**UKRAINE**

**I.Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:**

to [border](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Border_of_Ukraine) – межувати

respectively - відповідно

area - площа

inhabit - заселяти

the [Middle Ages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages) - Середньовіччя

flower - процвітати

[breadbasket](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breadbasket) – житниця держави

fertile - плодородний

acquisition - придбання

[unitary state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state) – унітарна держава

under a [leasing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leasing) agreement – за довгостроковим договором

the Russian [Black Sea Fleet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea_Fleet) – Черноморский флот

[legislative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislative) – законодавча (гілка влади)

[executive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_branch) – виконавча (гілка влади)

[judicial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial) – судова (гілка влади)

highlands – високогір’я

lowlands - низовина

an abundance of arable land – велека кількість пахотних земель

radiation contamination – радіаційне забруднення

infancy – початкова стадія розвитку

**II. Read the text. Use dictionary if necessary.**

**Ukraine** is a country in [Eastern Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Europe). Ukraine [borders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Border_of_Ukraine) the [Russian Federation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) to the east and northeast, [Belarus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belarus) to the northwest, [Poland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland), [Slovakia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovakia) and [Hungary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary) to the west, [Romania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romania) and [Moldova](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moldova) to the southwest, and the [Black Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea) and [Sea of Azov](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_of_Azov) to the south and southeast, respectively. It has an area of 603,628 km2 (233,062 sq mi), making it the largest country entirely within Europe. The territory of Ukraine was first inhabited at least forty-four thousand years ago.In the [Middle Ages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages), the area was a key center of [East Slavic culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_East_Slavs), before being divided between a variety of powers. A [Cossack republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cossack_Hetmanate) flowered for a century in the [early modern period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_modern_period), but Ukraine remained otherwise divided until its consolidation into a Soviet republic in the twentieth century, becoming independent in 1991.Ukraine has long been a world [breadbasket](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breadbasket) due to its fertile conditions. The country, as of 2011, was the world's third-largest grain exporter. Ukraine is one of ten most attractive agricultural land acquisition regions. Ukraine is a [unitary state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state) composed of 24 [oblasts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oblast) (provinces), one [autonomous republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_republic) ([Crimea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimea)), and two cities with special status: [Kiev](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiev), its capital and largest city, and [Sevastopol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sevastopol), which houses the Russian [Black Sea Fleet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea_Fleet) under a [leasing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leasing) agreement. Ukraine is a republic under a [semi-presidential system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-presidential_system) with separate [legislative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislative), [executive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_branch), and [judicial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial) branches. The country is home to 46 million people, 77.8 percent of whom are ethnic [Ukrainians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainians), with sizable minorities of [Russians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russians) (17%), [Belarusians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belarusians) and [Romanians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanians). [Ukrainian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_language) is the [official language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Official_language) of Ukraine. Russian is also widely spoken. The dominant religion in the country is [Eastern Orthodox Christianity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Christian), which has strongly influenced [Ukrainian architecture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_architecture), [literature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_literature) and [music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_Ukraine). The Ukrainian landscape consists mostly of fertile plains (or [steppes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steppes)) and plateaus, crossed by rivers such as the Dnipro, [Seversky Donets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seversky_Donets), [Dniester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dniester) and the [Southern Buh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Bug) as they flow south into the [Black Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea) and the smaller [Sea of Azov](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_of_Azov).

Its various regions have diverse geographic features ranging from the highlands to the lowlands. The country's only mountains are the [Carpathian Mountains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains) in the west, of which the highest is Mountain Hoverla at 2,061 metres (6,762 ft), and the [Crimean Mountains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_Mountains) on Crimea, in the extreme south along the coast. Significant natural resources in Ukraine include iron, ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium and an abundance of arable land. Despite this, the country faces a number of major environmental issues such as inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution and deforestation, as well as radiation contamination in the north-east from the [1986 accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chernobyl_disaster). [Recycling toxic household waste](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazardous_Waste_Recycling) is still in its infancy in Ukraine. Ukraine is home to a very wide range of animals, micro-organisms and plants.

**Kyiv**

**I.Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:**

population - населення

to derive – походити

obscurity - невідомість

prosper – процвітати

conduct – проводити (дослідження і т.д.)

onwards – у наступні роки

affiliate – об’єднувати

influx – наплив (туристів і т.д.)

landmarks – визначні місця

**II. Read the text. Use dictionary if necessary.**

**Kyiv** is the capital and the largest city of [Ukraine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine), located in the north central part of the country on the [Dnipro River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dnieper_River). The population as of July 2013 was 2,847,200making Kiev at least [8th largest city in Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Largest_cities_in_Europe). It is the largest Ukrainian-speaking city in the world. Kiev is an important industrial, [scientific](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science), educational, and [cultural](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture) centre of Eastern Europe. It is home to many [high-tech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_tech) industries, higher education institutions and world-famous historical landmarks. The city has an extensive infrastructure and highly developed system of public transport, including the [Kiev Metro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiev_Metro). The city's name is said to derive from the name of [Kyi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyi,_Schek_and_Khoryv), one of its four legendary founders. During [its history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Kiev), Kiev, one of the oldest cities in Eastern Europe, passed through several stages of great prominence and relative obscurity. The city probably existed as a commercial centre as early as the 5th century. The city prospered during the [Russian Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire)'s [industrial revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution) in the late 19th century. In 1917, after the [Ukrainian National Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_National_Republic) declared independence from the Russian Empire, Kiev became its capital. From 1921 onwards Kiev was an important city of the [Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_Soviet_Socialist_Republic), and, from 1934, its capital. During [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Front_%28World_War_II%29), the city again suffered significant damage, but quickly recovered in the post-war years, remaining the third largest city of the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union). Following the [collapse of the Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collapse_of_the_Soviet_Union_%281985%E2%80%931991%29) and [Ukrainian independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ukraine) in 1991, Kiev remained the capital of [Ukraine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine) and experienced a steady migration influx of ethnic Ukrainians from other regions of the country. During the country's transformation to a [market economy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_economy) and [democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy), Kiev has continued to be Ukraine's largest and richest city. Scientific research is conducted in many institutes of higher education and, additionally, in many [research institutes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_institute) affiliated with the [Ukrainian Academy of Sciences](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Academy_of_Sciences_of_Ukraine). Kiev is home to [Ukraine's ministry of education and science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Education_%28Ukraine%29), and is also noted for its contributions to medical and computer science research. There are many libraries in the city with the [Vernadsky National Library](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vernadsky_National_Library_of_Ukraine), which is Ukraine's main [academic library](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_library) and scientific [information centre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_centre), as well as one of the world's largest [national libraries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_library), being the largest and most important one. Kiev hosts many universities, the major ones being [Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiev_University), the [National Technical University "Kiev Polytechnic Institute"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiev_Polytechnic_Institute), and the [Kyiv-Mohyla Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_University_of_Kyiv-Mohyla_Academy). Kiev is known as a green city with [two botanical gardens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M.M._Gryshko_National_Botanical_Garden) and numerous large and small parks. The [World War II Museum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_the_Great_Patriotic_War,_Kiev) is located here, which offers both indoor and outdoor displays of military history and equipment surrounded by hills overlooking the Dnipro river. The centre of Kiev ([Independence Square](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maidan_Nezalezhnosti) and [Khreschatyk Street](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khreshchatyk)) becomes a large outdoor party place at night during summer months, with thousands of people having a good time in nearby restaurants, clubs and outdoor cafes. The central streets are closed for auto traffic on weekends and holidays. [Andriyivskyy Descent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andriyivskyy_Descent) is one of the best known historic streets and a major tourist attraction in Kiev. Kiev's most famous historical architecture complexes are the [St. Sophia Cathedral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Sophia%27s_Cathedral,_Kiev) and the [Kiev Pechersk Lavra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiev_Pechersk_Lavra) (Monastery of the Caves), which are recognized by [UNESCO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) as a [World Heritage Site](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site). Noteworthy historical architectural landmarks also include the [Mariyinsky Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariyinsky_Palace) (designed and constructed from 1745 to 1752, then reconstructed in 1870), several [Orthodox churches](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthodox_Church) such as [St. Michael's Cathedral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Michael%27s_Golden-Domed_Monastery), [St. Andrew's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Andrew%27s_Church,_Kiev), [St. Vladimir's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Volodymyr%27s_Cathedral), the reconstructed [Golden Gate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Gate,_Kiev) and others.