live together, litter is a problem. People don't always put their garbage in the garbage can. It's easier to drop a paper than to find a garbage can for it. But litter is ugly. It makes the city look dirty, and it spoils the view.

Litter is a health problem, too. Food and garbage bring animals, which sometimes carry disease.

Some people want to control litter. They never throw litter themselves, and sometimes they work together in groups to clean up the city. In most places litter is against the law. The law punishes people who throw garbage on the streets. They usually pay a fine, and sometimes they go to jail.

Two famous sayings in the United States are: "Don't be a litter-bug!" and "Every litter bit hurts!"

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. They can penetrate into drinking water and harm our health too.

Air pollution is another important problem. The cars and factories in and around our cities are giving off dangerous fumes. In the past few years more and more people than before have developed allergies and breathing problems. If we don't do something now, our cities will become impossible to live in.

Fortunately, it is not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to prepare the way for a better, cleaner and safer life in cities. We can plant trees and create parks. Scientists and engineers should work hard to find ways to decrease the amount of pollution, caused by cars and factories. We can put pressure on those in power to take action. Together we can do a lot. All we need to do is open our eyes and act immediately.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions.

1. Are there any ecological problems in your city (town)?
2. What are they?
3. Is pollution dangerous to people's health?
4. Do people in your city (town) throw litter on the streets?
5. Where are the dirt and smoke coming from?
6. What is pollution doing to our air and to our health?
7. Why is pollution a health problem?
8. Does litter always spoil the view?
9. Do litter bugs usually go to jail?
10. Do your friends throw litter on the ground?
11. Why is water becoming polluted?
12. What should we do to stop or decrease polluting our rivers and lakes?
13. What are the sources of air pollution?
14. What should be done to lessen air pollution?

II. Translate words with different suffixes. Divide them into 3 groups: A - nouns, B - adjectives, C - adverbs:

beauty, beautiful, danger, harm, environment, ecology, dangerous, harmful, environmental, ecological, harmless, environmentalist, ecologi-cally, beautifully, environmentally, ecologist, dangerously

III. Form as many phrases as possible using the words in columns A and B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
air	problem
nature	protection
water	pollution
health	nature
breathing	chemical
ecological	fume
dangerous	
important	

IV. Form various combinations using the verbs in column A and nouns in column B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
----------	----------

to spoil	a lake
to smell	a river
to look	water
to hurt	air
to hear	a fine
to show	garbage
to find	litter
to control	a garbage can
to throw	ideas
to pay	a gas mask
to pollute	a flower
to punish	lungs
to go	ugly
good	
bad	
view	
litterbugs	
to jail	
birds	

V. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B

A	B
1. litter	a. garbage on the ground or in the street
2. jail b.	a special can for garbage
3. garbage can	c. everything that a person can see
4. view	d. sickness
5. fine	e. to manage or to stop
6. litterbug	f. money people pay as punishment
7. disease	g. a place people stay as punishment
8. control	h. a person who throws litter
9. pollute	i. to make air, water or land too dirty and dangerous

VI. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

- легше викинути папір, ніж знайти урну для неї;
- їжа і сміття приваблюють тварин;
- вони ніколи не кидають сміття;
- сміття є порушенням закону;
- бактерії можуть проникнути в питну воду;
- в містах і навколо них виділяються небезпечні гази;
- для очищення повітря необхідно садити дерева і створювати парки;
- щоб знайти шляхи для зменшення обсягу забруднення.

VII. Give antonyms to the following words:

to improve, to do good, beautiful, safety, cleanliness, health, to award, freedom, grant, fresh air.

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. Emergency _____ do their best to save people. (*work*)
7. Sometimes situations are very _____ to solve. (*difficulty*)
8. The ocean is polluted with _____ waste. (*chemistry*)
9. We should solve _____ problems. (*environment*)
10. Air _____ is very dangerous for people. (*pollute*)
11. The _____ of scientists are alarming. (*predict*)
12. The earth has given us _____ for thousands of years. (*support*)
13. The hurricane did a lot of _____ to the house. (*damage*)
14. What are the most serious _____ problems now?
(*ecology*)

IX. Choose the correct word.

1. _____ is threatening the lives of animals and plants. (dirty air, pollution, poisonous air)
2. An earthquake is a _____. event (physical, natural, real)
3. Anything will grow in this dark rich _____. (soil, land, ground)
4. "Let's take the baby outside," she suggested. "We all need some _____ air". (pure, clear, fresh)
5. There is worldwide concern about the destruction of the _____. (tropical woods, rainforests, rainy forests)
6. Tigers _____ because hunters kill them in order to sell their skins. (run the risk, are insecure, are in danger)
7. Instead of dropping litter in the streets, we should use litter _____. (bags, bins, baskets)
8. _____, air and water pollution are among the most serious environmental problems.
9. Greenpeace try to prevent a lot of environmental _____. (disasters, tragedies, accident)
10. We should save energy by using _____ power and wind power. (solar, sun, sunny)

X. 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.

XI. Form nouns from the verbs given below.

to damage —	to pollute —
to release —	to astonish —
to breathe —	to measure —
to preserve —	to purify —
to conserve —	to poison —
to remove—	to exist—
to lose —	to choose —

XII. Discuss the following issues.

1. What should engineers and scientists do to decrease the amount of pollution?
2. Can we put pressure on our government to take action?
3. What should we do immediately?

Match the columns:

Impoverishing	Enriching
Negligent	Constant
Versatile	Healthy
Excessive	Protective
Pernicious	Helpful
Prodigal	Vital

XIII. Give synonyms to the following words and phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| * natural relations | * surrounding |
| * to bring together | * to extend |
| * drastic changes | * to take into account |
| * to imply | * sustainable development |
| * to improve | * to preserve |

XIV. Argue the following statements (agree or disagree).

1. Ecology is protection and preservation of plants and animals and their habitat.
2. Ecological situation needs drastic changes in its treatment.
3. Ecology can provide exact guidelines and analytical tools to farm intensively all the Earth's resources.
4. Ecology task is to extend human power over nature as far as possible.
5. Ecology implies global solidarity – that we are all responsible for everyone alive today, for future generations, and for the Earth as our home.

UNIT 16

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD



Vocabulary

- chancellor – ректор или президент
to elect for life – обирати пожиттєво
don – викладач британського університету
tutor – викладач, куратор, керівник групи студентів

tutorial system – університетська система навчання в Оксфорді і Кембриджі;
тьюторська система
tuition – навчання
to guide – керувати
to require – вимагати, наказувати
gown [ˈgaʊn] – мантія

Oxford and Cambridge, founded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries respectively, are the most famous of Britain's universities. Today "Oxbridge", as the two together are known, educate less than one-twentieth of Britain's total university student population. Both universities grew gradually, as federations of independent colleges (20 colleges in Cambridge, 48 in Oxford), most of which were founded in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In both universities, however, new colleges are periodically established, for example Green College, Oxford (1999) and Robison College, Cambridge (1999).

Although they have together less than a tenth of the whole student population (each having about 12,000 students), they have special preeminence. A number of well-known scientists and writers, among them Newton, Darwin and Byron, were educated in Cambridge. Until the 19th century, Oxford and Cambridge were the only universities in England, and there was no place for girls. At present Oxford has five women's colleges, Cambridge three.

Each college has its own building, its own internal organization, its own staff and students. In order to enter the university, one must first apply to a college and become a member of the university through the college.

The teachers there are commonly called "dons" and "tutors". Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the university. Apart from lectures teaching is carried out by tutorial system, for which these two universities have always been famous. This is a system of individual tuition organized by the colleges, each tutor being responsible for the progress of the students. Each student has a tutor who practically guides him through the whole course of studies. The tutor plans the student's work and once a week the student goes to his tutor to discuss his work with him. The students go to the tutor's room once every week to read and discuss essays which they have prepared.

The training course lasts 4 years. The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography and many other subjects. After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor.

The older the University is, the more traditions it has. Students of Cambridge are required to wear gowns at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries, etc. Very few students get grants. Not many children from the working-class families are able to get higher education, as the cost is high. The cost of education depends on the college and speciality.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions.

1. Oxford and Cambridge have dominated British education for seven hundred years. Why are they regarded as being superior to other universities?
2. What are the particular features of the new universities?
3. What British universities would you go to if you were given an opportunity to get education there?
4. When was Cambridge University founded?
5. How many colleges are included in the University?
6. Who is the head of the University?
7. How are the Cambridge teachers called?
8. How is the teaching process organized at the University?
9. What does the tutorial system mean?
10. What degrees are awarded at the University?
11. How many years do the students study?
12. How many terms has the academic year in England?
13. Do the students pay for their education?
14. Do many children from the working-class families study at the University? Why?

II. Find in the text English equivalents of the following words and phrases:

розташовуватися, самоврядний орган, обирати довічно, бути відомим, тьюторська система, викладачі (Оксфорда і Кембриджа), ректор (президент) університету, індивідуальне навчання, керувати, курс навчання, природничі науки, юрис-пруденція, носити мантию, субсидія (стипендія), вартість, залежати від чогось.

III. Using the table make up sentences.

Cambridge	is, are consists of ... organizesone of the oldest English universities. ...located on the Cam River. ...24 colleges including 4 colleges for women. ...headed by the chancellor who is elected for life. ...commonly called «dons» and «tutors». ...the teaching process by means of lectures and tutorials. ...famous for its tutorial system all over
-----------	---	--

		the world.
--	--	------------

IV. True or False?

- 1) Cambridge is famous for its lectures organized by the University.
- 2) Tutorial system is a system of tuition where students do not meet as a group.
- 3) Only some students have tutors through the whole course of studies.
- 4) The tutor plans the student's work and once a week the student discusses his work with him.
- 5) Students are required to wear gowns only for official visits.

V. Complete the sentences by matching endings in the right column.

1. Cambridge was founded ...	a) by tutorial system for which Cambridge is famous all over the world.
2. The University consists of ...	b) by means of lectures organized by the University.
3. The head of the University is ...	c) a tutor who guides him through the course of studies.
4. The teachers are ...	d) 24 different colleges including 4 colleges for women.
5. Part of the teaching is done ...	e) to wear gowns at lectures, in the street, for official visits.
6. Teaching is also carried out ...	f) commonly called «dons» and «tutors».
7. Each student has ...	g) the chancellor who is elected for life.
8. Students are required...	h) at the beginning of the 12-th century

VI. Read the text once more and briefly talk about peculiarities and traditions typical for Cambridge and Oxford Universities. Use the following words and phrases:

the head of the University; chancellor; to elect for life; “dons” and “tutors”; tutorial system; famous all over the world; individual tuition; to guide through the course of training; to wear gowns.

UNIT 17

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS



Vocabulary

ability (n)	здібність
carry out (v)	виконувати, проводити
discover (v)	відкривати
discovery(n)	відкриття
invent (v)	винаходити
invention (n)	винахід
inventor (n)	винахідник
research (n)	дослідження
researcher (n)	дослідник
science (n)	наука, галузь науки
science education	освіта в галузі природничих наук
естественных наук	
scientific (adj)	науковий
scientific activity	наукова діяльність
scientist (n)	вчений
substance (n)	речовина
technological progress	технологічний прогрес
technologist (n)	технолог
technology (n)	техніка, технологія
apparatus	апарат
advanced	передовий
to affect	впливати
to influence	впливати
to control	керувати, контролювати
to develop	розвивати, розробляти
to launch	запускати (супутник), пускати в хід
particle	частка
purpose	мета, ціль
aim, objective, goal	мета, ціль
power	енергія, сила, мощність, потужність
space	простір, місце, космос
to speed up	прискорювати
to accelerate	прискорювати

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 cosmic 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.

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. 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 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. Many people feel, however, 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. Answer the following questions.

1. What role has scientific and technological development played in man's life?
2. What proves that science and technology are closely connected?
3. What do people use new technologies for?
4. What have people in
3. What do people use new technologies for?
4. What have people invented for all human's history?
5. What did industrial technology start with?
6. How many scientists worked in 1970s? What was the result of this scientific activity?

II. Translate the following word expression into Ukrainian.

Ukrainian science, a famous scientist, to carry out research, to perform a scientific experiment, to have proper knowledge for research work, a scientific discovery, a chemical substance, to discover a new element, the ability to analyze the results, to examine the results of the experiment, to develop a theory, to make a conclusion, to test drugs on animals, to conduct (=to do) some tests.

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

<i>A. Field</i>	<i>B. Specialist</i>
Engineering	...
Physics	...
Astronomy	...
Chemistry	...
Computer science	...
Genetics	...
Biology	...
Economics	...

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

microsurgery, lasers, clone, robots, reproduce

- 1). 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.
- 2). 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
- 3). Life in the twenty-first century will be much easier for most people. More and more dangerous jobs will be done by

V. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following expressions.

Досягнення науки і техніки, атомна енергія і космічні польоти, створювати нові можливості, в свою чергу, забезпечить науку новими інструментами дослідження, задовольняти потреби, подивитися на щось в більш вузькому сенсі, верстати з механічним приводом, масове виробництво товарів.

VI. Match the words from the column A with their synonyms from the column B.

A. technology, to create, energy, astronaut, space, satellite, research, technique, facilities, opportunity, different, factory, to change, aim, advance.

B. exploration, cosmos, method, sputnik, apparatus, to make, cosmonaut, power, engineering, progress, plant, purpose, various, to adapt

VII. In each row find the word with the opposite meaning.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. look for | a) search | b) lose | c) change | d) live |
| 2. higher | a) better | b) easier | c) lower | d) newer |
| 3. easy | a) difficult | b) modern | c) great | d) much |
| 4. narrow | a) wide | b) recent | c) different | d) way |
| 5. create | a) provide | b) depend | c) break | d) improve |
| 6. different | a) same | b) difficult | c) scientific | d) today |

VIII. 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 improve their lives.
6. Industrial technology began 50 years ago.

IX. Match the following definitions with the appropriate concepts from list B and translate them.

- A.**
1. The science about the physical life of animals and plants.
 2. A person who travels in a space vehicle.
 3. An electronic device which stores, analyses and produces information.
 4. The power of atomic nucleus.
 5. Getting knowledge of something existing but not yet known.
 6. A thing done successfully.
 7. A device used for accelerating nuclear particles.
 8. The creation of something not existing before.
 9. A person engaged in investigation to discover new facts or information.
 10. The use of machines to save labour.

B. Discovery, invention, nuclear energy, achievement, astronaut, biology, accelerator, automation, computer, research worker.

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

A.

- 1). Modern technology depends
- 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

B.

- a) have invented tools, machines, materials and techniques to make their lives easier.
- b) to use new discoveries for satisfy-ing needs and desires.
- c) on achievements in the field of science.
- d) new opportunities for producing better things for everyday life.
- e) has created the basis for modern society.
- f) with development of power-driven machines.

XI. Choose the proper word in brackets.

1. He has been ___ (interested/ contented/ launched) in scientific research since he entered the University.
2. When did you ___ (decorate/ install/ iron) the new equipment in the laboratory?
3. They haven't ___ (given/ bought/ invented) the explanation of these strange facts yet.
4. They have ___ (excluded/ removed/ determined) the main properties of the substance.
5. He has just ___ (open/ made/ booked) a discovery in physics.
6. They didn't ___ (receive/ improve/ cut down) any good results when they worked with this type of equipment.

XII. Give an interpretation to the following concepts

1. 'Science'.
2. 'Technology'.

UNIT 18
COMPUTERS IN OUR LIFE



Vocabulary

remarkable	-	чудовий, видатний
to occur	-	відбуватися, траплятися, виникати
application	-	додаток, вживання
to define	-	визначати
to respond	-	відповідати
to execute	-	виконувати, здійснювати
to refer	-	відносити(ся), посилатися
to distinguish	-	розрізняти, характеризувати
with regard to	-	відносно
requirements	-	вимоги
mainstay	-	основа, кістяк
to hire	-	наймати
employee	-	співробітник, персонал
to benefit	-	отримувати вигоду, приносити користь
self-sufficiency	-	самостійність, самодостатність,
самозабезпечення		
to reduce	-	зменшувати, скорочувати, знижувати
to rely on	-	покладатися на ...
to process	-	обробляти, переробляти
to access	-	отримати доступ
to carry out	-	виконувати
cashpoint	-	банкомат
to dispense	-	розподіляти
drafting machine	-	креслярський пристрій
complementary	-	додатковий
nuclei/ nucleus	-	ядра/ ядро
to shift	-	змінювати, змінюватися
exhausting	-	утомливий
assignment	-	завдання, призначення
via	-	за допомогою
capability	-	здатність, продуктивність
to possess	-	володіти
to develop	-	розробляти, розвивати
subsequent	-	подальший
to enhance	-	покращувати, підсилювати, збільшувати
to enable	-	дозволяти, уповноважувати
telecommuting	-	дистанційна робота
e-homework	-	електронна домашня робота

Notes:

Computer-aided design (CAD)	-	автоматизоване проектування
Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM)	-	автоматизоване виробництво

Computerized axial tomography (CAT)	-	комп'ютерна томографія
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	-	магнітно-резонансна томографія
Personal digital assistant (PDA)	-	персональний цифровий секретар
Interactive whiteboard	-	інтерактивна дошка

The invention of the computer is one of the most remarkable innovations that have occurred over the last ten decades. Rarely does a day go by without a report in newspapers or on television of some new application of the computer. Computers are defined as programmable machines that have two key features: they respond to a specific set of instructions (given by the human) that have been well defined and they can execute a pre-recorded list of instructions usually referred to as a program. Now computers come in all types, sizes and shapes.

Different sectors of our life have benefited from the use of computers. The business world uses computers for organization, self-sufficiency, reducing costs, increasing the speed of transactions and managing sales.

Financial institutions also make heavy use of computers to process and store many transactions each day. In banks computers store information about the money held by each customer and enable staff to access large databases and to carry out financial transactions at high speed. They also control the cashpoints, or ATMs (automatic teller machines), which dispense money to customers by the use of a PIN-protected card.

Industries of all sizes and types are relying heavily on computers to help in product design and manufacturing processes and to control machines that build the products. Two areas in which the computer has improved productivity are computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM). In CAD, computers replace drafting machines, thereby speeding the design process; in CAM, microprocessors control various manufacturing processes.

Computers have also created a revolution in the field of healthcare. Probably the best known computerized diagnostic tool is the computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan, which allows the doctor to visualize a cross section of the body part through a series of X-rays that are combined by the computer.

In the academic world, teaching and learning has shifted from the manual and exhausting models of learning to the computerized versions. Today's education is about PowerPoint and e-homework assignments. The Internet on a computer is a storehouse of information.

Internet connection gives extra life to computers and people can do wonders with the help of it. We can do many activities just sitting at home with mere click of a button: E-banking, E-shopping, E-ticketing, E-mail, telecommuting, etc. Mobiles let you make voice calls, send texts, email people and download logos, ringtones or games. With a built-in camera you can send pictures and make video calls in face-to-face mode.

However, some people have a strong belief that computers and IT technologies bring much stress in routine and make life more complicated. Nevertheless, it's hard to imagine our life without computers.

Exercises

I. Find English equivalents to the following word expressions using the active vocabulary of the text.

Програмовані машини; набір інструкцій; виконувати інструкції; відрізнятися за певним параметром; отримувати вигоду від використання комп'ютерів; активно застосовувати комп'ютери; здійснювати фінансові операції; переводити гроші; дизайн продукту; покращувати продуктивність; автоматизовані машини; комп'ютерний дизайн; автоматизоване виробництво; комп'ютеризований діагностичний пристрій; надати презентацію; вдосконалювати навички; робити фундаментальні дослідження; завантажувати; робити голосові дзвінки; надіслати повідомлення електронною поштою; мультимедійні додатки; веб-доступ; персональний цифровий помічник; привносити багато стресу в життєвий розпорядок; ускладнювати життя.

II. Answer the questions to the text.

1. How has a computer changed our life?
2. What two main functions are performed by the computer?
3. In what criteria do modern computers differ from each other?
4. What is one of the main requirements of employment nowadays?
5. How does the usage of computers promote effective conducting of business?
6. How are computers used in banks?
7. Where are computers most actively used in industry?
8. What is the efficiency of the use of robots in production?
9. How can computers help in teaching and learning?
10. What computerized devices have made a revolution in the field of medicine?
11. What tendency dominates in the academic world now?
12. What features make computers ideal audio-visual media?
13. What kinds of activity have become possible online since the invention of the Internet?
14. Why do some people disapprove the prevalence of computers in our life?
15. What is your opinion about wide spreading of computers in our life? What positive or negative consequences of computerization do you consider?

III. Give synonyms to the following words and word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own:

to come about; creation; to accomplish; to run (a computer); to appoint: a worker; to get profit; to count on; to diminish; to raise; to check; demands; to calculate; to alter; to facilitate; tiring; to connect; to intensify; capacity; recreation; to earn (money); to be associated; quickly.

IV. Give antonyms to the following words and word expressions and use them in the sentences of your own.

to dismiss;	to lose;	to increase;
to shrink;	to supply;	to inhibit;
with halt;	exposed;	to detain;
danger;	jolly;	to spend (money).

V. Match the terms with their definitions.

<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITIONS</i>
Computer application	1) the usage of computer systems to aid in the creation, modification, analysis or optimization of a design.
Computer memory	2) a system that allows to communicate with your bank on the Internet.
Cashpoint (AIM)	3) an optical device that projects an image onto a surface, commonly a projection screen.
Online banking	4) a “constellation” of about 30 well-spaced satellites that orbit the Earth and make it possible for people with ground receivers to pinpoint their geographical location.
PDA (Personal digital assistant)	5) a computer program, designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks or activities for the benefit of the user, for example, a word processor, a media player, a photo editor.
Multimedia	6) a tool used in technical drawing, consisting of a pair of scales mounted to form a right angle on an articulated protractor head that allows an angular rotation.
Microprocessor	7) visualization of a cross section of the body part through a series of X- rays that are combined by the computer.
Interactive whiteboard	8) a device that is used to store data or programs on a temporary or permanent basis for use in an electronic digital computer.
Projector	9) a computer processor which incorporates the functions of a computer’s CPU on a single integrated circuit or at most a few integrated circuits.

CAT	10) a machine that gives you money when you put a bank card into it.
Drafting machine	11) a radiology technique that uses magnetism, radio waves and a computer to produce images of body structure.
MRI	12) an interactive display in the format of a whiteboard that reacts to user input either directly or through other devices.
GPS (Global Positioning System)	13) content that uses a combination of different forms such as text, video, images, animation, interactive content.
CAD Software	14) a small, handheld mobile device that provides computing and information storage and retrieval capabilities for personal or business use, often for keeping schedules, calendars and address book.

VI. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words.

- Computers accept information, ... mathematical and/ or logical operations then supply new information.
a) calculate b) represent c) advance d) perform
- A computer is known for its surprising speed and
a) structure b) accuracy c) power d) simplicity
- If you want to change the photograph by means of a computer you should first ... it.
a) digitize b) alter c) output d) transmit
- Computers that process information in the form of numbers are called ... computers.
a) analog b) digital c) multi-purpose d) special-purpose
- A single microprocessor can do ... work as a pioneer computer.
a) the same b) some c) more d) less
- Information is given into the computer in the form of _____.
a) ideas b) characters c) rules d) circuits
- The basic function of a computer is _____ information.
a) to switch; b) to keep; c) to process d) to buy
- The data needed for solving problems are kept in the _____.
a) memory; b) input device; c) output device d) wire unit
- A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations _____.
a) leisurely; b) instantaneously; c) during some hours
- Computers have become _____ in homes, offices, research institutes.
a) commonwealth; b) commonplace; c) common room

VII. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the words.

1. *Operation, operate, operator, operational, operating.*

- A. A computer can perform mathematical ... very quickly.
- B. One of the first persons to note that the computer is malfunctioning is the computer
- C. The job of a computer operator is to ... the various machines in a computer installation.
- D. The new machines in the computer installation are not yet
- E. If a system is ... , it is working.

2. *Acceptance, accept, accepted, acceptable, acceptably.*

- A. A computer is a device which ... instructions and gives out information.
- B. The students are still waiting for their ... into the Computer Science program.
- C. It is ... to work without a template if the flowcharts are not kept on file.
- D. Mainframe host computers are not widely ... in schools that are still using the single classroom, teacher/manager method of delivering information to students.
- E. ... logic programs have been studied extensively in the context of proving termination of Prolog programs.

3. *Solution, solve, solvable, solver.*

- A. I may take a lot of time to find a ... to a complex problem in programming.
- B. A computer can ... a problem faster than any human being.
- C. A computer has often been referred to as a problem
- D. Only the simplest differential equations are ... by explicit formulas.

4. *Remark, remarkable, remarkably, remarked.*

- A. Today's computers are ... to be faster than their predecessors.
- B. Systems analysts will often make ... about existing programs so as to help make the operations more efficient.
- C. There have been ... developments in the field of computer science in the previous decade.
- D. This is a unique device which Froebel most ... invented.

5. *Communication, communicate, communicable, communicative.*

- A. A computer must be able to ... with the user.
- B. Fiber optics is one of the developments in the field of
- C. Some people working in computer installations aren't very ... because they are shy.
- D. Maynard (1997) claims that silence in Japanese is "a ... device that can express many intentions and feelings".

VIII. Fill in the gaps with prepositions if necessary.

1. Today computers can translate ___ and ___ foreign languages.

2. They operate ____ a great speed.
3. Computers process a large volume ____ data ____ a short period ____ time.
4. Thanks to the Internet, people can work, shop and bank ____ home.
5. A modern computer can do 500,000 sums ____ second.
6. In schools, pupils learn how to operate ____ a computer.
7. Data can be input into the computer ____ floppy disks or compact disks.
8. Computer keyboards are similar ____ typewriter keyboards.
9. The speed ____ this computer translation is one page ____ 40 seconds.
10. Every time I tried to feed the data ____ the computer, it gave me an error message.

IX. Form the nouns using the following suffixes: -ment, -er/-or, -tion, -ssion, -ness, -ance/-ence from the verbs.

to compute	to generate	to apply	to operate
to measure	to produce	to inform	to determine
to process	to teach	to manage	to exist
to perform	to relax	to execute	to locate

X. Use words and collocations in the box to complete the sentences.

- a) access the Internet b) do research c) make calls d) display data
 e) store information f) carry out transactions g) financial
 h) PDAs i) download j) digital generation k) PIN card
 l) an interactive whiteboard m) built-in camera n) GPS

1. Thanks to Wi-Fi, it's now easy to _____ from cafes, hotels, parks and many other public places.
2. Online banking lets you _____ between your accounts easily and securely.
3. Skype is a technology that enables users to _____ over the Internet for free.
4. In many universities, students are encouraged to _____ using PowerPoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.
5. The Web has revolutionized the way people _____ with sites such as Google and Wikipedia, you can find the information you need in seconds.
6. Cookies allow a website to _____ on a user's machine and later retrieve it; when you visit the website again, it remembers your preferences.
7. We use _____ to give presentations at our conferences.
8. I have a _____ fitted in my car.
9. Bank managers use _____ software to make calculations and then generate graphs or charts.
10. I surf the Web every day and I often _____ files from the Net to my PC.
11. The wireless network at my university is great: we can connect our laptops, _____ and Wi-Fi cell phones to the network anywhere in the campus.
12. Nowadays _____ is used to pay for goods and services.

13. With a _____ you can make video calls in face-to-face mode.

14. People who have grown up with PCs and microchips are often called the _____.

XI. Choose the best adjective.

1. My laptop is only 3 centimeters (thick/ tall/ wide). 2. I can't use my mobile phone. The battery is (over/ flat/ exhausted). 3. The screen on my laptop isn't very (light/ white/ bright). 4. My video camera is very (easy to use/ uncomplicated/ obvious). 5. My new computer has a very (quick/ high speed/ fast) processor. 6. In three or four years, my new computer will probably be (old fashioned/ behind the times/ obsolete). 7. In our office we have a (wire-independent/ no wires/ wireless) network. 8. My new PDA is the (latest/ last/ most modern) model. 9. I don't think this printer is (compatible/ connectable/ suitable) with my computer.

XII. Make a list of the benefits computers have brought into your life. Compare it with those of your groupmates.

XII. Speaking. How do you think these professions might use computers? Share your opinion with other students.

A secretary, a bank manager, an architect, a doctor, a salesperson, a teacher, a businessman.