**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**ГОРОХІВСЬКИЙ КОЛЕДЖ**

**ЛЬВІВСЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО АГРАРНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ**

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ

**ПОСІБНИК ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ВИВЧЕННЯ ОКРЕМИХ ТЕМ IЗ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ « ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ» ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ІІІ - ІV КУРСІВ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ**

**204 «ТЕХНОЛОГІЯ ВИРОБНИЦТВА ТА ПЕРЕРОБКИ ПРОДУКЦІЇ ТВАРИННИЦТВА»**

**2019**

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**ВСТУП**

На сьогоднішній день, вивчення іноземних мов є дуже актуальним питанням, тому, проблема підготовки фахівців, які б володіли іноземною мовою професійно,є однією з найважливіших завдань професійної педагогіки вищої школи. Професійна самореалізація та відповідне життя індивіду здебільшого залежить від його професійної компетенції, вміння адаптуватися, реалізовувати свої професійні здібності, нахили, інтереси, бути мобільним в професійному самовизначенні та кар’єрі. Іноземна мова наближує ситуацію навчального процесу до реальних умов, що породжує потребу в знаннях, їх практичному застосуванні й забезпечує персональну зацікавленість студентів, перехід від пізнавальної мотивації до професійної.

Навчальна дисципліна „Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням ” є необхідною складовою частиною підготовки майбутніх спеціалістів.

Дисципліна розрахована на студентів 3 та 4 курсів. Основна мета курсу –

сформувати комунікативну спроможність в сфері професійного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах, вдосконалювати вміння користуватися широким

тематичним словником засвоєної функціональної лексики за фахом,

розширювати та збагачувати його. Активне використання навичок

двостороннього перекладу, вміння використовувати різноманітні засоби

читання для подальшої роботи з інформацією, навички аудіювання,

реферування і анотування тексту, оволодіння новітньою фаховою інформацією через іноземні джерела також вдосконалюються у рамках курсу іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням.

Основні завдання курсу:

1. Розвиток монологічного мовлення з використанням функціональної

лексики професійного спілкування.

2. Розвиток непідготовленого діалогічного мовлення з використанням

функціональної лексики та засвоєних граматичних конструкцій.

3. Вдосконалення навичок двостороннього усного перекладу в процесі

ділових контактів та ділових зустрічей.

4. Вдосконалення навичок письмового перекладу та закріплення навичок

аналізу граматичних і лексичних трансформацій при перекладі текстів за фахом.

5. Вдосконалення навичок ознайомчого та пошукового читання для

подальшого використання отриманої інформації.

6. Вдосконалення навичок вивчаючого читання із використанням словника

для подальшого розширення лексичного запасу за фахом.

7. Формування та розвиток вмінь реферування, анотування, складання

резюме та аналізу текстів за фахом..

8. Розвиток навичок аудіювання англомовного тексту.

9. Закріплення навичок ділового листування.

За підсумками вивчення курсу студент повинен знати функціональну лексику іноземної мови професійної тематики, що вивчається протягом року;

граматичний матеріал в обсязі, передбаченому програмою курсу; основні принципи, методи та лінгвістичні особливості анотування та реферування

текстів; принципи та план аналізу граматичних та лексичних трансформацій

при перекладі текстів за фахом.

Студент повинен вміти аналізувати робочі ситуації та обмінюватися

досвідом з основних аспектів спеціальності іноземною мовою, проводити

обговорення проблем загальнонаукового та професійно - орієнтованого

характеру, що має на меті досягнення порозуміння; перекладати з іноземної та на іноземну мову інформацію з використанням функціональної лексики за

фахом; перекладати тексти у письмовій формі, використовуючи термінологічні двомовні словники, електронні словники; аналізувати граматичні та лексичні трансформації, що виникають при перекладі з іноземної мови та на іноземну мову, в залежності від цього правильно вибирати перекладацьку стратегію; робити аналітичне опрацювання іншомовних джерел з метою отримання інформації, що необхідна для вирішення певних завдань професійно - виробничої діяльності, реферувати та анотувати англомовні джерела за фахом, працювати з інформацією та обробляти інформацію; здійснювати ефективне слухання повідомлень на іноземній мові.

**ІІ. МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО САМОСТІЙНОГО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

Самостійна робота студентів є формою організації навчання, яка зв’язує

усі блоки навчання та одночасно існує паралельно кожному з них. Самостійна робота – це процес відображення та перевтілення в свідомості студентів явищ об’єктивної дійсності. В цьому процесі самостійна робота студентів виступає як об’єкт діяльності (тобто навчальні завдання, які він мусить виконати) і як форма прояву певних дій в навчанні по виконанню цих завдань. Виходячи з цього, ми дотримуємося такого визначення самостійної роботи студентів – це запланована пізнавальна діяльність виконання творчих навчальних завдань різних видів, яка виконується самостійно з метою надбання знань, накопичення вмінь та навичок, досвіду творчої викладацької діяльності й вироблення професійно важливих якостей. Реалізація такої мети на практиці сприяє розв’язанню завдань інтеграції – повному злиттю навчання і виховання, здійсненню принципу розвиваючого навчання, формуванню особистості майбутнього фахівця.

Самостійна робота з іноземної мови вирішує такі завдання:

- удосконалення знань, навичок і вмінь набутих на практичних заняттях;

- розширення світогляду студентів;

- розвиток творчих здібностей, самостійності, естетичних смаків.

Ефективність навчальної діяльності залежить від готовності студента до

самонавчання та його індивідуальних якостей. Здатність до самонавчання є

однією з найважливіших передумов не тільки успішного оволодіння іноземною мовою, але й формування навичок самостійної діяльності взагалі. Лише готуючи здатну самостійно навчатись особистість, можна реалізувати модель фахівця нового типу, орієнтованого до умов інформаційного суспільства та широких міжнародних контактів.

У процесі організації самостійної роботи з іноземної мови необхідно

враховувати як психологічні особливості особистості, так і психологічні

особливості колективу: рівень його розвитку, ступень організації, психологічної, інтелектуальної та емоційної єдності. Знання психологічних особливостей студентів – необхідна передумова успішного виконання вибору відповідних форм самостійної роботи, визначення змісту цих форм організації самостійної роботи. Результативність самостійної роботи з іноземної мови передбачає врахування таких аспектів в його організації, які забезпечують взаємодію взаємозумовлених факторів впливу на особистісний розвиток фахівця та формування його комунікативної компетенції, а саме: мотиваційного, ситуативного, комунікативного, особистого і діяльнісного.

Необхідною умовою організації самостійної роботи є формування

особистісної значущості навчання, яка виникає у студента внаслідок його

інтересу не тільки до змісту навчального матеріалу, а й самого процесу набуття знань. Для розвитку продуктивної самостійної роботи доцільно використовувати таку її організацію, яка поступово орієнтує студентів на

підвищення автономії їхнього навчання.

Основними організаційними принципами самостійної роботи з іноземної мови є принципи урахування і розвитку індивідуальних особливостей та інтересів студентів, принципи комплексності, захопленості та розвитку ініціативи і самодіяльності.

Вимоги щодо організації самостійної роботи:

- інформативність і змістовність, які сприяють реалізації практичних та

загальноосвітніх цілей;

- комунікативна спрямованість: усі види самостійної роботи повинні

забезпечувати користування іноземною мовою як засобом одержання і передачі інформації в типових природних ситуаціях спілкування;

- ситуативність;

- орієнтація завдань на підвищення мовленнєвої активності студентів;

- емоційність форм і способів реалізації, що сприяє підвищенню інтересу

студентів до іншомовної діяльності.

Центральною проблемою щодо організації самостійної роботи є проблема

забезпечення високої внутрішньої мотивації до самостійного її опанування.

Продуктивність самостійної роботи з іноземної мови залежить від психолого-педагогічних умов його організації: як мотивується навчально-пізнавальна

діяльність студентів; як реалізується професіонально-комунікативна

компетенція студента; як здійснюється контроль його навчальних досягнень.

Самостійна робота – це самостійна навчально-пізнавальна діяльність

проблемного, творчого та практичного характеру. Вона базується

на володінні студентами навичками та вміннями, набутими на практичних

заняттях з іноземної мови, тому важливим є те, щоб студенти якнайповніше

використовували ці навички та вміння під час самостійної роботи. Ця

робота має позитивно впливати на навчальну діяльність студентів з іноземної

мови.

Мета навчання іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням полягає в

формуванні необхідної комунікативної спроможності в своїй галузі. Студентам пропонуються різноманітні продуктивні вправи:

- підбір та накопичення мовних засобів для вираження певних комунікативних намірів;

- тлумачення мовних засобів;

- складання глосаріїв;

- творчі завдання, які пов’язані з текстом,

- коментування подій та фактів;

- формування ідей, які виражено у тексті неясно;

- висловлювання свого ставлення до фактів і подій;

- аргументація свого погляду щодо наведених у тексті тверджень;

- обґрунтування висновків;

- використання фактів з тексту для описуваного повідомлення.

**ІІІ. ЗМІСТ КУРСУ ТА ТЕМИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Згідно з робочою програмою з дисципліни на самостійну роботу студентів виносяться усні та письмові завдання для закріплення тем,

опрацьованих на практичних заняттях.

На самостійну роботу студентів відводиться 48 годин на весь курс навчання (3 семестри).

Форми контролю:

усна (читання та переклад текстів, анотації, завдання з діалогічного та монологічного мовлення)

письмова (лексичні та граматичні вправи, складання термінологічних словників).

**Теми занять, які виносяться на самостійне вивчення:**

**І семестр**

1.1. Studying a Foreign Language.

1.2.My Working Day.

1.3. Agrarian Sector of Ukraine.

1.4. Animal Husbandry

1.5. Kyiv – the Capital of Ukraine.

1.6. Famous Places in Ukraine.

1.7. London – the Capital of Great Britain.

1.8. Famous Places in Great Britain.

1.9. Foreign Policy of Ukraine.

1.10. British – Ukrainian Relationship.

**ІІ семестр**

2.1. Travelling by Train.

2.2. Travelling by Air.

2 .3.At the Customs.

2.4. Our Town.

2.5. At the Post Office.

2.6. At the Hospital.

2.7. Telephone Etiquette.

2.8.What Does a Company President Do?

2.9. Giving Effective Talks and Presentations.

**ІІІ семестр**

3.1. Factors Affecting the Development of Animal Husbandry.

3.2. Respiratory System.

3.3. Circulatory System.

3.4. How Can Livestock be Improved?

3.5. Fish. Water Environment for Fish.

**IV. ЯК САМОСТІЙНО ПРАЦЮВАТИ НАД ТЕМОЮ**

Якщо вам необхідно самостійно опрацювати тему, ми рекомендуємо вам

працювати за такою схемою:

Прочитайте і перекладіть основний текст теми.

Випишіть незнайомі слова та словосполучення (попрацюйте зі

словником).

Виконайте лексичні вправи на ознайомлення та закріплення з новими

термінами та термінологічними словосполученнями.

Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

Висловіть своє погодження чи ні з даними твердженнями.

**UNIT 1**

**1.1 Topic : Studying Foreign Languages.**

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

**Studying Foreign Languages**

There are many people in the world, and most of them have their own

languages. Some languages are spoken by many people, for example, German or Chinese. Other languages are spoken by a few people, for example, languages of Native Americans. Some languages are very difficult because of their grammar and phonetics, while other languages are easier. But anyway learning a foreign language is a difficult task which takes a lot of time and energy. People all over the world study foreign languages because there are many reasons for that. We live in the era when knowledge grows in an explosion-like way. It is possible to keep up with the world standards only through reading articles, journals and books in foreign languages. That’s why specialists study the languages of the highly-developed countries such a France, Germany and the USA. The most important of these languages is English because a lot of people speak English as a foreign language, many scientist write their articles in it. English is now the language used in computers.

English is the official language of many international organizations such as the Olympic Committee, the Organization of the United Nations and so on.

Knowledge of foreign languages helps people understand each other when they travel. English is the language of international communication.

Another reason is that it is interesting to learn a language, to learn the origins of words. When you learn a foreign language, you understand your own language better, because you can compare the two languages. On the other hand, learning a language is learning the life of other countries. Great Britain and the USA are very interesting countries. The culture of the English-speaking world is rich; there are many great writers, artists and engineers in the English-speaking countries. Everyone knows Shakespeare, Burns, Mark Twain, Agatha Christy and others.

**2.Translate the following words and word – combination:**

communication, all over the world, computer, compare, reason, highlydeveloped,

difficult task, scientist, international organizations, international

communication, your own language, on the other hand, rich, geography, history, arts, English-speaking world, everyone.

3.**Find in the text equivalents of the following words and word – combinations:**

люди, народи, складний, легкий, причина, знання, не відставати від

світових стандартів, вчений, стаття, вибух, високорозвинений, походження, міжнародне спілкування, порівнювати, свій власний, з іншого боку, англомовні країни.

4**. Is it true or false:**

1. Some languages are spoken by many people, for example, Russian or

Chinese.

2. Learning a foreign language is an easy task which takes little time and

energy.

3. We live in the era when knowledge grows in an explosion-like way.

4. Specialists study the languages of the highly-developed countries.

5. German is now the language used in computers.

6. When you learn a foreign language, you understand your language worse.

7. The culture of the English-speaking countries is rich.

**5.Answer the following questions:**

1. Most peoples have their own languages, haven’t they?

2. What languages are spoken by many people?

3. Why are some languages more difficult while other languages are easier?

4. Is learning a foreign language an easy or a difficult task?

5. How can a person keep up with the world standards?

6. What language is used in computers?

7. What international organizations use English as an official language?

8. Is it interesting to learn the origin of words?

9. Do you know the words which came into Ukrainian from other languages?

10. What outstanding English people do you know?

**6.Speak about the importance of studying foreign language**.

**1.2. Topic: My Working Day.**

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

**My Working Day**

On weekdays my working day begins in the morning. I am an early – riser. I get up at six o’clock. I make my bed and go to the bathroom where I clean my teeth, wash and then dress. At a quarter past seven I have my breakfast, listen to the radio or TV news and then go to the college. My college is in 15 minutes walk.

I’m a student of Gorokhiv college. I study at the extra – mural department. I combine work and study. My speciality is an accountant.

In the college our classes start at 9 o’clock a.m. and last till 3 o’clock p.m.. every day we have three or four periods. After each period we have a break. During breaks we have a rest and discuss latest news. In the college we study many different subjects such as English, accounting, Finance, statistics, Economics and others. At our classes we get consultations and tests which must be written at home. Our main task is to pass all credits and exams.

At 3 o’clock I go home. At home I have dinner, a short rest and then I start doing my tests. As a rule it takes me about three or four hours to cope with them properly. Sometimes I go to the library after classes to get all necessary books. When I have a free time I watch TV or visit my friends.

In the evening I cook the supper. I eat potatoes, eggs or sausage and have a cup of tea for supper. After that I do the washing up.

At 10 o’clock I tell everybody “ Good night”, wish sweet dreams and go to bed.

**2.Remember!**

a week - day будній день

an early – riser той, хто рано встає

to be in 15 minutes’ walk знаходиться в 15 хв. від дому

home assignment домашнє завдання

to cope with впоратися з

**3. Answer the following questions:**

1. When do you get up?
2. Are you an early - riser?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast?
4. Where do you study?
5. What department do you study at?
6. What is your future profession?
7. What subjects do you study at the college?
8. Who does the shopping in your family?
9. What do you do in the evening?
10. When do you go to bed?

**4. Put in the words that are left out:**

1. I … at six o’clock/
2. I’m an … … .
3. I … in Gorohiv college at the … … department.
4. My future profession is an …. .
5. It … me three or four hours to … my tests properly.

**5. Dwell on the following:**

1. How my working day begins.
2. My study in the college.
3. My early duties in the family.
4. How I spend my evenings.

**6. Speak on your working day**.

**1.3. Topic: Agrarian Sector of Ukraine.**

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

**Agrarian Sector of Ukraine**

Ukraine has very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production: fertile soils, temperately warm climate, a well- developed industry processing agricultural raw materials.

All the principal areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow crops, fruit and vegetable raising. Almost half of the cropping area is occupied by cereals such as: winter wheat, maize and legumes, rye, oats, barley. The principal grain crop, winter wheat, is sown mainly in the Steppe and Forest steppe zones. Maize is grown mostly in Transcarpathian and Steppe zones. Buckwheat, millet, rice play an important role.

Among the industrial crops such as sugar beet, sunflower, flax, the leading position is occupied by sugar beet.

Close to 40 types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine: cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, red beet, carrot, onion, garlic, etc. Melon growing is practiced mainly in the south. Potatoes occupy 6 % of total area under cultivation.

Animal husbandry is the second largest component of agriculture. Like plant cultivation, livestock production is divided into branches. The most widespread branch is cattle breeding, pig raising is another important area. Sheep farming is also practiced.

The poultry industry is spread in all the provinces. Birds farmed include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. There are large mechanized poultry factories to produce eggs and meat.

Fish farming is growing in importance, with carp being the most common fish. Trout, which is to be found in the mountain rivers, is of commercial interest.

Bee keeping is spread through all zones. It is extensively practiced on private plots.

Thus, it may be said that the development of agriculture in Ukraine is an important factor in the development of national economy and it will result in the rise of living standard of people.

**2. Remember!**

fertile soil родючий грунт

grain crops зернові культури

industrial crops технічні культури

cattle breeding розведення ВРХ

pig raising свинарство

sheep farming вівчарство

bee keeping бджільництво

**3. Find in the dictionary and write out the definitions of the following words:**

Poultry, maize, cereals, millet, buckwheat, flax, garlic, turkey, cultivation.

**4. Is it True or False:**

1. Ukraine has not very favourable conditions for the development of agriculture.
2. All the principal areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow crops, fruit and vegetable raising.
3. The principal grain crop, maize, is sown mainly in the Steppe and Forest-Steppe zones.
4. Animal husbandry is the second largest component of agriculture.
5. The most widespread branch is cattle breeding.
6. The poultry industry is not developed in Ukraine.
7. Bee keeping is spread through all zones.

**5. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the conditions for the development of agriculture in Ukraine?
2. What are its principal areas of plant cultivation?
3. Which crop occupies the leading position among the industrial crop?
4. What vegetables are grown in Ukraine?
5. How is livestock production divided?
6. What is the most widespread branch of animal breeding?
7. What birds are farmed in Ukraine?

**6. Speak about Agriculture in your region.**

**1.4. Topic: Animal Husbandry.**

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

**Animal Husbandry**

Animal husbandry is the science of producing livestock. People raise such animals as cattle, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep for the products they give and for the work they can do. Livestock products include eggs, meat, milk and other food. In some parts of the world, people use certain animals for transportation and work. Animal husbandry involves breeding and feeding livestock and providing them with shelter. It also includes the prevention and control of livestock diseases.

The farmers improve the quality of their animals by selected breeding – that is, they choose only superior animals for reproduction. Such animals may mature quickly or may produce large amounts of eggs, meat or milk. They also may give products of higher quality.

Livestock producers help keep their animals healthy by feeding them balanced rations. Such rations contain the proper amounts of vitamins and other nutrients the animal need.

Livestock producers provide clean stables for animals. They also inspect the livestock for diseases. Some diseases can kill animals. Other diseases can reduce the amount of animal products or affect their quality.

**2. Translate the following words and word - combinations :**

Livestock, hog, breeding, prevention, products of high quality, inspect for diseases, affect their quality, to mature, stable.

**3. Find English equivalents:**

Тваринництво, розводити, худоба, годівля, притулок, хвороба, відтворення, дозрівати, поживні речовини.

**4. Is it True or False:**

1. Animal husbandry is the science of producing livestock.
2. People don’t raise farm animals for the products they give.
3. Livestock products include eggs, meat, milk and other goods.
4. Animal husbandry involves reproduction of farm animals.
5. The farmers improve the quality of their animals by selected breeding.
6. Livestock producers help keep their animals healthy by feeding them balanced rations.

**5. Answer the following questions**:

1. What is animal husbandry?
2. What animals do people raise?
3. What are livestock products?
4. What does animal husbandry involve?
5. How do farmers improve the quality of their animals?
6. How can livestock producers keep their animals healthy?

**6. Retell the text.**

**1.5. Topic: Kyiv – the Capital of Ukraine.**

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

**Kyiv – the Capital of Ukraine**

Kyiv is the capital and the largest city of Ukraine and one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The city is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnipro river. One half of Kyiv’s territory is occupied by parks and gardens. In summer, when the trees are in full leaf, the city seems to be one huge park. Kyiv is one of the most ancient cities in Europe and therefore there are many places of historic interests in it. Among them are the Kyiv – Pechery Lavra, the Golden Gate, the St. Sophia’s Cathedral, the monument to Prince Volodymyr and others.

Kyiv is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre. The residence of the President of Ukraine is in Kyiv. The seat of the higher body of the legislative power of Ukraine, the Verhovna Rada, is also in the capital.

The academy of science of Ukraine and many research institutes are located in Kyiv.

Kyiv’ cultural life is rich and varied. There are many museums in Kyiv: the Historical museum, the T.G. Shevchenko museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Eastern and Western art and many others.

One of Kyiv’s most interesting museums is the Museum of Ukrainian Applied Art with a large collection of embroidered garments, towels, ceramics and wood carving.

There are many colleges and hundreds of secondary schools in Kyiv. The most important institutions of the country are in the capital. Among them the National Ukrainian University named after Shevchenko with the famous red building is situated in the centre of Kyiv.

The main street of the capital is Khreshchatyk. It is a very broad street with the unique buildings that form the outstanding architectural ensemble.

Kyiv is especially beautiful in spring when nature revives, the trees break into leaf, and the chestnuts blossom.

**2. Translate the fooling words and word - combinations into Ukrainian:**

Picturesque, huge, ancient, monument, scientific, rich, applied art, outstanding, chestnut.

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Kyiv is the … .
2. The city is situated on the …. .
3. Kyiv is one of the most … .
4. Kyiv is a large … .
5. There are many museums in Kyiv: … .
6. Ukrainian Applied Art Museum has a large collection of … .
7. The main street of the capital is .. .
8. Kyiv is especially beautiful in … .

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. Is Kyiv the capital of Ukraine?
2. Where is Kyiv situated?
3. What places of historic interests are there in Kyiv?
4. What centre is Kyiv?
5. Are there many museums in Kyiv?
6. What is the most interesting museum in Kyiv?
7. What is the main street in Kyiv?
8. When is Kyiv especially beautiful? Why?

**5. Make up the plan of the text.**

**1.6. Topic : Famous Places in Ukraine.**

**Famous places in Ukraine**

Enjoy your holiday in the unexplored beauty of Ukraine. The magnetic Ukraine is all set to mesmerize you with charms of the famous places to visit in Ukraine. The beauty of Ukraine can fill every moment of your holiday with great delight. This largest country of Europe can be your most desired place with the splendid beauty of magnificent mountains, rich heritage, exotic culture, wonderful architectural elegance and bustling city life. Amongst the famous places to visit in Ukraine are the cities of Lviv, Odessa, Chernigov, and above all the gorgeous Kiev. Kiev is the most interesting visiting place in Ukraine.

Kiev: This magnificent city can boast of having a number of historic landmarks. While visiting Kiev don't miss St. Sophia Cathedral, the oldest standing church of the city, built in 11th century. This wonderful church is furnished with some of the country's finest mosaics and frescoes.

Lviv. The city of Lviv will present before you the traditional riches of architecture from Gothic to the current age. This capital city of western Ukraine possesses the wealth numerous architectural monuments in Ukraine. The "must visit" spots are Old Town, 19th Century town hall and a large number of 16th to 18th Century building of architectural elegance.

The Carpathian Mountains: The magnificent landscape of Carpathian Mountains adds a new essence to Ukraine travel. Among a number of popular resorts in Carpathian Mountain, the most famous is Yaremche. Experience the adventurous hiking to the alpine meadows full of fleshy berries and the lovely waterfall "Huk". Besides this the architectural sightseeing of Yamche is also fascinating. Land on the picturesque town of Kosiv. Nestled in the land of high mountains of Hutsulshchyna the Kosiv is a wonderful place to spend your time in peace and tranquility.

Hotyn: The fortress of Hotyn is the best attraction of this region. The fortress contains memories of the historic legends.

Kamyanets-Podilsky: This 11th century old town is situated on a rock island. The amazingly beautiful nine-towered stone castle impress the travelers and as most of the castles are open for the visitors, you can get a great view of the town and the countryside from the castles.

The best time to explore Ukraine is during Spring. While spending you vacation in Ukraine enjoy the delicious and variety of cuisines in the huge range of restaurants of Ukraine. Have the delicacies of local Ukrainian food to Chinese or even Swedish cuisine. Experience the beautiful Ukraine and make your days most unforgettable.

**2. Remember!**

unexplored недосліджений

magnetic привабливий

mesmerize зачаровувати

delight задоволення

heritage спадщина

gorgeous прекрасний

**3. Is it True or False:**

1. The magnetic Ukraine is all set to mesmerize you with charms of the famous places.
2. Among the famous places to visit in Ukraine are: Lviv, Odessa, Chernigiv and Kyiv.
3. Kyiv is not a magnificent city.
4. Lviv presents you the traditional riches of architecture from Gothic to the current ages.
5. Among a number of popular resorts in Carpathian Mountain, the most famous is Bukovel.
6. Hotyn is not the best attraction in Ukraine.

**4. Speak about your favourite famous place in Ukraine**.

**1.7. Topic: London – the Capital of Great Britain.**

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

**London – the Capital of Great Britain**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the biggest and busiest ports of Great Britain. It is situated on both sides of the Thames which is navigable all the year round.

London is one of the largest cities in the world. It stretches for nearly thirty miles from east to west and for nearly thirty miles from north to south.

London is a very old city. It is more them twenty centuries old.

London consists of many parts and they are very different from each other.

The West End is a symbol of wealth and luxury. The most expensive and the best hotels, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinemas and the richest shops are there. There are splendid houses and lovely gardens there belonging to wealthy people.

On the north side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery, an art gallery housing the national collection of pictures, and the National Portrait Gallery, housing the national collection of portraits.

At the end of Whitehall is Parliament Square with the Houses of Parliament on the left and Westminster Abbey on the right.

Big Ben is the name given to the clock and bell of the tower oh the Houses of Parliament.

Westminster abbey is famous for its architecture, for its historic associations. Westminster Abbey has its world famous Poet’s Corner where many of the greatest English writers are buried.

The City is the oldest part of London. It covers only about a square mile and few people live there, but over a million people enter the City in the day – time to work. At the end of the day the businessmen, clerks and secretaries go home and the City becomes silent and empty. The City is the financial and business part of London. Numerous banks, offices and trusts are concentrated in this part.

The East end is the poorest district of London. There are many factories, workshops and docks there.

London is the centre of Britain’s cultural life. There are many museums and art galleries in London: The National Gallery, the Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Natural History Museum and many others.

Near the British Museum you can see the tall, handsome building of the University of London. London University is the principal centre of post – graduate studies and research work.

**2. Put in the words that are left out**:

1. Thames is … all the year round.
2. London … many parts and they are very different from each other.
3. The West End is the symbol of … and … .
4. In the Poet’s Corner the greatest English writers are … .
5. The City is the … and … part of London.
6. The best and the most … hotels, clubs and shops are in the West End.

**3. Is it True or False:**

1. London is the capital of Ukraine.
2. London is situated on the river Thames.
3. London is one of the smallest cities in the world.
4. London consists of six parts and they are very different from each other.
5. Trafalgar Square is not the geographical centre of London.
6. Big Ben is the name given to clock and bell of the tower of the Houses of Parliament.
7. The City is the oldest part of London.
8. The East End is the richest district of London.

**4. Answer the following questions**:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. How old is London?
3. What parts does London consist of?
4. What kind of place is the West End?
5. What is the Westminster Abbey famous for?
6. What kind of place is the City?
7. What galleries are there in London?

**5. Retell the text.**

**1.8. Topic: Famous Places in Great Britain.**

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

**Famous Places in Great Britain**

Great Britain is a country of strong attraction for tourists. The charm of it lies in its variety of scenery: the finest combination of sea, high land and valleys, lakes and rivers, fields and meadows. They say «England is green throughout».

Englishmen like their parks and gardens. The art of gardening has a very old tradition in England. Their parks are pieces of the country left in the middle of town while the English country looks like park .

Great Britain is the country with a long and exciting history and a rich cultural heritage. People from different corners of our planet go there to see Stonehenge, a relic of an ancient civilization, Loch Ness and its legendary monster, the Royal residence and numerous castles. The cities and towns of Great Britain — London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge and many others — present a lot of interest to foreigners.

Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, is now one of the most popular tourist centre. People from all over the world come to see Shakespeare’s birthplace. There are a lot of relics in the town associated with Shakespeare and his immortal works: the Grammar School where he studied, the church where he was buried, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. The town is famous for its great Shakespeare festivals which are held annually from April to September. No other part of the country is so unmistakably English.

Only eight miles away from Stratford-upon-Avon there is another place which attracts a lot of visitors — the ancient town of Warwick dominated by one of the finest medieval castles in Great Britain. It contains an excellent collection of arms, armour and paintings.

Another popular tourist centre is the city of York which is unique in having evidence of occupation throughout the ages from Roman, Saxon and Viking times to the present day. York has a lot of world famous attractions offering something for everyone. It has the largest cathedral in Northern Europe which is 800 years old. The Viking Centre in York brings the visitors face to face with real characters from the city’s Viking past. The National Railway Museum, the largest of its kind in the world, provides a vast collection of engines and Royal carriages.

Tourism is one of the most important industries in Scotland. Tourists from all over the world come to enjoy the beauty of Scottish scenery, to walk among heather-covered hills, to visit ancient historic castles, to eat Scottish salmon, to see Scotsmen in kilts playing bagpipes although only a few Scots wear kilts these days.

**2. Translate following words into Ukrainian:**

Attraction, scenery, meadow, tradition, heritage, legendary, birthplace, immortal, bagpipe.

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Great Britain is a country of … .
2. Englishmen like their … .
3. Stratford – upon - Avon is … .
4. People from all over the world come to see … .
5. Only eight miles away from Stratford – upon - Avon there is another place … .
6. Tourism is one of the most important … .

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. What country is Great Britain?
2. What does the charm of it lie in?
3. What do Englishmen like?
4. What are the main parks of Great Britain?
5. What is Stratford - upon -Avon famous for?
6. Why do a lot of people come to see Great Britain?

**5. Retell the text.**

**1.9. Topic: Foreign Policy of Ukraine.**

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

**Foreign Policy of Ukraine**

Adoption of the Declaration on state Sovereignty offered new outlooks for the foreign policy of Ukraine. Status of the reborn Ukrainian State was recognized by 132 countries, 106 of which established their diplomatic relations. Four permanent missions of Ukraine are functioning in the international bodies i.e. UNO, UNESCO/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The major trends of the Foreign policy of Ukraine are as follows: Ukraine pursues a consistent, duly considered and predictable foreign policy. Ukraine builds its relation upon equilibrium, reciprocal respect, equality, mutual benefit and non- interference in the internal affairs. Ukraine adheres to the principle of making no distinguish between international peace and international security; its foreign policy aims at approach “ security for itself via security for everyone”. Ukraine makes no territorial claims to neighbor countries, and admit no territorial claims on its own respect. Ukraine is guided by the supremacy of right and recognizes the international Law’s priority.

The key goals of the Ukraine foreign policy are to secure peace and stability in Europe, to ensure good relations with the closest neighbor countries, to intensify international cooperation in protection of human rights.

As major spheres of its foreign policy Ukraine considers development of cooperation within CIS framework, European regional cooperation, participation in UNO and other international bodies. Countries of Europe, the USA are the most important partners of Ukraine. Ukraine chooses its trend towards integration into the European and Trans – Atlantic structures. Ukraine advances in harmony with the international community, willing to become an authoritative and equal right member of the European home.

2**. Translate following words and word – combinations into Ukrainian:**

Predictable foreign policy, equilibrium, reciprocal respect, equality, mutual benefit, non - interference, internal affairs.

**3. Put in the words that are left out:**

1. … of the reborn Ukrainian state was recognized by 132 countries.
2. Ukraine pursues predictable … policy.
3. Ukraine builds it relation upon … in the internal affairs.
4. Ukraine recognizes the … Law’s priority.
5. Ukraine ensures good … with the neighbor countries.

**4. Answer the following questions**:

1. What offered new outlooks for the foreign policy of Ukraine?
2. Status of the reborn Ukrainian State was recognized by 132 countries, wasn’t it?
3. How many countries established their diplomatic relations with Ukraine?
4. What are the major trends of the foreign policy of Ukraine?
5. What foreign policy does Ukraine pursue?
6. What are the key goals of the Ukraine foreign policy?

**5. Retell the text.**

**1.10. Topic: British – Ukrainian Relationship**.

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

**British – Ukrainian Relationship**

The Ukraine’s ties with Great Britain stretch far back in history. Grand Prince of Rus Volodymyr Monomakh was married to Gytha, a daughter of the English King Harold II who was defeated by William of Normandy at Hastings and was killed. Harold II was the last king of the Anglo – Saxon dynasty.

The outstanding tragic actor of the London theatre “ Royalty” I.F. Aldridge in 1858 – 67 went on tour in Russia and Ukraine. He met and made friends with the outstanding Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko. In 1858 T. Shevchenko painted the famous portrait of I.F. Aldridge.

In 1869 the Welsh industrialist John Hughes founded a Ukrainian city of Donetsk, which was called before 1924 Hughesovka. The descendents of John Hughes visited Donetsk and a foundation was established there to commemorate his name ant to work for the rebirth of the Donbas region. John Hughes was one many British investors.

There are close relations of Ukraine with the Ukrainians in Great Britain. There is a magnificent statue of Prince Volodymyr in London. The monument was erected by the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain. Volodymyr married Anna, sister of the Byzantine Emperor Basi II, and replaced paganism in Kyivan Rus with Christianity. Under Volodymyr and Anna, Kyiv became famous for its rich cultural life.

The famous British town of Manchester boats of the best Ukrainian Choir in Great Britain. The choir “Homin” is organized and conducted by Yaroslav Babuniak. The Ukrainian singers visited many countries in America and Europe and won many prizes.

Building close ties between the United Kingdom and Ukraine is an important British priority. Great Britain is taking particular steps to support Ukraine’s policy of economical and political transformation.

The British Council also maintains its support for civil service reform and English language training in Ukraine. A lot of Ukrainian students visit Great Britain under the Foreign Office’ Scholarship program every year.

**2. Complete the sentences:**

1. Volodymyr Monomakh married … a daughter of the English king Harold II.
2. Taras Shevchenko made friends with the actor of the … Theatre I. Aldridge.
3. The Welsh industrialist … founded the city of Donetsk.
4. Manchester boasts of the best … Choir in Great Britain.
5. The … maintains its support for English learning training.

**3. Fill in the missed words:**

1. Great Britain supports Ukraine’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of economical transformation.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Council supports the civil service reforms.
3. Ukrainian \_\_\_\_\_ came to Britain under the Foreign Office’s Scholarship.
4. A new joint \_\_\_ has been opened.

**4. Answer the following questions**:

1. Who was Gytha?
2. When did I. – F. Aldridge tour Ukraine?
3. Who erected the monument to Saint Volodymyr in London?
4. What choir does Manchester boast of?
5. What joint British – Ukrainian ventures do you know?

**5. Make up the plan of the text.**

**UNIT 2**

**2.1. Topic: Travelling by Train.**

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

**Travelling by Train**

There are various means of travelling. We can travel by train, boat, plane, car and finally, we can travel on foot. We all had an opportunity to travel, so let’s talk about the method of travelling we like best. With train we have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

Suppose we want to go from Uzhhorod to Kyiv. The taxi brings us to one of the biggest stations. What place is more interesting, than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are shouts of porters as they pull luggage trucks along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers and passengers hurrying to board the train. At last we manage to make our way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who has taken care of our luggage, and get out on to the platform. There are many tracks and trains there. No need for us to look round and read the signs that tell us which train we must take.

We follow our porter and here we are – carriage number 2, train 16. We show our tickets to the guard and in into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filling in, bumping into each other and what not.

At last we manage to stow away our luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well – wishers who have come to see us off. But we have scarcely time to kiss and hug our friends when the station – master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train.

We are on our way and start up a conversation with our fellow- passengers and soon we get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over we begin to fell hungry. The dining – car steward happens to come along and we take looking for dinner or supper, whichever it might be.

As we go for the second sitting we have time to wash. By that time the guard has made our bed. We take our towel and go to the toilet to wash ourselves. We feel tired now, after a meal, so we decide to turn in.

Travelling by train gives an opportunity to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past us, the cheerful fields, the meadows with flowers, grass green hills, the rivers that run through woodland countries.

**2. Remember!**

excitement збудження, хвилювання

gaiety веселість

sorrow сумувати

guard кондуктор

confusion безпорядок

cheerful бадьорий

fellow - passenger сусід

**3. Put the following words into correct alphabet order:**

Various, travel, train, finally, speed, comfort, taxi, sorrow, station, pleasure, movement, children, luggage, tickets, porter, away, carriage, fellow-passenger, guard, booking -office, hug, gaiety, excitement, hurry, platform.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. What can we travel by?
2. Did you have an opportunity to travel?
3. Why do people like to travel by train?
4. What can we see in a railway -station?
5. What are the advantages of travelling by train ?
6. What are the disadvantages of travelling by train?
7. What can people do during the journey?
8. What opportunity does travelling by train give to people?

**5. Speak about your favourite kind of travelling.**

**2.2. Topic: Travelling by Air.**

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

Travelling by Air

As for me there is nothing like travelling by air! It is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey; none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer, pushing your way through crowds to get from the boat to the Customs ( if you travel abroad) and then to another train.

A taxi, bus or a van of the Airline Service takes us to the airport. There on the run way we see a sleek and beautiful jet- propelled passenger liner ready to carry us to our place of destination. When the formalities of registering ourselves and weighting our baggage are over, we get up the gangway and board the plane.

When you board the plane the stewardess greets you and shows you your seat and by radio before the plane takes off she gives the passengers all the information about the flight, she asks the passengers to fasten their seat belts and not to smoke when the plane takes off. Then by radio the pilot of the plane on behalf of his crew says that they are happy to have you on the board and will do everything possible to make your journey pleasant. When the plane takes off the stewardess gives the information about the speed and altitude at which the plane will be flying. During the flight you do whatever you like.

The whole experience is a spiritually thrilling thing for me, I enjoy greatly the feeling of flying. As we leave the earth behind us, it seems to us, that we belong to another world, a bigger, wider, freer world than the one we left. What beauty is on earth when we see it from above: the view of a charming landscape – fields carefully cultivated and pasturelands, ahead – cheerful river winding its way through the lowlands. On we fly pas villages and cities, hills and valleys, each following the other in quick changing. On and on we fly with ever- changing scenes below till we safely land at the airport in Kyiv.

As for me there is nothing better than travelling by air.

**2. Write out Ukrainian equivalents of the following words:**

Convenient, dust, dirt, journey, trouble, altitude, speed, seat belts, cheerful.

3**. Find in the text English equivalents of the following words:**

Зручний, подорож літаком, комфортний, мандрівка, пароплав, блискучий, злітна смуга, стюардеса, місце призначення, пристібати ремені безпеки, команда літака, швидкість, аеропорт.

**4.Answer the following questions**:

1. What are the advantages of travelling by air?
2. What are the disadvantages of travelling by air?
3. What do people do after the formalities of registering?
4. Who greets people on the board of the plane?
5. What information does stewardess give to the passengers?
6. What makes flight so excitement?
7. What can people see from the plane?
8. Have you ever travelled by plane?

**5. Speak about your last trip.**

**2.3. Topic: At the Custom’s House.**

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

**At the Custom’s House**

While travelling a tourist may find himself in different places where he must both observe certain rules and enjoy his rights. Let’s begin with the Custom’s house. Every country has its own customs regulations which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what articles are duty - free. Sometimes the articles liable to duty may be allowed as duty – free if the traveler does not exceed a certain fixed quota. Customs restrictions also include a list of prohibited articles. This is a list of items that may not be brought into or taken out of a country.

If you need these thing badly you must have an official paper from proper authorities giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restriction. This paper is known as an import or export license. A traveler is asked to declare such items. It means he must name the item, state its value and often particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing a special form. After paying a duty the traveler is given a receipt. As a rule personal belongings are duty- free. Sometimes a passenger’s luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling. The formalities at the custom’s house usually take some time. Only after passing through the customs does one realize that his journey is drawing to an end or beginning.

**2. Remember!**

entrance visa віза на в’їзд

exit visa віза на виїзд

customs declaration митна декларація

duty мито

personal belongings особисті речі

customs examination митний огляд

customs officer митник

duty free без мита

customs fees митні збори

**3. Translate following words and word – combinations into English:**

Митниця, митні права, обумовлювати, той, що підлягає сплаті мита, вільний від сплати мита, список заборонених речей, ліцензія на ввіз ( вивіз ), декларувати свої речі.

**4.Complete the following sentences:**

1. While travelling one may find himself in … .
2. Every country has its own … .
3. Customs restrictions also include … .
4. This is a list of … .
5. A traveler is asked to … .
6. The declaration is made … .
7. As a rule, personal belongings are … .

5**. Speak about Customs Examination**.

**2.4. Topic: Our Town.**

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

**Our Town**

Gorohiv is one of the oldest towns of Ukraine. Its history begins in the year of 1240.

Our town is not large. It is the district center. It is the agricultural district of our region. First of all we shall speak about Gorohiv as the administrative centre of our district. The District Rada seats here. There are many different offices in our town too.

Gorohiv is scientific and cultural centre of our district. Let’s prove it. We have College of Lviv National Agrarian University in our town. Many pupils from different villages and towns of Ukraine come to study there. There three departments in our college: agronomy department, technology and accounting. There also two secondary schools in our town. We have also a music and a sport schools. In the music school children study to play different musical instruments. In sport school they go in for different kinds of sport. If we want to enrich our knowledge we go to the library. At the library there is a reading hall where we work with books, newspapers and magazines.

We have Prosvita House and a cinema, tall modern building of glass and concrete in our town. When we want to see concerts, perfomances and to take part in meetings we go to Prosvita House. When we want to see new interesting film we go to the cinema. It’s a pitty, but we have not Drama Theatre in our town.

In the centre of the town there is the Pupils’ House, where schoolchildren take part in different clubs. There are three churches in our town, but the oldest one is close to the centre of the town.

Gorohiv is not large industrial centre. We have no large plants. But we have sugar, butter and milk plants.

Our town is a transport centre of our district. We have a railway station and a bus stop. Buses from different villages and towns come to Gorohiv during all day. In our town there are many new small houses and large buildings. We are proud of our native town and its prominent people.

**2. Find Ukrainian equivalents to the following words:**

Oldest town, biggest holiday, district centre, agricultural district, administrative centre, to enrich knowledge, to be proud of.

**3. Put in the words that are left out:**

1. Gorohiv is …,…, centre of our district.
2. Our town is not … … .
3. Gorohiv is one of the … towns of Ukraine.
4. Its history begins in the … of … .
5. There are … secondary schools and … college, music and … school in our town.
6. If we want to … our knowledge we go to the library.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. When was Gorohiv founded?
2. What is Gorohiv?
3. What schools are there in Gorohiv?
4. Where can people of our town go in for sport?
5. Where can you improve your knowledge?
6. Is Gorohiv an industrial centre of our district?
7. What can you say about Gorohiv as a commercial centre of our district?

**5. Speak about your town or city.**

**2.5. Topic: At the Post Office**

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

**At the Post Office**

I like to go to the post office because post is one of the things that link people living in different cities and countries. There are some counters at the post office. At one of them you can buy envelopes, stamps, post cards. You can write a letter right there and post it or you can write it at home and then throw it into one of postboxes throughout the city. It is very convenient because you don’t have to go to the post office again. At another counter you can send a telegram. To do this, you need to fill in the form, give it to the clerk and pay the sum according to the number of words in your telegram.  
 At another counter you can send or get parcels. To send a parcel you have to bring it to the post office, the clerk will weight it and tell you how much money you have to pay. To get a parcel, you need to show your passport, so that the post office clerk were sure that it is really you who is to receive the parcel.  
At the next counter you can make a subscription to newspapers and magazines. You need to pay certain amount of money, which is stated in the catalog, and your favourite newspapers and magazines will be delivered directly to your home.  
 At the post office, there are also P.O. boxes. P.O. box means post office box, it is a numbered box to which someone’s mail can be sent and from which they can collect it.

**2. Remember!**

link з’єднувати, поєднувати

envelope конверт

counter прилавок

letter- box поштова скринька

parcel посилка

to post a parcel відправити посилку

Subscription Counter передплата на газети та журнали

ordinary post звичайна пошта

registered post пошта на замовлення

air- mail авіапошта

**3. Is it True or False:**

1. Post office is not the thing that link people.
2. There is only one counter at the post office.
3. In the post office you can send letters and telegrams.
4. To send a parcel you have to bring it to the post office and haven’t pay money.
5. To get a parcel you need to show your passport.
6. At the post office you can make a subscription to a newspapers and magazines.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. Do you have a post office in your town?
2. Does post office link people living in different cities and countries.?
3. What services are available at the post office?
4. Can one get or send a parcel in the post office?
5. Where can you make a subscription of newspapers and magazines?
6. What does post office box mean?

**5. Retell the text.**

**2.6. Topic: At the Doctor’s**

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

**At the Doctor’s**

Is there anything more important than health? I don't think so. "Health is the greatest wealth," wise people say. You can't be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.

If you have a headache, heartache, toothache, backache, earache or bad pain in the stomach, if you complain of a sore throat or a bad cough, if you run a high temperature and have a bad cold in your head, or if you suffer from high or low blood pressure, I think you should consult a doctor. The doctor will examine your throat, feel your pulse, test your blood pressure, take your temperature, sound your heart and lungs, test your eyes, check your teeth or have your chest X-rayed. After that he will prescribe some treatment, pills, tablets or some other medicine which we can buy at the chemist's. He will recommend you to stay in some time, because there might be serious complications. The only thing you have to do is to follow his recommendations.

Speaking about doctors' recommendations, I can't help bed for telling you one funny story.

An old gentleman came to see the doctor. The man was very ill. He complained of weakness, insomnia, memory loss and serious problems with his heart, lungs and liver. The doctor examined the patient and said that no medicine could cure his disease.

Do you want to know that the doctor's advice was?

He told his patient to go to a quiet place for a month and have a good rest. He also advised him to eat a lot of meat, drink two glasses of red wine every day and take long walks. In other words, the doctor recommended him to follow the rule: "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is."

The doctor also said that if the man wanted to be well again, he shouldn't smoke more than one cigarette a day.

A month later the gentleman came into the doctor's office. He looked cheerful and happy. He thanked the doctor and said that he had never felt a healthier man.

"But you know, doctor," he said, "it's not easy to begin smoking at my age."

**2. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words in brackets:**

1. You must take two … before each meal. ( tablets, cough- mixture, gargle)
2. If you follow my … you will feel better tomorrow. ( physician, disease, instructions)
3. When you have a toothache you must consult …. ( a nurse, a dentist, an oculist)
4. … operates on people. ( therapeutist, psychiatrist, surgeon)
5. The doctor put down everything she found into my mother’s … . ( note, patient’s file, prescription)

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Health is the greatest … .
2. If you have a headache, toothache, backache, if you run a high temperature, you should … .
3. The doctor will … .
4. He will recommend you to … .

**4. Is it true or false?**

1. Health is the greatest wealth.
2. You can be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.
3. If you had a headache, earache or bad pain in the stomach, you should not consult a doctor.
4. The doctor won’t prescribe you medicine.
5. You can buy medicine at the supermarket.
6. The only thing to be healthy is to follow doctor’s recommendations.

5. Speak about your last visit to doctor.

**2.7. Topic: Telephone Etiquette**.

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

**Telephone Etiquette**

The techniques of telephoning are very much the same in all countries. Only remember your good telephone manners:

1. When talking on the telephone – speak clearly, not too fast but not too slowly either. Take your cigarette out of your mouth, and do not shout. If it is a casual or a business talk you need to sound friendly. A smile will make your voice pleasant, friendly, accommodating, and attending.

2. Make sure that your conversation with a busy person is as brief as possible. List key points you want to make in note form before you place the call. Check off each point as the call moves along. Then you will never forget what you wanted to say and will not keep another person on the phone too long.

3. When calling a friend or a person who knows you but does not recognize your voice – do not play a guessing name: “Guess who?”. Announce yourself promptly.

4. When you get a wrong number do not ask: “ What number is this?” It is a good manner to ask: “Is this two-three-four-six?” If not – apologize.

5. If a wrong-number call comes through do not lose your temper. Simply say: “Sorry, wrong number” – and hang up. Do not bang the receiver.

6. Always identify yourself when making a call, especially if you are calling on business: “This is Mrs Smith from the head post-office. Could I speak to Mr Jones?”

7. If you have a visitor, do not carry on a long chat while your visitor tries hard to avoid listening to your conversation. The best thing to do is to say you are busy at the moment.

**2. Remember!**

May/can I speak to … Можна мені поговорити з …

Any message? Щось передати?

Could you take a message? Ви не могли б переказати?

The line is busy. Лінія зайнята.

Don’t hang up. Не кладіть трубку.

You are wanted on the phone. Вас до телефону.

You have the wrong number. Ви помилились номером.

Can you put me through? Чи можете ви мене з’єднати?

**3.Complete the statements**:

1. Hello! May I … .
2. Could you …
3. I’m sorry, but the manager …
4. Would you like to leave a message or …
5. Thank you. You’ve been …
6. I’d rather …
7. Can you put me …
8. I’m sorry to …
9. What number…

**4. Make up sentences of your own:**

To have the wrong number; to leave a message; to call back; to wait at the receiver; to consult the telephone book; to make a call; to call smb.

**5. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the most convenient means of communication?
2. Have you a telephone at home?
3. What is the number of your telephone?
4. Whom do you usually ring up?
5. What do you do if the line is engaged?
6. What do you do if you are cut off?

**2.8 Topic: What Does a Company President Do?**

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

**What Does a Company President Do?**

The president is an [employee](https://www.thebalance.com/what-is-an-employee-1918111) who is the leader or head of a business, organization, agency, institution, union, university, government, or branch of government.

President is also a [job title](https://www.thebalance.com/what-do-job-titles-signify-on-the-organization-chart-1918171) used to designate the leader of portions or divisions of organizations that report to an overall organization. An example is an acquired company that is now a subsidiary of a larger corporation, (In some organizations, the president reports to a [CEO](https://www.thebalance.com/what-does-a-chief-executive-officer-ceo-do-1918528) who is the top leader; in others, the head of the organization takes on the title of president and CEO.) The president / CEO may also own the business and may have founded the business, so his or her commitment to the business is deep.

Organizations use various job titles to designate the individual who leads the organization: some organizations have [Chief Executive Officers (CEOs)](https://www.thebalance.com/what-does-a-chief-executive-officer-ceo-do-1918528); some have Chairmen/CEOs; others have CEO/Presidents. Others have presidents.

In organizations where a CEO exists, the President is second in command. In any organization, the titles may designate the same person with the same job – the head or leader of the organization

The President Is the Head of an Organization

For purposes of this Human Resources site, president refers to the head of an organization as in the person who presides over or is in charge of an organization.

Whichever titles are used in an organization, the president is the top person in command in an organization and has specific responsibilities depending on the needs of his or her organization. Presidents are expected to provide the overall leadership in an organization and they provide direction for the actions of all other employees.

Thus, the president's job responsibilities can vary from organization to organization. As with any level of management in an organization, the president's role starts with fundamental job responsibilities of a manager.

**2. Is it true or false?**

1. The president is an employee who is the leader of a business organization.
2. President is a job title used to designate the divisions of organizations.
3. In some organizations the president is not the top leader.
4. The president of company may own the business.
5. Organizations can’t use various job titles to designate the individual who leads the organizations.
6. The president is not the head of an organization.
7. President is the top person in command in an organization and has specific responsibilities depending on the needs of his or her organization.

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. The president of the company is … .
2. President is also a job title used to … .
3. The president can also own … .
4. Organizations use various job titles to … .
5. In organizations where a CEO exists, the President is … .
6. The president’s job responsibilities can … .

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who is the president of a company?
2. What does the president report to ?
3. May the president of the company own business?
4. What titles do organizations use to designate the individual who leads the organization?
5. Who does the term President refer to?
6. What is the president’s job?

**2.10. Topic: Giving Effective Talks and Presentations**.

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

**Giving Effective Talks and Presentation**

Good talk or presentation requires good preparation. First of all, it is necessary to identify the audience you will be presenting to and their specific expectations. This will help you define both the content and the level of your presentation. Be sure that you know and clearly understand the reason why you were asked to make a presentation.

As a presenter you should be clear about the exact purpose of your presentation. Any material in your presentation must be relevant. It is better to collect too much material than not enough. You should also consider the amount of detail required by your audience. They do not need to hear about all the data you have collected. The data should help you present only concise and relevant evidence to justify any point you make.

Your talk or presentation is to be clearly structured. This simple but very effective plan will help you:

* state what you are going to say and do;
* describe how you are going to do it;
* do it;
* state what you have done.

When you start your presentation, the audience will immediately form an impression of you. It will be based on your appearance and manner. Your appearance should be consistent with the context and venue for the presentation. If you feel comfortable and look confident, this will be transmitted to your audience.

The instrument which can help you captivate the audience is your voice. In general try to avoid extremes of pitch and volume. Your tone should be firm and confident.

Next you must choose the appropriate medium for your presentation. Most of the time in a great number of presentations is allocated to verbal communication, despite the fact that this may not be the best way to communicate information.

The measure of success of any presentation is the extent to which the audience’s desired outcomes have been mat. That is why it is vitally important for the presenter to know the exact purpose of the presentation. All that remains for you to do is to confidently deliver the material you have prepared. Confidence grows with practice. Preparation plus practice perfects presentation.

**2. Remember!**

expectations очікування

content зміст

relevant доречний, важливий

consistent сумісний

captivate зачаровувати

allocate надавати

extent ступінь, міра

**3. Agree or disagree with the following:**

1. It is not necessary to prepare your talk or presentation well.
2. The audience you will be presenting to and their specific expectations are not important to the presenter.
3. Any material in your presentation must be relevant.
4. It is better to collect less material than too much.
5. You do not need any plan for your presentation. It shouldn’t be clearly structured.
6. Your appearance and manner are of the least importance to the audience.
7. preparation plus practice perfects presentation.

**4. Put the following points in order of importance for you personally, from most important to least important:**

1. Try it out.
2. Delivery.
3. Make sure you look attractive.
4. Distributing handouts.
5. Find out who will be at the presentation.
6. Select relevant information.
7. Make sure you know the objective.
8. Organize what you want to say.

**5. Prepare a short talk or presentation about your country.**

**UNIT 3**

**3.1. Topic: Factors Affecting the Development of Animal Husbandry.**

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

**Factors Affecting the Development of Animal Husbandry**

There are many factors affecting the development of animal husbandry. Some of them are growth and productivity of different kinds of animals.

Livestock farms are known to require large amounts of feeds. They should be adapted to areas where the necessary feeds can be produced. So, soil and climate are also highly important factors for good development of farm animals. For example, dairy cattle develop best in cool areas. Under such conditions grasses grow well and hay, silage and pastures are produced most economically.

On some livestock and poultry farms automatic machines regulate the microclimate, distribute feed and clean farm buildings. Thai is one more factor affecting the development of animal husbandry.

**2. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following word- combinations:**

Development of animal husbandry, growth of productivity, large amount, to be adapted to, under good/ bad conditions.

**3. Is it true or false?**

1. There is only one factor affecting the development of animal husbandry.
2. Some factors are growth and productivity of different kinds of plants.
3. Livestock farms are known to require large amounts of feeds.
4. Soil and climate are also highly important factors for good development of farm crops.
5. On some livestock and poultry farms automatic machines regulate the microclimate, distribute feed and clean farm buildings.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. Are there many factors affecting the development of animal husbandry?
2. What are some of these factors?
3. What are livestock farms known to?
4. Are soil and climate highly important factors for the development of animal husbandry?
5. Where do dairy cattle develop best?
6. What happened under such conditions?
7. What do automatic machines do on some livestock and poultry farms?

**5. Retell the text.**

**3.2. Topic: Respiratory System.**

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

**Respiratory System**

How does the air enter and leave the lungs? A sheet – like muscle at the bottom of the chest, called diaphragm, separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm allowed air to enter the lungs when it contracted. When it relaxed, air rushed out.

Once air enters the lungs, what happens? The lungs of mammals have millions of microscopic sacs that allow large amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide to move in and out of blood.

This respiratory system is a body system consisting of organs that help with the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Once in the blood supply, oxygen is used by the cells. Oxygen combines with sugars obtained from food that has been digested. Energy is then released for the body to use to move and grow, and carbon dioxide waste products and water are formed.

In order for a mammal’s respiratory system to function properly, there must be a large, moist surface area over which air passes, such as the air sacs. Let’s compare some respiratory system of different animals.

Some invertebrates such as sponges, cnidarians and flatworms have no specific organs or tissues for breathing. Their body cells didn’t evolve structures to breathe. Their body cells are in contact with water from which they receive oxygen. Wastes such as carbon dioxide are released directly into the water.

Other animals, such as earthworms, exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide through their skin. Insects, however, have tiny openings in their exoskeletons through which gases are exchanged.

Animals such as fish must obtain their oxygen from water and release carbon dioxide into the water. Most fish have gills that are used for the exchange. The respiratory system of birds contains two lungs with balloon-like structures attached to each lung. Why might birds have their extra storage for oxygen? Birds need extra energy in order to fly and maintain a high body temperature.

**2. Remember!**

to sustain підтримувати

cavity порожнина

abdominal черевна

to contract скорочуватись

to rush out стрімко виходити

sac мішочок, кіста

moist вологий

to evolve виділяти

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Diaphragm is a … .
2. Diaphragm allows air to … .
3. Respiratory system is a body system consisting of … .
4. Once in the blood supply, oxygen is … .
5. In order for a mammal’s respiratory system to function properly, there must be … .

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. How does the air enter and leave the lungs?
2. What is called the diaphragm?
3. What is the function of diaphragm?
4. What happens when air enters to the lungs?
5. What is respiratory system?
6. What organs does respiratory system consist of?
7. What is necessary for respiratory system to function properly?

**5. Make up the plan of the text.**

**3.3. Topic: The Circulatory System.**

**1. Answer the following :**

1. What do you know about the circulatory system?
2. What kind of blood do you know?
3. what organ is the main in the circulatory system?

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

**The Circulatory System**

Some animals that have open circulatory systems are grasshoppers, crayfish and spiders. Vertebrates have closed circulatory systems in which the blood moves inside blood vessels.

In vertebrates, the heart pumps blood through blood vessels that reach to all parts of the body. Hearts of vertebrates are divided into chambers. The hearts of fish have two chambers, the hearts of reptiles, and those of birds and mammals have four chambers.

There three types of blood vessels in vertebrates. Arteries contain blood that flows away from the heart to the cells. Veins contain blood that flows back to the heart from the cells. Capillaries are the connection between arteries and veins.

Capillaries are only about as wide as one cell. Why must they be so small? In these narrow passageways, the blood makes contact with the cells of the body. It is here that digested food passes through the capillary wall and into the cell.

Blood not only carries oxygen and food to cells, but it takes carbon dioxide waste away. This gas is taken to the lungs and removed from the body during exhaling.

**3. Remember!**

Crayfish річковий рак

Vertebratе хребетний

Chamber камера

Exhale видихати

Gills жабра

Ventricle шлуночок серця

Partial частковий

**4. Is it true or false?**

1. All animals have open circulatory system.
2. In vertebrates, the heart pumps blood through blood vessels that reach to all parts of the body.
3. Hearts of vertebrates are not divided into chambers.
4. There are four types of blood vessels.
5. Blood only carries oxygen and food to cells.

**5. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Vertebrates have closed circulatory systems in which … .
2. In vertebrates, the heart pumps blood through blood vessels that … .
3. There are three types of blood vessels. They are … .
4. Arteries contain blood that flows … .
5. Veins contain blood that flows … .
6. Capillaries are …
7. Blood not only carries oxygen and food to cells, but … .

**3.4. Topic: How Can Livestock Be Improved?**

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

**How Can Livestock Be Improved?**

The most important task of livestock breeders is to improve their herds and flocks according to the purposes for which the animals are to be kept. Thus, dairy farmers want to have high milk yields per cow. Beef cattle raisers would like to produce calves that gain in weigh rapidly and economically. A high average egg production per hen is one of the tasks of the poultry farmers. Hog and sheep producers have other aims such as to obtain more pigs per litter per sow and to have a higher lamb production per ewe.

To reach these aims farmers should first of all select animals capable of high production. Best animals should be selected regardless of the breed.

It is highly important for the livestock breeders to use proper methods for improving their herds and flocks. One method used by the breeders is to have purebred sires and purebred dams. They will transmit best characteristics to their offspring. This system is known as pure breeding.

Some breeders use inbreeding, some – crossbreeding, the latter system being widely practiced now with different kinds of farm animals, including hogs, beef and dairy cattle and meat types of chickens.

To obtain good results from the methods mentioned above the farmers should use only good parents capable of transmitting high production to their offspring.

**2. Find in the text the equivalents for the following words and word- combinations:**

Незалежно від, селекціонер, матка, набирати вагу, стадо, нащадки, чистокровний, виробник, надої молока.

**3. Fill in the blanks with the proper words:**

Litters, gain in weight, yield, herds, flocks, purebreeding, crossbreeding, offspring.

1. Dairy cows should be fed with proper feeds in order to produce high milk … .
2. Calves provided with good pasture … well.
3. Sows are known to produce two … per year.
4. The improvement of … and … are important to obtain more and higher- quality products.
5. There are many systems of breeding livestock, … and … being most common?
6. To obtain high- quality … only purebred parents should be used.

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the task of dairy farmers?
2. What calves do beef raisers want to have?
3. What animals should farmers select to improve their herds and flocks?
4. What methods of improving animals are mentioned in the text?

**5. Retell the text.**

**3.5. Topic: Fish.**

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

**Fish**

All fish have main features in common. First, they are vertebrates ( have a backbone ) that live in water. Secondly, they breathe mainly by means of gills.

Fish differ so in shape, colour and size that it is hard to believe they all belong to the same group of animals. For example, some fish look like rocks, and other like worms.

The smallest fish is the Trimmaton nanus, a goby, which is about 1 centimeter long. The largest fish is the whale shark, which may grow more than 12 metres long and weigh over 14 metric tons. It feed on plankton and is completely harmless most other fish and to human beings. The most dangerous fish weigh only a few pounds or kilograms.

Fish live almost anywhere there is water. They are found in the cold waters of the arctic and in the warm waters of tropical jungles. They live in mountain streams and in underground rivers.

Fish have great importance to human beings. They provide food for millions of people. In addition, fish are important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become food for plants and animals.

**2. Translate the following words in the sentences:**

1. All риба have two main features in common.
2. First, they are хребетні тварини that live in water.
3. Fish differ so in форма, колір, і розмір that is hard to believe they all belong to the same group of тварин.
4. The most небезпечна риба weigh only a few pounds or kilograms.
5. Fish have great важливість для людей.
6. in addition, fish are important in the рівновага of nature.

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. All fish have two main … .
2. They are vertebrates that … .
3. They breathe mainly by … .
4. Fish differ so in shape, colour and size that is hard to believe they all belong to … .
5. Fish live almost anywhere there is … .
6. Fish have great importance to … .
7. In addition, fish are … .
8. They eat plants and animals, and in turn become … .

**4. Is it true or false?**

1. All fish have three main features in common.
2. They are not vertebrates that live in water.
3. They breathe mainly by means of gills.
4. Fish differ so in shape, colour, size.
5. Fish live almost anywhere there is sand.
6. They are found in the cold waters of the arctic and in the warm waters of tropical jungles.
7. Fish do not have great importance to human beings.
8. Fish are important in the balance of nature.

**5. Answer the following questions:**

1. How many common features do all fish have?
2. What are these features?
3. What is fish differ in?
4. What is the smallest fish?
5. What is the largest fish?
6. Where do fish live?
7. Do fish have a great importance for human beings?
8. Are fish important in the balance of nature? Why?

**6. Read the text again and find out sentences in which it is spoken about:**

1. common features for all fish;
2. different features of fish;
3. the smallest fish;
4. the biggest fish;
5. where can fish live;
6. importance of fish to human beings and nature.

**ВИСНОВКИ ТА ПРОПОЗИЦІЇ**

Дана робота допомагає студентам при самостійному вивченні іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням. Тут представлені методичні рекомендації щодо вивчення дисципліни, рекомендації щодо самостійної роботи над певними темами, різні види вправ згідно даного матеріалу, що допомагає формуванню, вдосконаленню та розвитку у студентів навичок і вмінь монологічного мовлення, а також підвищенню фахового рівня студентів.

Посібник рекомендується для викладачів іноземної мови та студентів технологічних спеціальностей, які вивчають мову за професійним спрямуванням.

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