МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

***Року англійської мови в Україні присвячується***

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ**

**до практичних занятьдисципліни**

**„Іноземна мова ” (англійська мова)**

**З ТЕМИ „УКРАЇНА”**

*(для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання*

*всіх технічних cпеціальностей*

 *1 рік навчання. 2 семестр)*

 Затверджено

 на засіданні кафедри

 "Іноземних мов та професійної комуникації".

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Методичні рекомендації до практичних занять „Іноземна мова ” (англійська мова) з теми “Україна” (для студентів денної заочної форм навчаннядля всіх технічних cпеціальностей. 1 рік навчання. 2 семестр) /Уклад.: Михайлюк М.І. –- Сєверодонецьк, вид-в СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2016. – 41 с.

Розвивають практичні навички й уміння усного монологічного й діалогічного мовлення з вивченої тематики. Сприяють накопиченню та розширенню лексики, засвоєнню країнознавчої та загально-соціальної лексики.

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**Вступ**

Дані методичні вказівки мають наступні практичні завдання:

1. допомагати студентам в їх самостійній роботі з набування й розвитку практичних навичок й умінь усного монологічного й діалогічного мовлення з вивченої тематики;
2. сприяти подальшому розвитку й закріпленню навичок переглядового й ознайомчого читання країнознавчої та загально-соціальної літератури;
3. розширити лексичний запас студентів з теми „Україна”;
4. виробити навички письмового перекладу текстів.

Методичні вказівки призначені для аудиторної та позааудиторної роботи.

 Тексти знайомлять студентів, які ще не почали вивчення спеціальних дисциплін, із загальними відомостями про географічне розташування, політичну структуру, промисловість, визначні пам’ятки України, а також зокрема про історію Києва й Луганська. Тексти підібрані з урахуванням наростання важкості.

 Претекстові завдання спрямовані на вивчення лексики тексту, після текстові завдання включають вправи з розвитку навичок перекладу, ведення „питання-відповідь” бесіди, монологічного мовлення й діалогічного мовлення. Обов’язковою умовою оволодіння даними навичками є накопичення певного запасу лексики, тому всі вправи забезпечують повторюваність лексики. З метою підготовки студентів до модульного контролю в посібник включені додаткові тексти для читання.

**І. THE MAIN INFORMATOIN ABOUT UKRAINE**

**Unit 1**

**Geographical position of Ukraine**

1. **Read and pronounce correctly the following words and word-combinations:**

Central Europe, Byelorus, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Georgia, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, the Carpathians, the Crimean Peninsula, the Dnipro, Centigrade.

1. **Memorize the following words:**

to be situated - розташовуватися

to stretch - простягатися

anthem – гiмн

favourable - сприятливий

to border (on) - межувати (з)

to be washed (by) - омиватися

peninsula - півострів

tributary - приток

moderate - помірний

iron ore - залізна руда

coal - кам'яне вугілля

oil - нафта

to be rich (in) - бути багатим на щось

agricultural - сільськогосподарський

fertile black soil - родючий чорнозем

severe - суворий

mild - м’який

coast - узбережжя

to establish - засновувати, створювати, встановлювати

1. **Read and translate the text:**

**Geographical position of Ukraine**

 Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe and has its own territory, government, national emblem, flag and anthem. The territory of Ukraine stretches for 900 km from the north to the south and for 1,300 km from the east to the west. The territory of Ukraine is 603,700 square km.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable to the development of its relations with countries of Europe, as well as with the countries throughout the world.

It borders on Russia, Byelorus, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary and Poland on land and Russia, Georgia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey on sea.

The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level, treeless plain, calls "steppe". There are the Crimean Mountains on the Crimean peninsula and the Carpathians in the west, but they are not very high. Mixed forests cover the mountains. The highest peak is the Hoverla (2061m) in the Carpathians. The Crimean Mountains stretch for about 150 km along the coast of the Black Sea. The highest point is the мountain Roman Kosh (1445m).

The main Ukrainian river is the Dnipro. It is one of the longest European rivers and one of the country's main sources of hydroelectric power. The Dnipro is over 2000 km. in length. The main rivers are the Dnestr, the Prut, the Donets, and others.

In the south Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The climate of Ukraine is moderate. Winter is rather mild, with no severe frosts, but with regular snowfalls everywhere except the south. The rivers and lakes freeze in winter. The average winter temperature varies from -20 Centigrade in the north to -3-5 in the south. Summer is quite hot and dry, with occasional showers and thunderstorms. The fertile black soil is well watered in spring and autumn and gets plenty of sunshine in summer.

Ukraine is an industrial and agricultural state. The country is rich in natural resources, such as iron ore, coal, colour metal, oil, gas, mineral salts, clay and potential water power.

Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural area. It grows grain, vegetables and all kinds of fruits.

Ukraine is one of the world's main centers of sugar production. It produces sugar both for its own needs and for export.

The population of Ukraine is about 47 million people. The representatives of many nationalities live and work in Ukraine.

There are a lot of higher educational establishments in Ukraine, a lot of professional theatres and Philharmonic societies, public libraries and state museums. Ukrainian books are exported to more than 100 countries of the world. Ukraine is visited by delegations, groups of specialists, art companies, sports teams and tourists from different countries of the world. Ukraine establishes new contacts with many countries.

**4. Answer the questions on the text:**

1. What countries does Ukraine border on?
2. What is the territory of Ukraine?
3. What are the highest mountains in Ukraine?
4. What are the main rivers of the country?
5. What is Ukraine washed by?
6. What is the climate of Ukraine?
7. Why can we say that Ukraine is rich in natural resources?
8. What is the population of Ukraine?

**5. Translate the following word-combinations.**

to be situated in, national emblem, flag and anthem, to border on, to be a level, treeless plain, the thickest woods, pine forest, a source of hydroelectric power, severe frosts, regular snowfalls, occasional showers and thunderstorms, natural resources, higher educational establishments, art companies, from different countries of the world.

**6. Translate the following international words without a dictionary:**

territory, steppe, hydroelectric, climate, regular, Centigrade, specialist, public , agricultural, port, potential, population, professional, delegation, company, export, sport, nationality.

**7.** **Define, according to the suffixes, what parts of speech the given words belong to. Translate them.**

 climatic, thickest, occasional, production, tributary, regular, favourable, agricultural, condition, treeless.

**8. Insert the proper prepositions and translate the sentences into the Ukrainian language:**

1. Ukraine's territory is the first in Europe ... the world ... its size.
2. A major part ... the territory are plains ... mountains being only ... the west, the Carpathians, and ... the extreme south - the Crimean mountains.
3. The south of the country is washed ... the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
4. Thanks ... good conditions ... the sea shores Ukraine has become a popular place ... recreation.
5. The main minerals ... Ukraine are iron ore, zinc ore, coal.
6. Ukraine has several climatic regions ... temperate, warm and ... subtropical.

 7. The main ports ... the country are Odesa, Sevastopol, Mikolaiyv, Kherson and Kerch.

**9. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:**

**The climate of Ukraine**

The climate of Ukraine is determined by its geographical location. Ukraine's territory lies in the temperate belt. In general the country's climate is temperately continental, being subtropical only on the southern coast of the Crimea. The differences in climate are caused by many factors: latitude, relief, altitude and proximity to seas and oceans. The climate varies not only from the north to the south, but also from the north-west to the south-east as the warm damp air masses moving from the north-western Atlantic weaken and become drier. A characteristic feature of the climate is an increase in its continental nature from west to east.

A feature of Ukraine's climate is the considerable fluctuation in the weather conditions from year to year.

The average annual temperature in Ukraine varies between +5...+7 C in the north and + 11...+ 13C in the south. The coldest month is January with a record low of -42C.The warmest month is July with a record high of +40 С.

On the southern coast of the Crimea the climate is subtropical Mediterranean, inasmuch as the Crimean Mountains obstruct the movement of cold Artic air to the coast. These climatic features have contributed to the creation of the best resort areas in Ukraine.

**10. Speak about geographical position and climate of Ukraine. Use the phrases:**

*I'd like to say a few words about..., To begin with..., As far as I know...,* *According to the text..., Finally..., To sum up everything....*

**Unit 2**

**The political system of Ukraine**

**1. Read and pronounce correctly the words and word-combinations:**

constitution , republic, President, highest, to present, the Supreme Court, legislative, executive, judicial, anthem, Verkhovna Rada, Cabinet of Ministers , official language.

**2. Memorize the following words:**

sovereign - суверенний, незалежний

to adopt - приймати

to declare - заявляти, виголосити

power - влада

to elect - вибирати (через голосовування)

legislative - законодавчий

executive - виконавчий

judicial - судовий

chapter - розділ

to approve - схвалювати, затверджувати, санкціонувати

to appoint - назначати

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces- Головнокомандуючий Збройними Силами

to tend - направляти, мати схильність

the Supreme Court- Верховний суд

major - головний

foreign - іноземний

election - вибори

equal - рівний, однаковий

to carry out - виконувати

responsible - відповідальний

to cooperate - співпрацювати

to participate - брати участь

fulfillment - виконання, здійснення

**3.** **Read and translate the text:**

**The political system of Ukraine**

Ukraine is a sovereign state. The independence of Ukraine was declared in August 24, 1991. The country has a democratic political system. The executive power is headed by the President.

The President of Ukraine is the head of the state and speaks on behalf of it. He is elected directly by the voters for a term of five years with no more than two full terms. He is the Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces of Ukraine.

The President is assisted by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Ukraine's parliament is called the Verkhovna Rada. The Verkhovna Rada is the highest legislative power in Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws.

There are 450 people's deputies who are elected at general, equal and direct elections. The deputies of Verkhovna Rada are elected for 5 years.

The highest body of the executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is responsible to the President and is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada. The Cabinet of Ministers carries out domestic and foreign policy of the State, the fulfilment of the Constitution, as well as the Acts of the President, develops and fulfils national programs on the economic, scientific, technological and cultural development of Ukraine.

The Cabinet of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the President and approved by the majority of the Parliament.

The judicial power in Ukraine is represented by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

There are many political parties in Ukraine; the current number is more than 60.

In June 28, 1996 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Constitution, the Fundamental Law of the State.

The Constitution of Ukraine consists of 15 chapters and 161 articles. The Day of the Constitution of Ukraine is a state holiday.

The official state language is Ukrainian. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine. The State Flag is blue and yellow. The main element of the Great State Emblem of Ukraine is the Sign of the State of Prince Volodymyr the Great. The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem with the music of M. Verbytsky.

The main trend of foreign policy in Ukraine is to live in peace with the rest of the world community, to cooperate with the other countries and to participate in European and world structures and other political, economic and cultural organizations.

**4. Answer** **the following questions:**

1. What is the highest legislative body in Ukraine?
2. How many deputies are in the Verkhovna Rada?
3. What term are the deputies elected for?
4. Who is the head of the state?
5. What is the highest body of the executive power?
6. What is the highest judicial organ of the state?
7. When did the Verhovna Rada of Ukraine adopt the Constitution?
8. What is the official state language?
9. What are the state symbols of Ukraine?

10. What is the main element of the Great State Emblem of Ukraine?

11. How many articles does the Constitution of Ukraine consist of?

1. How many chapters does the Constitution of Ukraine consist of?
2. Who is the head of the Cabinet of Ministers?
3. What is the main trend of foreign policy in Ukraine?

**5. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Ukrainian:**

two full terms, the highest body, to carry out , ownership, other beliefs, trend of foreign policy, to develop and fulfil national programs, to be responsible to, the current number, the fulfilment of the Constitution, the majority of the Parliament, many political parties, to participate in European and world structures, military forces.

**6. Translate the following word-combinations from Ukrainian into English:**

вищий законодавчий орган, створювати закони, глава уряду, головна функція, говорити від імені, державна мова, мати право на роботу, приймати конституцію, науковий, культурний розвиток України, співпрацювати з іншими країнами, державне свято, політичні організації, незалежна демократична держава, гуманітарні питання, внутрішня політика.

1. **Match the words:**
2. government 1. розділ
3. legislative 2. засновувати
4. to declare 3. іноземний
5. to adopt 4. заявляти
6. to elect 5. гимн
7. chapter 6. приймати
8. judicial 7. вибирати
9. foreign 8. уряд
10. approval 9. судовий

 10. branch 10. законодавчий
11. to establish 11. схвалення
12. anthem 12. галузь

**8. Prove that the following statements are wrong. Give your reasons. Use** **the expressions:**

*For all I know…, If I am not mistaken…, It's evident that..., It is clear from the text that....*

1. The President of Ukraine is elected directly by the voters for a term of three years with no more than two full terms.

2. The deputies of Verkhovna Rada are elected for 4 years.

3. The state language is Russian.

4. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem.

5. The highest body of the executive power is the Verkhovna Rada.

6. The Cabinet of Ministers is a lawmaking body.

7. The Constitution establishes the country's political system.

8. The Constitutional Court is the highest judicial body.

**9. Complete the sentences with the missing words from the text and translate them:**

1 The ... is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the President and approved by the majority of the Parliament.

1. The highest judicial organ of the state is ...
2. The Constitution was adopted on....
3. The official state language is...
4. ... the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Constitution, the Fundamental Law of the state.
5. The State Emblem of Ukraine is ...
6. The Constitution of Ukraine consists of...
7. The main trend of foreign policy in Ukraine is...

**10. Speak about the political structure of Ukraine, using the key-facts:**

 **The key-facts**

The head of the state President

The legislative power the Verkhovna Rada

The executive power the Cabinet of Ministers

The judicial power Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court

Official language Ukrainian

The Constitution June 28, 1996

**11. Ask your fellow-student what new information he has got from the text.
Use the formulas:**

*Can you tell me* ..., *Could you speak about* ..., *What information have you got about.., What do you know about…..*

**12. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:**

**Constitution of Ukraine**

The political system of Ukraine, its laws, its home and foreign policy, the rights and duties of its citizen are established, based and guaranteed by the Constitution. There have been several previous constitutional documents in the history of Ukraine (1710, 1918, 1919, 1929, 1937 and 1978).

The main points of the 1996 Constitution are:

* The land, air space, water, mineral and other natural resources are the property of Ukrainian people.
* The state language of Ukraine is Ukrainian.
* The state symbols are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem.
* The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv.
* There are no privileges or restrictions based upon colour of skin, political or other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social organ, property, position, ownership, place of residence, language or religion.
* All citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. Citizens of Ukraine are guaranteed the rights to life, personal inviolability, non­interference in private and family life, free choice of residence, work, rest, education, social, security, housing and health protection, medical care and insurance and legal assistance.
* Defenses of the Motherland, its independence and territorial integrity, respect to the State Symbols are the duty of Ukrainian citizens.
* Citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote.
* The territorial structure of Ukraine is composed of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, 24 regions, cities, districts, towns, settlements and villages. Kyiv and Sevastopol have a special status.

**Unit 3**

**Industry and agriculture**

**1. Read and pronounce correctly the words and word-combinations:**

manganese, iron ore, sulphur, graphite ,bauxite, limestone, nickel, cadmium, metallurgy, automobile, synthetic diamond, locomotive, chemical, coal-mining, aircraft, curative, ferrous metals.

**2. Memorize the following words:**

rich deposits - багаті місце добування

manganese - марганець

sulphur - сірка

graphite - графіт

bauxite - боксит

limestone - ізвестняк

nickel - никель

cadmium - кадмій

curative - поживний

metallurgy - металургія

aircraft - літакобудування

shipbuilding - суднобудування

machine building - машинобудівництво

electronics - електроніка

electrical engineering - електротехнічна

coal-mining - вугледобування

chemical - хімічна

power industry - енергетика

food - харчова

textile - текстильна

grain harvester - зерноуборочний комбайн

synthetic diamonds - штучні алмази

heavy industry - важка промисловість

ferrous metals - чорні метали

to suffer - страждати

pollution - забруднення

ocean liners - океанські лайнери

microscope - мікроскоп

**3. Read and translate the text:**

**Industry of Ukraine**

 Ukraine is an industrial and agricultural state. Ukraine is also a highly industrialized country, and its economic potential is great.

The country has many industrial raw materials. It has rich deposits of iron ore, coal, oil, natural gas, salt, manganese, sulphur, graphite, bauxite, limestone, nickel, cadmium and other natural resources. There are many curative mineral waters in Ukraine.

The leading industries of the country are: metallurgy, aircraft, shipbuilding, machine building, electronics and electrical engineering, coal-mining, chemical, metalworking, power industry, automobile industry, food and textile industries.

The country produces planes, ocean liners, locomotives, TV-sets, computers, tractors, excavators, cars, grain harvesters, electronic microscopes, synthetic diamonds and so on.

 The industrial heartland of the country is the Donetsk Coal Basin. It is the highly industrialized region of the country and one of the world's major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes. The plants produce coal-mining equipment, agricultural equipment and other types of heavy machinery.

Ukraine has a major ferrous-metals industry.

Another important branch of the economy is coal-mining. Its main products are coal, natural gas and iron ore. The most prominent manufactured goods include metallurgical equipment, diesel locomotives, tractors, TV-sets.

Ukraine also has well-developed chemical and food industries. There are more than 50 plants which produce a wide range of agricultural equipment.

Machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries are also being developed. The growing importance of consumer goods is reflected in the increasing output of cameras, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

 Some of the principal products of light industry are textiles, ready-made clothes and shoes.

Ukraine has a well-developed transportation system. Odesa and Mykolaiyv are the centres of shipbuilding and great ports.

The largest industrial centres are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Zaporizhya, Donetsk, Lutsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrivsk.

The main fishing grounds are the Black Sea estuaries and the Sea of Azov, though the latter is heavily polluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides. All the main rivers are full of fish but they suffer from pollution too.

1. **Answer the following questions:**

1. What kind of country is Ukraine?

2. What rich deposit has Ukraine?

3. Are there many curative mineral waters in Ukraine?

4. What are the leading industries in Ukraine?

5 .What goods does the country produce?

6. What is the industrial heartland of the country?

1. Where is one of the world's major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes situated?
2. What consumer goods does Ukraine increase output of?
3. What are the products of light industry?
4. What are the centers of shipbuilding?
5. What are the largest industrial cities in Ukraine?
6. What are the main fishing grounds in Ukraine?

**5. Match the following words and word-combinations with their Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. iron ore a. нафта

2. coal-mining b. хiмiчна промисловiсть

3. oil c. поживний

4. machine-tool industry d. кам’яне вугілля

5. heavy industry e. залiзна руда

6. coal f. металургiя

7. chemical industry g. вугледобування

8. ferrous metals h. станкобудiвельня промисловiсть

9. metallurgy i. важка промисловiсть

10. curative j. чорнi метали

**6. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Ukrainian:**

natural gas and iron ore, to produce mining equipment, heavy machinery, ferrous metals industry, diesel locomotives, machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries, consumer goods, ready-made clothes and shoes, the increasing output of cameras, synthetic diamonds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

**7. Translate the following word-combinations from Ukrainian into English:**

високо промислова країна, сільськогосподарське обладнання, зерноуборочний комбайн, багаті місце добування, станкобудівельня промисловість, залізна руда, важка промисловість, металургія, хімічна промисловість, видатний виробник.

**8. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Use the following expressions:**

*That is wrong ..., It is not quite right..., I disagree with it ..., I am of different opinion…, It is quite right...*

1. The leading industries of the country are: shipbuilding, machine building, and chemical.
2. Odesa and Mykolaiyv are the centres of heavy industry.
3. There are more than 20 plants which produce a wide range of agricultural equipment.
4. Major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes are located in the Donetsk Coal Basin.

5. The main products of mining are coal, natural gas and iron ore.

**9.** **Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the appropriate grammar form:**

|  |
| --- |
|  to decline to obtain to produce to share to rival expend |

1. The government encourages farmers their own land for independent farming.

2. When heated, metals , and when they are cooled their size becomes smaller.

3. My father is the only owner of his factory. So he does not have \_\_\_\_\_his income with any partners.

4. The economy of most of the republics of the former Soviet Union \_\_\_\_\_greatly after the split of the USSR.

5. The advertisements usually try to show that the products they advertise \_\_\_\_all the other products of the same kind.

6. Kharkiv Turbine plant \_\_\_\_\_turbines that are exported to many countries of the world.

**10. Speak about industry of Ukraine. Use the following expressions:**

*To begin with... , As far as I know... , According to the text..., I'd like to say a few words about..., Finally...,To sum up everything….*

1. **Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:
Notes to the text:**

pig-breeding - свиноводство

sugar-beet - цукровий буряк

rich soil - багата почва

rice - рис

buckwheat - гречиха

soya - соя

sunflower - соняшник

wheat – пшениця

**Agriculture of Ukraine**

The moderate climate and rich soil are favourable for agriculture, it is an integrate part of economy, which is intensively developing. Ukraine grows sugar-beet, wheat, rice, buckwheat, maize, soy-bean, vegetables, fruit and sunflower.

The chernozem (black soil) of the forest-steppe zone is among the world's more productive farmlands and is exceptionally good for wheat and sugar beet. Other crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries, fruit, nuts and grapes, berries, fruit, nuts and grapes.

Cattle and pig breeding are carried out on the most part of Ukraine. It is the famous producer of dairy products, meat and poultry. There are many large-scale broiler and egg-laying farms close to big cities. The country has experimental stations and a lot of research agricultural institutions on its territory.

Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine, while chicken, geese and turkey are kept for meat and egg production. Bees are kept in all parts of Ukraine for honey and wax.

Though the collective and state farms remain in the country, the declared intent of the Ukrainian government is to bring about a gradual privatization of farming, but it is a difficult and costly process.

**Unit 4**

**Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine**

**1. Read and pronounce correctly the words or word-combinations:**

kilometer, the Dnieper, ancient, Krakov, Poland, Germany, Finland, Japan, Toulouse, Kyoto, Leipzig.

**2. Memorize the following words:**

ancient - стародавній, давній

picturesque - живописний

area - площа

to manufacture- виробляти

institution - установа, заклад

research - дослідження

commercial - торговельний, комерційний

soft - м'який

vessel - судно

accuracy - точність

dredge - екскаватор

**3.** **Read and translate the text:**

**Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine**

 Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, is one of the most ancient cities of Europe. Kyiv City is located in the center of Eastern Europe and has attractive geographical location and natural conditions.

It is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnipro River and Kyiv occupies the area of about 800 square kilometers.

Now Kyiv is more than 1500 years old. Its population is nearly 3 million people.

Nowadays Kyiv is a large political centre. The residence of the State Head - President of Ukraine, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Government, Constitutional Court of Ukraine and other central state authorities are situated there.

The largest city of Ukraine Kyiv is a leading industrial, commercial and cultural centre. Food processing (notably the processing of the beet sugar), metallurgy, the manufacture of machinery, machine tools, chemicals, building materials and textiles are the major industries in Kyiv.

A powerful economic potential is focused in Kyiv, involving a multi-branch industry, building complex, developed system of branches of municipal economy, transport facilities, systems of modern communication, etc. More than 485 biggest industrial enterprises and thousands of small and joint ventures, building organizations, transport organizations are located in Kyiv.

As an industrial centre, Kyiv has already been known by manufacture planes, sea and river vessels, electronic computer facilities, devices of high accuracy, radio equipment, dredges and process equipment for many areas of an industry, chemical and pharmaceutical production, building materials, cable production.

The enterprises of Kyiv City carry out the foreign trade operations with the partners from more than 160 countries of the world. The main trading partners are also the Russian Federation, Byelorus, Turkmenistan and Lithuania.

Kyiv is the centre of education and science. It has a great number of research institutions. Among the city's educational and cultural institutions are the Taras Shevchenko University (1833), the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (1919), the Polytechnical University, the Technological University of Food Industry, the Technological University of Light Industry, the Trade and Economics University, the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, etc.

The capital of Ukraine has a great cultural potential: 32 museums, 33 theatres and many standing art exhibitions. There are 2 093 units regarded as monuments of history, culture and architecture.

The size and beauty of Kyiv greatly impress the guests and visitors of the capital.

1. **Answer the following questions:**
2. Where is Kyiv situated?
3. What area does Kyiv occupy?
4. How old is the city?
5. What population has Kyiv?
6. What are the major industries in Kyiv?
7. Where is the seat of the Ukrainian Government located?

7. What does the economic potential in Kyiv involve?

8. What do Kyiv plants and factories manufacture?

9. What educational centers in Kyiv do you know?

10. What is cultural potential in Kyiv?

**5. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Ukrainian:**

picturesque banks, state authorities, attractive geographical location, manufacture of machinery, transport facilities, building materials, river vessel, devices of high accuracy, cable production, pharmaceutical production, modern loaders, culture and architecture.

**6. Translate the following word-combinations from Ukrainian into English:**

географічне розташування країни, природні умови, будівельний комплекс, будівельні матеріали. виробляти літаки, судно, цукровий буряк, виставка, дослідний інститут, гості й відвідувачі столиці.

**7.** **Insert the proper prepositions and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:**

1. Administratively Kyiv is divided ... 17 districts.

2. It is situated ... the picturesque banks ... the Dnipro River.

3. The enterprises ... Kyiv City carry out the foreign trade operations ... the partners from more than 160 countries ... the world.

4. Kyiv is the centre ... education and science.

5. The size and beauty ... Kyiv greatly impress the guests and visitors ... the capital.

**8.** **Fill in the gaps in the following sentences about city life. Use the following words and word-combinations:**

theatre bus stop market library

hospital concert hall shopping centre car park

stadium police station swimming pool banks

1. You get money here...
2. You borrow books here...
3. You watch a match here...
4. You go swimming here...
5. You can buy things here...
6. You buy fruit and vegetables here...
7. You go here when you are in trouble...
8. You listen to music here...
9. You go here when you are sick...
10. You go to enjoy plays here...
11. You can leave your car here...
12. You can get a bus here...

**9. Speak about Kyiv. Use the following expressions:**

*I'd like to say a few words about...,To begin with...* , *As far as I know... , According to the... Finally....To sum up everything….*

**12. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:**

**Notes to the text:**

twin city - місто-побратим

Krakov - Краков

Kyoto - Кіото

Toulouse - Тулуза

Leipzig - Лейпциг

Tampere - Тампере

**The transport system of Kyiv**

Kyiv is also a great transport centre. The city transport system is modernized, underground line of Kyiv metro connect distant districts with the centre of the city. Buses, trolley-buses, trams and taxies carry thousands of passengers a day. Kyiv has a river port, two airports and some railway stations.

The airport "Boryspil", located 30 km away the city, serves mainly international airlines. It connects Kyiv with more than 40 capitals of the countries of the world. The airport "Kyiv" is in the municipal property and located in city boundaries.

The river of Dnipro is an important transport junction of Ukraine. It connects Kyiv not only to northern and southern regions of Ukraine, ports of the Black and Azov seas, but also with 15 European countries. Kyiv has freight and passenger river ports.

Kyiv is a powerful railway junction. The railway roads connect Kyiv practically with all European capitals, with the majority of large cities of Russia, Byelorus and with all large cities of Ukraine. The central railway station is located in city centre.

Today Kyiv underground has three working lines. It is planned to increase an operational length of lines of underground.

Now Kyiv establishes direct contacts with many cities of Europe. It is a twin city of Krakov (Poland), Leipzig (Germany), Tampere (Finland), Kyoto (Japan), Florence (Italy), and Toulouse (France).

**Unit 5**

**Kyiv and its places of interest**

**1. Read and pronounce correctly the words and word-combinations:**

ancient, huge, unique, chestnut tree, legend, Europe, Libid, Saint Sophia Cathedral, Golden Gate, Saint Andrew Church, Yaroslav the Wise, Kreshchatyk, St. Petersburg.

**2. Memorize the following words:**

chestnut tree - каштан

according to - відповідно до

remarkable - значний

legend - легенда

to imagine - уявляти

magnificent - чудовий, прегарний, пишний

to install - встановлювати

unique - унікальний

huge - величезний

masterpiece - шедевр

to erect - споруджувати

bridge - міст

to display - показувати, демонструвати

to occupy - займати

to award - нагороджувати

to consider - розглядати

**3. Read and translate the text:**

**Kyiv and its places of interest**

Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine is one of the most ancient cities of Europe. It has magnificent architectural ensembles, unique, historical and cultural monuments, museums and bridges.

Kyiv is considered to be one of the most green cities of Europe. It has 66 parks, 39 boulevards, 180 gardens. There are a lot of chestnut trees and flowers in the capital.

Thanks to its remarkable architecture Kyiv has many places of interest. It is impossible to imagine Kyiv without famous Kyivo-Pechersk Lavra, wonderful St. Sophia Cathedral, the Golden Gate, unique St. Andrew Church and a lot of others.

St. Sophia Cathedral is the unique masterpiece and the top of the creative spirit of the Ukrainian people.

The Golden Gate was installed during the time of Yaroslav the Wise in 1037. The Golden Gate was the border of the ancient city.

Kyiv is also famous for its theaters such as the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet theatre (built in 1896-1901 in French Revival style by project of V. Shreter), the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theater, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre. Kyiv is the centre of cinema business.

The Ukrainian capital is a huge monument itself which over a long period of time has been erected by the efforts of many generations.

There are many remarkable monuments in the city, such as the monument to Taras Shevchenko, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Prince Volodymyr, the monument to Independence of Ukraine, and many others.

The monument to Taras Shevchenko is the monument an outstanding Ukrainian poet and the national pride of Ukraine.

The monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky is one of the most famous city monuments. It was done by project of a painter and sculptor - Michael Mykeshyn. The monument was installed during 1881 - 1888 in honour to Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. He joined Ukraine to Russian Empire in 1654.

The monument to "Independence of Ukraine" was installed on the Independence Square of Kyiv, in 2001. The main conception of it is a column with the sculpture above that has become the biggest monument in the country. Its height is 61 metres.

Kyiv has 10 museums. The beautiful museums of Kyiv like the State Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian and Russian Arts are visited by the guests of the capital.

The Museum of Ukrainian Fine Arts has 21 galleries. It contains valuable collections of Ukrainian icons, pictures and sculptures from the 14-th to the 20-th century, including some works by Taras Shevchenko. Another rich collection of pictures and sculptures can be seen in the Russian Arts Museum.

Every year a great number of different sport competitions are held in one of the best stadiums of the country "Dynamo".

The central street of the capital Khreshchatyk is one of the finest streets of the city. The street is only one kilometer long. One can see administrative buildings, large cinemas, restaurants, shops and cafes there.

Day by day our capital becomes more and more beautiful.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. What kind of city is the capital of Ukraine?

2. Which monuments in the capital of Ukraine do you know?

3. What theatres are there in Kyiv?

4. What museums are there in the capital of Ukraine?

5. When was the Golden Gate installed?

6. When was the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet theatre built?

7. When and where was the Monument to Independence of Ukraine installed?

8. When and where was the Monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky installed?

9. What street is one of the most beautiful in Kyiv?

10. Which places of interest do you want to visit in the Ukrainian capital?

**5. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Ukrainian:**

was founded, magnificent architectural ensembles, unique masterpiece, the top of the creative spirit, was installed, huge monument, many remarkable monuments, valuable collections, pictures and sculptures, many places of interest, including some works, one of the best stadiums, are held.

**6. Translate the following word-combinations from Ukrainian into English:**

історичні й культурні пам'ятки, найзеленіше місто Європи, давнє місто, багато поколінь, монумент українському поетові, національна гордість, художник і скульптор, багата колекція картин і скульптур, найкращий стадіон у країні, центральна вулиця, спортивні змагання.

**7**. **Match them with their explanations to know more about Kyiv.**

1. Khreshchatyk a) Classical Ukrainian operas such as Lysenko's

"Taras Bulba" are performed here.
2." Lavra" b) A very famous University.

1. Taras Shevchenko c) It's the main street of Kyiv.

 National Opera Theatre

of Ukraine

4. Kyiv National

University d) It contains valuable collections of Ukrainians icons,pictures and sculptures.

5. The Museum of Ukrainian e) The term used by Оrthodox church for its largest
Fine Arts monastery.

**8**. **Prove that the following statements are wrong. Give your reasons. Use the expressions:**

*That is wrong..., It is not quite right.... Far from it..., I dare to deny it..., I disagree with it..., I am of different opinion...*

1. The Shevchenko Opera and Ballet theatre was built in 1920.
2. Prince Volodymyr joined Ukraine to Russian Empire in 1654.
3. The Golden Gate was installed during the time of Prince Volodymyr, in 1037.

4. Taras Shevchenko joined Ukraine to Russian Empire in 1654.

5. The Museum of Ukrainian Fine Arts has 100 galleries.

**9. Complete the following sentences:**

1. The Golden Gate was installed during the time of...
2. The monument to Taras Shevchenko is the monument....

3. The State Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian and Russian Arts...

1. The monument to Independence of Ukraine was installed in...
2. Every year a great number of different sport competitions are held in...

**10. Speak about Kyiv and its places of interest. Use the following expressions:**

*Гd like to say a few words about...,To begin with...* , *As far as I know...* , *According to the text..., Finally..., To sum up everything... .*

**11. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give the title.**

 Bohdan Khmelnytsky was hetman of Ukraine. Born in about 1595, Khmelnytsky was a poor nobleman and Cossack officer. He received a good education by the standards of the time, mastering Polish and Latin. Boydan was a clever and educated person who studied in Kyiv, Yaroslav and Lviv.

An educated member of the Ukrainian gentry, he early joined the Ukrainian Cossacks. Elected (1648) hetman, he led the rebellion against oppressive Polish rule. At first successful, the revolt grew into a national revolution of the Ukrainian people. Two treaties (1649, 1654) with Poland were broken and the war dragged on. A compromise with Poland proved to be impossible. Kkhmelnytsky's objective came to be an independent Ukrainian state.

In 1654 Ukraine was proclaimed a protectorate of Moscow and recognized as autonomous at Pereyaslavl. The alliance ultimately led to the destruction of Ukrainian autonomy.

**Unit 6**

**Luhansk and Luhansk region**

**1. Read and pronounce correctly the words or word-combinations:**

region, locomotive, bear, higher, electro machine-building, pedagogical potential, culture and arts, lexicology, specialist, agrarian, national.

**2. Memorize the following words:**

to allow - дозволяти

to include - включати

lime - вапно

to spread - поширювати, розповсюджувати

sandstone - піщаник

soil - грунт

clay - глинa

crop - урожай

to bear - носити

fertile - родючий

assembly - складання, збирання

to belong(to) - належати (до)

private - приватний

enterprise - підприємство

to melt - виплавляти

to produce - виробляти

fertilizer - добриво

to introduce - уводити, увести

**3. Read some information about Luhansk region:**

**General information**

**Territory,** sq.km. - 26.7;

**Population of Luhansk region,** on 1.01 .2006 - 2 409, 1 thousand people.

**Distance from Luhansk to Kyiv,** km.: by railway - 813, by autoway - 814.

**Distance to the nearest sea port** (Mariupol) on the Azov Sea, km. - 250,

**Date of foundation** - June, 1935.

**Districts- 18**

**Settlements - 980,** including: **towns -** 146, **villages -** 792.

**Big cities are** Luhansk, Lysychansk, Siverodonetsk.

The state legislative power in the Region is represented by **the Regional Council of Deputies** and the executive power is represented by **the Regional State Administration.**

**4. Read and translate the text:**

**Luhansk and Luhansk Region**

 Luhansk region was established in June 3, 1938. It is situated in the south-west of Ukraine. The territory of the region is 26,7 thousand sq km. It spreads from south to north for more than 250 km. and from west to east for 190 km.

 Luhansk Region borders on Belhorod, Voronezh and Rostov Regions of Russia. In the south­west it borders on Donetsk and in the north-east - on Kharkov Regions of Ukraine. The surface of the region is a hilly plain. The soils are fertile, mainly chernozem. The climate is continental. The main river is the Siversky Donets, and a great number of the region rivers belongs to its water-basin. There are 60 lakes on the territory of the region.

There is a great amount of natural building materials - lime, chalk, sandstone, clay.

The second place in the volume of production takes Machine-building metal machining. Practically the whole production of machine-building locomotives is concentrated in Luhansk.

Transport machine-building is also introduced by Stakhanov wagon-building and Luhansk auto-assembling factories.

Heavy machine-building is introduced by production of cranes, steel melting equipment and equipment for factories.

Electro machine-building is presented by electromechanical plant in Pervomaysk, electro-apparatus plant in Luhansk, Severodonetsk plant "Electrochimremont".

Lathe and instrumental machine-building is concentrated in Luhansk, Krasnodon, Alchevsk.

Black metallurgy of the Luhansk Region works on the basis of coke-chemical industry (Stakhanov, Alchevsk).

Luhansk is the administrative centre of the region. The territory of Luhansk is 267 square km. The population of Lugansk is about 500,000 people.

Luhansk is not only a beautiful city with parks, public gardens and memorial places, but also one of the largest industrial centers of Ukraine. Its enterprises have been unique and famous all over Ukraine and abroad. The city produces locomotives, trams, coal-mining equipment, foot wear and different fertilizers. Food and light industries are also well developed.

There are about 818 general educational institutions, 14 of which are private. In region there are 4 universities, 1 academy, 3 institutes and 32 higher educational institutions of I-II levels of accreditation (colleges, technical schools, schools). The higher educational institutions have the national status:

1. the East-Ukrainian National University named after V. Dahl;
2. the Pedagogical University named after T. Shevchenko;
3. the National Agrarian University.

In 2002 Luhansk State Institute of Culture and Arts was organized. The higher educational institutions of Luhansk have high scientific and pedagogical potential.

1. **Answer the following questions:**
2. When was Luhansk Region established?
3. Where is Luhansk Region situated?
4. What is the territory of the region?
5. What other regions does Luhansk region border on?
6. What is the surface of the region?
7. What are the main industries of the region?
8. What goods do plants and factories of the region produce?
9. What educational institutions are there in Luhansk?

**5. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Ukrainian:**

was established, a hilly plain, wagon-building, auto-assembling factories, heavy machine-building, steel melting equipment, electro machine-building, coal-mining equipment, food and light industries, lathe and instrumental machine-building, black metallurgy, coke-chemical industry**.**

 **6. Translate the following word-combinations from Ukrainian into English:**

південний схід України, територія області, нові сільська господарчі технології, природні будівельні матеріали, належати до, розповсюджувати, вищи навчальні заклади, інститут культури та мистецтва.

**7. Choose the right variant:**

**1.** Luhansk Region is situated in...

1. the north-west of Ukraine;
2. the south-east of Ukraine;
3. the south-west of Ukraine.

**2.** The main river of the region is...

1. the Dnipro;
2. the Siversky Donets;
3. the Dnestr.

**3.** There is a great amount of natural building materials -...

1. sandstone and wood;
2. lime, chalk, sandstone, clay;
3. lime, chalk.

**4.** One of the perspective industries of regional economy is…

a) food and light industry;

b) electro machine-building;

c) machine-building.

**5.** Luhansk is situated on...

1. the bank of the river Luhan;
2. the bank of the river Olhovka;
3. the banks of the rivers Olhovka and Luhan.

**8. Prove that the following statements are wrong. Give your reasons. Use the expressions:**

*It is clear from the text..., If I am not mistaken..., It follows from the text that..., It's evident..., It is a well-known fact that...*

1. Luhansk region was established in February, 1938.
2. The main river of the region is the Dnieper.
3. The first place in the volume of production takes Machine-building metal machining.
4. Lathe and instrumental machine-building is concentrated in Luhansk.
5. Transport machine-building is also introduced by Stakhanov wagon-building.
6. **Complete the following sentences:**
7. The main industries of Luhansk region are...
8. Heavy machine-building is introduced by...
9. Food and light industries are also...
10. The city produces different...
11. There are 4 universities in Luhansk, such as...

**10. Speak about Luhansk region and Luhansk. Use the expressions:**

*To begin with…, As far as I know…,* *According to the text..., I'd like to say a few words about...*

**11. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian.**

**The most visited places in Luhansk**

 Luhansk is the capital of the region that bears the same name. Its population today is half a million. It is situated on the banks of the rivers Olhovka and Luhan, that later gave the name to the city. At the beginning of the XX c. Luhansk had confirmed itself as a large industrial centre, as a city with its own multinational traditions and particular mode of life.

The most visited sites of the city are:

* regional Art Museum;
* museum of History and Culture of Lugansk city;
* Of special interest is the open air museum of stone statues near the Pedagogical University. There are about 70 sculptures, they are over 700 years old and they have been collected for 25 years in Luhansk region;
* monument to the Fighters for Revolution;
* monument to "Lugansk Worker";
* monument to Marshal Voroshylov (1881-1969) has long become a symbol of the city;
* memorial house-museum of Volodymyr Dahl who was an outstanding representative of his
time - specialist in lexicology and dialects, author of the fundamental dictionary of the Russian language, a surgeon and a writer, an engineer, a man of encyclopedic knowledge. Not far from the house is the monument to him which is called "Luhansk Cossack" - it was the Dahl's name.

**Unit 7**

**Revision of the topic "Ukraine"**

**1. Translate the following word-combinations:**

favourable climatic conditions, a source of hydroelectric power, occasional showers and thunderstorms, to develop and fulfil national programs, sacred duty, to issue orders, grain harvester, machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries, steel melting equipment, natural deposits, to manufacture cast iron cannons, to connect distant districts, electronic computer facilities, first iron-works, to construct a plant, coke-chemical industry, to produce the pipes of all sizes and profiles, unique masterpiece, to produce mining equipment, major ferrous-metals industry.

1. **Match the words:**
2. consumer goods а. дослідження
3. to install b. електроніка
4. to occupy с виробляти
5. to imagine d. обмеження
6. to produce e. уявляти
7. fertile black soil f. споживчі товари
8. restriction g. простягатися
9. power industry h. енергетика
10. masterpiece і. займати
11. to manufacture j. шедевр
12. electrical engineering k. встановлювати
13. research 1. родючий чорнозем
14. to divide m. виробляти
15. to stretch n. розділяти

**3.** **Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian:**

1. Ukrainians are also proud of the fact that only several months after the nucleus of the atom had been split by the English physicists G. Cockroft and E. Walton in 1932, the same result was achieved in one of the laboratories of Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology headed by I. Kurchatov and A. Ioffe.

2. Nowadays people of Ukraine, like most people in developed countries, realize that without solving environmental problems, the life of the future generations will be in real danger.

3. Television and radio networks in Ukraine are divided into government-run companies and private TV and radio companies.

4. A number of Ukrainian artists have won considerable renown in the West.

5. Over the centuries Ukrainian people have developed a varied folk art.

**Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English:**

1. Україна омивається Чорним та Азовским морем.

2. Можна побачити декілька визначних пам’яток у Києві.

3. За останні десять рокiв у нашій країні було відкрито декілька нових навчальних закладів.

4. Галузь машино будівництва розвивається зараз у нашому регіоні.

5. У 2012 році Україна буде одним з організаторів проведення Європейського чемпіонату з футболу.

**5. Speak about Ukraine using the following plan.**

**Plan**

1. **Geographical position of Ukraine**
2. **The political system of Ukraine**
3. **Industry and agriculture**
4. **Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine**
5. **Kyiv and its places of interest**
6. **Luhansk Region and Luhansk**

**Use the expressions:**

*To begin with... , As far as I know... , According to the text..., I'd like to say a few words about..., Finally...,To sum up everything... .*

**6. Use only one of the given situations. Write not less than 15-18 sentences to each task.**

**1. *You work in a travel bureau.***

***Write a short summary giving the main information about the capital of our country.***

***2. Imagine that you are writing an article about Ukraine for the book "European countries in
brief.***

***Write about Ukraine's territory, climate, population, largest cities, economy, etc.***

**TEST**

**7. Choose the correct answers to the following questions:**

**1.** What is the total area of Ukraine?

1. 500,000 sq. km b) 603,700 sq. km c) 800,600sq.km

**2.** What is the official state language in our country?

 a) Ukrainian b) Ukrainian and Russian c) Ukrainian and Romanian

**3.** When was the new Constitution adopted?

a) in 1991 b)in 1996 c) in 1999

**4.** What is the main national holiday in Ukraine?

a) Constitution Day b) Victory Day c) Independence Day

**5.** What is the highest body of the executive power?

 a) the Cabinet of Ministers

 b) the Verkhovna Rada

c) the Constitutional Court

**6.** What is the highest judicial organ of the state?

a) the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court

1. the Supreme Court

c) the Constitutional Court

**7.** What term are deputies elected for?

a) 5 years b) 4 years c) 6 years

**8.** What kind of import does Ukraine depend on?

a) sugar b) oil and gas c) gold

**9.** Where is one of the world's major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes situated?
a) the Donets Сoal Basin

b) the Kryvy Rih Сoal Basin

c) the Luhansk Сoal Basin

**10.** The Golden Gate was installed during the time of...

a) Yaroslav the Wise, in 1037

b) Prince Volodymyr, in 1037

c) Bohdan Khmelnytsky, in 1656

**11.** When was the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences founded?

a) in 1919 b) in 1920 c) in 1921

**12.** The monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky was installed...

a) during 1654- 1659 b) during 1781 - 1878 c) during 1881 – 1888

**13.** What is one of the perspective industries of Luhansk regional economy?

a) food and light industry

b) electro machine-building

c) machine-building

**14.** When was Luhansk Region established?

a) June, 1958 . b) June, 1938. c) July, 1938.

**15.** Who was an outstanding representative of his time - specialist in lexicology and dialects, author of the fundamental dictionary of the Russian language, a surgeon and a writer, an engineer, a man of encyclopedic knowledge?

a) Taras Shevchenko b) Hryhoriy Skovoroda c) Volodymyr Dahl

**8. Read and translate the texts into Ukrainian:**

**Text A**

In August 1991 Ukraine became independent. The independence was proclaimed on the 24-th of August 1991.On the 1stof December 90 per cent of the people voted for the independence of Ukraine.

Ukraine established the diplomatic relations with many foreign countries. One of them was Great Britain.

Ukraine fully supports other nations in their striving for peace. It has worked out new economic, scientific and cultural programs with Great Britain which are to assist the economic growth of developing Ukraine.

To help Ukraine to achieve and maintain economic stability Great Britain has financed large aid programs of its own to support Ukraine's economy.

Seeking for better understanding between two nations, Great Britain and Ukraine take an active part in a worldwide education exchange program.

 In recent years Great Britain invested a great amount of money in some Ukrainian service agencies, education, etc.

**Text В**

The real history of a city, started at the end of the XVIII, when Russia successfully won a number of Black Sea wars. A wide access to the Black Sea, the annexation of the Crimea as well as a chance of using the rich natural resources of the Azov Sea territories, stipulated the need for fortification of the southern borders. The fortresses and the fleet needed cannons. Industrial Ural was far off, and Russian Government decided to construct a plant close to the Black Sea shore.

Although the coal was discovered in this area at the time of Peter the Great, it was not until 1795 that an Englishman, Carl Gaskoin (from Scotland), established here its first iron-works. It supplied the Black Sea fleet and the southern fortresses with guns, gun-carriages and shot shells. "Godfather" of Luhansk foundry plant was a commander-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet, Admiral Nickolay Mordvinov, and "godmother" was Empress Catherine II, who signed in 1795 the edict on the settlement of foundry plant on the river Luhan. After close study of the natural deposits Carl Gaskoin offered to manufacture cast iron cannons, rather than copper ones.

**Text С**

Kyiv University is an institution of higher education that trains specialists in many fields of knowledge and carries out research. Although this description can be applied to any other institution of similar kind, Kyiv University enjoys a special status among the establishments of higher learning in Ukraine. It is the number-one Ukrainian university, and a major centre of advanced learning and progressive thinking. It consists of more faculties and departments than any other school in Ukraine and provides training of specialists in a greater number of fields than any other comparable Ukrainian educational institution.

Kyiv University is named after Taras Shevchenko, a major figure in Ukrainian arts. Its reputation transcends the boundaries of Ukraine. Since the time of its foundation, a hundred and sixty years ago, the University has been generating progressive ideas, shaping Ukrainian intellect, and providing champions of upheld national liberation activity in Ukraine. It has always upheld the Ukrainian freedom-loving spirit.

**ІІ. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ADOUT UKRAINE**

**Unit 1**

**The population of Ukraine**

**1. Memorize the following words:**

to prosper - квітнути

density - густота

resident, dweller - мешканець

population - населення

to comprise - складати

rural - сільський

to scatter - розкидати

settled - заселений

unevenly - нерівномірно

urban - міський

orchard - фруктовий сад

**2. Read and translate the text:**

**The population of Ukraine**

 The history of the population of Ukraine's territory dates back many centuries. The middle Dnieper area (the present Kyiv and Cherkasy provinces) was the center of the first state of the Eastern Slavs. In the northern part and Polissia, Chernihiv, Lviv and Lutsk grew and prospered. These regions belonged to the most densely settled territories from the times of Kyiv Rus until the 19th century. An intensive settlement of the south regions began in the second half of the 19th century in connection with the rapid growth in fanning and especially the development of the mining industry in the Donbass and the Dnieper area.

Millions of lives were taken away in the time of the World War II, also a large number of Ukrainians departed from Ukraine for political reasons.

 Today the average population density is 82 people per square km. The southeastern industrialized provinces are the most densely populated.

 Like most countries Ukraine has many nationalities within its borders. Three quarters of population are Ukrainians. In folk culture and lifestyle there are certain regional differences. About 20% of population are Russians. Other nationalities comprise 6%.

There are many Ukrainians living outside Ukraine. Overseas Ukrainians are found mostly in the USA (over a million) and Canada (over half a million). There are some 600,000 Ukrainians scattered throughout Europe (Poland, France, England), South America (Argentina, Brazil) and Australia.

Most of Ukraine's population is urban. Close to 70% of people live in cities and towns. Rural populace is spread unevenly. It is the greatest in the forest-steppe provinces of the Right-Bank and the Western parts.

Ukraine has over 400 cities; the largest is its capital Kyiv. It has close to 2,5 million residents. The second largest city is Kharkiv, with over 1,5 million dwellers. Donetsk. Dnipropetrovsk and Odesa each have over 1 million people. The most urbanized region is Donetsk and Luhansk ones.

 Villages vary greatly according to the region. For example, in the forest-steppe region they are large and picturesque and the houses are usually built of stone and brick. Most of villages in the mountains are tiny, houses are wooden. Despite of the fact, that the face of Ukrainian village has changed recently, the tidy orchards for which Ukraine is famous still remain.

**3. Answer the questions on the text:**

1. How was the territory of Ukraine settled in the 19th century?
2. When were Ukrainians forced to depart from their country?
3. What is the average population density today?
4. What nationalities inhabit Ukraine?
5. Where are Ukrainians found overseas?
6. How large is Ukraine's urban population?
7. What do Ukrainian villages look like?

**4. Translate the following word-combinations:**

to date back, to belong to, most densely settled territories, in connection with, the rapid growth, to depart from, the average population density, certain regional differences, scattered throughout Europe, to be spread unevenly, the forest-steppe provinces, large and picturesque, to be built of stone and brick, to remain famous.

**5. Find in the right column an antonym from the left column:**

 **A B**

throughout - equally

greatly- similarity

densely- nowhere

mountainous - huge

urban - slightly

unevenly - flat

difference - sparsely

tiny - rural

**6.** **Speak about population of Ukraine.****Use the expressions:**

*I'd like to say a few words about…, To begin with…, As far as I know…*, *According to the text..., Finally..., To sum up everything…..*

**Unit 2**

**The history of Kyiv**

**1. Read and pronounce correctly the words and word-combinations:**

Lithuania, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Muscovite Russia, the Russian Lmpire, Kyi, Schek, Khoriv, Lybid, Yaroslav the Wise. Orthodox, Catholic, the Baptism of Kievan Rus, St. Andrew, Khazar Empire, Grand Prince Volodymyr I.

**2. Memorize the following words:**

remarkable - видатний, значний

emergence - поява, виникнення

to prophesy - пророчити

to fascinate - захоплювати

to decline - занепадати

to baptize - хрестити

height - вершина, розпал

horrible - страшний, жахливий

gradually - поступово

spectacular - грандіозний, величезний

marginal - середній, малоприбутковий

outskirt, outpost - околиця, окраїна

collapse - розпад, крах

to prosper - процвітати, квітнути

to recover - поправлятися, одужувати

Orthodox - православний

**3. Read and translate the text:**

**The history of Kyiv**

The history of Kyiv, the largest city and the capital of Ukraine, is long and remarkable. The exact time of city foundation is hard to determine. The legend speaks ofa founder-family-consisting of a Slavic tribe leader Kyi, the eldest, his brothers Schek and Khoriv and also their sister Lybid, who founded the city. The emergence of the great city on the future location of Kyiv was also prophesied by St. Andrew fascinated by the spectacular location on the hilly shores of the Dnipro River. The city is thought to have existed as early as the 5th century initially as a growing trading post. During the 8th and 9th centuries Kyiv functioned as an outpost of the Khazar Empire. Gradually, it became the center of the Slavic civilization. In 988 by the order of the Grand Prince Vladimir 1 of Kyiv (St. Vladimir or Volodymyr) the city residents were baptized in the Dnipro River. Kyiv reached the height of its position of political and cultural Golden Age in the middle of the 11th century under Vladimir's son Yaroslav the Wise.

Its political, but not cultural importance started to decline somewhat when it was completely destroyed during the Mongol invasion in 1240. In the following centuries Kyiv was a provincial capital of marginal importance on the outskirts ofthe territories controlled by its powerful neighbours: Lithuania, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Muscovite Russia, later the Russian Empire.

A Christian city since 988 it still played an important role in preserving the traditions of Orthodox Christianity, especially at times of domination by Catholic Poland, and later the atheist Soviet Union. The city prospered again during the Russian industrial revolution in the late 19th century. From 1921 the city was a part of the Soviet Union, since 1934 as the capital of Soviet Ukraine. In the World War II, the city was destroyed again, almost completely, but quickly recovered in the post-war years becoming the third most important city of the Soviet Union. It still remains the capital of Ukraine, independent since 1991, following the horrible collapse of the USSR. Nowadays Kyiv is a large political, industrial and scientific center, which population equals to 3 million people.

**4. Answer the questions:**

1. What kind of city is the capital of Ukraine?
2. When did the history of Ukraine begin?
3. Who played a great role in the history of Kyiv?
4. When were the city residents baptized in the Dnipro River?
5. What time can be called the Golden Age for Kyiv'?
6. Why did Kyiv political importance start to decline in the middle of 13th century?
7. When did the city become a part of the Soviet Union?
8. How did the city suffer in the World War II?
9. When did Ukraine get its independence?

10. What historical places of Kyiv do you know?

11. Is Kyiv the largest centre of Ukrainian culture? Give your reasons.

**5. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following word-combinations:**

 точний час заснування, лідер слов'янського племені, виникнення великого міста, величезне розташування на схилах Дніпра, осередок торгівлі, хрещення Київської Русі, розквіт політичного та культурного життя, вторгнення монголів, бути провінціальною околицею, могутні сусіди, збереження традицій Православного Християнства, домінування Католицької Польщі, бути повністю зруйнованим, швидко одужати, страшний крах Радянського Союзу, дорівнювати 3 мільйони.

 **6. Translate the following word-combinations from the text:**

long and remarkable, the emergence of the great city, was prophesied, to be fascinated by, the spectacular location, to be an outpost, at times of domination, the atheist, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, quickly recovered, the horrible collapse.

**7. Agree with the following statements. Give your reasons. Use the expressions:**

*I agree / disagree with this statement; the statement is true /false, because...; I don’t think so, because...; the reason is...; to my mind...; in my opinion...; it's (not) quite so….*

1. The exact time of Kyiv foundation is easy to determine.

2. The brothers Kyi, Schek, Khoriv and also their sister Lyhid have founded the city.

3. The city existed as early as the 9-th century, initially as a growing trading post.

4. During the Mongol invasion in 1240 Kyiv was a provincial capital of marginal importance.

5. In 988 by the order of the Grand Prince Vladimir 1 of Kyiv the city residents were baptized in the Dnipro River.

6. The city prospered again during the Russian industrial revolution in the late 20th century.

7. Kyiv still remains the capital of Ukraine.

8. Its population equals to 3 million people.

**8. Speak about the history of Kyiv. Use the following expressions:**

*I'd like to say a few words about…, To begin with…, As far as I know…, According to the text..., Finally..., To sum up everything….*

**Unit 3**

**Outstanding people of Ukraine**

1. **Memorize the following words and word-combinations:**

the Earth's crust - земна кора

atmosphere - атмосфера

biosphere - біосфера

to contribute (to) - робити внесок

to take pride (in) - пишатися

ambassador - посол

abroad - за кордоном

to move (to) - переїхати

to apply - застосовувати, вживати

electro-welding - електрозварювання

under the guidance - під керівництвом

to include - вміщувати

discovery - відкриття

success - успіх

to achieve - досягати, добиватися

**2. Read and translate the text:**

**Outstanding people of Ukraine**

 Ukraine has got an ancient history, original culture and arts and developed science. Over the centuries the Ukrainian people have created a singular art of music. Folk traditions have preserved to this day original songs, dances and games. Literature and arts are developing very successfully.The performing groups as the National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine, "Dumka" and "Trembita" Choral Capellas, Hrigoriy Veryovka Folk Choir, Bandurist Capella and others are known not only in our country but all over the world.

 Many famous composers such as I.Stravinsky, R. Hliyer, S.Prokofiev , M. Lysenko were born in Ukraine and made a great contribution to the cultural heritage of our country.

 Pop singers like Sophia Rotaru, Iryna Bilyk, Oksana Bilozir, Alia Kudlai, Ani Lorak present our pop music far outside.

 Ukrainian books are translated into many languages. The names of such writers as Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko and others are well-known not only in Ukraine. Among modern writers the names of Vasyl Stus, Ivan Drach, Borys Oliynyk and Ostap Vyshnya should be mentioned.

 Scientists of Ukraine made a great contribution to the world science for the benefit of their country. They are M. Ostrogradsky (Mathematics), O. Bodyansky (linguistics), V. Filatov (Medicine), Jevhen Paton and his son Boris (electric welding).

 Volodymyr Vernadsky was the first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He was born in 1863. He was a prominent naturalist, mineralogist, the founder of geochemistry, the creator of the biosphere theory. Together with Oleksander Fersman he was the first to suggest the use of radioactivity in studying geological processes. He was also the first to estimate the age of the most ancient elements of the Earth surface as being 4,5 billion years old.

 Volodymyr Vernadsky was the first in our country to introduce the spectral method for the solution of geochemical problems. He developed special study of the composition of the Earth's crust, the ocean and the atmosphere. Volodymyr Vernadsky was the founder of the modern doctrine of the biosphere. His findings greatly contributed to the world science.

 Yevhen Paton was another great scientist whom we take pride in. He was born in 1870 in the family of a Russian ambassador and received his education abroad. In 1904 Paton moved to Kyiv to work and teach at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. He was a professor and the head of the chair for nearly thirty years at the Institute. Yevhen Paton was the first to apply electro-welding in bridge-construction. Under his guidance a welded bridge was built across the Dnieper River in Kyiv. It is now known as the Paton Bridge. It is 1,5 km long. In 1930 Paton organized the Research Institute of Electro-welding at the Academy of Science.

 Great success has been achieved by Yevhen Paton Research Institute of Electric Welding. Ukrainian scientist developed the "Vulcan" unit for welding in space.

 Sergiy Korolyov (1906-1966) was a scientist and pioneer in space exploration, the creator of practical space engineering. Born in Zhytomyr, he graduated from Kyiv Polytechnic Institute and Moscow Higher Technical School. Korolyov headed the design and launch of the first sputniks (satellites), rocket carriers and spacecraft “Vostok” and “Voskhod”.

 Oleg Antonov (1906-1984) was a scientist, an aviation engineer and a designer. A resident of Kyiv, he designed over 60 planes of various types, including the largest transport plane "Ruslan", passenger and first-aid planes. Under his guidance, a new brand of AN planes appeared. He also founded an aviation design bureau in Kyiv.

 Igor Sikorsky (1889-1972) was a scientist, an inventor and aircraft designer; the father of the fist multiengined plane. Born in Kyiv, he immigrated to the USA in 1919. In 1939 he designed the first helicopter.

 Ukraine has made contribution to the world space science. About 400 artificial Earth satellites have been made at the Southern Machine-Building plant.

 At the Institute of Electrical Equipment one of the first electronic computing machines in Europe was designed by S. Lebedev during 1946-1951.

 Nowadays the Academy of Science of Ukraine includes many outstanding scientists and research workers famous for their discoveries. Great success has been achieved by the Paton Research Institute of Electric Welding, the Research Institute of Cybernetics, Superhard Materials and others.

**2. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who are the famous composers in Ukraine?
2. What Ukrainian writers do you know?
3. What pop singers do you know?
4. What Ukrainian scientists do you know?
5. What discoveries by Volodymyr Vernadsky do you know?
6. What research did Volodymyr Vernadsky conduct?
7. Who was the first to apply electro-welding in bridge construction?
8. When did Yevhen Paton organize the Research Institute of Electro-welding at the Academy of Sciences?
9. Who was the designer of the largest transport plane "Ruslan"?

10. What scientists made an outstanding progress in nuclear physics, chemistry and other branches?

**4. Translate the following word-combinations from the text:**

developed science, folk traditions, successfully, the performing groups, the cultural heritage of our country, electric welding, a prominent naturalist, the creator of the biosphere theory, to introduce the spectral method, to estimate the age of the most ancient elements, his findings, to apply electro-welding in bridge-construction, a welded bridge, was built, first-aid planes, multiengined plane, the first helicopter, was designed, the first electronic computing machine.

**5. Find in the text the following word-combinations:**

давня історія, по всьому світу, значний внесок, серед сучасних письменників, світова наука, перший президент, Академія Наук, засновник геохімії, склад земної кори, океан і атмосфера, російський посол, через ріку Дніпро, дослідницький інститут, значний успіх, включаючи великий транспортний літак, штучні супутники, видатні вчені.

**6. Agree with the following statements. Give your reasons. Use the expressions:**

*If I am not mistaken..., It follows from the text that..., On the contrary; It is evident from the text that….*

1. Oleg Antonov designed the first helicopter.
2. Sergiy Korolyov designed over 60 planes of various types, including the largest transport plane "Ruslan".
3. In 1950 Paton organized the Research Institute of Electro-welding at the Academy of Sciences.
4. At the Institute of Electrical Equipment one of the first electronic computing machines in Europe was designed by Volodymyr Vernadsky during 1946-1951.
5. S. Lebedev was the first President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

**7. Give the names of outstanding people.**

*What is his name?*

(Serhiy Korolyov, Konstyantyn Tsiolkovsky, Igor Sikorsky, Oleg Antonov, Yuri Kondratyuk, Leonid Kadeniuk)

1. He was born in Zhytomir and is one of the most outstanding scientists in the branch of rocket and space engineering. His name will go down in history of the world civilization.
2. He came from the glorious Cossack family of Nalyvaiko. His scientific basis of rocket engineering was used by modern scientists in the branch of rocket and space engineering.
3. He was a scientist, an inventor and aircraft designer; the father of the fist multiengined plane. Born in Kyiv, he immigrated to the USA in 1919. He designed the first helicopter.
4. He designed over 60 planes of various types, including the largest transport plane "Ruslan", passenger and first-aid planes.
5. He made calculations for the manned flight to the Moon.
6. He was the first astronaut of the independent Ukraine.
7. **Say who is who?**

 1. I. Stravinsky a. a designer of computing machine

2. Ivan Franko b. a composer

3. S. Lebedev с. a mathematician

4. M. Ostrogradsky d. a famous doctor

5. V.Filatov e. a writer

6. O. Bodyansky f. a linguist

7. Vasyl Stus g. Ukrainian poet

8. S. Korolyov h. space designer

**9. Speak about outstanding people of Ukraine using the following plan:**

***Use the plan:***

*1. Ukraine is a country of original culture.*

*2. The contribution of famous performing groups, composers to the cultural heritage.*

1. *Ukrainian pop singers are well-known all over the world.*
2. *Ukrainian literature. The most famous writers' names.*
3. *Great success of Ukrainian science.*
4. *The most famous scientists ' names.*

**Use the expressions:**

*I'd like to say a few words about…, I'd like to draw your attention to…,* // *is important to note that…, Summing it up*....

**9. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Find the answers to the following questions:**

1. When and where was Leonid Kadeniuk born?
2. Where did he get the perfect skills of a test-pilot?
3. When did he make the space flight?
4. How long was his space flight?

**Leonid Kadeniuk is the first astronaut of the Independent Ukraine**

Leonid Kadeniuk is the fist astronaut of the Independent Ukraine. He was born in January 28, 1950, in Ukraine in the village Klishkovichy not far from Chernovtsy.

In 1967 Leonid Kadeniuk finished school in Chernovtsy. He dreamt to be a pilot. So he went to Chernigov high military flying school. In 1971 his dream came true. Leonid has become a test-pilot. Since 1976 he has trained for flights in different kinds of spaceships.

In 1996 Leonid Kadeniuk was included into the group of the Ukrainian astronauts. He trained to fly on spaceships "Space Shuttle".

In July 1996 Leonid Kadeniuk arrived at the USA for space flight training.

In December 5, 1997 he made a space flight as the experimenter on the American spaceship" Columbia". His flight was 15 days, 16 hours, 35 minutes and 1 second long.

After his space flight Leonid Kadeniuk returned to Ukraine.

He works in the National Space Agency of Ukraine.

Leonid Kadeniuk is still in the group of the NASA astronauts.

Ukrainian people are proud of the first astronaut of the independent Ukraine.

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Навчальне видання

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ

до практичних занять

„Іноземна мова ” (англійська мова)

З ТЕМИ „УКРАЇНА”

Для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання

всіх технічних cпеціальностей

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