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Уманський державний педагогічний університет
імені Павла Тичини**

ENGLISH PRACTICE

Навчальний посібник

**для студентів 2 курсу
факультетів іноземних мов вищих закладів освіти**

частина 1

Укладач: Я.В. Бондарук

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Посібник має на меті розвиток комунікативного спілкування англійською мовою за темами повсякденного спілкування; удосконалення вмінь та навичок аудіювання, говоріння, читання та письма англійською мовою, а також набуття вміння вільно володіти іноземною мовою, що вивчається в усній і письмовій формах. У навчальному посібнику здійснено добір практичних завдань і вправ з дисципліни "Практика усного та писемного мовлення", призначений для студентів 2 курсу спеціальності "Мова і література (англійська)". Він також може бути використаний особами, які самостійно вивчають англійську мову та хочуть поглибити свої знання з практики усного та писемного мовлення англійської мови.

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Передмова

Запропонований навчальний посібник з практики усного та писемного мовлення розрахований на студентів другого курсу навчання факультетів іноземних мов.

Посібник має на меті розвиток комунікативного спілкування англійською мовою за темами повсякденного спілкування; удосконалення вмінь та навичок аудіювання, говоріння, читання та письма англійською мовою, а також набуття вміння вільно володіти іноземною мовою, що вивчається в усній і письмовій формах.

У навчальному посібнику матеріал логічно побудований та проілюстрований відповідними прикладами. Його викладення здійснюється згідно тематики робочої програми курсу «Практика усного та писемного мовлення» для студентів II курсу спеціальності «Мова і література (англійська)» факультетів іноземних мов вищих закладів освіти. Критерієм добору мовного матеріалу була його відповідність віковим особливостям студентів і сферам їх пізнавальних інтересів.

Структурно посібник складається з трьох розділів: Основний курс, Словник до курсу та Теоретична інформація до курсу.

Основний курс містить шість тематичних модулів та інструкції для виконання студентських розмовних проєктів як загальний підсумок кожного окремого модуля. Матеріали, які покладено в основу вправ у навчальному посібнику ретельно відібрано з автентичних сучасних джерел, до яких належать книжки, газети, інтерв'ю, наукові публікації, матеріали англomовних Інтернет-сайтів.

Розділ «Словник до курсу» містить перелік англomовних слів та словосполучень з україномовним перекладом, який поділений за тематичним принципом і відповідає тематиці модулів розділу «Основний курс». Цей розділ допоможе студентам систематизувати знання лексичного матеріалу з англійської мови.

Теоретична інформація до курсу містить коротку інформаційну довідку щодо особливостей підготовки та написання писемного мовлення з англійської мови. Короткі та тематично систематизовані англomовні кліше та вирази допоможуть студентам у правильному оформленні усного та писемного мовлення англійської мови.

Матеріал, поданий у навчальному посібнику, розрахований на 2016 годин аудиторного часу, а також може використовуватися для самостійної навчальної діяльності студентів.

Essential English Course

Unit 1

Every Man to His Trade



Think of the words of a famous American politician, showman, and businessman of the XIX century Phineas Taylor Barnum. Do you agree with his saying?



Every man should make his son or daughter learn some useful trade or profession, so that in these days of changing fortunes of being rich today and poor tomorrow they may have something tangible to fall back upon. This provision might save many persons from misery, who by some unexpected turn of fortune have lost all their means.

Reading

Task 1

Read the supplement written by Ashburton Guardian. Do you agree with the author's point of view?

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE

"Every man to his trade," means plainly enough, says an American professor, that one should not try to do work to which he hasn't been trained; this applying, of course as well to the learned **with regard to** work with which they are not **familiar** as to the unlearned with regard to things of which they are **ignorant**; but, long as I have been acquainted with this saying's significance, I am nevertheless all the time discovering new evidences of the universality of its scope. For instance: True as I knew the old saying to be, I should really have thought that I could hang out clothes to dry, on a clothesline, without any previous training; that anybody could hang out clothes; that all there was to do in this was to hang them out. But now I know different. From my study windows in my new home I command a view of **a range of** back yards, in which every Monday morning if the day is **propitious**, and on sundry other days through, the week with lesser washings, clothes are hung out to dry. Now, what do the washers do? Just bring the things out and hang them on the line, as I would have done? Never! But every time before hanging out anything suitable preparation is made for it. The laundress or other servant who is doing this work, appears with a cloth which she throws over the line and over which she then clasps her fingers; and then, holding

the cloth on it thus, she walks down the yard rubbing the line with it, wiping the line free of dust. A simple thing? Why, very! But I never knew anything about wiping off the line, I never heard of such a thing, till I saw it done, in the manner described, from my study window. If I had had any clothes to hang out I should have just hung them out, never doubting, as I said, that I could do it as well as anybody, and as a result I should have had, on every piece I put out, a fine dirt streak where it had, rested on the dusty line. But the washer knew how. Which leads me to say – though for that matter I have felt this way as long as I can remember – that the older I grow the more respect I feel for every **craftsman** and for every **laborer**, in whatever work **engaged**. There may be things that I do that they couldn't, but I know that there are many things that they do, including work in even the most **commonplace occupations**, that I couldn't touch at all. There's an art in every **trade**.

(From “EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE” by Ashburton Guardian)

Task 2

Find the right definition for the words and expressions in the first column.

regard to	Attention to <i>or</i> concern for something
a range of	A set of different things of the same general type.
laborer	A person doing unskilled manual work for wages
craftsman	A worker skilled in a particular craft
engaged	Busy; occupied
occupation	A job or profession
trade	A job requiring manual skills and special training

Task 3.

Find the odd one out.

1. Familiar – formal – known – accustomed
2. Ignorant – backward – educated – airheaded
3. Propitious – bright – unfortunate – beneficial
4. Commonplace – outstanding – ordinary – vanilla

Task 4.

Fill in the gaps with the suitable word or expression from the table.

<i>regard to</i>	<i>a trade</i>	<i>a range of</i>	<i>labourer</i>
	<i>craftsman</i>	<i>occupation</i>	<i>trade</i>

1. Home inspection is _____ that requires special training, knowledge, and skills.
2. In fact, Gandhi said that only people with a high _____ the law were qualified for civil disobedience.
3. Vegetables, too are welcome garnishes, and they don't have to be carved by a master _____.
4. The term trawler covers a _____ ship sizes and designs.
5. Only the large and very large farms, 17 per cent of the total, were large enough to require the employment of a permanent _____.
6. Football players are known to suffer from relatively high rates of injury compared with participants in other sports and _____.

Vocabulary

Task 5.

Fill in the correct word(s) from the table below:

<i>Get my foot in the door</i>	<i>novice</i>	<i>face</i>	<i>masculine</i>
<i>confidence</i>	<i>professional</i>	<i>support</i>	<i>socialize</i>
		<i>courage</i>	<i>mature</i>

1. Doctors don't have much time to as they work very long hours.
(mix with people)

2. The experienced chess player easily beat the, who was still learning the rules of the game. (*beginner*)
3. After months of training the young fire-fighter was ready to a real fire. (*deal with*)
4. There are not many female boxers as it is a very sport. (*male*)
5. The contacts I had, helped me when I was looking for a job. (*get started*)
6. My parents were a great to me when I lost my job. (*help*)
7. My tennis coach is a; he has been playing in international matches for years. (*paid expert*)
8. Working as a chief for five years gave Brain the to open his own restaurant. (*sense of self-worse*)
9. Fire-fighters need a lot of as their work is often very dangerous. (*bravery*)
10. The manager didn't hire the young man, as he didn't think he was enough to deal with the stresses of the job. (*emotionally developed*)

Task 6.

Fill in the correct word(s) from the table below. Use the words only once.

<i>a champion's</i>	<i>to prove</i>	<i>to damage</i>	<i>to take</i>	<i>to</i>
		<i>wear</i>		
<i>limit</i>	<i>to give</i>	<i>on equal terms</i>	<i>to win</i>	<i>tough</i>
		<i>popular</i>	<i>casually</i>	

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a world | 7. elegant |
| 2. sb the chance to | 8. a test |
| 3. the legal right | 9. To fight with |
| 4. your confidence | 10. me hair loose |
| 5. there is no to | 11. ....himself |
| 6. with crowds | 12. To have mentality |

Task 7.

Fill in the words from the table below.

<i>fishermen</i>	<i>librarians</i>	<i>mechanic</i>	<i>astronomer</i>
------------------	-------------------	-----------------	-------------------

		<i>journalist</i>		
<i>lifeguards</i>	<i>editor</i>	<i>weather presenter</i>	<i>newsreader</i>	
<i>booksellers</i>	<i>meteorologist</i>	<i>publisher</i>	<i>fishmongers</i>	
	<i>engineer</i>	<i>bodyguards</i>	<i>astrologer</i>	

1. A(n) repairs car engines, whereas a(n) uses scientific knowledge to develop machines.

2. A(n) is responsible for the preparation and publication of a newspaper, book or magazine, while a(n) prints them ready to be sold.

3. work on beaches or in swimming pools and save people from drowning, but are hired to protect famous people.

4. work in places from which you can buy books, whereas work in places from which you can borrow books.

5. A writes articles for newspapers or magazines, while a presents news stories on television or radio.

6. An is a scientist who studies the stars and planets, but an makes predictions by studying the positions of stars and planets.

7. A informs people about the weather on the TV or radio, whereas a studies weather conditions so that the weather forecast can be given.

8. catch fish which are then sold to who sell them in the shops.

Task 8.

Look at the picture story on page 11 and match a sentence with each picture.

A. But he was happy because he had a good **salary** and a company car.

B. He **applied for** a job with a food company, and sent in his CV.

C. He was **sacked**. Jake was unemployed again...

D. After six months he **got promoted**.

E. Jake was **unemployed** and was looking for a **job**.

F. He had to work very hard and **do overtime**.

G. But then he had an argument with his **boss**.

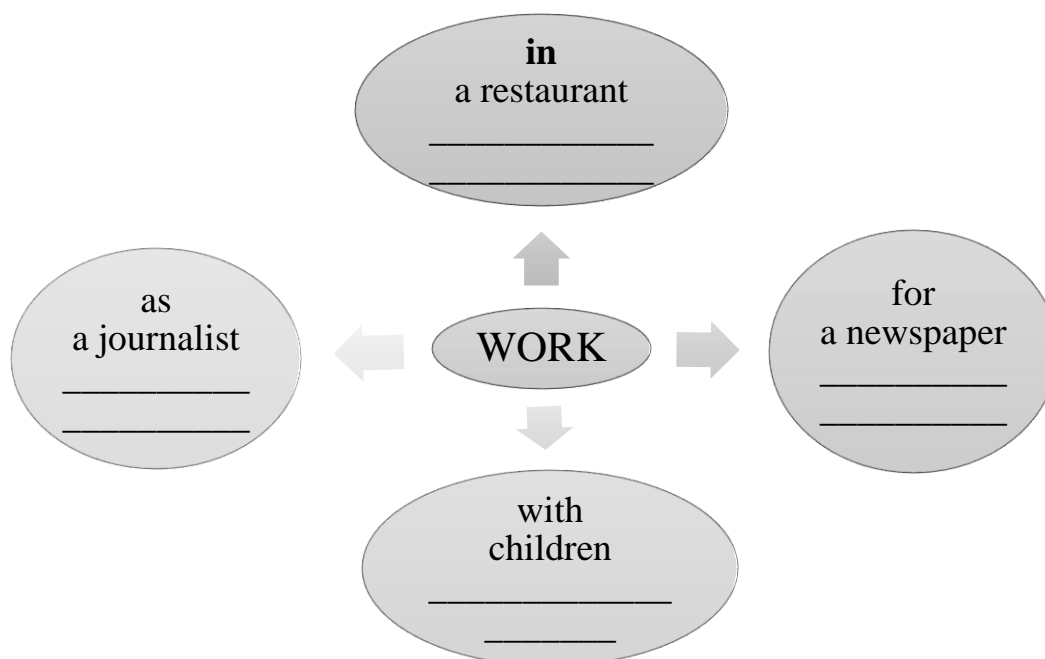
H. He **had an interview**, and he **got the job**.



Task 9.

Fill in the gaps in the diagram with these words / phrases.

a restaurant	a journalist
a newspaper	children
a receptionist	a department store
a multinational company	London
an office	old people
an accountant	teenagers
unemployed people	a charity
an editor	yourself

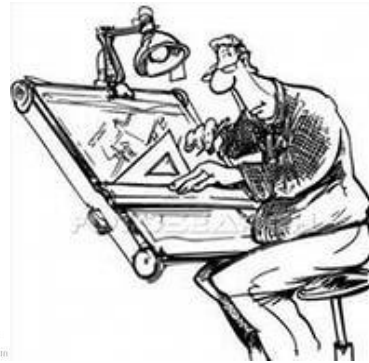
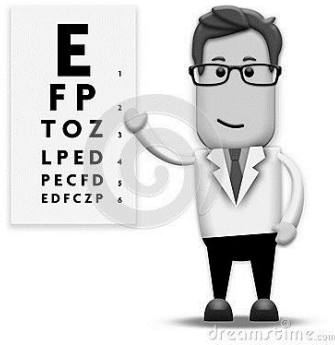


Speaking

Task 10.

Look at the pictures on pages 13 and 14 and guess the profession they suggest, then say what each person in that profession does.





Task 11.

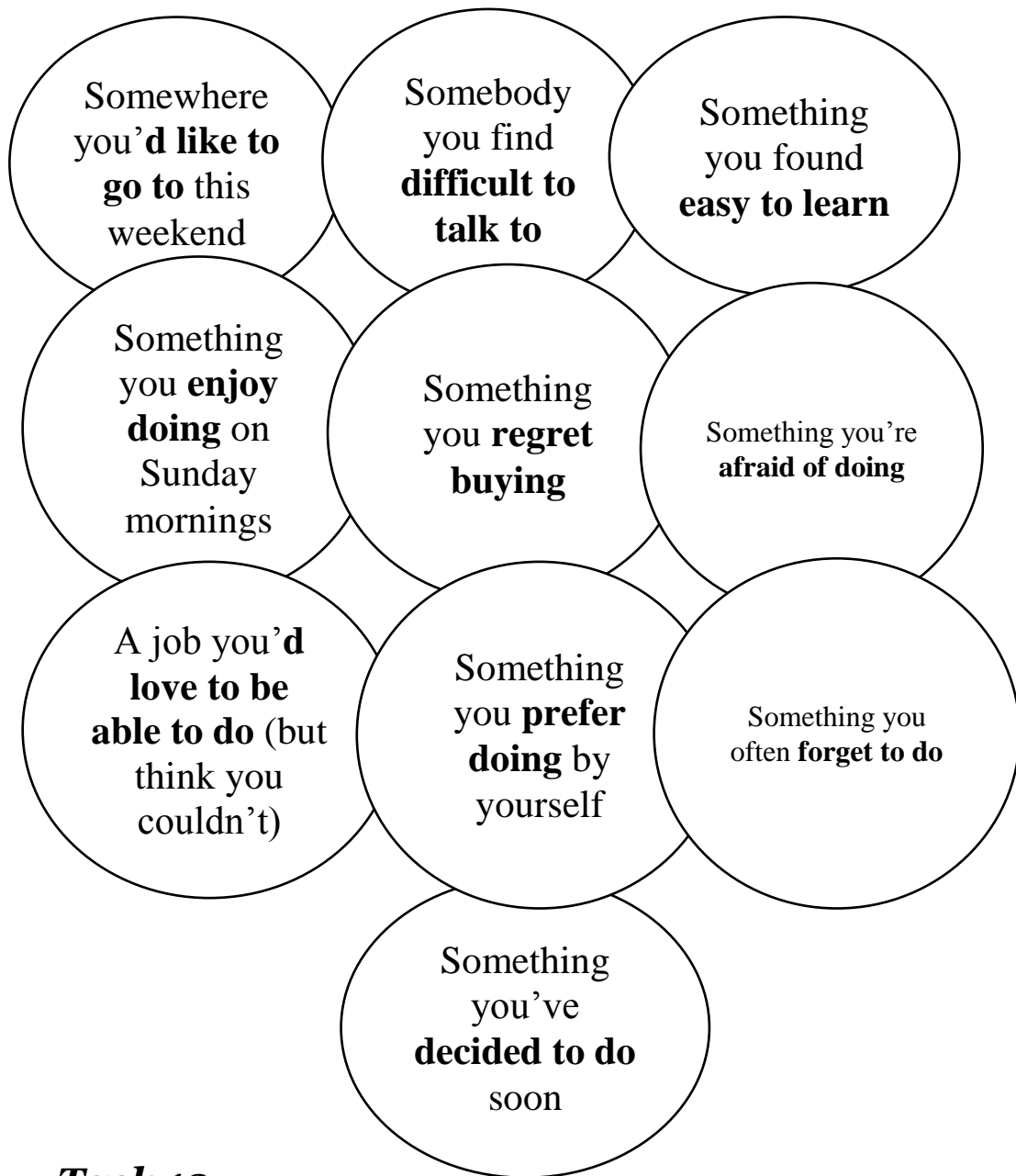
Answer the questions.

Do you know anybody who...

- ✓ is applying for a job? What kind of job?
- ✓ has just retired? How old is he / she?
- ✓ has been promoted recently? What to?
- ✓ does a lot of overtime? Why?
- ✓ was sacked from his / her job? Why?
- ✓ is self-employed? What does he / she do?
- ✓ is doing a temporary job? What?
- ✓ has a part-time job? What hours does he / she work?

Task 12.

Choose five of the topics below and tell your partner about them.




Task 13.

Discuss these questions.

1. Is it more difficult to be unemployed when you are young or when you are older? Why?
2. Is unemployment a problem in Ukraine?
3. Can people in Ukraine get unemployment benefit?
4. What's the best way to find a job?
5. Do you prefer working / studying in the morning or the evening? Why?
6. When was the last time you worked / studied late? Why?
7. Do you ever cancel things because you have to work / study?

Task 14.

Think of the quote. What is your idea of getting results?



Success is a science; if you have the conditions,
you get the result.

(Oscar Wilde)

Task 15.

Imagine you were asked to appear on the TV programme. Look at the list of jobs that other contestants trained to do. Which ones would / wouldn't you like to do? Why?

Useful language

- * Football coach
- * Dog trainer
- * Rock singer
- * Mechanic
- * TV director
- * Stuntman
- * Chef
- * DJ
- * Car salesman

I wouldn't like ...

I'd be terrible at...

I think I'd enjoy ...

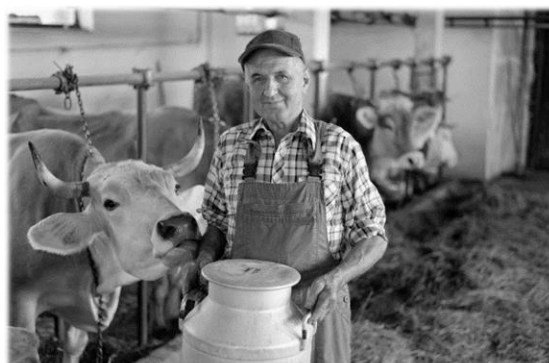
I think I'd be (quite) good at

I wouldn't mind ...

Task 16.

Compare and contrast the jobs in two pictures. Think of the qualities and qualifications needed, the advantages and disadvantages of each, and the lifestyle each job involves.

Which of the jobs shown would you prefer to do? Why?



Reading

Task 17.

a) Read the title of the article. What kind of personality do you think you need to be a good political reporter?

b) Read the text and put these headings in the right place.

The challenge

The teachers

The programme

The contestant

The training

FROM LIBRARIAN TO POLITICAL REPORTER... IN A MONTH!

How Jessica went from working in a local library to interviewing politicians on TV in just 28 days

1 _____ The Pretenders is a very successful and popular TV series. In each programme there is a contestant who has just four weeks to learn to do a completely new job. At the end of the month the contestant has to do a “test”, where he or she has to do the new job together with three other real professionals. A panel of three judges has to decide which of the four people is pretending to be a professional. Sometimes they spot who is pretending, but sometimes they don't!

2 _____ Jessica Winters is a 26-year-old librarian who lives in Southampton with her parents. She studied English Literature at the University of Bath before getting a job in

her local library. She didn't know it, but two of her friends sent her name to the TV company to take part in The Pretenders. "When someone from the programme phoned me, I thought it was a joke", said Jessica. "First of all I said no, but they asked me to think about it. In the end my friends and family persuaded me to say yes."

3 _____ Jessica had four weeks to turn from a quiet, shy librarian into a confident TV reporter. At the end of the month she had to do her final test. This was a live TV interview with the Minister of Education. She had to try to make the judges think that she really was a professional reporter.

4 _____ An experienced political journalist, Adam Bowles, and ex-MP Sally Lynch had the job of transforming Jessica. When they first met her, they were not very optimistic. "Jessica needs to be a lot tougher. She is much too sweet and shy," said Adam. "Politicians will eat her alive." They had just 28 days to train her to be a reporter...

5 _____ Jessica had to spend the month in London. She was completely isolated from her family and friends – she could only talk to them on the phone. The training was very hard work. She had to learn how to interview people, how to look more confident, how to speak clearly. She also had to learn about the world of politics. "I am feeling really nervous", said Jessica. "I am terrified of the idea of being on TV. Also I've never been interested in politics – I don't know anything about it – I didn't even vote in the last elections."

Task 18.

Find the following words in the text:

1. A person who takes part in a competition –
2. A person who writes about the news in a newspaper or speaks about it on TV –
3. A person who decides how criminals should be punished or who decides the result or winner of a competition – ...
4. A person who works in the media (newspapers, magazines, TV, or radio) – ...
5. A person who is a Member of Parliament (abbreviation) – ...
6. A person whose job is concerned with politics – ...

Task 19.

Match the words and word-combinations from the text with their Ukrainian equivalents (based on Ex. 21, P. 10 from 'A Way to Success' (Students' Book)).

A 12-hour shift	Платити комусь зарплату
A lawman	Радикально змінити життя
A local deputy sheriff	Людина, яка завжди прийде на допомогу
To be renowned	Підполковник
Neurosurgeon	Проходити заочні курси
A sterling reputation	Працювати на місці злочину
Trappings	Отримати визнання у певній сфері
A lieutenant colonel	Бути відомим
To shake up smb's life	правоохоронець
To work at the scene of crime	Бездоганна репутація
To make a mark	Зовнішні атрибути професії
A go-to guy	Місцевий помічник шерифа
To put smb on salary	12-годинна зміна
To take correspondence courses	нейрохірург

Revision**Task 20.**

Recall the synonyms for the following expressions:

1. To get the sack;
2. To be laid off;
3. To be hired;
4. To be a workaholic;
5. To recruit;
6. To be unemployed;
7. To get promoted.

Task 21.

Give the English equivalents for the following phrases:

1. Працювати позмінно;
2. Працювати у другу зміну;
3. Отримувати допомогу по безробіттю;
4. Працювати понаднормово;
5. Працювати за сталим графіком/ розкладом;
6. Іти рано на пенсію;
7. Працювати повний робочий день.

Task 22.

Give the synonyms to the expressions and use them in your own sentences.

To get the sack			
		To be employed	
To be a workaholic			
To be laid off			
		To take on	
To be unemployed			
		To climb the career ladder	

Task 23.

Match the words to their definitions:

1. job	A. a <u>job</u> that no one is doing and is <u>therefore available</u> for someone new to do
2. occupation	B. the <u>regular</u> activity or hobby
3. profession	C. the <u>job</u> or <u>series</u> of <u>jobs</u> that you do during <u>your working life</u> , <u>especially</u> if you <u>continue</u> to get <u>better jobs</u> and <u>earn</u> more <u>money</u>
4. post/position	D. a <u>strong wish</u> to do a <u>job</u> , usually one that is <u>socially valuable</u>
5. vacancy	E. the <u>regular work</u> that a <u>person</u> does

	to <u>earn money</u>
6. career	F. any <u>type of work</u> that <u>needs special training</u> or a <u>particular skill</u> , often one that is <u>respected</u> because it <u>involves</u> a <u>high level of education</u>
7. calling	G. a <u>job</u> in a <u>company</u> or <u>organization</u>

Task 24.

Read the given extract and answer the question:

- *What is the language of Estate Agent?*
- *What personal traits can help characterize a good professional of any occupation?*
- *What do you think? Is it acceptable to deceive people for earning more money?*

THE LANGUAGE OF ESTATE AGENTS

It is a running joke in Britain that the more disreputable estate agents will always try to make the houses they are trying to sell sound much more desirable than they really are. An estate agent would never write: "This is a horrible little house in very poor condition. The trains go past every 10 minutes and shake the walls. The back garden is laughably small. This is why it is so cheap."

Instead he would say: "This compact residence is ideally priced for the first-time buyer. Although in need of some renovation, it has some highly attractive features, including a small patio/garden to the rear. It is very convenient for the railway station."

Conversational Project on Unit 1
Student project
“MY CAREER THE WAY I SEE IT IN THE FUTURE”

Requirements for Structure

1. Inroduction

General information about the importance of getting/ having a good job in people’s life, different jobs & professions.

2. The main body.

The description of your future career:

- reasons for choosing,
- its importance in the contemporary world,
- features of character it requires,
- different skills it requires,
- its advantages and disadvantages.

3. The conclusion.

Criteria for assessment

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of points</i>
Structure	2
Coherence and cohesion	2
Speech accuracy	2
Relevant number of new words and expressions (not less than 10)	1
PowerPoint presentation	1
Manner of presentation (proper intonation, fluency of speech, eye contact, expressiveness etc.)	2
Total	10

Note: **Cohesion** describes the way in which a text is tied together by linguistic devices (linking words or connectors) such as *And so we see . . . , Additonally . . . , Therefore . . . , However . . . and On the other hand . . . etc.* **Coherence** means that the text is easy to read and understand because the text follows a certain kind of logical order and the organization of ideas is systematical and logical

Unit 2

This Amazing Place We Live In



About Ukraine...

National currency – hryvna;
Letter code of the country –UAH;
UA – Internet top-level domain of Ukraine;
Orthodox Christmas – one of the greatest holidays.

Task 1.

Define if the statement is true or false and give some additional information to support your words.

1. Ukraine is a country in Eastern Europe
2. Ukraine borders on six countries.
3. The total area of Ukraine is 603.700 km².
4. In the north it is bounded by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
5. The territory of Ukraine is slightly larger than the territory of Texas.

6. The fertile black soil, makes Ukraine ideal for the development of intensive agriculture.

7. The Dnister-River divides Ukraine into two parts: Right-Bank and Left-Bank Ukraine.

8. The major part of Ukraine is mountainous and only 5% of it is flat.

9. The two mountainous areas in Ukraine are the Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains.

10. The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable because the country lies on the crossroads of the ways from Asia to Europe.

11. The independence of Ukraine was proclaimed on the 1st of December 1991.

12. Geographical center of Europe is situated in Ukraine.

13. Ukrainian is the first most melodic language in the world.

Task 2.

Match the following words to the corresponding information.

Kyiv, Hryvnia, Soviet Union, Eastern Orthodox,
Crimea, borshch, Tatars, Dnieper, Cossack, Famine,
Cyrillic, Kharkiv, Odessa, Carpathian, Oblast, Black Sea,
Oksana Baiul, Chernobyl

1. Capital city

2. Second biggest city

3. Major bordering sea

4. Biggest city on the above

5. Longest river

6. Name for a Ukrainian

10. Site of a 1986 nuclear accident

11. Ethnic group of horsemen who once protected Russia's borders

12. Dominant branch of Christianity

13. Millions died from this in 1932 and 1933

14. Female figure skating champion 1994

15. Peninsula seized by

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| province | | Russia in 2014 |
| 7. Alphabet used in Ukraine | | 16. Ethnic group of the above and victims of a mass deportation |
| 8. Currency | | 17. Country that Ukraine was part of until 1991 |
| 9. Mountain range of southwest Ukraine | | 18. Beet soup |

Quiz

How Much Do You Know About Ukraine?

Task 3.

Test yourself in a quiz about the country.

Situated right in the heart of Europe, Ukraine's rich and varied history has left an indelible mark on the old continent.

1. Ukraine is often referred to by which nickname?

- a) The golden vale of Europe
- b) The basket case of Europe
- c) The bread basket of Europe
- d) The cabbage patch of Europe

2. What is Ukraine's second-largest ethnic group?

- a) Russians
- b) Crimean Tatars
- c) Poles
- d) Ukrainians

3. What is Ukraine's currency called?

- a) The hryvnya
- b) The Ukrainian ruble
- c) The thaler
- d) The Ukrainian zloty

4. Ukraine's Chornobyl power plant became the site of one of the world's worst nuclear disasters when a reactor exploded there in 1986. To limit the impact of the catastrophe, a special "exclusion

zone" has been in place around the plant ever since. What is the radius of this containment area?

- a) 15 kilometers
- b) 20 kilometers
- c) 30 kilometers
- d) 50 kilometers

5. Ukraine is estimated to account for around one-fifth of the world's commercial-grade iron ore. It is also estimated to have one-quarter of the world's reserves of which mineral?

- a) Silver
- b) Magnesium
- c) Copper
- d) Manganese

6. One of the most traumatic events in Ukraine's history was the "Holodomor," a man-made famine that ravaged the country in 1932-33. Although the death toll is a matter of some debate among historians, how many people are generally thought to have died as a result of this cataclysm?

- a) At least 3 million
- b) At least 5 million
- c) At least 10 million
- a) At least 13 million

7. Which famous George Gerswhin composition is said to have been inspired by a Ukrainian lullaby?

- a) "Rhapsody in Blue"
- b) "Summertime"
- c) "Someone to Watch over Me"
- d) "I Got Rhythm"

8. What is Kyiv's Arsenalaya subway station's unique claim to fame?

- a) It has the world's longest escalator
- b) It is the deepest subway station in the world.
- c) It was the first subway station in the world to be designed with easy access for the disabled.
- d) It is the only station in the world to be heated by an underground hot spring.

9. *The village of Mezhyrich in central Ukraine is home to some dwellings that are thought to have been the oldest shelters constructed by prehistoric man. What are they made from?*

- a) Limestone
- b) Dried cow dung
- c) Bog oak
- d) Mammoth bones

10. *In 1710, the Cossack nobleman Pylyp Orlyk signed a pact in Ukraine that is often considered to have been the first document of its kind. What sort of document was it?*

- a) A constitution
- b) A bill introducing national conscription
- c) A charter establishing fundamental human rights
- d) A legal decree that defined women as human beings instead of chattel

Vocabulary

Task 4.

Match the adjective with the noun as they are used in Ex.7, P. 25 ('A Way to Success' Student's Book). Translate the expressions into Ukrainian.

Voluptuosly curved	vistas
Spakling	beaches
stunning	Black Sea coast
fertile	valleys
Pebble and sand	cliffs
Lush green	vineyards
rugged	destination
picturesque	harbours
secluded	bays
ideal	coastline
health	resort
Natural	sights
Historic and architectural	landmarks
Impressive	mudbath
adjacent	landscapes

Favoured tourist	retreat
------------------	---------

Task 5.

Using the expressions, prove that Odessa region is really a paradise. Share your ideas with the partner (based on 'A Way to Success' Student's Book, Ex. 7, p. 26).

Task 6.

Translate the following phrases into English (based on Ex. 7, P. 25, 'A Way to Success' Student's Book.):

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Гарно вигнуте узбережжя | 8. Простягатися вздовж |
| 2. Чорного моря | 9. Ідеальне місце для курортів |
| 3. Блискучі скелі | 10. Історичні та архітектурні |
| 4. Чудові алеї | пам'ятки |
| 5. Піщані та галькові пляжі | 11. Прилеглі виноградники |
| 6. Нерівна берегова лінія | 12. Заболочені землі |
| 7. Віддалені гавані | |

Task 7.

Explain the meaning of the following words and word combinations and use them to speak about Ukraine.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. inhabitants | 7. plateaus |
| 2. urban population | 8. elevation |
| 3. precipitation | 9. a poly-confessional state |
| 4. density of population | 10. indigenous |
| 5. virtually untouched | 11. operational |
| 6. to be dotted with | 12. religious denominations |

Task 8.

Translate into Ukrainian and use in your own sentences.

Transit country; extremely diverse; average density; to be ablaze with; terrain; a variety of; elks; coniferous; deciduous; beech; hornbeam; grouse; titmouse; partridge; perch; bream; benevolent and light-hearted people; fertile plain; meadow; spectacular landscape; valley; indigenous; to account for; to make up; prevalent; denomination (money); denominations (religious); confession; operational; portable water.

Task 9.

Translate into English.

Бути розташованим; межувати з; помірно-континентальний; опади; родючий; бути розповсюдженим; липа; ясен; клен; осина; види тварин; лось; косуля; багаті запаси руди; поклади корисних копалин; різноманітні традиції; нарахувувати; вражаючої краси природа; висота (над рівнем моря); місцевий (характерний); віросповідання; фактично; палати кольорами; доброзичливий; веселий; щедрий (про людей).

Task 10.

Find the appropriate match from the words on the left.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. fertile | a. nature |
| 2. transit | b. denominations |
| 3. urban | c. eagle |
| 4. rural | d. density |
| 5. occasional | e. gas |
| 6. average | f. state |
| 7. spectacular | g. country |
| 8. natural | h. plain |
| 9. steppe | i. population |
| 10. poly - confessional | j. showers |
| 11. religious | k. areas |

Task 11.

Fill in the necessary words to complete the sentences.

Diverse, prevalent, split, elevation, inviolability, differences, everlasting, extremely, density, diversity, varied, contamination, denominations, terrain

1. The in climate are on the most territory of Ukraine.
2. Ukrainian is characterized by relief.
3. The size and of settlements on this territory is amazing.
4. The government has responsibilities.
5. The program of this region development takes into account the ethnic of the population.

6. Without attracting innovative technologies in this sphere it is impossible to give this question further consideration, it is an difficult problem.

7. History knows a lot of examples when different political unifications into separate states as a result of political and economical disintegration.

8. Ukraine's fame is its hospitality, friendliness and kindness.

9. Drinking water and soils are said to have radioactive

10. The road climbs to an of 1000 feet.

11. Christians of all should live in tolerance and peace.

12. The Constitution in Ukraine provides laws which guarantee its

Reading

'The Dnister Canyon'

Task 12.

Read the text 'The Dnister Canyon' ('A Way to Success' Student's Book, Ex. 8, P. 26). Give the English equivalents for:

малий струмок	захоплюючий вид (панорама)
берег річки	туманний ранок
розливатися (про річку)	яскраві пейзажі
водний шлях	фортеця
дивні вигини каньйону	могуті кам'яні стіни фортеці
бути дивовижно мальовничим по всій своїй довжині	дорогоцінне каміння
крутий схил	захоплюючі пригоди та враження
у порівнянні з	суттєво наповнювати річку водою
вражаюче місто	декілька сантиметрів від урвища
170-метровий берег річки	досліджувати/ вивчати

Task 13.

How attentive are you? Do you know the translation for...? ('A Way to Success' Student's Book, Ex. 8, P. 26).

біла чапля	лелека	столовий посуд	мед
сіра чапля	лебідь	тканина, матерія	зерно
чайка		хутро	

Task 14.

Define if the statement is true or false and give some additional information to support your words. Use special language to sound persuasive ('A Way to Success' Student's Book, Ex. 8, P. 26).

1. Scientists believe that the name of the Dnister Canyon derives from the calendar of the inhabitants who lived there many centuries ago.
2. The Dnister is the third longest river of Ukraine.
3. Many years ago the Dnister linked the Carpathian Mountains and Podilia to the Crimean Peninsula.
4. Cold Podilia is the coldest place on the Dnister.
5. The monk who lived near the Dnister asked a local merchant to give him some money to built a chapel.
6. The Khotyn Fortress is a mighty heritage of the 13-17 centuries.
7. The Dnister Canyon is one of Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine
8. The Khotyn stronghold doesn't attract the film directors for shooting films.
9. The highest plain waterfall is Nahorianka
10. The Khotyn Fortress is a mighty heritage of the 13-17 centuries where Ukrainian Cossacks defeated Polish soldiers.

Interesting Places to Visit in Ukraine

Task 15.

Give the English equivalents for (based on "A Way to Success", Ex. 16, P. 32):

сухостеп	
Артезіанська криниця	
Рідкісні види тварин	
Рай для орнітологів	
Численні табуни коней	
Величезні зали декоровані сталактитами	
Залишки берегових рифів	
Розмитий вапняк	
Мінеральні джерела з лікувальними властивостями	
Вапнякові брили, які нагадують отари овець	
Підземелля зруйнованого замку	
Рідкісні рослини, захищені законодавством України	
лісові райони, багаті на гриби і ягоди	

Task 16.

Match the noun with the corresponding adjective and translate into Ukrainian for (based on “A Way to Success”, Ex. 16, P. 32).

1. artesian	A crystals
2. rare	B origin
3. intricate	C spring
4. weathered and eroded	D reef
5. tectonic	E shepherd
6. petrified coral	F beach
7. Gypsy	G properties
8. underground	H water
9. healing	I limestone
10. amazing	J lakes
11. cascading	K figures
12. carved	L pillars
13. Transparent	M species
14. golden sandy	N well

Task. 17.

Define if the statement true or false and give some additional information to support your words. Use special language to sound persuasive for (based on “A Way to Success”, Ex. 16, P. 32).

1. Tha Askania Nova Biospher Reserve is an open air museum.
2. Tha Askania Nova Biospher Reserve was proclaimed nationl park in 1999.
3. There are 2.250 species of rare animals brought from Asia and America.
4. The depth of Marble Cave varies from 10 to 80 metres.
5. In Marble Cave you can find a variety of shapes created by people.
6. Waterfalls, cascading lakes and picturesque columns separate the various halls of Marble Cave.
7. Podilsky Tovtry are picturesque mountains of tectonic origin.
8. Weathered and eroded limestones create the slopes of the valley in the form of exotic rocks of different shapes in Podilsky Tovtry.
9. Svitiyaz lake is the deepest, largest and the clearest lakes in Ukraine.
10. Shatsky National Nature Park includes 20 unique lakes.

Watching

Task 18.

You are going to watch the video about two stunning places to visit in Ukraine. While watching answer the questions:

- If you had a chance to visit one of two places what would you prefer? Why?
- What unexpected facts have you heard about those sights?

Task 19.

Watch the video again and fill in the gaps the most suitable words:

a)

The Synevyr lake

The Synevyr lake is the main _____ of the Carpathians and often gets a name of _____.

The lake was formed nearly _____ ago.

The spruce pines have been grown here for at least _____ as a vital part of the natural park.

There are also about _____ of animals living there. Any of them are _____ listed in a red book of Ukraine.

_____ centre for brown bears was opened _____ ago on the National park's territory.

There are about _____ living here and all of them require _____.

The healthy bears have about _____ hectares of forests, of rivers and waterfalls to run through _____.

This region truly takes ones breath _____ and it is worth _____ more than just ones.

b)

The Tunnel of Love

The origin of the Tunnel of love can _____ in several ways.

It wins _____ of anyone who visits it.

Anyway, it is great that a place like this exists and makes our planet _____.

The train provides _____ for the private train that provides it to a local _____.

The only thing that disturbs that _____ is the occasional sound of the train passing by.

The Tunnel of love is a perfect example of nature controlled by _____.

Here is a new destination to _____.

This Tunnel is highly popular among _____.

It is a railway surrounded by green _____.

Revision

Task 20.

Find the English equivalents for the following words and collocations ('A Way to Success' Student's Book, Ex. 17, P. 34):

Орна земля	Природний газ
ландшафт	нафта
Родючі рівнини і плоскогір'я	сіль
Текти на південь і впадати у Чорне Море	магній
Від високогір'я до плоскогір'я	нікель
Різноманітні географічні особливості	ртуть
Залізна руда	деревина
марганець	Помірний континентальний клімат
Прозора вода	Вологий субтропічний клімат
Срібло і йод	опад
Радіти як слон	Всередині країни
тріумфувати	Періоди спеки
Літати у хмарах від щастя	Гарно провести час
Бути на сьомому небі від щастя	

Task 21.

Find the meaning of the words:

1. An abyss	a. A series of mountain ridges alike in form, direction
2. A bay	b. A high, steep, or overhanging face of rock
3. A beach	c. a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water and is attached to a larger land area
4. A brook	d. an area of land on a mountain that is used for skiing
5. A cave	e. an area of low land between hills or mountains
6. A cliff	f. A body of water partially enclosed by land but with a wide mouth, affording access to the

	sea
7. A current	g. a large flat area of land that is higher than other areas of land that surround it
8. A gulf	h. a narrow passage of water that connects two large bodies of water
9. A harbour	i. an area in a stream or river where running water falls down from a high place
10. A meadow	j. a source of supply; especially: a source of water issuing from the ground
11. A mountain range	k. a hole so deep or a space so great that it cannot be measured
12. A peninsula	l. a usually flat area of land that is covered with tall grass
13. A plain	m. an extensive area of level or rolling treeless country
14. A plateau	n. a continuous movement of water or air in the same direction
15. A precipice	o. a field where grapes are grown
16. A reservoir	p. a natural flow of water that is smaller than a river
17. A resort	q. a place where people go for vacations
18. A slope	r. a natural freshwater stream smaller than a river
19. A spring	s. The shore of a body of water, especially when sandy or pebbly
20. A strait	t. a large area of ocean that is partly surrounded by land
21. A stream	u. a usually artificial lake that is used to store a large supply of water for use in people's homes, in businesses, etc.
22. A valley	v. A hollow or natural passage under or into the earth, especially one with an opening to the surface
23. A vineyard	w. a very steep side of a mountain or cliff
24. A waterfall	x. a part of the ocean, a lake, etc., that is next to land and that is protected and deep enough to provide safety for ships

Conversational Projects on Unit 2

Group Project **‘Presentation of Ukraine’**

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

General information about Ukraine, its geographical position.

2. Main Body

- Specific information about its climate, soil, water resources.
- What mineral resources are found on its territory?
- Some renowned features of Ukraine.

3. Conclusion.

Student’s Presentation **‘Natural Wonders of Ukraine’**

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

General information about Ukraine’s nature, its wonders.

2. Main Body

Describe one of Natural Wonders of Ukraine (Use special language to sound persuasive):

- The reason of your choice
- A brief history of the place
- Specific characteristics

Persuade foreign tourists to visit a place (Use special language to sound persuasive)

3. Conclusion.

Conversational Project

'This Amazing Place I Live in'

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

Express the main idea about the place you are going to describe

2. Main Body

Describe the place where you live (Use special language to sound persuasive):

- The geographical position
- Some interesting historical facts, or legends
- Its uniqueness
- Your personal impression of the place
- What you would / wouldn't change

3. Conclusion.

Criteria for assessment

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of points</i>
Structure	2
Coherence and cohesion	2
Speech accuracy	2
Relevant number of new words and expressions (not less than 10)	1
PowerPoint presentation	1
Manner of presentation (proper intonation, fluency of speech, eye contact, expressiveness etc.)	2
Total	10

Unit 3

A City Is More Than a Place in Space



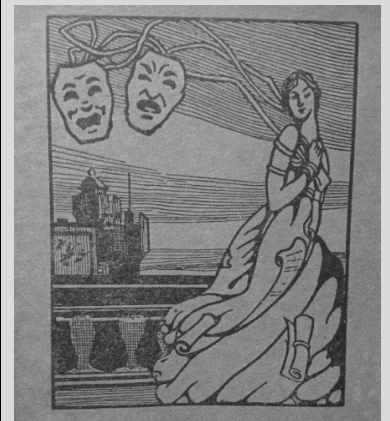
Task 1.

Do you agree with the quote of a famous Scottish pioneering town planner given below?



But a city is more than a place in
space, it is a drama in time.

— Patrick Geddes —



Task 2.

Give the English equivalents for the following collocations (based on 'A Way to Success', Ex. 1, P. 35):

перетин різних культур	пишатися чимось
бути багатим на...	у південній частині певного місця
відомі місця	бути другим за важливістю і багатством
перший мер	вишиті рушники
місто, яке перевершує Париж за красою	вирішальна битва
досягти успіху у чомусь	православні і католицькі церкви
насправді, фактично	Християнський єпископ
яскраві/ різкі звуки трамваїв	сталеплавильний завод
шляхетні/ благородні жителі	вугільні шахти
неперевершена чарівність	хмарочос
бути названим іменем когось	

Task 3.

Use the Dictionary of Contemporary English to find the difference between groups of the words:

- antiquity – antique
- uniquely – uniqueness – unique
- authenticity – authentic

Task 4.

Match the adjectives with the nouns as they are given in the Text 'Introducing Kyiv' ('A way to Success', Ex. 11, P. 40). Translate collocations into Ukrainian.

dazzling	plasterwork
outstanding	passages
sky-blue	charm
rotating	wonders
peculiar	frescoes

baroque	hillside
quaint	number
candlelit	exhibits
steep	orchards
outstanding	houses

Task 5.

Answer the questions:

- Do you agree that Kyiv is the city of eternal youth? Kyiv, known as “Mother of All Rus Towns” is impressing foreigners with its historical monuments and with its parks. Sometimes it’s called “city within a park”.

- Have you ever visited Kyiv? What were your first impressions of this city?
- What is your favourite place in Kyiv? Why?
- What places would you advise a foreigner to visit in Kyiv?

Task 6.

Read the text below and decide if the author likes the Ukraine’s capital or not. What words or expressions can help you understand the author’s attitude?

MAIDAN NEZALEZHNOSTI

The Independence Square, or Maidan Nezalezhnosti, is the central square in Kiev, the main and the most beautiful one. Parades, concerts, festivals and other city arrangements and holidays take place on this square. It contains six fountains, Independence Column and artificial waterfall. The Independence Square has much to offer: the huge building with the tower and chimes, the Trade Union Association Office and other attractions. The left side of the Independence square is covered with granite. The splendid panoramic view of Old Kiev opens from the upper floors of the square buildings. One can see the domes of Sofia Cathedral built in the 11th century, Andriivska Church built in the 18th century, City Parliament, the Central Mall, and a lot of administrative buildings. A great amount of shops, hotels and cafes

are situated on the Independence square. Two metro stations, Khreschatik and Maidan Nezalezhnosti, are also situated nearby.

One of the fountains of the square is decorated with statues of legendary brothers Kyi, Schek, Horyv and their sister Lybid. According to Nikon's Russian Primary



Chronicle they chose the place for the city foundation and decided to name it in honour of the elder brother Kyi. The sculpture composition on the central square of the Ukrainian capital depicts four founders of the city.

Till the end of the 10th century the site of Independence square used to be occupied by forests. In the 18th century on the plot of land the Pecherski Gate was put up, but the square still looked like an abandoned lot called Goat Swamp. In 1833 the gate was destroyed, but in the modern pedestrian subway system the basements of the Pecherski Gate are preserved.



One of the best notable decorations of the central square is the Independency Column topped with a statue of Archangel Mikhail, who is considered to be the saint patron of Kyiv. In front of the column, at the end of the square there is an arch decorated with the statue of Archangel with sword and shield.

Another attraction of the square is 5,000-sprays fountain called Friendship of Nations designed by architect Komarovskiy.

The site of Independence Square used to be the border of Kiev fortified with defense ramparts. Archeologists also found old parts of a water mill there. The first large stone building was constructed on the place in the middle of the 19th century: it was designed by architect Beretti and housed the Province Noblemen' Assembly. In the 20th century the square got its modern look.

Task 7.

Comprehension Check: Answer the questions.

- Where do various arrangements and holidays take place in Kyiv?
- From what place can you admire the splendid panoramic view of Old Kiev?
- What was the reason of choice of such a place for the city foundation?
- What does the sculpture composition on the central square of the Ukrainian capital depict?
- Who is considered to be the saint patron of Kyiv?
- When was the first large stone building constructed on Independence Square?

Task 8.

Find definitions to the words in below. Then make up sentences of your own with them.

a square; a fountain; a statue;
to decorate; to depict; a lot;
to destroy; to construct

- a) make (something) look more attractive by adding extra items or images to it;
- b) a plot of land assigned for sale or for a particular use;
- c) an open, typically four-sided, area surrounded by buildings in a village, town, or city;
- d) End the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it;
- e) a carved or cast figure of a person or animal, especially one that is life-size or larger;
- f) build or make;
- g) an ornamental structure in a pool or lake from which one or more jets of water are pumped into the air;
- h) represent by a drawing, painting, or other art form.

Task 9.

Fill in the blanks with the words and expression from the box making any necessary changes.

*to take place, to open, to construct, to destroy,
to be decorated with, to depict, to occupy,
to cover, abandoned*

1. The diverse entertainments _____ in this part of the city.
2. This historical monument _____ fantastic figures of ancient myths.
3. An American government advisor kept _____ deer, squirrels and even a bear as pets on the grounds of his manor
4. Two long windows _____ almost the whole of the end wall.
5. The stunning views _____ from the top of the sparkling cliff on the coast.
6. The book _____ the life story of a famous hero.
7. The district administration now wants _____ an office building on the state-owned land.
8. The front windows _____ with a series of green shutters to keep the afternoon sun from pouring into them
9. Mr Browne said if a plantation _____ or damaged by fire, the incident should be reported to the nearest Garda station and to the Forest Service.

Speaking

Task 10.

Use the cues to talk about Kyiv (based on Ex 11, p. 40 Introducing Kyiv in 'A way to Success'):

Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra: a UNESCO-listed monastery / outstanding wonders/ to be the feast for the eyes / a fantastical home to subterranean churches and catacombs / candlelit passages / lavishly decorated, icon-filled interiors / crowds of pilgrims and monks / peculiar charm / to hold all of the city's golden eggs / worldly treasures.

Zoloti Vorota (the Golden Gate): part of the city's fortification / the reconstruction / Prince Yaroslav the Wise / the Southern Gate.

St. Sophia's Cathedral: listed by UNESCO / outstanding frescoes / sky-blue plasterwork / gold domes / just a stone's throw from / to mirror the clouds.

Andriyivsky Uzviz: a steep hillside / mercantile district / obscure your view / public-transport ride / quaint houses and crooked pavements / overflowing souvenir stalls on its cobblestones / it is frequented by collectors / Soviet memorabilia / rare stunning photos of Kyiv.

St. Andrew's Church: blue, beautiful piece of baroque / make your heart skip a beat / a magnificent interpretation / traditional Ukrainian five-domed, cross-shaped church.

Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko Museum of Arts: folk and oriental arts / the sumptuous museum / part of the attraction / frescoed ceilings / intricately carved woodwork / worth the price of admission / priceless antique furniture / porcelain figurines and paintings / rare icons / rotating exhibits / elite names / contemporary art.

Maydan Nezalezhnosti: the city's most popular meeting place / to spill into / vendors selling food and souvenirs / One could not but admire / fountain-filled place.

Task 11.

Work in pairs. One of you is a historian; the other is the head of the travel agency. Work out an itinerary for foreigners who are visiting one of the famous Ukrainian cities (Lviv, Odesa, Ivano-Frankivsk, Pereyaslav-Kliniynsky, Chernihiv or others) for the first time. Use the Essential Vocabulary of the Unit.

Task 12.

Answer the following questions:

- Why is Kyiv often called “a city within a park”?
- What season is the city the best-looking, to your mind?
- Are there any changes taking place in the architectural ensemble and the green areas of the Ukrainian cities? Are these changes positive or negative? Share your point of view with your groupmates.

Reading and Speaking

Task 13.

Read the information about Ukrainian Castles with the Most Interesting Legends. What legend is the most striking? Speak on the interesting legend connected with the place you live in.

UKRAINIAN CASTLES WITH THE MOST INTERESTING LEGENDS

Medieval castles, which have survived on Ukraine’s territory and serve as a vivid illustration of its turbulent history, are reckoned among the most attractive sights in the country. Age-old fortification complexes, which are mostly concentrated in the western region, attract not only with their monumental architecture, interesting history and fascinating energy properties, but also with a kaleidoscope of captivating legends. We’ve selected five Ukrainian castles that are associated with the most impressive legends.

Uzhgorod Castle, Uzhgorod

Uzhgorod Castle is one of the oldest and most majestic fortification facilities in Ukraine. Its history is tightly connected with Hungarian magnates of the Druget family who owned the castle for more than four centuries. The fortress became truly impregnable and acquired its most famous legend during their rule.



The story goes that once upon a time, a Polish voivode decided to conquer the Uzhgorod castle. He made an incognito visit to the city and got to know Count Druget's daughter, who was renowned for her extraordinary beauty. She has lost her mind because of her love to the stranger and told him all the castle's secrets. When the father found out about daughter's betrayal, he ordered to immure her alive in a fortress wall and to execute the voivode. According to the legend, girl's sole wanders about citadel's corridors seeking salvation ever since.

Palanok Castle, Mukachevo

Palanok Castle of Mukachevo has prepared two legends for its guests. One of them is connected with the 85-meter-deep well, which can be seen in the courtyard of the medieval castle even now. It is said that the well was dug for a long time, but water failed to appear in it. Then, devil came to castle's owner – Podillia Prince Fedir Koriatovych – and offered a deal: water in the well in exchange for a sack of gold. Having no choice the prince agreed.



He was in financial straits, though, and decided to use cunning: he gave the smallest sack with two coins to the devil. Vexed devil grabbed money and jumped into the well. It is said that his offended howl can be still heard from there.

Another Palanok Castle's popular legend is tightly connected with the name of the Countess Ilona Zrini, who was in charge of Mukachevo castle's defense during the siege by Austrian troops. Once, during another attack by the enemy on the western slope, the countess, who in addition to her extraordinary courage was famous for a rare beauty, came out on the bastion of the upper fortress surrounded by her loyal soldiers. The Austrian general, who was preparing his troops to another siege, saw the charming Zrini. Being stunned, he ordered to stop the attack, saying that he won't fight against such a beauty.

Kremenets Castle, Kremenets

Built in the times of the Kyivan Rus, the Kremenets Castle is known as the only fortress that survived the onslaught of the Mongol invaders, in 1240. However, when people mention it, they usually think not about this fact, but about the unordinary personality of the wife of Poland's king Sigismund I. The Neapolitan princess Bona Sforza owned the castle for 20 years. It is with her that the multitude of Kremenets Castle's legends is connected.



The most widespread one claims that Bona Sforza hid her treasures on the Zamkova Mountain, and now every year, on Easter, her ghost wanders among the fortress ruins. It is said that whoever dares to kiss Sforza's ghost will be able to take the key to the treasure chamber from her lips. But remember, the door opens with the first stroke of the Easter bell, and closes with the last one. If one does not come out in time, the ghost will claim this unlucky person for her own.

Lubart Castle, Lutsk

The same as any other decent medieval fortress, the Lutsk castle has its own legends; moreover, it is one of the oldest castles in Ukraine and in the whole Europe. One of its legends tells the story of Lithuanian



prince Lubart's (citadel's owner) tragic love of beautiful Oksana, who did not love him back. The prince ordered to imprison the defiant girl in one of the castle's towers, and to keep her there until she agreed to marry him. After another denial from Oksana, he ordered his soldiers to kill the rebellious beauty. Since then, Oksana's ghost has been seen in the castle on several occasions. It is said that the girl's soul will rest in peace only when she recovers her ring, which was taken by one of her killers and sold on the market.

Ostroh Castle, Ostroh

The best-known legend of the Ostroh Castle is connected with the princess Galshka of Ostroh, who was considered to be the most beautiful, smart and noble fiancée in the Eastern Europe of her time. Her uncle, Vasiliy-Konstantin, gave her in marriage to his relative – a powerful magnate, who held office in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania – against girl's will. During the wedding ceremony, which took place in the Epiphany Cathedral, a storm suddenly began: bells started to ring disturbingly, candles and oil lamps went out. The priest who conducted the ceremony saw it as a bad sign and wanted to stop, but the Prince Vasiliy-Konstantin insisted on continuing. Having become a wife of a man she did not love, Galshka jumped from the balcony that night. She didn't die, though. The wind picked up the girl, and her ghost is said to wander around the premises of the Ostroh Castle on a moonlit night ever since.

(Based on the materials from 'Discover Ukraine')

Task 14.

Comprehension Check: Define if the statements are true or false.

- ❖ Medieval castles of Ukraine are a realistic demonstration of ancient history of the country.
- ❖ The medieval strongholds are mainly concentrated in the southern part of Ukraine.
- ❖ the Druget family owned the Uzhgorod castle for more than four centuries.
- ❖ The well of Palanok Castle was frequently used as a place for preserving precious stones in ancient times.
- ❖ Countess Ilona Zrini defeated Austrian troops near Mukachevo Castle.
- ❖ The Kremenets Castle was built in 1240.
- ❖ The legend of Lubart Castle is connected with the tragic love of a beautiful daughter of Lithuanian prince Lubart – Oksana.
- ❖ The princess Galshka of Ostroh was the happiest fiancée in the Eastern Europe of her time.

- ❖ The Prince Vasiliy-Konstantin killed his fiancée during the wedding ceremony

Task 15

What does this quote mean to you? Share your comments

No one writing about Transcarpathia can resist retelling the region's favourite anecdote: A visitor, encountering one of the oldest local inhabitants, asks about his life. The reply: "I was born in Austria-Hungary, I went to school in Czechoslovakia, I did my army service in Hungary, followed by a spell in prison in the USSR. Now I am ending my days in independent Ukraine." The visitor expresses surprise at how much of the world the old man has seen. "But no!," he responds, "I've never left this village!"

Task 16.

Listen to the audio in the book 'A Way to Success' (Ex. 22, P. 45), and then do the following tasks:

a) Recall the English equivalents to:

Місце великої суперечки	Залишитися неушкодженим
Підійматися на вершину гори Говерла	З'являтися на горизонті
Дальній куточок чогось	Бути високо розташованим на вершині скелі
торговці	Оточувати
Країни Сходу	Велика частина сільської місцевості
Торговий пост	Вітряки
Бути зруйнованим	

b) Match the adjectives with the nouns as they are used in the recording. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. transparent	a) playground
2. clear	b) lakes

3. vast public	c) backdrop for
4. the vertiginous	d) splendours
5. a hedonistic	e) view
6. grand old central European	f) cliff
7. architectural	g) city
8. a wonderful	h) brooks
9. outdoor	i) squares
10. spectacular	j) attraction

Revision

Task 17.

Find the meaning of the adjectives that could be used to describe cities or towns:

1. ancient	a. extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive.
2. industrial	b. concerning the regions outside the capital city of a country, especially when regarded as unsophisticated or narrow-minded
3. provincial	c. including people from many different countries
4. safe	d. having been in existence for a very long time
5. magnificent	e. disgustingly dirty
6. lively	f. visually attractive, especially in a quaint or charming way
7. bustling	g. having highly developed industries
8. crowded	h. affording security or protection
9. cosmopolitan	i. so crowded with traffic or people as to hinder or prevent freedom of movement
10. littered	full of activity and excitement
11. filthy	j. beautiful and stylish
12. congested	k. be full of activity
13. peaceful	l. famous or important in history, or potentially so
14. elegant	m. full of people, leaving little or no room for movement; packed
15. picturesque	n. free from disturbance; tranquil.
16. historic	o. untidy with rubbish or a large number of objects left lying about

Task 18.*Translate the phrases:*

Церкви, собори та архітектура	Churches,, and
пишно прикрашений .....	..... Opera house
Прекрасні (розкішні) .....	..... sculptures
Ботанічний .....	..... gardens
..... шедеврами	to be recognized as of landscape
Славитися колекціями різноманітних рослин	.....
Фасад .....	..... of the house
..... позолоченими колонами	was decorated with
.....	to take a stroll
оранжереї, зимові садки, теплиці та розарії.	hothouses,, and rose-gardens
одноденна організована екскурсія	.....
..... виставки квітів	to attend beautiful
Захоплюватись каскадними водоспадами	.....
..... як для туристів, так і для місцевих мешканців	attractions for
Мережа .....	..... of catacombs
Підземні .....	..... tunnels
..... туристичні пам'ятки, які славляться своїми	important ancient towers
Яскраві .....	..... picturesque
..... скарби	worldly
Вражаюча .....	..... collection
Покриті фресками .....	..... ceilings
Неоцінні античні .....	..... furniture
Фарфорові статуетки	.....
Місце величезної кількості .....	..... outstanding monuments
Пам'ятка, що входить до списку ЮНЕСКО	.....
Рясно прикрашений	..... decorated
Панорамний вид	.....

Зелені береги	.....
..... прискорено битися	To make your heart
особняк	.....

Task 19.

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and describe places using the Essential Vocabulary of the Unit.



Conversational Projects on Unit 3

Student's Project

'Kyiv in One Day' **(Advertisement of the capital)**

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

Striking facts about Kyiv. Why it is worth visiting and exploring.

2. Main Body

- Describe the chosen places of Kyiv (3 places) using the Active Vocabulary.
- What memorable impressions can visitors get there?
- Some renowned features of those destinations.

3. Conclusion.

'A City travel guide presentation'

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

Express the main idea about Ukrainian cities.

2. Main Body

Describe the peculiarities of Ukrainian cities, their difference and similarity.

Describe one of Ukrainian cities you have already visited or would like to visit (Use special language to sound persuasive):

- The reason of your choice
- Specific characteristics and Its uniqueness
- Your personal impression of the place
- What you would / wouldn't change

Persuade foreign tourists to visit a place (Use special language to sound persuasive)

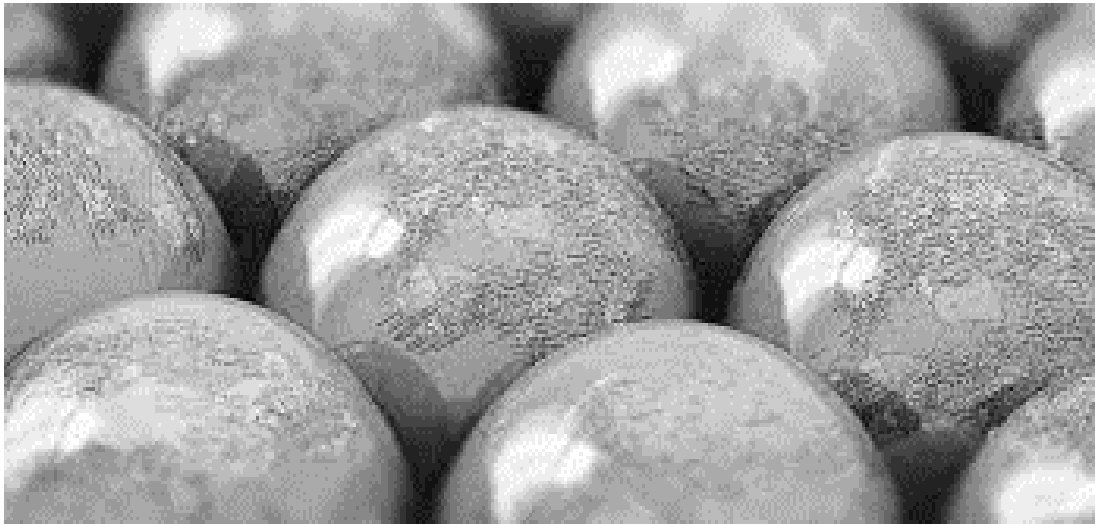
3. Conclusion.

Criteria for assessment

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of points</i>
Structure	2
Coherence and cohesion	2
Speech accuracy	2
Relevant number of new words and expressions (not less than 10)	1
PowerPoint presentation	1
Manner of presentation (proper intonation, fluency of speech, eye contact, expressiveness etc.)	2
Total	10

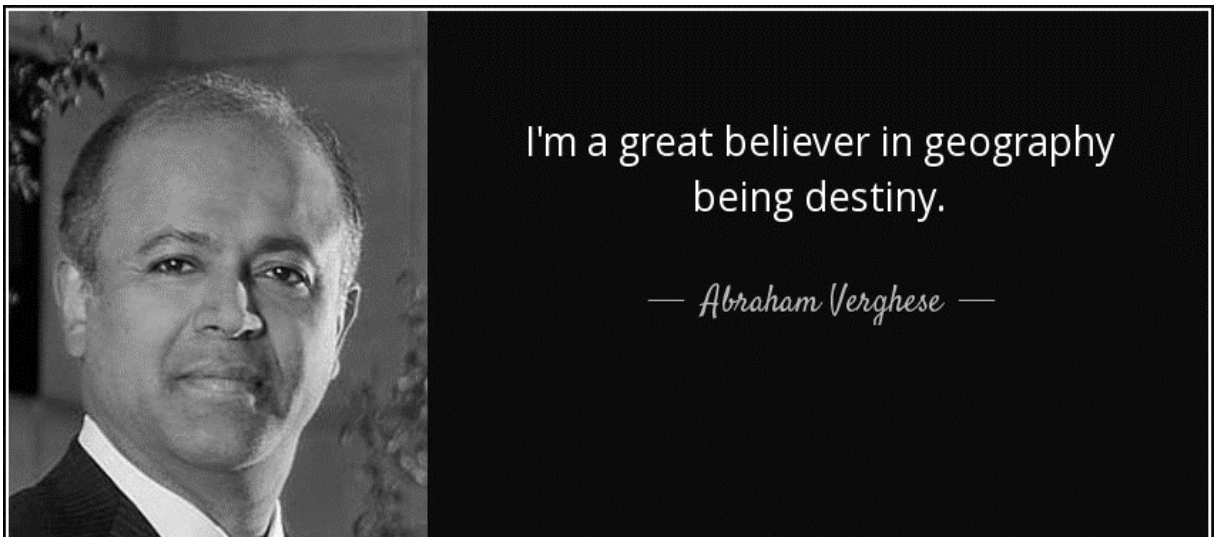
Unit 4

Geography Being Destiny



Task 1.

Comment on the statement of an Indian American physician-author. Do you agree with the statement? Should your geography determine your destiny?



It is interesting to know:

Abraham Verghese (born 1955) is an Indian American physician-author, Professor for the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Stanford University Medical School and Senior Associate Chair of the Department of Internal Medicine. He is also the author of three best-

selling books, two memoirs and a novel. In 2011, he was elected to be a member of the Institute of Medicine. He received the National Humanities Medal from President Barack Obama in 2015.

Quiz

Enjoy yourself

Task 2.

Quiz: Test Your British Geography Knowledge

1. Which of the following is one of the Channel Islands?

- Anglesey
- Alderney
- Albany

2. Which is the largest English county by area?

North Yorkshire

Lancashire

Lincolnshire

3. In which county would you find The White Cliffs of Dover?

Devon

Hampshire

Norfolk

Dorset

Kent

4. Which of the following cities is the furthest north?

Leeds

Liverpool

Manchester

5. What is the name of the stretch of water between England and Ireland?

The North Sea

The English Channel

The Irish Sea

6. What is the tallest mountain in the UK?





a) Ben Nevis



b) Snowdon



c) Scafell Pike

7. *What is the name of Britain's longest river?*

Trent

Thames

Tyne

Severn

Avon

8. *After London, what is the most populous capital city in the UK?*

Cardiff

Edinburgh

Belfast

9. *Name this country.*

England

Northern Ireland

Scotland

Wales

10. *What is the name of the biggest lake in the UK in terms of area?*

Loch Ness

Lake Windermere

Lough Neagh



Task 3.

Test yourself in a quiz about the island of Ireland.

1. *What body of water separates the island of Ireland from the island of Great Britain?*

- English Channel • Atlantic Ocean • River Shannon
- Irish Sea

2. *Ireland doesn't have any of what type of animal?*

- Lizards • Spiders • Snakes • Turtles

3. *Dublin's Trinity College Library houses an extremely rare artifact. What is it?*

- The Magna Carta
- A Gutenberg Bible
- An original copy of The Canterbury Tales
- The Book of Kells

4. *Irish mythology refers to the 'Four Treasures of Ireland' that comes from four specific Irish cities. Which of the following was not one of these four treasures?*

- Sword • Cauldron • Knife • Spear

5. *All but which of the following Irish writers have received the Nobel Prize for Literature in the last century?*

- James Joyce • Samuel Beckett
- Seamus Heaney • William Butler Yeats

6. *What are the selkies of Celtic legend?*

- Unicorns
- Seals that transform to humans
- Ghosts that steal children's teeth
- Forest spirits

7. *What is Ireland's Eye?*

- A massive emerald
- A Dublin observation point
- A small island
- The prime minister's home

8. *What is Ireland's most popular tourist attraction?*

- Dingle Peninsula • Eagle Island Lighthouse
- Cliffs of Moher • Drombeg Circle

9. *Which of the following bands is not from Ireland?*

- The Cranberries • U2 • Coldplay • Boyzone

Speaking

Task 4.

Comment on the weather quotes

- ✓ When the goose honk high, fair weather; when the goose honks low, foul weather.
- ✓ Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces us up, snow is exhilarating; there is really no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather.
- ✓ Weather means more when you have a garden. There's nothing like listening to a shower and thinking how it is soaking in around your green beans.
- ✓ The weather is like the government, always in the wrong.
- ✓ On cable TV they have a weather channel - 24 hours of weather. We had something like that where I grew up. We called it a window.
- ✓ Wherever you go, no matter what the weather, always bring your own sunshine.
- ✓ I've never been one to bet on the weather.

Watching

Task 5.

You are going to watch the video about the truth of British rain. Before watching study the following words and phrases.

moisture – волога

flood – повінь

flood defense – протиповиневі захисні споруди

to rescue – рятувати

emergency service – служба порятунку

to underestimate – недооцінювати

Task 6.

While watching answer the questions:

- How does geography influence the precipitation in the Lake District in the UK?

Task 7.

Answer the questions.

1. How long does it rain in the UK?
2. Why did the presenter go to the Lake District?
3. What is the role of the Atlantic Ocean and the hills in forming British weather?
4. What is the wettest city and area in the UK?
5. When was the worst situation? Where did it occur? Describe this phenomenon.

Task 9.

Analyse the following comments on the video episode. What do the inhabitants of the UK really think about their climate?

- *The great British weather is GREAT : Do I love it.*
- *We might get loads of rain for ages but then we have dry months as well luckily.*
- *I agree with most people here, rain rules!! , but in south london, we don't get enough. most of the time we just have clouds that make you wanna kill yourself! they're so boring and depressing! love rain, love sun, hate cloudiness!!*
- *It's the wettest because people like getting wet. it doesnt ruin the summer. it gives it a pause so you can cool off.*
- *Tank the gulf stream that it is rain not ice and hail.*

Task 10.

Compare the weather conditions in *The Lake District* and *Western Ukraine*.

Vocabulary and Speaking

Task 11.

Consult the *Contemporary English Dictionary* to find the meaning of the words:

- a) inhabitants – uninhabited – habitable – habitat – uninhabitable – habitation – inhabited
- b) predict – predictive – unpredictability – predictions – unpredictable – predictable
- c) nation, hospitality, to predict, crowd, wild, power, to inhabit, obsession

Task 12.

Consult the *Contemporary English Dictionary* to find the difference between words:

<i>dating back/ since</i>	<i>ideal/ idyllic</i>
<i>setting/ scenery</i>	<i>centerpiece/ focus</i>
<i>described/ characterized</i>	<i>bungalows/ cottages</i>
<i>famous/ notorious</i>	<i>seafront/ beach</i>
<i>banks/ shores</i>	<i>erected/ designed</i>
<i>single/ alone</i>	<i>ridges/ cliffs</i>
<i>to place/ to accommodate</i>	<i>coastline/ seafront</i>
<i>heavy/ hard</i>	<i>vintage/ antique</i>

Task 13.

Describe the places mentioned in Ex. 14, P. 53 in 'A Way to Success' using one of the following situations:

You are a biology student interested in local habitat
You are a young man\woman who hopes to hire a car and a bike around the area
You are interested in tasting local dishes

You are planning to celebrate a birthday in an open air
You are greatly interested in art
You want to spend a day together with your friend walking around a beautiful town with interesting views to take pictures of
You are an overseas tourist who is eager to have a deeper look into British history
You are interested in the way people live and work on a farm

Task 14.

Find the Ukrainian translation for the following expressions:

- to evoke a sense of timelessness and peace;
- an idyllic village;
- a postcard-picture village;
- an uninterrupted view;
- picturesque cottages;
- to add to the village's charm;
- green fields enclosed by hedges;
- privately owned farmland;
- a network of public footpaths;
- spectacular mountains/ valley;
- bare mountains and moorland;
- wild coastline.

1. Викликати почуття вічності і часу
2. Ідилічне село
3. Село як з листівки
4. Непорушений пейзаж
5. Мальовничі замиські будинки
6. Додати до чарівності села
7. Зелені поля, огорожені живоплотом
8. Сільськогосподарська земельна ділянка у приватній власності
9. Скупчення загальнодоступних стежок
10. Захоплюючі гори, долини

11. Оголені гори і пустирі
12. Незаймана берегова лінія

Task 15.

Find the meaning of the following words:

<i>To venture</i>	a tall deciduous tree which typically has rough serrated leaves and propagates from root suckers
<i>To scream</i>	land covered with trees
<i>To be captured</i>	frightening; causing fear
<i>Timber</i>	a weapon with a long metal blade and a hilt with a hand guard, used for thrusting or striking
<i>Scary</i>	To extend over (an area)
<i>A sword</i>	wood prepared for use in building and carpentry
<i>An elm</i>	To undertake a risky or daring journey or course of action
<i>To cover</i>	To be taken into one's possession or controlled by force
<i>woodland</i>	To give a long, loud, piercing cry or cries expressing extreme emotion or pain

Task 16.

Use the cues to talk about a natural wonder of UK (based on Ex 19, p. 56 Natural Wonders of the UK in 'A way to Success'):

Giant's Causeway: located on the northeast coast .../ declared a World Heritage Site and a national nature Reserve / consists of 40,000 columns of basalt/ 30 feet high / rock formation made up of black basalt columns / stick out of the sea /stepping stones leading from the cliff / most of the columns are hexagonal / according to the legend the causeway was formed by...

Glen Coe: a volcanic glen / situated in / named after / a wonderful wild world of high mountains ... / never changed for

centuries / Glencoe resort offers ... in summer / to be available in winter / ideal base to explore the Highlands / reference to the infamous Massacre of Glencoe in 1692 / the film was shot

The Lake District: located in the north-west of England / a favorite vacationland / interspersed with numerous lakes / lakes of varying sizes / renowned for scenic beauty / a public highway / a cargo ships were common site on the water / the launch of the first passenger ferry / one of the town's most popular pastimes / associated with the name of... / delicate watercolours.

Loch Ness: situated in Scotland / popular tourist attraction / the second largest by surface / the largest by volume / to contain fresh water / to drive around the loch to spot the legendary creature / to fascinate people / the existence is not recognized / a large unknown animal / similar to other supposed monsters / the descriptions vary from account to account.

White Cliffs of Dover: chalky white cliffs / lie on the southeastern shore / 350 feet high / famous as one of the first images / herald tourists' arrival to England / perched on the top of the white cliff / made up of crushed shells / chalk cliffs eroded by the sea / vegetated with trees and shrubs

Cheddar Gorge and Caves: located in Somerset / the largest deep narrow valley / 400 feet deep chasm / provided shelter for men / noteworthy for geology and history / complete human skeleton found in the Cheddar Caves / reveal many fascinating stories / international center for caving and climbing / formed in the Ice Age / to make the rock impermeable / to become permeable / about 350 climbing routes / open for climbers between / to lend the name Cheddar to many things / fascinating tales to tell

Task 17.

Use the cues to talk about English National Character (based on Ex 7, p. 49 England Portrayed through Geography, History and Weather in 'A way to Success'):

Geography: a random collection of soil and stones /

geologically uniform country / it improves the quality of agricultural lands / the major coastline cities / a spot where the river has narrowed enough to be forded / Britain is rich in waterways / navigable rivers / to be of the utmost importance for transport .

History: a strong independent country / invaders in the past / The cramped quality of island life / The cramped quality of island life.

Weather: a longish, thinnish island / the Gulf Stream / most densely populated major country in the world / the gentleness of English weather / its unpredictability / hospitable climate / obsessive gardeners

Revision

Task 18.

Match the word to its definition

cliff	a high, steep, or overhanging face of rock
ridge	a long area of land that is on top of a mountain or hill
valley	an area of low land between hills or mountains
seafront	part of the town facing the sea or the ocean
seashore	a land along the sea or the ocean usually where there is sand and a rock
beach	the area of sand and small stones beside the sea or a lake
quay	platform in a harbour where boats come in to land
precipice	a very steep side of a mountain or cliff
gorge	a narrow passage through land; <i>especially</i> : a narrow steep-walled canyon or part of a canyon
rock	a large mass of stone forming a hill, cliff, or the like
river basin	the land area drained by a river and its tributaries.
shelter	something, especially a structure, that provides cover or protection as from the <u>weather</u>
fell	a hill or other area of high land, especially in the northwest of England

marsh	an area of soft, wet land that has many grasses and other plants
fen	low land covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; a marsh
bog	wet, spongy ground with soil composed mainly of decayed vegetable matter.
brook	a small stream
stream	a natural flow of water that is smaller than a river
reservoir	a natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use, especially water for supplying a community, irrigating land, etc.

Task 19.

Find the meaning of the following words:

Ideal, Setting, Scenery, Cottage, Idyllic, Centerpiece, Notorious, To be described, Seafront, Focus, To be characterized, Bungalow, Beach, Famous, To design, Bank, Alone, Seafront, To place, Heavy, Antique, Ridge, Coastline, Shore, Hard, To erect, To accommodate, Vintage, Cliff, Single

- existing only in the imagination; desirable or perfect but not likely to become a reality	– extremely happy, peaceful, or picturesque
– the place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place	– the natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance, especially when picturesque
– an item, issue, etc. intended to be a focus of attention	– the centre of interest or activity
– give a detailed account in words of	– describe the distinctive nature or features of
– a low house having only one storey or, in some cases, upper rooms set in the roof, typically with dormer windows	– a small house, typically one in the country
– known about by many people	– famous or well known, typically

	for some bad quality or deed
– the part of a coastal town next to and directly facing the sea	– a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea between high- and low-water marks
– the land alongside or sloping down to a river or lake	– the land along the edge of a sea, lake, or other large body of water
– put together and set upright (a building, wall, or other structure)	– do or plan (something) with a specific purpose in mind
– only one; not one of several	– having no one else present; on one's own
– a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed	– a steep rock face, especially at the edge of the sea
– the land along a coast	– the part of a coastal town next to and directly facing the sea
– put in a particular position	– (of a building or other area) provide lodging or sufficient space for
– of great weight; difficult to lift or move	– severe; very potent, powerful, or intense, in particular:
– denoting something from the past of high quality, especially something representing the best of its kind	– having a high value because of age and quality

Conversational Project on Unit 4

Student's Project

'A tour around Ireland or any other part of GB

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

Striking facts about Ireland or any other part of GB. Why it is worth visiting and exploring.

2. Main Body

- Describe the chosen places (at least 3 places) using the Active Vocabulary.
- What memorable impressions can visitors get there?
- Some renowned features of those destinations.

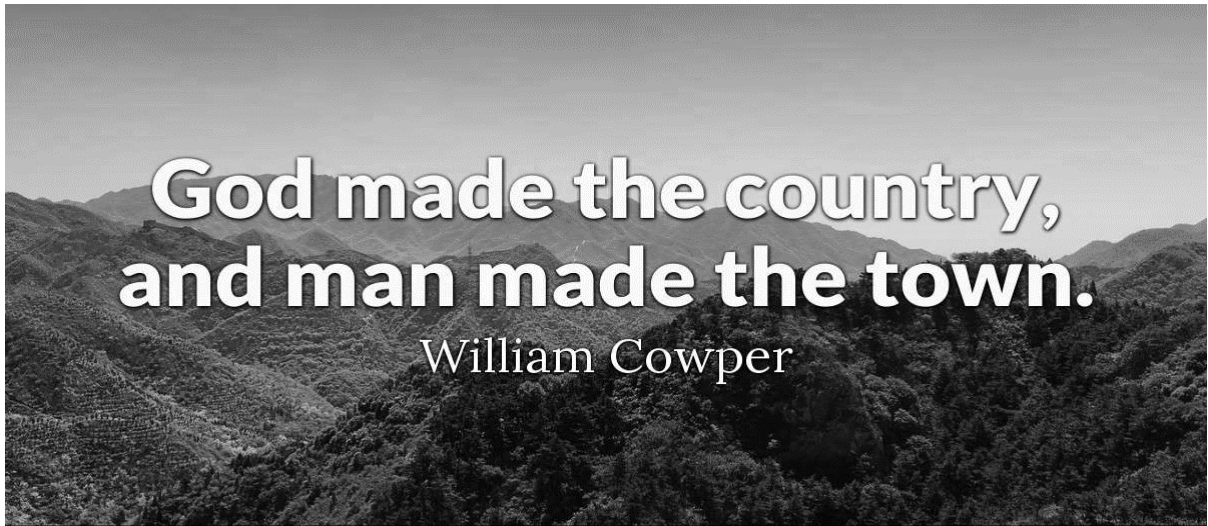
3. Conclusion.

Criteria for assessment

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of points</i>
Structure	2
Coherence and cohesion	2
Speech accuracy	2
Relevant number of new words and expressions (not less than 10)	1
PowerPoint presentation	1
Manner of presentation (proper intonation, fluency of speech, eye contact, expressiveness etc.)	2
Total	10

Unit 5

God Made the Country and Man Made the Town

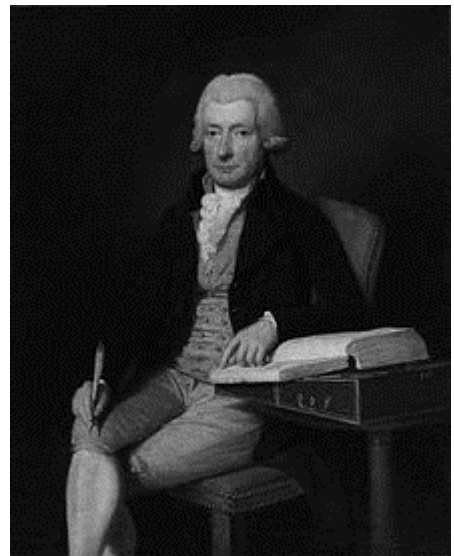


“William Cowper said that God made the country, and man made the town. If it was the opposite, there would be no country; because town can be created from the country but the country cannot be created from the town!”

Mehmet Murat Ildan

It is interesting to know

William Cowper ([ˈkuːpər]; 26 November 1731 – 25 April 1800) was an English poet and hymnodist. One of the most popular poets of his time, Cowper changed the direction of 18th century nature poetry by writing of everyday life and scenes of the English countryside.



Reading and Speaking

Task 1.

Read the information about some famous people.

Find some more specific information about these people. Say what they are famous for and how they are connected with Edinburgh.

1. **Andrew Bell** (1726—1809) was a Scottish engraver and printer, who co-founded Encyclopedia Britannica. Bell was born in Edinburgh in 1726, his father a baker. He had little formal education and was apprenticed to the engraver. Bell began work as an engraver of crests, names, etc. on dog collars. Later he produced almost all of the copperplate engravings for the 1st-4th editions of the Britannica. Bell was a colourful Scot. His height was 4 foot 6 but despite his small stature, he deliberately rode the tallest horse available in Edinburgh, dismounting by a ladder to the cheers of onlookers.

2. **Sir Thomas Sean Connery** (born) is a Scottish actor and producer starring in seven Bond films. He was born in Edinburgh in 1930. His film career also includes such films as The Name of the Rose, The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen, Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade, The Hunt for Red October, Highlander, Murder on the Orient Express etc. Connery has been polled as “The Greatest Living Scot” and “Scotland’s Greatest Living National Treasure”. In 1989, he was proclaimed “Sexiest Man Alive” by People magazine and in 1999, at age 69, he was voted “Sexiest Man of the Century”.

3. **Sir Arthur Conan Doyle** (1859—1930), a well known writer, was born in Edinburgh and studied medicine at Edinburgh University. Following his studies at university, Doyle was employed as a ship’s surgeon on a number of voyages to Greenland, West Africa etc. While studying, Doyle began writing short stories. His first significant piece, A Study in Scarlet, featured the first appearance of Watson and Sherlock Holmes, partially

modelled after his former university teacher Joseph Bell. Holmes was not his sole subject, Doyle wrote historical novels and science fiction but the world fame was won by his detective stories. No wonder that there is a statue of Sherlock Holmes in Edinburgh, close to the house where Doyle was born.

4. **Joanne “Jo” Rowling** (born in 1965), pen name J. K. Rowling, is a British novelist, best known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. Born in Gloucestershire, England, since 1996 she has been living in Scotland, studied at Edinburgh University, and finished writing her first book about Harry Potter there. The Potter books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and sold more than 400 million copies. They have become the best-selling book series in history and have been the basis for a series of films which has become the highest-grossing film series in history. The Harry Potter books have also gained recognition for sparking an interest in reading among the young at a time when children were thought to be abandoning books for computers and television.

5. **Sir Walter Scott** (1771 — 1832), a Scottish historical novelist, playwright, and poet was born in Edinburg and studied at Edinburg University. Scott was the first English-language author to have a truly international career in his lifetime, with many contemporary readers in Europe, Australia, and North America. His novels and poetry are still read, and many of his works remain classics. Famous titles include *Ivanhoe*, *Rob Roy*, *The Lady of the Lake*, *Waverley*, *The Heart of Midlothian* and *The Bride of Lammermoor*. Although primarily remembered for his extensive literary works and his political engagement, Scott was an advocate, judge and legal administrator by profession, and throughout his career combined his writing and editing work with his daily occupation as Clerk of Session and Sheriff-Depute of Selkirkshire.

6. **Dame Muriel Spark** (1918—2006) was an award-winning Scottish novelist. In 2008 The Times newspaper named Spark in its list of “the 50 greatest British writers since 1945” at #8. She was born in Edinburg. During World War II she worked in

Intelligence. Spark began writing seriously after the war, beginning with poetry and literary criticism. In her stories and novels (*The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*, *The Driver's Seat*, *Memento Mori* etc) Spark displayed originality of subject and tone, making extensive use of flash forwards and imagined conversations.

7. **Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson** (1850—1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, and travel writer. His most famous works are *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. He was born in Edinburg and studied at Edinburg University. Stevenson was a celebrity in his own time, but with the rise of modern literature after World War I, he was seen for much of the 20th century as a writer of the second class, relegated to children's literature and horror genres. The late 20th century saw the start of a re-evaluation of Stevenson as an artist of great range and insight, a literary theorist, an essayist and social critic, a witness to the colonial history of the Pacific Islands, and a humanist. No matter what the scholarly reception, Stevenson remains popular worldwide. According to the current data, Stevenson is ranked the 26th most translated author in the world, ahead of fellow nineteenth-century writers Oscar Wilde and Edgar Allan Poe.

8. **James Clerk Maxwell** (1831 — 1879), a Scottish mathematical physicist, was born in Edinburg and studied at Edinburg University. Maxwell demonstrated that electric and magnetic fields travel through space as waves moving at the speed of light. The unification of light and electrical phenomena led to the prediction of the existence of radio waves. His most prominent achievement was to formulate a set of equations that describe electricity, magnetism, and optics as manifestations of the same phenomenon, namely the electromagnetic field. His discoveries helped usher in the era of modern physics, laying the foundation for such fields as special relativity and quantum mechanics. Many physicists regard Maxwell as the 19th-century scientist having the greatest influence on 20th-century physics. In the millennium poll—a survey of the 100 most prominent physicists—Maxwell was

voted the third greatest physicist of all time, behind only Newton and Einstein.

9. Adam Smith (1723—1790) was a Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economy. Adam Smith delivered public lectures in University of Edinburgh, lived in the city for several years, died in Edinburgh. One of the key figures of the Scottish Enlightenment, Adam Smith is best known for the work “An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations” (1776) which is considered the first modern work of economics. Smith is cited as the “father of modern economics” and is still among the most influential thinkers in the field of economics today. In 2005, The Wealth of Nations was named among the 100 Best Scottish Books of all time. Former UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it is said, used to carry a copy of the book in her handbag.

Task 2.

Read the information about Summer Festivals in Edinburgh and answer the questions:

- *What is the Fringe Festival?*
- *What does the term 'fringe' mean?*
- *What is the main purpose of festivals in Edinburgh?*
- *Is The Military Tattoo connected with a tattoo on your skin?*

Prove your idea.

Summer in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city, is the time for festivals. In August and September there are several different festivals which take place there.

The original Edinburgh International Festival started in 1947, and offers visitors a rich programme of classical music, theatre, opera and dance. The same year that the official festival began, a handful of theatrical companies gatecrashed the festival and organised their own event, which grew into what is now called the Fringe Festival.

The term 'fringe' means something on the outside of the main event, but over the years, the Edinburgh Fringe Festival has become the largest of all the festivals, and indeed the largest arts

festival in the world! The Fringe features performers and acts which are less traditional and more unconventional than those in the International Festival, and includes a lot of stand-up comedy shows, music and children's entertainment. The Edinburgh Fringe is seen as an important place for up-and-coming stand-up comedians to perform at.

At the same time in Edinburgh there are various other festivals, such as the Jazz and Blues festival, the Book Festival, the Film Festival, and even an Internet Festival! There is also a multicultural festival called Mela, which celebrates the diversity of people living in Edinburgh, in particular people with South Asian origins.

Edinburgh Castle is the site of one of the most spectacular events - The Military Tattoo. A military tattoo has nothing to do with a tattoo on your skin! It means a performance of military music, for example, by marching bands. In Scotland the military tattoo traditionally includes bagpipes and drums. This year the display will also feature dancers, horses and motorbikes!

Though you have to pay to attend most of the events at the various festivals, there are several groups who organise large numbers of free events as well.

Task 3.

Find the meaning of the words that are used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>a) festivals</i> | <i>h) multicultural</i> |
| <i>b) a handful of</i> | <i>i) diversity</i> |
| <i>c) gatecrashed</i> | <i>j) spectacular</i> |
| <i>d) traditional</i> | <i>k) military</i> |
| <i>e) unconventional</i> | <i>l) tattoo</i> |
| <i>f) stand-up comedy</i> | <i>m) marching bands</i> |
| <i>g) up-and-coming</i> | <i>n) bagpipes</i> |

1. making good progress, likely to succeed;
2. an event or performance that is very exciting to watch and usually involves a lot of people;
3. a festival is an organized set of special events, such as musical performances;

4. well-established (e.g. practice or custom) within a social group;
5. a type of musical instrument, played especially in Scotland and Ireland, from which you produce sound by blowing air into a leather bag and forcing it out through pipes;
6. came uninvited;
7. a permanent image, pattern or word on the skin which is created by using needles to put colours under the skin;
8. including people who have many different ways of life, traditions, customs and beliefs;
9. when a performer stands before an audience and tells jokes;
10. a marching band is a music band (usually playing brass instruments) that plays as it moves along;
11. a small number of, not many;
12. connected with the armed forces;
13. here, when people of different backgrounds live in one place, variety;
14. unusual, original.

Task 4.

Read interesting facts about Oxford. Work in groups and discuss the most striking facts about Oxford.

Fact #1 - The City of Dreaming Spires

Matthew Arnold dubbed Oxford as the "City of Dreaming Spires" based on the architecture of the world famous University buildings. This featured in the 60's song "Itchycoo Park" by Small Faces. [Click here to read the lyrics.](#)

Fact #2 - No Women Allowed

The first colleges of Oxford were built in the 13th century, but it wasn't until 1878 that women were admitted to the university, 1920 when they were awarded degrees, and 1974 when the last of the all-male colleges opened their doors to women.

Fact #3 - The Legend of Frideswide

Legend has it that Oxford was started by a beautiful and pious young princess named Frideswide. When her dream of becoming a nun was threatened by a king who wanted to marry her, Frideswide

ran away to Oxford. The king followed her, but when he reached the town boundaries, he was struck blind. After begging her forgiveness and reluctantly agreeing to give her freedom from marrying him, his sight was amazingly restored. Frideswide went on to set up a nunnery on the site of what is now Christ Church cathedral. The earliest built colleges were set up around the nunnery as learning places for monastic scholars.

Fact #4 - Hitler and Oxford

Hitler was intending to use Oxford as his capital if he conquered England which is one of the reasons it was not bombed

Fact #5 - Visit the Ashmolean in 1683

Oxford's Ashmolean Museum was the first museum in the world to be opened to the public when it was officially opened in 1683 according to the Guinness Book of Records.

Fact #6 - That Other University

The University of Cambridge was actually founded by Oxford scholars who fled the first of many 'Town versus Gown' riots that erupted in Oxford in 1209 following the murder of a local woman by students.

Fact #7 - You're Being Watched

As you walk around the Colleges, be sure to look up once in a while. All over Oxford's buildings are gargoyles (technically 'grotesques' as these don't spout water) - some in the shape of faces, some animals, some entire people. The keenest of eyes will spot the funnier ones - the one picking his nose, the one going to the bathroom...



Fact #8 - Potato Peels - yuck!

At the bottom of the stairs in the Great Hall at Christ Church, there are the words 'no peel' burned into a door. This 'graffiti' dates back to the 17th century when the college doctor prescribed potato peels as a means of warding off the Black Death. After many breakfasts and dinners of plates of potato peels, the students finally protested, and the dreaded diet was dropped. Sadly, the above legend is not true. I recently learned the truth from a porter at the college - it is, in fact, the oldest form of graffiti on record (the words were nailed into the door) and was a protest against the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel who was in office 30 August 1841 – 29 June 1846.



Fact #9 - The Real Alice

Alice, from Alice in Wonderland, was a real girl named Alice Liddell. She was the daughter of the Dean at Christ Church, who was a friend of Charles Dodgson (A.K.A. Lewis Carroll), who taught at the College. Dodgson spent much time with Alice and her family, and immortalized her in his books.

Fact #10 - Harry Was Here

The Great Hall at Christ Church was used as inspiration for the Hogwarts dining hall in the Harry Potter films. The staircase leading up to the hall was actually used in several scenes in the films.



Fact #11 - Comma-gain?

The comma used before a conjunction (such as "and" or "or") in a list of three or more items is known as the Oxford Comma. The phrase "shoes, bags, and hats" is written with an Oxford comma, but "shoes, bags and hats" is not. The term Oxford Comma comes from the Oxford University Press, where the use of the comma is standard

Fact #12 - Warning: Cow Crossing

The name Oxford comes from the old term 'Oxanforda' which literally meant a ford (shallow crossing) in the river where the cattle (Oxen) could cross safely.

Fact #13 - What Are the Natives Known As?

Residents and natives of Oxford are known as Oxonians. The term also relates to Oxford or Oxford University (adjective), or a member of Oxford University (noun).

Fact #14 - Oxford's Oddest College Name

People often wonder about the origin of the name Brasenose College and how to pronounce it. It's pronounced just as it's spelled - Brase Nose. The college, which dates from the 16th century, gets its name from the unusual bronze door knocker which is shaped like an animal's snout, which now hangs above the high table in the dining hall. The original door knocker dates back to the 11th century, and was stolen by students from Lincolnshire in 1334. It was only returned to Brasenose in 1890 when the college bought the whole of the thieving school just to reacquire the door knocker.

Fact #15 - They Were WHAT???

The three prominent Protestant church leaders who were memorialized in Oxford's Martyr's Memorial after being burned alive on Broad Street for their religious views during the reign of Queen Mary were all Cambridge educated.

Fact #16 - Take the Stairs

The legend of the Bridge of Sighs says that many decades ago, there was a survey of the health of Oxford University students, and when Hertford College's students were found to be the heaviest, the college closed off the bridge that links the old and new quads in order to force the students to take the stairs, thereby getting more exercise. Sadly, this legend turns out to be false. The bridge is always open, and requires students to use more stairs than if they didn't use the bridge at all.

Fact #17 - But What Was He Running From?

Roger Bannister, a 25 year old medical student, was the first man to run a mile in less than four minutes. This feat was achieved in 1954 at the Iffley Road track in Oxford. His time was 3mins 59.4 seconds.

Fact #18 - What's In A Name?

There is an Oxford in New Zealand, an Oxford in Canada, 21 Oxfords in the United States, besides a Mount Oxford, two Lake Oxfords and Oxford County, Maine (whose capital is South Paris). The city lends its name to Oxford bags, Oxford Marmalade, Oxford grey (a very dark gray colour - homage to the skies of Oxford perhaps?), Oxford shoes, the Oxford Comma (see fact #11), the Oxford Group, the Oxford Movement and the Oxford accent.

Fact #19 - How Did That Get There?

Just east of Oxford, in the suburb of Headington, is the famous Shark House - a house with a 25-foot long headless shark protruding from the roof. The shark was commissioned by American Bill Heine, the owner of the house, in August 1986 as a comment on Cold War Politics. He has been quoted as saying.



Fact #20 - A Simple Thank You Would Have Been Enough

Francis Treasham, the St. John's student who exposed the Guy Fawkes plot, was locked up in the Tower of London and mysteriously poisoned instead of being rewarded for his patriotism.

Fact #21 - Is That Also About A Little Girl?

After enjoying Alice in Wonderland, Queen Victoria contacted Lewis Carroll to say that she would love to receive more of his books. Lewis promptly sent her the book he just completed: The Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry.

Fact #22 - Parson's Pleasure or Dame's Delight?

There's a patch of grass along the river Cherwell, called Parson's Pleasure, where dons used to bathe naked. Women were expressly forbidden, but one day, a punt filled with ladies drifted past. The embarrassed dons struggled to cover their bits as quickly as possible, but one don (from Keble College) covered only his face, exclaiming

that he was known in town only by his face! A similar Dame's Delight existed nearby for women. Sadly, both areas are now closed and have been incorporated into University Parks.

Fact #23 - Mesopotamia

The name Mesopotamia derives from Greek for "between the rivers" (from the Ancient Greek: Μεσοποταμία: "[land] between rivers"; Arabic: بلاد الرافدين (bilād al-rāfidayn); Syriac: ܕܠܝܬܢܐ (beth nahrain): "land of rivers"). The walk to Marston Road via King's Mill gate was laid out in 1865 and is just under a mile long. The inscription pictured here may be found in Mesopotamia, between the Isis and Cherwell, in the University Parks of Oxford. ... As the photo makes clear, the text reads: O REST A BIT FOR TIS A RARE PLACE TO REST AT.



Vocabulary

Task 5.

Consult the Contemporary English Dictionary and find the difference between the following words:

Historic – historical

Economic – economical

Magic – magical

Fantastic – fantastical

Mythical – mythological

Classic – classical

Task 6.

Find the synonyms to the following words and phrases (based on Ex 12, P. 68 in 'A Way To Success'):

1. to demolish;

5. to appreciate;

2. an inhabited place/
settlement;

6. to boast of something;

3. to be on view;

7. to span;

4. a set of streets;

8. heritage.

9. adjacent to;

- a. to destroy;
- b. to evaluate positively;
- c. an area where people live;
- d. to have a good feature the area can be proud of;
- e. to be exhibited;
- f. an ensemble formed by several neighbouring streets;
- g. to continue for a certain period of time;
- h. important and valuable things that have been in a society for a long time;
- i. nearby, close to.

Task 7.

Work in pairs. Make a list of things to define the culture and lifestyle of Ukraine to a foreigner.

Example: We spend a lot of time in the countryside, cycling, swimming or fishing.
Judo has recently become very popular because of our famous sportsmen.
Famous places – The Black Sea coast is popular in summer.

Task 8.

Look at these extracts from a magazine article about tourist cities. Explain the meaning of underlined words in your own.

The city skyline is a wonderful mix of old and new, and the city itself has a lot of busy, narrow **cobbled** streets. The old town is a conservation area and it has a lot of **quaint** old buildings dating back to the city's foundation in the 1500s.

Doradella Street has a lot of **upmarket** shops and rather **pricey**, sometimes overpriced, restaurants, but not far away is the Genasia district, where you'll find restaurants which offer good value and a more relaxed atmosphere.

Royal Avenue runs from north to south, and is lined with shops. Behind it, the streets are full of lively bars and fashionable clubs. The

pavement cafes and shops of Luna Square are pleasant but very expensive.

As you drive into the city, the tree-lined avenues of the residential areas are soon replaced by the high-rise flats of the **inner city**. Then come the imposing buildings of the Parliament and government departments.

Task 9.

Paraphrase the given clues using the highlighted words in the text.

1. for people with expensive tastes;
2. central part of a city where poorer people live and where there are often social problems;
3. made of a regular pattern of stones;
4. attractive because of being unusual and especially old-fashioned;
5. expensive, in a negative sense.

Listening

Task 7.

Matthew Arnold dubbed Oxford as the "City of Dreaming Spires" based on the architecture of the world famous University buildings. This featured in the 60's song "Itchycoo Park" by Small Faces.

Listen to the song about Oxford. What is your attitude to the song. Find the information about the song profile, author's inspiration and other possible etymologies. Work in pairs and discuss the information you have found and your personal attitude to the song.

Conversational Project on Unit 5

Student's Project **'The Country I'd like to visit'**

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

General information about the country (its climate, geographical position, population, etc)

2. Main Body

- Why this country is worth visiting?
- Present a must list for tourist destinations (at least 5 places).
- Describe those places you would like to visit. Speak about their uniqueness (Use specific language to be persuasive).
- What memorable experience can visitors get there?

3. Conclusion.

Criteria for assessment

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of points</i>
Structure	2
Coherence and cohesion	2
Speech accuracy	2
Relevant number of new words and expressions (not less than 10)	1
PowerPoint presentation	1
Manner of presentation (proper intonation, fluency of speech, eye contact, expressiveness etc.)	2
Total	10

[illegible]

Task 1.

- “The greater ignorance towards a country is not ignoring what its politicians have to say, it is ignoring what the inmates in its prisons have to say.”

- “Peace between countries must rest on the solid foundation of love between individuals.”

➤ “Understanding languages and other cultures builds bridges. It is the fastest way to bring the world closer together and to Truth. Through understanding, people will be able to see their similarities before differences.”

- “Asia is an entertainment, Europe is a dream, America is an imprisonment and Rest is a nightmare.”

Santosh Kalwar

- “I think no matter where you go, you'll be happy as long as you know why you're there.”

Rachel Kapelke-Dale

- “He who is ready to die for his country is a fool. For he didn't choose where he was born; and where he was born didn't choose him.”

Mokokoma Mokhonoana

- “Ordinary men earns responsibility towards their family, extraordinary men earns duty towards their nation.”

Amit Kalantri

- “Maybe your country is only a place you make up in your own mind. Something you dream about and sing about. Maybe it's not a place on the map at all, but just a story full of people you meet and places you visit, full of books and films you've been to. I'm not afraid of being homesick and having no language to live in. I don't have to be like anyone else. I'm walking on the wall and nobody can stop me.”

Hugo Hamilton

- “How long have you been away from the country?” Laruja asked Ibarra. “Almost seven years.” “Then you have probably forgotten all about it.” “Quite the contrary. Even if my country does seem to have forgotten me, I have always thought about it.”

José Rizal, Noli Me Tángere

- “My country is the world, and my religion is to do good.”

Thomas Paine

It is interesting to know

Superstition – a widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck, or a practice based on such a belief

Task 2.

Look at the list of superstitions and guess if they bring good or bad luck. Then, try to find the information that might prove your account good or bad luck.

	Black cats		Cross your fingers
	Broken mirrors		Hem of sb's skirt comes down
	Walk under ladder		Cross knives
	Find egg laid in the hay		Have itching palms
	Red and white flowers together		Spill salt
	Touch wood		See new moon through glass
	Have lilacs in the house		
	Open an umbrella in the house		
	Pick up a coin		

Watching and Speaking

Task 3.

Look at pictures and answer the questions:

1. What kind of ritual can you see in each photo?
2. How well do you think the people know each other?
3. Do you do anything similar in your country?



Task 4.

a) Read the programme information. Which of the photos could appear in this particular programme?

THE HUMAN ANIMAL

Desmond Morris is widely known for his study of human behaviour, customs and rituals and his writings on the area, such as *The Naked Ape*, *Manwatching* and *Christmas Watching*. Originally, a zoologist, Morris decided to observe and classify human behaviour in much the same way as he would observe animals – in his words ‘to do for actions what dictionary makers had done for words’. In this programme in the series, Morris focuses on customs connected with greetings and on the meaning of different gestures.

b) Answer the questions:

1. How many different ways of shaking hands do you know?
Are they various in different countries?
2. How do you express ‘You are crazy’ with your hands?

Task 5.

Watch the video about Morris' Programme. Complete each sentence with a number.

In video Morris talks about:

1. _____ different handshakes.
2. _____ different ways to express 'You are crazy'.

Task 6.

Watch the video again and answer the questions.

1. Why does Morris call himself a 'man watcher'?
2. How many countries did Morris visit to complete his classification of human body language?
3. Why do Kurdish farmers in Turkey shake hands for so long? When can they stop?
4. What does Morris say the purpose of handshaking?
5. What are the different ways of saying 'You are crazy'?

Task 7.

Read the dictionary extract. Can you think of an example of a personal ritual?

Ritual – a set of actions that is a ways done in exactly the same way.

Task 8.

Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1. Do you have any customs or rituals that are particular to your family or that are typical in you culture? Think about: holidays, birthdays, particular days of the week, food and drink.
2. Do you know how the ritual developed?
3. How do you feel about it?

Task 9.

Make up and role-play the dialogue about one of the family or cultural rituals that you discussed. Make notes about:

- What exactly happens
- How it started
- Why it's important to your family \ culture

Listening and speaking

Task 10.

a) You are going to listen to four people talking about the typical characteristics of people from their country (England, Ireland, Scotland and the USA). Before you listen, with a partner try to predict what positive and negative characteristics the speakers might mention.

b) Listen and try to match the speakers 1-4 with their nationality. Use their accent and what they say about people from their country to help you.

English
Irish

Scottish
American

c) Listen again. Write down at least one negative and two positive characteristics about each nationality. Does each person think they are typical or not? Why (not)?

d) Now listen to two extracts from each speaker. Try to write in the missing words. What do you think they mean?

1. We think that if we work hard we can _____ anything.
2. I think I have _____ thy typical optimism and drive.
3. Historically there has always been a lot of _____.
4. It's probably because of our _____ and our history.
5. It's difficult to generalize about us as a people, especially as our big cities now have such _____ a population.
6. Just think of our inability, or our _____ to learn foreign languages!
7. There is also a negative _____ towards our neighbor.
8. I feel that we tend to focus too much on the _____ done to us in the distant past.

e) In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions.

1. What do you think are the strength of your nationality?
2. What are the weakness?
3. In what way would you say *you* are typical?

Vocabulary

Task 11.

Explain words or phrases in bold type:

1. That's not because I 'm very **nationalistic** or consider myself super-Ukrainian which I 'm not.
2. A friend of mine, Maria, was getting married and they celebrated their wedding in a traditional Ukrainian **folk style**.
3. I'd personally like Ukrainians **to feel more proud of their roots**.
4. Another **weird** but surprisingly **widespread myth** is that Ukraine is in Asia.
5. Another stereotype is that people in Ukraine are not very friendly or happy but it's probably the easiest to break. It only takes one **genuine** smile.

Task 12.

Define if the statements are true or false (based on Ex. 12, p. 85 in 'A Way to Success').

1. When mentioning Lviv the first thing that comes to mind is good coffee.
2. As soon as coffee was invented it became one of the most favored drinks of common folk, nobles and kings.
3. There were times when people were punished for drinking such a vile beverage as coffee.
4. Honore de Balzak was a devoted coffee drinker.
5. French philosopher Voltaire found coffee disgusting and didn't drink it at all.
6. It's impossible to imagine the old streets of Lviv without rich seductive coffee aroma.
7. Very often café owners arrange evening concerts, dances and even festivals for coffee lovers.
8. Cofee is a spirit of the old city.

9. Instant coffee is a favored drink in Lviv too.
10. Lviv dwellers drink coffee only at home.

Task 13.

How do you account for the following statements about coffee?

1. Coffee is an engine of ideas.
2. Coffee is a slowly working poison.
3. I think if I were a woman I'd wear coffee as a perfume.

John Van Drute

4. Coffee is a language in itself.

Jackie Chan

Reading and Speaking

Task 14.

a) Read about common superstitions that Ukrainians regard as traditions. What other actions can be considered as superstitions in our country?

SUPERSTITION is a belief or way of behaving that is based on fear of the unknown and faith in magic or luck: a belief that certain events or things will bring good or bad luck

Here's a list of common Ukraine superstitions that Ukrainians regard as traditions. If you don't want to look rude, don't violate them in Ukraine.

- It is considered quite rude to whistle while indoors. You may feel a few stares, not to mention, it is believed you will also lose a large amount of money soon after.

- If you are going to buy flowers for somebody, make sure the number is odd, even numbers are for funerals. Don't be surprised when the seller asks you, "Are they for a funeral?" while you are trying to buy four roses.

- When you are celebrating a birthday, it is tradition to celebrate it on the day or after, but it is considered bad luck to party before the day arrives.

- An unmarried girl mustn't sit at the corner of a table, or she won't be wed for seven years. So, if she is 15 only, it might be O.K.

- Never throw bread crumbs in the trash or you'll go hungry.

- Don't give handkerchiefs, mirrors or sharp objects as presents. If you decide to give a purse or a wallet, then remember to put some money in it first.

- Refusing to drink vodka at a funeral banquet is absolutely unacceptable. If you are a total abstainer simply avoid any commemoration.

- Whatever you do, don't sit on cold stones because you won't have children, especially if you're a girl.

- Never light a cigarette from a candle. It will bring you bad luck.

- Never buy or accept as gifts baby clothes, shoes, toys, furniture, etc. before the baby is born.

- Don't put your hat, money, and especially your keys on the kitchen table.

- Don't drink without a toast - only at Easter you can drink without a toast (and of course funerals...)

- Do not return into the house once you've started on your way from it. But if you have to, then look into a mirror. Otherwise you'll have a bad journey.

b) Read the information about good and bad luck in Britain.

1. Which British superstitions are similar to those in your country?
2. Which are different?
3. Do you believe that they can influence our lives and still live on in the age of science?

GOOD LUCK

1. Lucky to meet a black cat. Black Cats are featured on many good luck greetings cards and birthday cards in England.



2. Lucky to touch wood.

3. Lucky to find a clover plant with four leaves.

4. A horseshoe over the door brings good luck. But the horse shoe needs to be the right way up. The luck runs out of the horse shoe if it is upside down.

5. On the first day of the month it is lucky to say "white rabbits, white rabbits white rabbits," before uttering your first word of the day.

6. Catch falling leaves in Autumn and you're have good luck. Every leaf means a lucky month next year.



BAD LUCK

1. Unlucky to walk underneath a ladder

2. Seven years bad luck to break a mirror.

3. Unlucky to see one magpie, lucky to see two, etc.



4. Unlucky to spill salt. If you do, you must throw it over your shoulder to counteract the bad luck.

5. Unlucky to open an umbrella in doors.

6. The number thirteen is unlucky. Friday the thirteenth is a very unlucky day. Friday is considered to be an unlucky day because Jesus was crucified on a Friday.

7. Unlucky to put new shoes on the table.

8. Unlucky to pass someone on the stairs.

Task 15.

Read the article Ukraine Superstitions and Culture and answer the questions.

- Do you think any of the strengths and weaknesses of your nationality may not be completely true?
- Are Ukrainians really superstitious or just national traditions?
- What are the key points of the information given in the text?

It is true that most Ukrainians belong to the Christian faith. But ten centuries ago, like most Slavic people, they were Pagans. They worshiped water, fire, trees, plants, and mother earth nature. Today you still can detect the remnants of those pagan beliefs in countless Ukraine superstitions, traditions, and customs. Ukraine superstitions play a significant role in the social life. It's probably impossible to know all of them. Some are very common, but some are taken seriously only by a limited number of older people.

Ten centuries ago... It is pretty long term. But they still remember them. If you want to seem like a polite visitor, while traveling in Ukraine, it is wise to gain a deeper understanding of the Ukraine superstitions and national culture. This way you'll pay homage to those who hold this customs & traditions. Also remember that not everyone in Ukraine follows such customs and traditions, it depends of each person to hold it or not. Important note. When it comes to the topic of Ukraine superstitions, there is a fine line between what is considered to be a superstition compared to what is actually a tradition or custom. Be aware. Some things which in your culture are regarded as superstitions, Ukrainians may consider as traditions or customs.

Social Do's and Don'ts.

Sometimes the smallest things in life can cause offense. Below is an introductory guide to Ukraine superstitions, customs, and traditions you should be aware of to avoid embarrassing or insulting situations. Some of the Ukraine superstitions are based on common sense, while others may leave your feeling utterly baffled.

Do's

If someone gives good wishes, or you talk about your good fortune, you must spit three times over your left shoulder to keep your good fortune. If this strikes you as too bizarre, then knocking on wood should also produce the desired effect. Perhaps you know the phrase, that has relation to this believe – “life is good knock in wood!”

Before leaving a house for a long time (even for a couple of days) journey, you and everyone in the house should sit for a minute in silence.

Ensure that all your debts are settled before 31st December; otherwise you will be in debt for the whole of the next year.

Before entering a newly built house, send a cat in first to greet the house spirit.

If a knife falls down from the table, a male guest will come soon. If a spoon or a fork falls down, a female guest will come soon. If you don't want them to come, you have to immediately knock three times with the utensil on the table and say 'stay at home'

If your right palm itches you're going to spend money. If your left palm itches you're going to receive some money.

If someone gives you an animal as a gift (a kitten, a canary or a puppy, for example), you should give them a symbolic sum of money. One hryvnya is enough.

If you leave the house, but then return immediately before leaving for a second time, make sure that you change something about your appearance slightly, otherwise you run the risk of encountering bad luck.

If you do not recognize someone when you see them or call them on the phone, this person will get rich.

It's good luck to break a dish.

Dont's or Taboos.

Here's a list of common Ukraine superstitions that Ukrainians regard as traditions. If you don't want to look rude, don't violate them in Ukraine.

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If you are going to buy flowers for somebody, make sure the number is odd, even numbers are for funerals. Don't be surprised when the seller asks you, "Are they for a funeral?" while you are trying to buy four roses.

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An unmarried girl mustn't sit at the corner of a table, or she won't be wed for seven years. So, if she is 15 only, it might be O.K.

Never throw bread crumbs in the trash or you'll go hungry.

Don't give handkerchiefs, mirrors or sharp objects as presents. If you decide to give a purse or a wallet, then remember to put some money in it first.

Refusing to drink vodka at a funeral banquet is absolutely unacceptable. If you are a total abstainer simply avoid any commemoration.

Whatever you do, don't sit on cold stones because you won't have children, especially if you're a girl.

Never light a cigarette from a candle. It will bring you bad luck.

Never buy or accept as gifts baby clothes, shoes, toys, furniture, etc. before the baby is born.

Don't put your hat, money, and especially your keys on the kitchen table.

Don't drink without a toast – only at Easter you can drink without a toast.

Do not return into the house once you've started on your way from it. But if you have to, then look into a mirror. Otherwise you'll have a bad journey.

For your consolation. Thankfully, many Ukrainians believe that a person who doesn't know the Ukraine superstitions is free from it. But you still have a chance to be stopped from doing something "wrong".

So, cross your fingers and do what they say.

If you feel the environment makes you absolutely crazy, here's what you can do. Go in the street and try to see a pig. (Hm...I am afraid it can be a problem in the big city.)

Wait, wait! To see a pig in the street it's a good luck!

Good luck to you!!!

(From Ukraine Travel Advisor)

Conversational Project on Unit 6

Student's Project **'Planning Ukrainian Culture Festival'**

Requirements for Structure

1. Introduction

General information about Ukrainian culture. What is the reason to hold the Festival abroad?

2. Main Body

- Make up your version of the programme and give reasons for your selection.
- Present the list of events you would include and what personalities you would ask to participate in them?
- What entertainments can visitors admire?
- What memorable experience can visitors get there?

3. Conclusion.

Criteria for assessment

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of points</i>
Structure	2
Coherence and cohesion	2
Speech accuracy	2
Relevant number of new words and expressions (not less than 10)	1
PowerPoint presentation	1
Manner of presentation (proper intonation, fluency of speech, eye contact, expressiveness etc.)	2
Total	10

Essential Vocabulary

Unit 1

'Every Man to His Trade'

Words

an ambassador –	посол
a judge -	суддя
a notary -	нотаріус
a policeman -	поліцейський
a soldier -	солдат
a lawyer -	адвокат
a traffic warden –	інспектор дорожнього руху
to direct traffic with a baton –	регулювати дорожній рух
to investigate -	розслідувати
to look for criminals –	шукати злочинців
a bookmaker –	букмекер
an estate agent –	агент з нерухомості
a clerk -	клерк
a secretary -	секретар
a typist -	машиністка
a receptionist –	секретар, який веде прийом відвідувачів (в установі); реєстратор (у лікарні); портье (у готелі)
a broker -	брокер
an auditor –	аудитор, ревізор
a bank teller –	працівник банку
an accountant –	бухгалтер
a chairman / chairperson –	голова
a foreman / supervisor –	контролер, бригадир
a sales manager –	менеджер з продажу
a deputy-director –	заступник директора
a social worker -	соціальний працівник
a travel agent –	агент у туристичному агентстві
a guide –	гід
a butcher –	м'ясник

a dairymaid -	доярка
a postman -	поштар
a goldsmith -	ювелір
a florist -	флорист
a tailor -	кравець
a coach –	тренер
an interpreter -	перекладач
a priest –	вященик
a plumber -	водопровідник
a porter –	підсобний робітник (в установі, ресторані), швейцар
a roofer -	покрівельник
an electrician -	електрик
a carpenter –	столяр
to hammer in the nails –	забивати цвяхи
to saw a log, a plank –	пилити колоду, планку
a bricklayer -	каменярь
a blacksmith -	коваль
a laundress -	прачка
a locksmith –	слюсар, майстер по замкам
a loader -	вантажник
a miller -	мельник
a farmer -	фермер
a cook, chef –	повар
a waiter / waitress –	офіціант, офіціантка
a refuse collector –	працівник сміттєзбиральної машини
a shepherd -	вівчар
a dust woman / cleaning woman / cleaner -	прибиральниця
a yard-keeper -	двірник
a miner -	шахтер
to mine coal –	видобувати вугілля
an optician –	окуліст
a psychologist -	психолог
a physician -	терапевт
a doctor -	лікар
a surgeon -	хірург
a nurse –	медсестра

ambulance men / staff / crew –	команда швидкої допомоги
a midwife -	акушерка
a psychoanalyst -	психоаналітик
a veterinarian –	ветеринар
a professor -	професор
a lecturer -	лектор
a teacher –	вчитель
a sculptor –	скульптор
an architect -	архітектор
a archeologist -	археолог
an actor -	актор
an editor -	редактор
a musician –	музикант
a librarian -	бібліотекар
a journalist -	журналіст
a DJ –	ді-джей
a newsreader -	диктор на радіо чи телебаченні
a playwright -	сценарист
a publisher -	видавець
a conductor –	провідник, кондуктор
a taxi-driver -	таксист
a pilot –	пілот
an air-hostess, a flight-attendant -	стюардеса
an engine driver -	машиніст
a fireman / fire fighter-	пожежник
a railway man –	працівник залізниці
a seaman, sailor -	моряк
a mathematician -	математик
a technician -	технік
a chemist -	хімік
an astronomer -	астроном
a physicist -	фізик
a historian -	історик
a philosopher -	філософ
a draftsman -	кресляр, конструктор
a forester -	лісничий
a guard -	охоронець
a web designer –	веб-дизайнер

an assembly-line worker –	рабочий на конвеєрі
perks –	додаткові пільги; приплати, надбавки
job security –	гарантія зайнятості
references –	рекомендації
commission –	комісійні
promotion –	просування по службі, підвищення
applicant –	заявник; кандидат, претендент
submit –	подавати на розгляд
challenging job –	напружена робота; робота, яка випробовує

Collocations and phrases

to get the sack –	бути звільненим
to be hired –	бути найнятим на роботу
to be a workaholic –	бути працеголіком
to be laid off –	бути звільненим (тимчасово)
to be fired / to be dismissed –	звільняти
to recruit –	вербувати, наймати
to be made redundant –	бути резервним робітником
to be unemployed / to be out of work –	бути безробітним
to take on –	брати на роботу
to work like a dog –	важко працювати
to get promoted –	бути підвищеним (отримати підвищення)
to be employed –	бути найнятим
to climb a career ladder –	робити кар'єру
to be dismissed –	бути звільненим
to work (in) shifts –	працювати позмінно
to work first/ second shift –	працювати у першу / другу зміну
to be of flexitime –	мати вільний режим робочого дня
to work flexitime/ flexi hours –	працювати за змінним графіком
to work nine-to-five –	працювати з 9 до 5
to work regular hours / long hours –	працювати за сталим графіком
to work part-time –	працювати неповний робочий день
to work fulltime –	працювати повний робочий день
to work overtime –	працювати понаднорму
to take early retirement –	іти рано на пенсію
to retire –	іти у відставку
to be on the dole –	отримувати допомогу по безробіттю

Essential Vocabulary

Unit 2

'This Amazing Place We Live In'

Some Natural Resources

To be rich in:

clay	глина
coal	вугілля
coal and graphite	вугілля і графіт
diamonds	діаманти
gold	золото
iron ore	залізна руда
magnesium	магній
manganese	марганець
mercury	ртуть
natural gas	природний газ
nickel	нікель
non-ferrous metals	кольорові метали
oil	нафта
salt	сіль
silver	срібло
timber	деревина
turf	торф

Deposits (large, rich, thin, thick)

Border

inland	суходільний
common	спільний
watery (marine)	морський

Climate

continental	континентальний
damp	вологий
dry	сухий

humid	вологий
mild	помірний
moderate	помірний
severe	суворий
subtropical	субтропічний

Land

arable / plowed land	– орна земля
beach	– пологий морський берег; узмор'я; пляж
cave	– печера
cliff	– скеля
continent	континент
harbour	– гавань, порт
hill	– пагорб
island	– острів
meadow	– луг
mountain	– гора
mountain range	– гірський хребет
peninsula	– півострів
plain	– рівнина
plateau	– плато, плоскогір'я
precipice	– обрив, прірва
slope	– схил; нахил
valley	– долина

Water

abyss	– безодня, прірва, глибоководна зона
bay	– бухта
brook	– струмок, струмочок
current	– течія, потік
gulf	– морська затока; бухта
ocean	– океан
reservoir	– басейн; водойма
spring	– джерело
strait	– протока
stream	– річка; струмок, струмочок
waterfall	– водопад

Collocations and phrases

a favoured tourist destination
adjacent vineyards
an ideal retreat to health resorts
fertile valleys
historic and architectural landmarks
impressive sights
lush green landscapes
pebble and sand beaches
rugged coastline
secluded harbours
spakling cliffs
voluptuosly curved black sea coast
heat spells
picturesque natural
wonders
emerald-green setting
radiant white flowers
natural scenery
ancient ferns
marshy forests
underground lake
rainfall = precipitation
the dry climate of the steppe
the top biodiversity sites

Essential Vocabulary

Unit 3

'A City Is More Than a Place in Space'

Words

• a castle	замок
• a cathedral	собор
• a craft	ремесло
• a decisive battle	вирішальна битва
• a façade	фасад
• a fortress	фортеця
• a fountain	фонтан
• a fresco	фреска
• a handmade souvenir	сувеніри ручної роботи
• a mansion	маєток
• a native/ home town	рідне місто
• a statue	статуя
• a tourist attraction	туристичні місця
• a conservatory	теплиця, зимовий сад
• a sculpture	скульптура
• an open-air museum	музей під відкритим небом
• an ornament	орнамент
• botanical gardens	ботанічні сади
• cobblestone	галька, булижнік
• antiquity / antique	стародавність / античний
• uniquely / uniqueness / unique	унікально / унікальність / унікальний
• authenticity / authentic	автентичність / автентичний
• folk culture	фольклор
• prominent	визначний
• a dome	купол
• a palace	палас
• a venue	місце зустрічі
• an icon	ікона

• keeping national / centuries-old traditions alive	які зберігає національні / вікові традиції
• industrial	промисловий
• coastal cities	прибережні міста
• shaping the nation's culture	який формує національну культуру
• provincial towns	провінційні містечка
• picturesque villages	мальовничі села
• magnificent	чудові, величні, пишні
• lively	сповнені життя
• elegant	елегантний
• deserted at night	безлюдні вночі
• peaceful	мальовничі
• bustling towns	метушливі / галасливі містечка
• crowded	переповнений
• cosmopolitan city	багатонаціональне місто
• concrete jungles	бетонні джунглі
• packed with tourists to	переповнений туристами
• worth visiting	вартий того, щоб відвідати
• very touristy in the city	у місті від туристів немає відбою
• littered towns	засмічені містечка
• filthy	бридкий
• polluted city	загазоване / брудне місто
• congested centres of cities	перенаселені центральні частини міст
• safe	безпечний
• dangerous	небезпечний
• renowned	відомий
• catering	обслуговування
• traffic jams	затори
• slums	нетрі
• vandalism	вандалізм
dazzling number	вражаюча кількість
orchard	фруктовий сад
peculiar charm	особлива чарівність
memorabilia	пам'ятні речі
leafy banks	густолисті берега

Collocations and phrases

Crossroads for different cultures

prominent sites

noble residents

unsurpassed charm

to boast of

to be the second / first by importance and wealth smth

to be the home to smth

... crowded and packed with tourists during the day looks so deserted at night!

Industrial, cultural centre

ancient and historic city

to keep national traditions alive

touristy places

to shape the nation's culture

to be worth visiting

magnificent exhibits

to be related to...

Peaceful coastal

- The building was handed over
- This street/ building can relate to
- Proudly stands out among other...
- Today the building is home to...
- ...is the centerpiece of the street
- It can be seen from many viewpoints
- One could not but admire it

Essential Vocabulary

Unit 4

'Geography Being Destiny'

Phrases and Word Combinations

to sit to the west	розташовуватися на заході
to flow through	протікати через
the north coast of wales	північне узбережжя вельсу
maritime temperate climate	морський помірний клімат
to be washed by the sea	омиватися морем
to be set on the ridge in the hills	розташовуватися на гребені (вершині) пагорбів
steep mountain cliffs	круті гірські урвища / прямовисні скелі
to punctuate with	перемежовувати чимось
densely forested valley	лісисті долини
mid-atlantic ridge	серединно-атлантичний хребет
ocean floor	дно океану
a narrow elevation	вузька височина
to stand remote	розташовуватися віддалено
to be surrounded with	бути оточеним/ обнесеним чимось
estuary	гирло (ріки)
seafront	приморська частина міста; приморський бульвар
seashore	морський берег, морське узбережжя
quay	причал; набережна; стінка
beach	пляж
to involve hazards	містити небезпеку
sheltered valley	укрита, захищена від непогоди долина
oil slick	плівка нафти
marsh, fen, bog	болото

shelter, home, dwelling	дім	
hill, fell, slope	пагорб	
valley, gorge, river basin	долина, ущелина, річкова	
	долина	
cliff, precipice, rock	скеля	
heavily settled/ densely populated	щільно населений	
habitable	придатний для мешкання	
insular status	острівне положення	
the quality of stone lessens	якість каміння стає гіршою,	
the quality of agricultural lands improves	покращується	якість
maritime cities	сільськогоспо-	
dredging and widening of waterways	дарчих земель	
	приморські міста.	
	поглиблення дна і розширення	
	водних шляхів	
the river narrow enough to be forded	достатньо вузька річка для	
	переходу вбрід,	
	наземні кордони	
terrestrial borders	втручання у приватне життя,	
interference into private life	обмежене у просторі острівне	
cramped island life.	життя.	
a surrounding coastline and countryside	навколишня берегова лінія і	
a rolling parkland	сільська місцевість	
a stunning seafront setting	звивистий парк	
	приголомшуюча приморська	
	частина міста	
an extensive traveler	великий мандрівник	
a curiosity	рідкісна антикварна річ	
to reflect the victorian	відображати чарівність	
fascination	вікторіанської епохи	
to be regularly on loan at galleries	бути на тимчасових виставках у	
a beautiful heathland	галереях	
off-road tracks	гарне пустище	
a bite, snack	бездоріжжя	
a range of coffees or teas	легка закуска	
a rush hour	асортимент кави і чаю	
	година пік	

spectacular views	вражаючі пейзажі
a genuine walker's paradise	рай для справжніх мандрівників
cart ride (wagonette)	катання на возі
to retain much of its historic past	зберігати багато з історичного минулого
timbered buildings	дерев'яні будівлі
the medieval scaffold	середньовічний ешафот
a must	необхідність
a donkey	осел
to evoke a sense of timelessness and peace	викликати почуття вічності і часу
an idyllic village	ідилічне село
a postcard-picture village	село як з листівки
an uninterrupted view	непорушений пейзаж
picturesque cottages	мальовничі заміські будинки
to add to the village's charm	додати до чарівності села
green fields enclosed by hedges	зелені поля, огорожені живоплотом
privately owned farmland	сільськогосподарська земельна ділянка у приватній власності
a network of public footpaths	скупчення загальнодоступних стежок
spectacular mountains / valley	захоплюючі гори, долини
bare mountains and moorland	оголені гори і пустирі
wild coastline	незаймана берегова лінія
trail – route	шлях
to make up – to form	формувати
to stick out of – to be noticeable	бути помітним
stunning – fascinating	вражаючий
to capture the hearts and minds – to impress greatly	сильно вражати
to perch on — to be situated	бути розташованим

Essential Vocabulary

Unit 5

'God Made the Country and Man Made the Town'

Words and Word Combinations

to be widely recognized	бути загальновідомим
to be associated with	асоціюватися з ...
to be famous for = to be known as / for to be noted for metropolis	бути відомим через ... столиця, метрополія
city	велике місто
in the city centre (Br E) = in the downtown (Am E) = (the) inner city	центр міста
town	місто
suburb	передмістя
suburban	приміський
suburbia	передмістя, їхні жителі; пригороди
out-of-town	за містом, у сільській місцевості
on the outskirts of	на окраїні міста
to be in town	бути в місті

to be out of town	бути за містом
built up area	забудована територія
university town	університетське містечко
boom town	місто, яке швидко розвивається
new town	нове місто (to solve the problem of overspill population)
company town	місто, що виросло навколо заводу
dormitory town (Br E) = bedroom community / bedroom suburb (Am E)	спальне місто
shanty town	міські нетрі
twin town	міста-близнюки
ghost town	місто, залишене жителями
market town (Br E)	місто, у якому відбуваються базари
one's home town	рідне місто
traffic congestion	пробка на дорозі
substandard housing in the slums	некондиційні житлові умови в нетрях
high crime rate	високий рівень злочинності
remaining obstacles	решта перешкод
residential development	територія житлової забудовлі
to trot	поспішати
leafy lane	затінена доріжка
hitherto undiscovered park	до цього часу недосліджений парк
to be stuck in traffic jams	застрягати у пробках
supremacy	перевага
to be roughly skirted	бути сильно оточеним
the most easterly fordable point of the river	наймілководніша частина річки
tide	морський приплив, відлив
revolve (round)	бути осередком чого-небудь
to demolish	руйнувати, знищувати; зносити
to be opposite to	знаходитися навпроти
perceived differences	усвідомлююча різниця
to be close to the river	близько біля річки
rows of new terraced	ряди нових таунхаусів

houses

prevailing wind
declining royal court
to triumph
bombardment
concrete
to plan restriction
to expand outward
to erect/ to go up – to
destroy

переважний вітер
занепад королівського суду
тріумфувати
бомбардирування
бетон
планувати обмеження
розширювати \ зовнішній вигляд
будувати - руйнувати

ancient – modern
high density/ densely
populated – scarcely
populated

стародавній – сучасний
густо заселений – майже не
заселений

marshy – dry (about
some ground)

болотистий – висушений

grand-scale – tiny
secular – religious
prosperity – poverty
majority – minority
a dead end – a through
street

величезний – крихітний
мирський - релігійний
процвітання - бідність
більшість - меншість
безвихідне становище (тупик) –
вздовж вулиці

declining – developing
high density
commercial area
symmetrical town-
planning
road network
ancient settlement
to be noted for smth
to be brought about by
smth

занепад - розвиток
велика густота
торгівельний район
симетричне планування міста

система доріг
стародавнє поселення
бути відомим чимось
бути спричиненим чимось

the city's expansion

підйом міста

the city enterprises	промислові підприємства міста
to contribute to	вносити користь
the splendid setting	блискуче (відмінне) розташування
to grant city status	визнавати статус міста
liverpudlian = scouser	ліверпулець
municipal trams	міські трамваї
electric train	електричка
biennial festival	фестиваль, який відбувається раз у два роки
counterpart	колега
to designate an annual capital of culture	визначати щорічну культурну столицю
to raise awareness	підвищувати обізнаність (поінформованість)
a fair city	гарне (прекрасне) місто
to be out and about	мандрувати / об'їздити
to outweigh negative stories	переважувати негативні відзиви
very dated images	дуже застарілі символи
a vibrant cultural life	сповнене енергії культурне життя

Essential Vocabulary

Unit 6

'Crossing Borders'

Typical Stereotypes about Ukraine

cultural awareness	культурна обізнаність
stereotype	стереотип
cultural heritage	культурна спадщина
narrow mindedness	упередженість, забобонність
a citizen of the world	громадянин світу
every nook and cranny	кожна шпариночка
to stereotype smb as smb/ smth	надавати шаблонності
to bug	набридати, дратувати; приставати
to maintain one's own cultural traditions	зберігати культурні традиції
religious holidays	релігійні свята
to feel more proud of their roots	більше пишатися власним корінням
to be nationalistic	бути націоналістичним
to breed racism	породжувати расизм
a folk style	народний стиль
the newly-weds	молодята
to perform some rites	здійснювати ритуали
assumptions	припущення
weird and widespread myth	фантастичний міф
a genuine smile	щира посмішка
a fairly global view of the world	цілком глобальний погляд світу
to be enchanted by the old-fashioned customs	бути зачарованим старомодними традиціями
cultural identity	культурна ідентичність
to retain a sense of political roots	зберігати політичну основу
an extended family	велика родина
a reunion	возз'єднання; зустріч

prejudice

1) упереджена думка; 2) забобон

Cultures Grow on the Vine of Traditions

ancient rituals and rites
superstitions
cultural heritage
distant past
acute sense of unity with the
soil, sky, universe
to date from
pagan times
on the eve of july
chants and all kinds of fortune
telling
to burn bonfires
flower wreaths
ribbons
the future has in store for smb
to cleanse both body and soul
smb's destined separation
to believe in healing powers
kupala dew
the dawn
to plunge into the river
people's faith
miraculous fiery flowers
amulet
straw brownies
folk reeled dolls
heirloom
a mediator between
craftsmen
misery
no longer to pay any heed to a
certain superstition
fertility and purification
the eve of the night

стародавні ритуали і обряди
марновірство, забобон
культурний спадок
далеке минуле
сильне почуття єдності із землею,
небом, всесвітом
вести початок від, починаючи від
язичеські часи
на початку липня
наспіви і різні позитивні оповіді

палити багаття
вінок з квітів
стрічка
майбутнє накопичує для когось
очищати як тіло, так і душу
розлука, яка судилася
вірити у лікувальну силу
купальська роса
світанок
пірнати у річку
віра людей
чудотворні полум'яні квіти
амулет, талісман
солом'яні домовички
народні ляльки-мотанки
родова цінність, річ
посередник між
ремісники
страждання, горе
більше не приділяти жодної уваги
постійним забобонам
родючість і очищення
ніч на купайла, переддень

Heir

cultural heritage
a real heirloom
hereditary
the sole heiress
inheritance
to inherit

культурний спадок
справжня родова цінність
спадковий
єдина садкоємиця
спадок
успадковувати

Myth

mythology
popular myth
mythical projects
a mythological hero

міфологія
популярний міф
вигадані (міфічні) проекти
міфологічний герой

Clean

unclean living conditions
cleaning
cleanliness is next to godliness
to burn cleanly

погані умови проживання
прибирання
чистота – найкраща краса
чисто горіти

Magic

magically
magicians
magical evening
to work magic
to wave a magic wand

магічно
маг
чарівний вечір
працювати фокусником
махати чарівною паличкою

Coffee Capital of Ukraine

to be strictly observed rituals
regardless of smth
to immerse in smth
to consume incredible cups of
coffee
to reveal all the niceties of
coffee brewing
aromatic, flavoured
utensils
delicious, lovely

сильно дотримуватися ритуалів
незалежно від чогось
поринати, занурюватися у
поглинати (випивати) велику
кількість чашок кави
викривати усі дрібниці
кофеваріння
ароматний
інструмент, посуд
дуже смачний, гарний

disgusting	огидний
to allow yourself the pleasure of smth	дозволити собі насолоду від чогось
to bring back	повертати, воскрешати в пам'яті
to enjoy	любити, отримувати задоволення
incomparable charms of the city	непорівняна чарівність міста
to breathe in the amazing atmosphere	вдихати приголомшливу атмосферу
a vile beverage	поганий напій
avored drinks	привілейовані напої
devoted coffee drinker	відданий кавоман
to dismiss the worry	припиняти хвилювання
rich seductive coffee aroma	багатий звабний аромат кави
to savour coffee	насолоджуватися кавою
coffee-mania	кавоманія
to brew coffee	варити каву
fragrant drink	запашний напій
a sip	ковток
to revive	відроджувати
to watch the stream of passers-by	спостерігати за потоком перехожих
daydreaming	мрія
instant coffee	заварна кава
roasted and ground coffee beans	смажені і перемелені зерна кави
turkish-style coffee pot	турка
dweller	житель
to be superstitious	бути марновірним, забобонним

Theoretical Instruction

Useful Language

Idioms of happiness and excitement

To be thrilled to bits	задоволений як слон
To be / feel on top of the world	радіти, тріумфувати
To walk on air	ніг не відчувати від радості/ літати від радості
To be on cloud nine	бути на сьомому небі від радості
To be tickled pink	бути у захваті
To have a whale of time	гарно провести час
To be buzzing	як мухи на мед
To be as happy as a clam	рад радісний

Introducing another idea

to begin with	lastly
firstly, secondly, thirdly	moreover
furthermore	then
in addition	then again
besides	after that
in the first place	also
	another

Expressing Your Opinion

• In my opinion,	• The way I see it	• I am strongly
• I think	• It seems to me (that)	convinced (that)
• In my view.	(that)	
	• I (strongly) believe	

Giving some advice

• You should definitely...	• Don't forget to...
• (Doing sth) is/ isn't a good idea!	• ...is a must!
• Remember to/ not to... when...	• You shouldn't say no to...

Describing places

- You will be greatly surprised to see...
- ... it has lots to offer
- It certainly won't leave you bored
- ... worth visiting
- ... impressive sights ...
- ... to suit every taste
- ... fascinating beauty could not but give rise to legends
- ... panoramic beauty of
- ... wonderful scenery
- From the very first moment you arrive... you feel wrapped up in a pleasant wave of tranquility and good spirits.
- ... breathtaking/ magnificent panoramic view
- ... unspoiled countryside
- It is a unique...
- ... is a must for anyone who wants to visit the most famous places...
- ... nothing similar can be found anywhere else in the world!
- ... will make your stay a memorable experience
- ... you will have a great opportunity to
- ... fairytale world
- The dream becomes a reality with...
- ... tourists are advised to
- ... idyllic/ unspoiled locations

Describing processes and events

- The holiday commemorates...
- Everyone is in a celebratory mood.
- The festival fosters the national spirit of the people.
- A colourful spectacle...
- ...is always very spectacular.
- People dressed in colourful costumes...
- The festival events include sports and musical gatherings.
- In the foreground/ in the background/ in the centre...

Personal Letter of Invitation

<i>Opening Remarks</i>	<i>Closing Remarks</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many thanks for your recent letter/ postcard. • It was good/ nice/ lovely to hear from you recently. • I was glad to hear that you had a good holiday. • I hope that you and your family are well. • I'm sorry I haven't been in touch/ written for such a long time. • It's ages since I've heard from you. • I am writing to invite you to... • Why don't you come and spend some time... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was wondering if you'd like to go/ visit... • I hope you'll be able to make it. • Please let me know as soon as possible... • Looking forward to hearing/ seeing you soon. • Write soon. • Hope to hear from you soon. • Once again thank you for all your help. • Give my regards/ love to... • Love/ Love from • Best wishes/ All the best

Informal Letter. Accepting the invitation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd love to come. • Thanks for the kind invitation. • I can't wait to see... • I'd choose... • I'm sorry I haven't written for months, but I have had some personal problems. • It's really good news that you... • Congratulations! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you so much for your invitation to stay with you for a week in July. • I'd really enjoy spending some time there. • I expect what the weather will be... so I hope we can... • Would you like me to bring anything for you? • I would like to bring something special for you and your family. • Thanks again for the
--	--

	invitation.
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Formal Letter. Asking for Information

Opening remarks	Closing remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am writing to ask for your help in • I hope you don't mind me asking for/ about... • I'd be really/ terribly grateful if you could... • I was interested in your advertisement in (where it was published) and I would like to have further information about... • I would be grateful if you could send me full details of... • Can I request... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let me know as soon as possible. • I look forward to receiving • Please send/ email me the details of...

How to Write a Composition

You don't have to be a good writer to write well. Writing is a process. By learning to treat writing as a series of small steps instead of a big all-at-once magic trick you have to pull off will make writing a composition much easier and much more fun. You can learn to brainstorm main ideas before you start writing, organize a draft of those main ideas, and revise your composition into a polished essay. See Step 1 for more information.

* Opinion compositions are essays in which you present your personal opinion on a particular topic. Your opinion must be stated clearly and supported by justifications. You should also present the opposing viewpoint(s) in a separate paragraph.

You will be asked to write an essay of about 225 words.

* Stages you should follow to write the essay: pre-writing, writing & proofreading.

1. PRE-WRITING

1.1. Write an outline of what the essay could basically be about. Read the exam rubric carefully.

Begin with a blank piece of paper, write your paper's topic at the top and write down everything you can about the topic; omit nothing, and don't stop until you are completely out of ideas. Don't worry about grammar.

1.2. Brainstorming: try to get more details. When you are out of ideas here are some questions you can ask yourself to get more ideas for your outline:

- What question(s) must I answer in this assignment?
- Who is the audience for this paper? What are the most important things that my audience needs to know?
- What are a few main points that I want to convey in this paper?
- Are any of these points contradictory or vague?
- Can I refine any of these goals? (i.e. to focus on some aspect).

1.3. Organization:

Look at the list of ideas and reconsider the paper's topic; then eliminate those ideas that are not closely related to the topic.

Organise the ideas into paragraphs: e.g. decide which idea provides a decent place to start an introduction, then which ideas can go together in the same paragraphs, etc. Try to arrange the ideas in the order that you would use in your composition.

** An essay usually contains three parts:*

1. The introduction: Paragraph 1: thesis statement (= main idea: your opinion) + reasons

2. The body:

Paragraph 2 : first viewpoint (topic sentence) and reasons/examples

Paragraph 3: second viewpoint (topic sentence) and reasons/examples

Paragraph 4: opposing viewpoint (topic sentence) and reasons/examples (The number of paragraphs in the body depends on the number of viewpoints)

3. The conclusion: Paragraph 5: conclusion

2. WRITING

Write the composition, using the number of words you are told (about 225 words) and taking into account the three stages mentioned before (i.e. introduction, body and conclusion).

2.1. The introduction:

The introduction typically consists of one paragraph, in which you introduce the subject and state your opinion clearly. The introduction begins with what is called a "thesis statement", i.e. a sentence or two where you summarise the main point of your paper. A good thesis statement often answers the questions "how?" and "why?"

After the thesis statement, you normally include the reasons for supporting the thesis as you do. This does not mean that the introduction should include every bit of detail you'll write in your composition, but only the main reasons.

** Techniques to begin your essay:*

a. address the reader directly:

If you take time to train your dog, it will learn to obey you.

b. include a quotation/ direct speech, i.e. a sentence taken from a book, play, etc. It is necessary to mention the name of the person who said / wrote it: As George Orwell wrote, "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others".

c. include a rhetorical question: Is it true that a dog is man's best friend?

1.2. The body:

In the body of your essay you support the thesis statement. This is often done in two or more paragraphs. Each paragraph should present a different viewpoint supported by reasons / examples. Don't forget a paragraph giving the opposing viewpoint supported by reasons / examples.

** Writing effective paragraphs:*

- One paragraph consists of more than one sentence. Most paragraphs are at least three sentences long.

- Each time you start a new paragraph you have to indent it.

- Begin every paragraph with a topic sentence, i.e. the paragraph's main idea. The purpose of a topic sentence is to summarise the paragraph's main point, therefore, write this idea as clearly as possible.

- Then, you need to support the topic sentence, i.e. to provide information that develops the main idea in greater detail. In order to do this, you should focus on key words in your topic sentence and try to explain them more fully. Keep asking yourself "how?" or "why?" or "What examples can I provide to convince the reader?" Apart from using examples, you can also support a topic sentence using one or more of these: discuss, compare and contrast, use analogies (e.g. "X is similar to Y because..."), discuss cause and effect...

Example of a paragraph:

Topic sentence - underlined. (Supporting sentences – in parentheses)

Travelling by train has a lot of advantages. (First of all, it is comfortable as trains are spacious so there is plenty of room to walk about. What is more, trains are convenient. For example, you do not

have to take any food or beverages with you, because most trains have a restaurant. Finally, when you travel by train you reach your destination fairly quickly.)

- Beginning a new paragraph: do not make a new paragraph because the one you are working on seems too long. Begin a new paragraph when you begin discussing a new idea.

2.3. The conclusion:

In the conclusion, which again should consist of one paragraph, you should restate your opinion but using different words.

** In the conclusion, you should avoid:*

- Introducing a new idea.
- Focusing on a minor point in your composition.
- Apologising for your views by saying such things as “I may not be an expert” or “At least this is my opinion”.

Skills and strategies you are required

1. Show a clear position or clear, balanced view
2. Present sufficient main ideas
3. Add support to main ideas
4. Introduce and conclude the topic

Planning a letter

1. Studying the task

When you read the situation described in the task, you need to think about why you are writing the letter and what it should include.

2. Opening and closing a letter

How to begin and end your letter depends on the person it is written to and how well you know them. Letters can be *formal or informal* and we begin and end each type of letter in a different way. **Formal letters** are for official and commercial situations, written to people you do not know well, or have never met. **Informal letters** are generally to friends or relatives.

If you know the name of the person, you can begin and end your letter like this:

<i>Dear Stanely</i>		<i>Dear Dr Johnson</i>		<i>Dear Miss Long</i>
<i>Best wishes</i>		<i>Best regards</i>		<i>Yours sincerely</i>

If you do not know the name of the person you are writing to, then begin and end your letter like this:

Dear Sirs (or Sir or Madam),
↓
Yours faithfully.

3. The purpose of the letter

When you are deciding what to include in your letter, you should keep the purpose of the letter in mind. You will lose marks if you do not make the purpose clear. In formal letters the purpose is usually stated in the opening sentence.

Note ! You should use your imagination to build on the situation outlined in the task. Try to make the best use of all the information provided.

4. Beginning your letter

You need to start your letter with something that is appropriate for the situation and that will capture the reader's attention. If it is a formal letter, you should mention the purpose in the opening paragraph. If it is an informal letter, you should start with a more general opening paragraph, for example, *I hope you are well and ...* or *Sorry for not writing sooner but ...*

Different ways of beginning a letter

<i>A formal letter</i>	<i>An informal letter</i>
I am writing with regard to / in connection with	It was lovely to see you and your family last month...
I am writing in the hope that ...	Apologies for not writing for so long, but I've been really busy ...
I would like to express my concern about ...	It was great to get your postcard ... and I'm thrilled to hear you are ...
I am a resident of ... and I would like to draw your attention to ...	It's been a long time since we saw each other.

5. Organizing your points logically and clearly

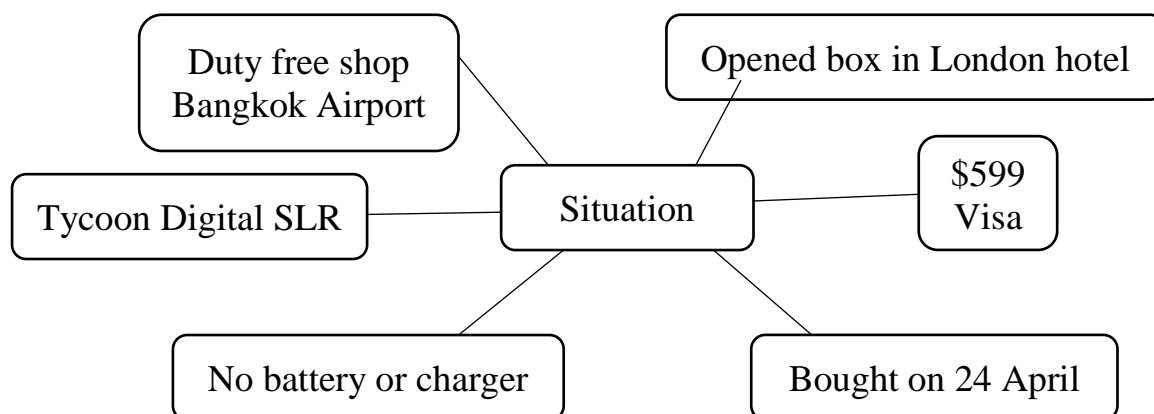
You can use the three key points to create the main part of your letter and each one can form the basis of a paragraph. Then you need to work out how to organize each paragraph.

5. Explaining the situation

Creating a bubble diagram can help you develop ideas so that you can set the scene clearly for your reader at the start of your letter.

For example:

You recently bought a camera while traveling overseas. When you got to your destination you discovered that some important items were missing from the box. Write a letter to the local representative of the company. In your letter state the problem and say what you want him / her to do about it.



Note! Remember to divide your letter into paragraphs. You cannot get a high mark for organization if you write just one paragraph.

7. Concluding your letter

You need to conclude your letter with something brief and appropriate to the overall tone.

Different ways of concluding a letter

<i>A formal letter</i>	<i>An informal letter</i>
Thank you very much for your attention.	I'm really looking forward to ...
I hope the situation will be resolved soon.	Bye for now.
I look forward to hearing from you.	See you at the weekend.
	Hope to hear from you very soon.

8. Using the right tone

You need to use appropriate language in your letter to give it in the right tone – formal, neutral or informal.

Polite request and suggestion

- I would like to ...
- I am interested in ... -ing
- Could you suggest that ...
- I would be grateful if ...
- Perhaps it would be better if you ...
- I would recommend that you ...
- I would appreciate it if ...
- You could consider ... -ing
- I was wondering if ...

9. Choosing the right language and expressions

Informal letters are often quite personal, while formal letters need to be more distant, but there are many feelings that you may wish to convey in both types of letter and often it is best to be neutral (neither too formal or informal).

Note! When you are considering the purpose of your letter, you also need to think about what you have to do in the letter, e.g. complain, advise, etc. this will affect the language and expressions that you choose.

Note! You need to use the right tone throughout the letter

<i>Types of expressions</i>	<i>Expressions</i>	<i>These are used to ...</i>
<i>Neutral</i>	I was so sorry to hear about ...	Express sympathy
	I would (very much) like to know...	Ask for information
	Unfortunately / Regrettably I ...	Apologise for smth.
	Even though <i>I phoned you about ...</i>	Complain about smth.
	... was very <i>enjoyable</i>	Express satisfaction
	Would it be a good idea to ...	Make suggestions
<i>Neutral / Formal</i>	I was delighted / glad to hear ...	Express satisfaction
	I'm (extremely) grateful to you for ...	Thank somebody for something
	I very much appreciate your ... -ing	
	... is very <i>disappointing</i>	Complain about smth.
<i>Informal</i>	I'm sorry that I ...	Apologise for smth.
<i>Formal</i>	I would be grateful if you could ...	Ask for information
	I am writing to express my concern about ...	Complain about something
	Please accept my apologies (for ...)	Apologise for smth.
	I regret that ...	

10. Using appropriate vocabulary – brainstorming

It is crucial to use a range of words and phrases related to the topic and purpose of the letter.

Note! It is a wrong and rude tone to copy the text directly from the question you are asked to answer.

TIPS FOR WRITING A GOOD LETTER

1.	Decide on the important points, the level of formality and the purpose.
2.	Consider the information you need in order to cover the key points.
3.	Decide how you will organize the paragraphs
4.	Begin with an appropriate opening in the correct tone.
5.	Keep the tone consistent and use appropriate language for feelings, etc.
6.	Use an appropriate ending.
7.	Check for mistakes in vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation.

Planning an essay

Approaching the task

1. Analyzing the task

Remember to check the relevance of the ideas that you include to your answer. It is therefore important to read the task very carefully and make sure you understand it.

2. Generating ideas

The clear presentation of a number of relevant main ideas is appreciated. You can collect ideas on a topic by brainstorming (e.g. a bubble diagram of ideas).

Listing the advantages and disadvantages of a task is another way of brainstorming ideas before you write.

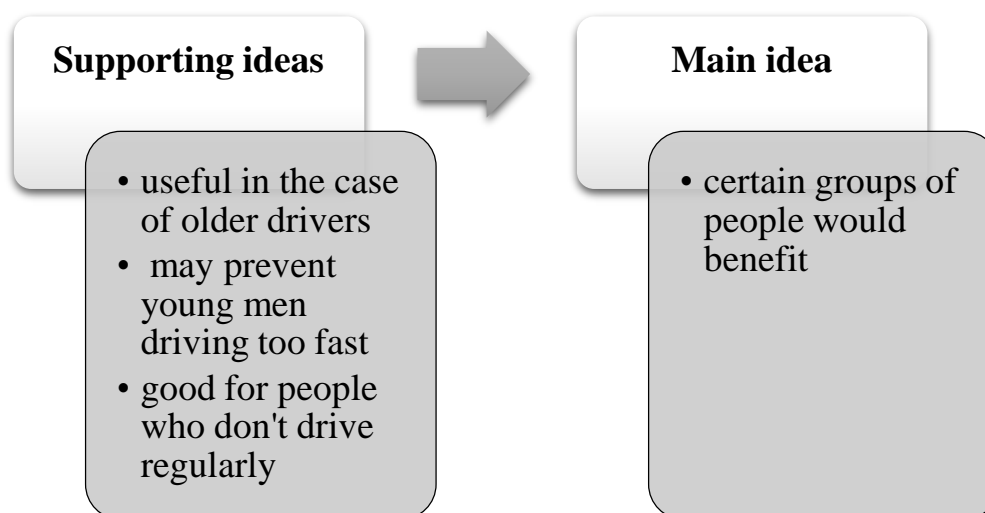
3. Main and supporting ideas

You need to group your ideas into main and supporting ideas. Main ideas act like a theme that links your supporting ideas; supporting ideas provide evidence that either justifies or proves your main idea. In other words, they are reasons for or examples of your main idea.

For example:

There are more cars on the roads these days and more accidents. As a result, some politicians have suggested that people should take regular driving tests throughout their lives, rather than one single test.

What do you think are the advantages of repeat driving tests? Do these outweigh the disadvantages?



4. Writing a coherent paragraph

Paragraphs are often built around one main idea and its supporting points.

Planning your essay

1. Writing your opening paragraph

It is essential to show what your view (or position) is on the topic. You can decide on your position at the end of your essay, after you have given all your arguments, but it is often a good idea to state your basic position as part of your introduction.

Note! Your position is important to the content of your answer.
Remember there is no correct answer, so there will be different ways that you can answer the question(s).

When writing your essay, it is important not to copy from the question task. This is not correct.

Note! You are expected to identify your main ideas easily. Paragraphs help do this.

2. Organising ideas

Do not start the second paragraph until you know which main ideas you are going to use in each paragraph to develop your position.

How to approach the task

- * *Select two to four main ideas to form the paragraphs that come between your introduction and your conclusion.*
- * *Think of some supporting points for each main idea.*

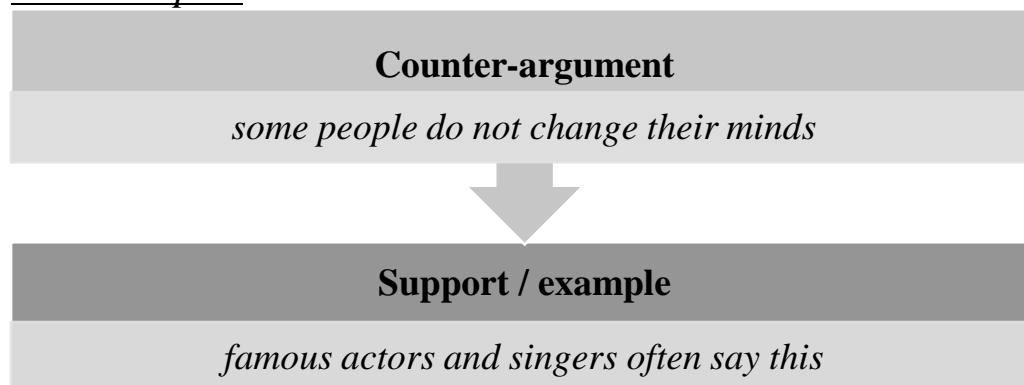
- * *Decide which order the ideas should go in.*
- * *Consider whether you can add any examples from your own experience of the topic.*

3. Balancing views

Many tasks invite you to produce a balanced argument showing that you are aware of both sides of an issue.

You can use a counter-argument to present an opposing view. In this way, you can show that you see both sides of the argument. If you choose to write a counter-argument, it is a good idea to use concessional language.

For example:



Note! ***Having said that...*** is a useful linking phrase to introduce a counter argument

4. Writing a conclusion

Your conclusion should summarise your position for the reader and, if appropriate to the task instructions, present your final decision on a question. You can also be impartial, i.e. take no side, or state that you have no conclusion to draw.

Phrases like those in the box below can be useful in a conclusion.

To sum up, <i>people are all different.</i>	In conclusion / To conclude
Overall / All in all	Ultimately
In the final analysis	In the end
Clearly	Taking everything into consideration

Note! Your essay is incomplete without a conclusion because it does not reach a logical ending.

Turning your ideas into written arguments

1. Presenting ideas

Your ideas will form the basis of your argument and they need to be expressed clearly and appropriately.

You may need to give your personal opinion	<i>In my view, school uniforms...</i>
You may want to give other people's opinions. E.g. when you are asked to consider an argument from both sides	<i>Some people argue that school uniforms ...</i>
Sometimes a more general statement is needed	<i>It is generally believed that school uniforms ...</i>
To support your argument, you will often need to state facts	<i>In my country most people have to wear school uniform ...</i>

Here are some expressions to help you present ideas

I would argue / say that ...	Some / Most people argue / think / say that...
In my view ...	It is understood that ...
It seems (to me) that ...	It is generally accepted that ...
I tend to think that / I feel that ...	There is a tendency to believe that ...
As far as I am concerned ...	One of the main arguments in favour of / against ...

Note! Words like *tend*, *seem* and *feel* are often used to soften the tone of the writer's argument.

2. Making concessions

Good writers often consider other arguments that are different, before presenting their own views. For example:

Although some people would like to have a lot of children (concession), the cost of raising them has to be considered first (writer's view).

The following expressions are useful when making concessions

While \ Although ...	It could be argued that ...
Despite the fact that ...	Admittedly / Certainly ... but /
Even though ...	However ...
	It may be true that ...

Note! These expressions also act as linkers because they correct different arguments

A concession is often useful when you are writing a conclusion, because it can sum up pros and cons. For example: *All in all, despite the fact that there are some interesting programmes, much of the time children spend watching TV would be better spent on other activities.*

3. Refuting an argument

This is a forceful way of expressing a view. It means that you present an argument or view by first rejecting an argument that you do not agree with.

The following expressions are useful in refuting an argument.

- I am unconvinced that ...	- There is little evidence to support the view that ...
- I don't believe that ...	- It is unjustifiable to say that ...
- Some people find it hard to accept that ...	- I disagree with the view / argument that ...
- It is doubtful whether ...	- I am uncertain whether ...

4. Defining and explaining

If you are using general terms that could be understood in many different ways, it is a good idea to define or explain what you understand by that term. This will form part of your supporting argument.

The following expressions are useful in helping you be more precise.

By this I (don't) mean ... In fact, ... That is not say that ...	In other words, ... That is to say, ...	To be more precise, ... Here I'm (not) referring to ...
--	--	--

IV. Linking your ideas

1. Making the main argument clear

2. Using linking words and expressions

There are many ways in which you can link your main and supporting arguments. It is important to try to vary the words and structures you use.

Here are some useful expressions.

For example / For instance ... Of course ... Firstly / For one thing ... A good example of this is ...	In fact / indeed... If this is / were the case ... Naturally / Understandably ... In my experience ...
---	---

Note! *Linking words and phrases* are used to add supporting points and examples to your main ideas. You need to signpost these clearly so that it is easy to follow your argument(s).

You can also use simple reference words to link ideas together: *this, these, those, others, such, one, another, who, which, where*.

3. Building complex sentences

You cannot produce complex sentences without linking your ideas.

Types of essays

I. Opinion essays

An opinion essay is a formal piece of writing. It requires your opinion on a topic, which must be stated clearly, giving various viewpoints on the topic supported by reasons and/or examples. You should also include the opposing viewpoint in another paragraph.

A successful opinion essay should have:

- a) an introductory paragraph in which you state the topic and your opinion.
- b) a main body which consists of several paragraphs, each presenting a separate viewpoint supported by reasons. You also include a paragraph presenting the opposing viewpoint and reason why you think it is an unconvincing viewpoint;
- c) conclusion in which you restate your opinion using different words.

THE STRUCTURE OF OPINION ESSAYS

Introduction

Paragraph 1

state the topic and your opinion clearly

Main Body

Paragraph 2

viewpoint 1 & reason, example

Paragraph 3

viewpoint 2 & reason, example

Paragraph 4

viewpoint 3 & reason/ example*

Paragraph 5

opposing viewpoint & reason/example*

Conclusion

Final paragraph

summarise / restate opinion

You may include more viewpoints, and thus more paragraphs in the main body.

Points to consider

- Decide whether you agree or disagree with the subject of the topic, then make a list of your viewpoints and reasons.
- Write well-developed paragraphs, joining the sentences with appropriate linking words and phrases. Do not forget to start each paragraph with a topic sentence which summarises what the paragraph is about.
- Linking words and phrases should also be used to join one paragraph with the other.

II. For and against essays

A "for and against" essay is a formal piece of writing in which a topic is considered from opposing points of view. You should present both sides in a fair way by discussing them objectively and in equal detail. A good essay of this type should consist of:

- a) an introductory paragraph in which you clearly state the topic to be discussed, without giving your opinion;
- b) a main body in which the points for and against along with your justifications, examples or reasons are presented in separate paragraphs; and
- c) a closing paragraph in which you state your opinion or give a balanced consideration of the topic.

Note! Opinion words (I think, I believe, In my opinion, etc.) can only be used in the closing paragraph where you give your opinion on the topic.

Points to consider

- Before you start writing your essay you should make a list of the points for and against.
- Each paragraph should start with a topic sentence which summarises the topic of the paragraph.
e.g. In addition, many people feel reading is a relaxing and worthwhile activity.

- Do not use informal style (e.g. short forms, colloquial language, etc.) or strong language to express your opinion (e.g. I know..., etc.). Express your opinion in a non-emotional way (e.g. It seems that, I therefore feel, etc.).

- Well-known quotations relevant to the topic you are writing about will make your composition more interesting.

For example,

if you are writing an essay on education, a quotation you may include is: "Education is a progressive discovery of our own ignorance." (Will Durant).

Note! Although these are "balanced" arguments, if you feel that either the for or against side is stronger and should be supported, this side should be presented in paragraphs 4 & 5, thus leading the reader to your conclusion.

STRUCTURE OF FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

Introduction

Paragraph 1

state topic (summary of the topic without giving your opinion)

Main Body

Paragraphs 2 & 3

arguments for & justifications, examples, and/ or reasons

Paragraphs 4 & 5

arguments against & justification, examples, and/or reasons

Conclusion

Final Paragraph

balanced consideration/ your opinion directly or indirectly

You may include more viewpoints, and thus more paragraphs in the main body.

Note! A for and against essay can end in a balanced consideration in which you restate that there are points

for and against the topic using appropriate expressions given above.

Alternatively, it can end by expressing an opinion, in which case you state, directly or indirectly, that you are either in favour of or against the topic, using appropriate expressions given above.

III. Essays suggesting solutions to problems

Essays suggesting solutions to problems, in which the problem(s) associated with a particular issue or situation are analysed and possible solutions are put forward, together with any expected results/consequences. The writer's opinion may be mentioned, directly or indirectly, in the introduction and/or conclusion.

An essay discussing problems and suggesting solutions is a formal piece of writing. You should state the problem and its causes clearly, then present your suggestions and the expected results or consequences these might have.

A successful essay of this type should consist of:

a) an introductory paragraph in which you clearly state the problem, what has caused it, and the consequences.

b) a main body in which you present several suggested solutions, each in a separate paragraph together with its consequences/results and

c) a conclusion in which you summarise your opinion.

Points to consider

- Each paragraph should start with a topic sentence which summarises what the paragraph is about.
- Appropriate linking words and phrases should be used to show the connection between paragraphs as well as to link sentences within a paragraph.

STRUCTURE OF ESSAYS SUGGESTING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

Introduction

Paragraph 1

state the problem and its cause(s)/consequence(s)

Main Body

Paragraph 2

suggestion 1 & result

Paragraph 3

suggestion 2 & result

Paragraph 4

suggestion 3 & result

Conclusion

Final Paragraph

summarise your opinion

You may include more viewpoints, and thus more paragraphs in the main body.

PARAGRAPHS STRUCTURE OF AN ESSAY

The manner in which you present your material is vital. As you know, an essay (or any academic text) is built up around paragraphs. They help the reader understand the organization of your essay and grasp its main points. A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organized and coherent, and are all related to a single topic. The main rule is:

1. One paragraph= one new point in your argument
2. Furthermore, each paragraph typically contains a three-part structure:

Introduction: including a topic sentence and transition words.

Body: discussing the main thesis, using various forms of evidence.

Conclusion: commenting and drawing connections.

PARAGRAPHS PRINCIPLES

1. Each paragraph should contain one new point in your overall thesis.
2. Each paragraph should be able to stand on its own and have its own internal structure.
3. Each paragraph should state its purpose early on, in the form of a topic sentence.

Try extracting the first line from your essay paragraphs and see if you can follow your main line of argument. If you can't, then your essay is not so easy to follow as you might want it to be. (Of course, not every argument has to be organized this way. But try to look up a few articles in some “serious” newspapers: you will find this structure widely used!)

The reason why paragraphs should be “headlined” with reference to the overall argument is to keep that argument in the reader's mind, thereby making it easier for them to see the relevance

of the rest of the paragraph. This way, the reader doesn't lose track, and neither do you.

1. Let the thesis decide how your arguments should be organized, not chronology! (Neither with literary texts nor "real" history).

2. Paragraphs should be visually separated by either line shift or indents. Not both.

CONNECTING PARAGRAPHS

Ideally, paragraphs should be well connected to each other. Order your paragraphs so that each one follows logically on from the previous one. To make this logic more obvious, you can use transition words (or "connectors"), so that the paragraphs flow better and the reader is always kept on track. The easiest way of doing this is by using words like similarly, likewise, by the same token, yet, nevertheless, however, etc. Or, you may use longer phrases such as "It is ironic, therefore, that....." or "Although less obvious, an equally important point here is the fact that.....".

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND LINKING WORDS/PHRASES FOR WRITING AN ESSAY

- ***To list points:***

- Firstly, First of all, In the first place, To begin / start with, Secondly, Thirdly, Finally

- ***To list advantages:***

- One / Another / A further / An additional (major) advantage of... is ... The main / greatest / first advantage of... is ...

- ***To list disadvantages:***

- One/Another/ A further/An additional (major) disadvantage / drawback of....

- The main / greatest / most serious / first disadvantage / drawback of... Another negative aspect of...

- ***To introduce points/arguments for or against:***

- One (very convincing) point / argument in favour of... / against, A further common criticism of... / It could be argued that.....

- often claimed / suggested

- It is widely argued maintained that.....

- generally felt / believed/held

- Some / many / most people / experts / scientist / skeptics / critics claim / suggest / argue / feel that...

- maintain / believe / point out / agree / hold that...

- advocate (+ing / noun)/support the view that...

- oppose the view that...

- are in favour of / against...

- are of the opinion that/convinced that...

- are opposed to...

- ***To add more points to the same topic:***

- in addition (to this), furthermore, moreover, besides, apart from, what is more, as well as, not to mention (the fact) that, also, not only ... but also / as well, both ... and

- There is another side to the issue / question / argument of...

- ***To make contrasting points:***

- on the other hand, however, still, yet, but, nonetheless, nevertheless, even so
- it may be said / argued / claimed that,...
- others / many people oppose this viewpoint / strongly disagree..., claim / feel / believe this argument is incorrect / misguided
- although, though, even though, while, whilst, whereas, despite / in spite of (the fact that), regardless of the fact that
- Opponents of ... argue / believe / claim that...
- The fact that... contradicts the belief / idea that...
- While it is true to say that..., in fact...
- While/Although ..., it cannot be denied that...

- ***To introduce examples:***

- for example, for instance, such as, like, in particular, particularly, especially
- This is (clearly) illustrated/shown by the fact that...
- One / A clear / striking / typical example of (this)...
- The fact that.... shows / illustrates that...

- ***To emphasize a point:***

- clearly, obviously, it is obvious, naturally, of course, needless to say, indeed

- ***To express reality:***

- In fact, the fact (of the matter) is, actually, in practice, it is a fact that, in effect

- ***To make general statements:***

- as a (general) rule, generally, in general, on the whole, by and large, in most cases

- ***To make partially correct statements:***

- to a certain extent/degree, to some extent/degree, in a way/sense, this is partly true (but), to a limited extent, there is some truth in (this), in some cases, up to a point

- ***To explain/clarify a point:***

- in other words, that is to say, this/which means that

- ***To express cause:***

- owing to, due to (the fact that), on account of, on the grounds that, given that, because, as, since

- ***To express effect:***

- therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, consequently, so, for this reason,
- if... were to happen, ... the effect/result would be...

- ***To express intention:***

- to, so as to, in order to, so that, with the intention of (+ing)

- ***To express cause:***

- Since / because, in view of / because of / owing to / due to (the fact that)...., - The reason that ... / why ... / for... is that...

- ***To express effect:***

- thus / therefore / so / consequently, as a result / consequence,
- the result of ... would be ...,
- ... would result in ...

- ***To express purpose:***

- so that..., so as / in order (not) to ...,
- with the purpose of / intention of (+ing)

- ***To express possibility / probability:***

- It can / could/ may / might...,
- It is possible / probable / (un)likely / foreseeable / certain that...,
- ... is (un) likely to / bound to / certain to / possible / probable...,
- The likelihood / possibility / probability of (-ing / noun) is...

- ***Conclusion expressing balanced considerations/opinion indirectly***

- In conclusion,
- On balance,

- All things considered,
- Taking everything into account / consideration,
- To conclude,
- To sum up,
- All in all,
- Finally / Lastly,
- it can be said / claimed that ...
- it seems / appears that...
- it would seem that...
- it is likely / unlikely / possible / foreseeable that ...
- it is clear / obvious that...
- there is no / little doubt that ...
- it is true to say that ...
- although it must be said that ...
- it may be concluded/said that ...

• ***Conclusion expressing opinion directly***

- In conclusion,
- On balance,
- All things considered,
- Taking everything into account/consideration,
- To conclude,
- To sum up,
- All in all,
- it is my belief / opinion that ...
- I (firmly) believe / feel/think that ...
- I am convinced that ...
- I am inclined to believe that ...
- I (do not) agree that/with ...

Useful Tips to Improve Writing Skills

1. Mind the difference between reasonably formal / academic writing and informal one.

2. Try to avoid the use only imprecise language like *really, so, a lot, very, etc.*

Very good ==> top-notch, splendid, terrific, excellent, magnificent, fabulous, outstanding, etc.

Very bad ==> horrible, terrible, outrageous, distressing, awful, etc.

Very delicious ==> appetizing, delectable, flavorful, scrumptious, enjoyable, palatable, etc.

3. Do not use Contractions in academic writing. It's better to write out the words like:

Don't ==> do not

Can't ==> cannot

Mustn't ==> must not

Couldn't ==> could not

Wouldn't ==> would not

Isn't ==> is not

Haven't ==> have not

Hasn't ==> has not

4. Avoid "There is / There are". When you write, try to write your ideas in a clear & concise way. *There is / there are* is extra words that are not needed. So just leave them out to make your sentences stronger and straight to the point.

Example:

There are many issues that students have to face at university

==> Students face a multitude of issues at university

5. Know the Sentence Types.

It's really important that you know the difference between a simple sentence and a complex sentence. You don't need to know the terminology, but it is important that you can form full sentences. Knowing the sentence types means being able to avoid these cardinal sins of writing:

sentence fragment

run-on sentences

comma splices

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ENGLISH PRACTICE

Навчальний посібник

**для студентів 2 курсу
факультетів іноземних мов закладів вищої освіти**

частина 1

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