

## UNIT 1. PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

### Personal Presentation

### Презентація студента

#### Active Vocabulary:

Mechanical Engineering Department – машинобудівний факультет; major – основна дисципліна.

I am Ivan Dmitrenko. I am 17. I am a first-year student of National Technical University “Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute”. I study at the Department of Mechanical Engineering. My major (speciality) is the Technology of Cutting. I am from Kharkiv.

#### Вправа 1. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Who are you? 2. What are you? 3. How old are you? 4. Do you work or study? 5. Where do you study? 6. What department do you study at? 7. What is your major? 8. Where are you from?

#### Вправа 2. Заповніть анкету за зразком.

##### Baker's Hotel

##### Registration form

Surname Johnson

First name Antony

Nationality the UK

Passport number 271895306

Date and place of issue

12.06.08 Leeds

Address 17 Church Lane, LEEDS, LS6 4NR

Date of arrival 07.06.2009

Date of departure 11.06.2009

Signature

##### Brighton School of English

##### Enrolment form – please write in block letters

Mr/Mrs/Ms MS

Family name

BLANCA

First name

MARIA

Date of birth

08.01.90

Nationality ITALY Languages ITALIAN, FRENCH

Address in your country VIA PONTE, 21, NOVI DI MODENA, MODENA

Occupation STUDENT

Reason for learning English: business/pleasure/exams/other

I WANT TO TRAVEL

How many hours a day do you want to study? 4

How long are you going to stay at school? 1 MONTH

What date do you want to start? 01.08.2009

#### Вправа 3. Вивчіть діалог напам'ять.

- Nice party, isn't it?
- Yes, it's great.
- I'm Alison. What's your name?
- I'm Steve Brown. Nice to meet you.
- Glad to meet you, too. Let me introduce my friend Ann to you.
- Pleased to meet you, Ann. How are you doing?
- I'm fine, thanks. Hope to see you again. Bye!
- So long!

**Вправа 4. Поставте слова у форму множини (не забудьте вилучити неозначений артикль).**

A window, a plate, a box, a classroom, a baby, a knife, a chair, a bus, a tomato, a match, a bay, a house, a family, a log, a town, a shelf, a country, a tiger, a park.

**Вправа 5. Запишіть речення іншим способом, використовуючи присвійний відмінок іменників.**

1. The room of my granny. 2. The questions of my teacher. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The skates of his sisters. 5. The poems of Akhmatova. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new club of the footballers. 8. The letter of her friend. 9. The car of my parents. 10. The lives of these women. 11. The cars of those men. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my uncle are at home. 14. The classroom of the students is large. 15. The name of this girl is Jane. 16. The work of these engineers is very important. 17. The greatest singer of the country.

## UNIT 2. MY FAMILY

### Моя сім'я

#### Active Vocabulary:

friendly – дружний; surgeon – хірург; neither ... nor – ні ... ні; handsome – красивий (про чоловіків); grey – сивий; sociable – товариський; overtime – понаднормово; nursery school – дитячий садок; nephew – племінник; separately – окремо.

Now I am going to tell you about my family. We are a family of five. We think we are a large, friendly and united family. So we are happy to be living together and getting on all right.

To begin with, I am going to talk about my dad. His name is Sergey Petrovich. He is 45. He works as a surgeon in a hospital. He is neither old, nor young. He is a good-looking man, handsome, rather thin with dark brown hair just beginning to get grey. He is a very sociable person. What I don't like about my father is that he is always busy. He works overtime very often. He is a bread-maker in our family. He is fond of going to the country on weekends, because he enjoys working in the garden.

My mother's name is Galina Nickolayevna. She is three years younger than my

father. She works as a teacher at a nursery school. My mother is rather slim and pretty; she is always elegant and smart. In short, she is a pleasant-looking woman of about 40. She always has a lot of work to do at school and about the house. She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there. But she has to cook the food for all the family at home. Shopping and cooking is nearly half a day's work for her. But my granny and I have a habit of helping her about the house.

Boris is my elder brother. He is six years my senior. So he is 23 already. He has graduated from the University and he works as an economist now. He is married. His wife is a journalist. They are three in the family. They have got a child, my nephew. It is a lovely little boy of two with golden hair and dark blue eyes. He is full of joy and gaiety. My brother's family lives separately.

And finally, a few words about my grandmother. My granny is my best friend, I must tell you. She is always ready to listen to my endless stories about my school life and my friends. She is retired now, but in her youth and her older age she worked as a teacher at school. She is a very understanding person, I must admit. Put it into a few words, we are a united and friendly family.

**Запам'ятайте!**

orphan – сирота; aunt – тітка; uncle – дядько; niece – племінниця; nephew – племінник; half-sister – зведена сестра; half-brother – зведений брат; mother-in-law – теща, свекруха; father-in-law – тесть, свекор; brother-in-law – зять.

шурин, дівер; sister-in-law – невістка, своячениця; stepmother – мачуха; stepfather – вітчим; widow – вдова; widower – вдівець; fiancé – наречений; fiancée – наречена; housewife – домогосподарка.

### **Вправа 1. Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. Is your family large? 2. Who does it consist of? 3. Is your father older than your mother? 4. Do you have a sister or a brother? 5. Are you fond of your sister/brother? 6. What is your father? 7. Are you great friends?

### **Вправа 2. Прочитайте текст та заповніть пропуски.**

Lorenza

My (1) is Lorenza Fiore. I'm 18 (2) old and I'm from Lausanne (3) Switzerland. I've (4) three brothers and (5) sister. I'm (6) youngest. One of my brothers (7) married. He and (8) wife live in France.

My father is (9) scientist. (10) works at the Polytechnic Institute (11) Lausanne. My mother is a doctor. (12) works in a hospital. My (13) comes from Ireland. She met my father when (14) were students together in Trieste. They got married and went (15) live in Switzerland. My father (16) born in Venice, and (17) grandparents are also from Italy. That's why I've got (18) Italian name.

I like riding horses, swimming, listening (19) symphonic music and singing. I learn English (20) special courses. Now I want (21) go to university to (22) Physics. I want to be a scientist as my father. Most of all I'd (23) to travel to other countries. That's why (24) want to learn English.

## UNIT 3 MY BIOGRAPHY

### Моя біографія

#### Active Vocabulary:

surname, favourite subject, occupation, with great interest, leave (finish) school, be born, introduce oneself, come from, be fond of, enter the university, do well at school, as well.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ivan. My surname is Dmitrenko. I come from Ukraine. I was born on May 5, 1989 in Kharkiv. I live with my parents in a block of flats on the 9th floor. We are three in the family. Both of my parents work as engineers. That's why I entered National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute" to become an engineer. I am a first-year student of Mechanical Engineering Department. My major (speciality) is the Technology of Cutting. In 2006 I finished school № 51. I always did well at school and studied with great interest. My favourite subjects are Maths and Physics. I am fond of sports and active games. I like to play computer games as well.

#### Вправа 1. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is your name? 2. What is your nationality? 3. Where and when were you born? 4. Where do you live? 5. Do you work or study? 6. What are your parents? 7. Where do you study? 8. What department do you study at? 9. What is your major? 10. What were your favourite subjects at school? 11. What do you like doing?

#### Вправа 2. Розкажіть про себе, взявши за зразок текст "My Biography".

Вправа 3. Складіть розповіді про різних людей, користуючись інформацією з таблиці. Наприклад: *Jean Lacroix is a taxi driver. He comes from France and lives in Paris. He works ...*

Name	Jean Lacroix	Tisato Greenwood	Sean O'Ranfeay
Age	28	34	46
Occupation	taxi driver	dance teacher	journalist for "The Irish Examiner"
Origin	France	Japan	Ireland
Town	Paris	Boston	Dublin
Place of work	in the centre of Paris	high school	in an office
Languages	French	Japanese, English	English, French, and German

Family	a cat	married to an American, two sons	married, two daughters
Free time	computer games and singing	travelling	golf, yachting

**Вправа 4. Висловіть своє здивування згідно з прикладом. Example: *His son takes after him.* - *Does his son really take after him?***

1. He goes to art school.
2. His friend likes watching TV in the evening.
3. They like to spend their free time together.
4. We speak English and French well.
5. Ann works as an interpreter at the Foreign Office.
5. He is a handsome man.
6. They are afraid of snakes and spiders.
7. They go to the swimming-pool every Sunday.

**Вправа 5. Поставте загальні запитання до кожного речення.**

1. John Smith gives lectures at the University twice a week.
2. His wife is an engineer. She works at a large plant.
3. Her parents live in a village.
4. On Sunday they usually visit their parents.
5. They like to spend their day-off in the park.

## UNIT 4 OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS

### Біографія видатної людини

#### D.I. Mendeleev (1834–1907)

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic table of the properties of the chemical elements. This table displays that elements' properties change periodically when they are arranged according to atomic weight.

Mendeleev was born in 1834 in Tobolsk, Siberia. He studied chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg, and in 1859 he was sent to study at the University of Heidelberg. Mendeleev returned to St. Petersburg and became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute in 1863. He became Professor of General Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. Mendeleev was a well-known teacher, and, because there was no good textbook in chemistry at that time, he wrote the two-volume "Principles of Chemistry" which became a classic textbook in chemistry. In this book Mendeleev tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869 he published the first version of his periodic table of elements. In 1871 he published an improved version of the periodic table, in which he left gaps for elements that were not known at that time. His table and theories were proved later when three predicted elements: gallium, germanium, and scandium were discovered.

Mendeleev investigated the chemical theory of solution. He found out that the best

proportion of alcohol and water in vodka is 40%. He also investigated the thermal expansion of liquids and the nature of petroleum.

In 1893 he became the director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907.

**Вправа 1. Знайдіть у словнику переклад слів і словосполучень:**

to classify; two-volume; gap; to investigate; germanium; expansion; to prove; to improve; to predict; liquid; solution; Bureau of Weights and Measures.

**Вправа 2. Запишіть декілька фактів з біографії будь-якого вченого. Приклади виконання завдання.**

\_\_\_\_\_ was born in (city/country) in (year) / on (date). He studied at (school). He was good at (subjects). At the age of he entered (institute). His greatest discovery was . He was also interested in (fields of science). He was married to (name). He had (children). He died in (year).

**Вправа 3. Запишіть англійською мовою.**

1.	243	11.	дванадцятого січня
2.	1,673,019	12.	у 1992 році
3.	7 автомобілей	13.	пів на третю
4.	18 відсотків	14.	без п'ятнадцяти дев'ять
5.	перший	15.	\$100
6.	другий	16.	$7+8=15$
7.	п'ятий	17.	$3*9=27$
8.	тридцять дев'ятий	18.	$\sqrt{64}=8$
9.	двісті сорок шостий	19.	$2^{10}=1024$
10.	двадцять третього вересня	20.	0.0312 метра

**Вправа 4. Перекладіть словосполучення англійською мовою.**

третій рік; дев'ятий день; тринадцята школа; тридцять друга книга; сорок третій дім; сьоме березня 1900р.; двадцять січня 2000р.; двадцять третє грудня 2002р.; він народився 1 лютого 1985р.; він приїхав 21 травня 2003р.

## UNIT 5. STUDENTS' LIFE

### Моє студентське життя

**Прочитайте текст про двох студентів. Що вони роблять однаково?**

**Jack** lives in a hostel. He gets up at eight o'clock in the morning. He goes to classes at nine o'clock. In the afternoon he studies in the library. He does his homework in the evening. He sometimes goes to the cinema on Saturdays. He has many friends and visits them on Sundays. **Pete** does not live in the hostel, he lives

with his parents. He does not go to the Institute on Tuesdays and Thursdays. He goes to the laboratory and works there till six o'clock on these days. He has a lot of friends. They seldom go to the cinema but they like concerts. Pete usually does his homework from 7 till 9 o'clock p.m. He listens to music over the radio at night.

### **Вправа 1. Перекладіть текст англійською.**

Я навчаюсь у Харківському державному технічному університеті на першому курсі. Окрім спеціальних предметів, я вивчаю англійську мову. Кожного дня я ходжу на лекції та практичні заняття. Двічі на тиждень у нас лабораторні роботи. Кожна лабораторна робота триває 45 хвилин.

Мій друг – також студент нашого університету. Він звичайно дістається до університету автобусом і витрачає на це півтори години. Він встає дуже рано, щоб не запізнитися на заняття. О першій дня у нас звичайно обід. Він обідає в їдальні. Я не ходжу в їдальню.

Я живу у гуртожитку. Я повертаюсь з університету о 7 вечора, вечеряю, іноді дивлюсь цікавий фільм. Перед сном я люблю трохи погуляти. Часто до мене приходять одногрупники. Минулої неділі ми ходили з ними в парк. Нам дуже сподобалася наша прогулянка.

### **Вправа 2. Складіть розповідь про свій день, відповідаючи на запитання.**

1. Do you get up early? 2. Is it easy for you to get up early? 3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm clock wake you up? 4. Do you often do your morning exercises? 5. Do you prefer a hot or a cold shower in the morning? 6. What do you usually have for breakfast? 7. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you? 8. When do you usually leave your house? 9. How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)? 10. Do you go there by bus/trolley- bus/on foot? 11. How many lectures a day do you usually have? 12. Where do you usually have lunch? 13. What time do you usually come home? 14. How long does it take you to do your homework? 15. How do you spend your evenings? 16. Do you have much free time on weekdays?

### **Читання**

#### **STUDENT'S WORKING DAY**

Hi ! As you know, I am a first-year student of the University.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at eight thirty. So, on weekdays I have to get up at half past seven. My alarm clock usually wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio, do my morning exercises, take a shower and brush my teeth. After that I get dressed and comb my hair. Then I have breakfast. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating.

I leave the house at ten minutes to eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. I live

rather far from the University and it usually takes me about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and I have enough time I walk to the University.

As a rule we have three or four classes a day. We have lectures in different subjects. Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my examinations successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

At twelve o'clock we have a big break for lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news with my friends. I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the University. At one o'clock we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short breaks that last for ten minutes.

From time to time I have to stay at the University till late evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on weekdays. So, by the end of the week I get very tired. I come home at about 6 o'clock in the evening. My parents are already at home. We have supper together. After supper we wash up, have coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and serials or films about travelling.

Sometimes I go for a walk in the park or visit my friends.

At about eleven p.m. I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed or to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading.

### **Вправа 3. Знайдіть відповідності у списках словосполучень.**

1.	бути студентом першого курсу	a
2.	по буднях	b
3.	прокидатися о 7-30 ранку	c
4.	приймати душ	d
5.	чистити зуби	e
6.	одягатися	f
7.	слухати останні новини	g
8.	діставатись кудись автобусом	h
9.	велика перерва на обід	i
10.	закінчуватися о 5 годині вечора	j
11.	пропускати заняття	k
12.	успішно скласти іспити	l
13.	час від часу	m



**Вправа 4. Замініть виділені іменники займенниками у називному та об'єктному відмінках.**

1. *The girls* are playing tennis. 2. I saw *the girls* in the park. 3. Put *the books* on the shelf. 4. *The books* are on the shelf. 5. We have seen *the film*. 6. *The film* is very interesting. 7. *My sister* went to the post-office. 8. I am waiting for *my sister*. 9. We listened to *the teacher* with great interest. 10. The *teacher* explains a new grammar rule.

## UNIT 6. HOBBY

### Моє хоббі

**Знайдіть у словнику підкреслені слова та словосполучення, прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

### MY HOBBY

Hobby is a person's favourite occupation, something that he likes doing in his free time. Is it necessary for a person to have a hobby? I think so. It is very important for us to do what we are really interested in and what we are good at. It lets us show our worth and become aware of the importance and usefulness of our life.

It's clear that people usually choose hobbies according to their interests. That's why there're so many ways of spending leisure time. Many people are fond of collecting things. They collect stamps, postcards, badgers, toys, coins, cassettes and CDs. I've a friend collecting toy pigs. She has already got about 150 specimens in her collection.

As far as my interests are concerned, my favourite occupation is drawing. In my early childhood I could be sitting for hours at a stretch filling my albums with fancy flowers, animals, people and houses. I drew on everything (including wallpaper, furniture, sand and asphalt) and with everything (with pencils, felt-pens, water-colors, chalks and slicks on the sand or ground). My room is full of my drawings. There're cartoon characters, faces of my friends, parents and teachers, scenery sketches in it. I used to dream of becoming a painter, but I see no sense now in combining career and hobby. It simply became my favourite activity in my leisure time and is helping me to relax.

My younger brother, on the opposite, is hoping to make his computer hobby his future profession. Playing computer games he became seriously interested in computers and now he uses a computer in his everyday life. It's on the PC that he usually writes his school reports, listens to CDs and invents programs and quests of computer games. His choice is sure to be both interesting and useful. But in my opinion, having an interesting profession as well as an interesting hobby makes our life twice more exciting.

**Вправа 1. Складіть розповідь про своє хобі, використовуючи активні**

слова та словосполучення з тексту.

## UNIT 7. SOCIAL CONTACTS

### Asking the Way

### Орієнтування в місті

#### Active Vocabulary:

to cross – переходити; crossing – перехрестя; block – квартал; traffic lights – світлофор; subway – метро; subway station – станція метро; right down the street – в кінці вулиці; 1 (2, 3) blocks from here – 1 (2, 3) квартали звідси; at the second corner – через квартал; at the next corner – на найближчому розі; round the corner – за рогом; right across the square (street) – прямо через майдан (вулицю); to turn – повернути; to turn left (right) – повернути ліворуч (праворуч); to get to the post-office – потрапити на пошту; within walking distance – дістатися пішки; terminal – вокзал.

#### Прочитайте та перекладіть діалоги.

1. **V.** – visitor; **Mr. S.** – Mr. Smith

V.: I beg your pardon. Where's the nearest subway station? Mr. S: It's right down the street.

V.: Thank you. You've been very helpful. Mr. S: That's all right.

2. **V.** – visitor; **Miss P.** – Miss Parker

V.: Excuse me, please. What's the way to the post office?

Miss P.: It's two blocks from here. Go straight on, then turn right at traffic lights.

V.: Thanks a lot.

Miss P.: You are welcome.

3. **P.** – Passer-by; **Mr. B.** – Mister Baker

P.: Excuse me, sir. Could you tell me how to get to the bus terminal? Mr. B: Turn round the corner.

4. **Mr. B.** – Mary Barton; **P.** – Passer-by M.B.: How can I get to the British Museum? P.: Cross the street and keep to the left.

**Вправа 1. Уявіть, що Ви потрапили у незнайоме місто. Зверніться до перехожого, використовуючи словосполучення, що наведені у таблиці.**

Запитання	Відповідь
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Excuse me, please	is it far from how to get to how can I get to	shop university Oxford street post-office library	Cross the street Go straight on Right down the street
Pardon me, sir	is this the right way to where is the nearest	cafe bus stop	Across the square
Could you tell me I beg your pardon	what's the way to	supermarket	Keep to the left (right)

### Active Vocabulary:

to travel – подорожувати; to fly – літати; a flight – рейс; to catch a plane – встигнути на літак; to miss a plane – запізнитись на літак; to board a plane – сідати на літак; a boarding card – посадочний талон; a handbag – ручний багаж; an airhostess (stewardess) – бортпровідниця; seat belts – пристібні реміні; to take off – злітати; to land – приземлятися; to go down – знижуватись; to be air-sick – страждати від повітряної хвороби; to arrive at one's destination – прибувати до місця призначення; a porthole – ілюмінатор літака; visibility – видимість.

Modern life is impossible without traveling. To understand whether it is really true, you only have to go to a railway station, a port or an airport. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying to catch a train, a ship or a plane, all wanting to go somewhere and to get there as quickly as possible. For us, there is nothing like travel by air: it is more comfortable and far quicker than any other means of traveling. When you board a plane with your handbag and boarding card, the airhostess greets you and shows you to your seats. She asks the passengers to fasten their seats belts and not to smoke when the plane is on the ground, while it is taking off or landing. She gives information about the flight (speed, altitude, t° outside and so on) and offers the passengers some mineral water, lemonade or pepper mints if you are air-sick. The seats on the plane are comfortable, and you can relax either reading or looking through the window, or watching films on TV, if you don't want to sleep. When there is a long-distance flight, you'll be provided with excellent meals. Thus, the Airline Service does its best for you to enjoy the flight. Look onto the ground when the plane is going down. On and on you fly with the ever-changing scenes below – villages, fields and hills, rivers and valleys, each following the other with great speed, till you arrive at your destination and safely land at an airport. In fact, there's no better way of traveling than by air.

### Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Is modern life possible without traveling? 2. Which is the fastest way of traveling? 3. What information does a stewardess (air-hostess) give passengers on a plane board? 4. What does the ground look like from a flying plane?

5. Why don't some people like to travel by planes?

**Вправа 2. Уявіть, що ви зустріли іноземного студента, який приїхав на студентську конференцію. Дайте відповіді на його запитання.**

1. Could you tell me how to get from Pushkinskaya metro station to Shevchenko garden? 2. What's the shortest way from NTU "KhPI" to the Historical Museum? 3. Where is the nearest I? 4. Would you show me the way to the Students' Palace?

**Вправа 3. Поставте дієслова в дужках у потрібній формі Preset Simple.**

1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to be) a school-girl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 3. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 4. She (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea for breakfast. 5. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 6. It (to take) her two hours to do her homework. 7. She (to speak) French well. 8. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.

## **UNIT 8. TRAVELLING**

### **Подорожі**

**Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

**Active Vocabulary:**

vehicle – транспортний засіб; traffic jam – затор на дорозі; alert – пильний; in advance – заздалегідь; discount – знижка; journey – подорож; ticket office – білетна каса; fine – штраф; to board – сідати у вагон; accommodation – розміщення; coach – вагон; affordable – доступний за ціною; compartment – купе; luggage – багаж; lodging – тимчасове житло; berth – полка в купе; facilities – обладнання; full-fledged – повноцінний; sink – раковина.

### **Travelling by Train**

Travelling by train can really be a fun and a memorable experience. Trains are considered one of the safest and most economical means of travelling. Trains are one of the oldest means of travelling dating back to the 17th century. Since the day they were first used, trains have become an essential means of travelling.

Travelling by train is generally much cheaper than any other fast means of travelling. Moreover, train is one of the most efficient and reliable vehicle in which you don't have to go through any traffic jams. Travelling by train may be a quite unique and leisurely experience, as you can do so many things while travelling such as: making new friends, taking a walk, chatting with other travelers, playing cards, looking at the views, reading or just sleeping. In short you can have a lot more fun in train than you would have if you were travelling by car which requires you to be alert all the time.

**Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи дієслова в Present, Past або Future Indefinite.**

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV in the evening? 10. When you (to leave) home for institute every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for institute yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for institute tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. so he (to get) up at half past nine.

**Вправа 2. Визначте часові форми дієслова в реченнях. Запишіть речення у питальній та заперечній формах. Перекладіть речення.**

1. At last he **gave** the last kiss to well-wishers and **got** on deck. 2. These boys and girls **will study** at an English technical college in a year. 3. I **will test** the device tomorrow. 4. Teachers sometimes **hang** tables and diagrams before their lectures. 5. The students **will go** to the institute on the first of September.

## **UNIT 9. CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION**

### **Традиції та звички іноземців**

**Прочитайте та перекладіть текст**

#### **Active Vocabulary:**

to behave – поводити себе; international etiquette – міжнародний етикет; widespread – широко розповсюджений; customs – традиції; matter – справа; sign – знак; manner – манера; social insult – соціальна образа; status – статус; respect – повага; stranger – незнайомець; to greet – привітати.

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they're British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first a lot of people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign

business friends. For example:

The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business *before* dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy. American executives sometimes signal their feeling of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position.

When it is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal, as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day!" American waiters have a one-word imperative "Enjoy!" The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather - unemotional and impersonal. In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a personal link. "Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there."

### **Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. How many nationalities are mentioned in the text? 2. People of what country keep to the most formal rules of behaviour? 3. When do Americans usually arrive to a business meeting? 4. What is the main topic of conversation between the British? 5. Japanese usually bow when they meet. Which bow is the lowest of the day? 6. What do the British show by rolling up their sleeves? 7. Do Japanese discuss business during the dinner?

### **Вправа 1. Запишіть ваші міркування з однієї з тем.**

1. Do you agree with the saying "When in Rome, do as the Romans do"? Do you

have a similar saying in your native language? 2. What are the “rules” about greeting people in your country? When do you shake hands? When do you kiss? What about saying goodbye? 3. Think of one or two examples of bad manners. For example, in Britain it is considered impolite to ask people how much they earn.

**Вправа 2. Поставте дієслова в дужках у потрібну форму.**

1. Yesterday Tom (not / to wake up) very early. 2. We (know) our examination results the day after tomorrow. 3. Look! Somebody (to climb) up that tree over there. 4. I (to lose) my key! Can you help me to find it? 5. The Moon (to go) round the Earth. 6. Ann (to wait) for me when I (to arrive) 7. Jim (to play) tennis since 2 o'clock. 8. Before the train came we (to wait) for 2 hours.

**Вправа 3. Знайдіть три англійських прислів'я, що характеризують національні традиції та звички.**

## **UNIT 10 EDUCATION IN UKRAINE**

### **Освіта в Україні**

**Active Vocabulary:**

Pre-school education; compulsory education; fee-paying education; obligatory subjects; slant; optional courses; gymnasium; lyceum; extra-curricular activities; vocational training school; postgraduate education; applicant.

Present day independent Ukraine has a well-developed system of education which matches the standards of the developed countries. Pre-school education is not compulsory and is fee-paying. Most parents take their children to nursery schools or kindergartens at the age of 3. Up to the age of 5 children mostly eat, sleep and play there, but in senior groups they are taught the basics of arithmetic, reading, writing, and arts and foreign languages in some schools.

Compulsory secondary education begins at the age of 6–7 and is free in state schools and fee-paying in private ones. Some schools, especially those with language slant, have preparatory classes. Secondary education includes three stages: primary (1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> grades), basic (4<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> grades) and senior (10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> grades). In regular secondary schools children start learning foreign languages from the 5<sup>th</sup> grade and have fewer lessons of language a week than schools with profound learning of languages that start teaching languages from the 1<sup>st</sup> grade. Recently new types of schools have appeared: gymnasiums and lyceums. In addition, there are schools with technical, computer, mathematical, law, pedagogical and art slant. All the subjects in the secondary schools are obligatory but there are optional courses that students of senior grades can take in addition to the required ones.

Extra-curricular activities usually include a variety of sports and drama clubs, interest groups and various school parties.

Those senior students, who want to get qualification alongside the secondary education, can go to vocational training school. Post-secondary education is provided by technical schools and colleges of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Level of Accreditation that train young specialists in different trades.

Institutions of higher education (higher educational establishments) include universities, academies, institutes and conservatories. They all hold entrance examinations to select the best applicants to be their students. There are Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University, Kharkiv National Pedagogical University, Kharkiv State Polytechnic University and many others among the best known higher educational establishments.

Postgraduate education begins after the last year of studies and usually results in theses on the chosen scientific theme and the degree of the Candidate of Sciences. Doctorate Degree is awarded for an outstanding scientific research.

**Вправа 1. Уважно прочитайте речення. Зверніть увагу на переклад. Визначте стан та час присудка у реченнях.**

1. The Earth attracts the Moon. – The Moon is attracted by the Earth. Земля притягає Місяць. – Місяць притягається Землею. 2. Shevchenko wrote “Kateryna” – “Kateryna” was written by Shevchenko. Шевченко написав «Катерину». – «Катерина» написана Шевченком. 3. They will build the palace. – The palace will be built by them. Вони збудують палац. – Палац буде збудований ними. 4. Students translated texts at home. – The texts were translated by student at home. Студенти переклали тексти вдома. – Тексти були перекладені студентами вдома. 5. The teacher asked me some questions. – I was asked some questions. Викладач задав мені декілька запитань. – Мені було задано декілька запитань.

**Вправа 2. Утворіть порівняльний та найвищий ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників.**

1. Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

2. Necessary, quickly, slowly, clearly, well, far, high, widely, poorly.

**Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки та перекладіть речення.**

1. They are not (smaller, the smallest) particles, but they are very small. 2. This discovery is much (more important, the most important) than the previous one.

3. It is (easier, the easiest) to manufacture parts of plastics than of metal or wood. 4. This is (better, the best) laboratory in our Institute. 5. Aluminum is (lighter, the lightest) known metal. 6. Hydrogen is (lighter, the lightest) of the



elements.

## UNIT 11. EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT Great Britain

### Велика Британія

**Прочитайте текст та знайдіть переклад підкреслених слів у словнику.**

Great Britain, formally known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of Great Britain, Ireland and some 5,500 smaller islands. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244,027 square kilometres. It is seventy-fifth in size among the countries of the world and it is less than two percent of the world's land area. The population of Great Britain is over 58 million people. About four fifths of the population is urban.

The largest island in north-west Europe – Great Britain

– is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and from the Continent by the English Channel (La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (Pas de Calais).

The surface of England and Ireland is rather flat. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343 m). There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The rivers are deep and do not freeze in winter. The chief rivers are the Severn (220 miles) and the Thames (215 miles). Great Britain is known for its typically maritime climate with frequent rains, strong winds and continuous fogs.

Great Britain consists of four administrative parts: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. England is the heart of Britain. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but all the rest of the territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England, there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around. It is called Lake District. The national symbol of England is red rose.

Wales is the smallest land of the United Kingdom. The capital of Wales is Cardiff, an important industrial centre and port. Most people in Wales live in the costal plains. The national symbol of Wales is a leek or a daffodil.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys, famous lakes

and no end of large and small islands off the coast. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One-third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow. The national symbol of Scotland is a thistle.

Northern Ireland was a part of Ireland as a whole before the early 20th century. The territory is small. It is a land of lakes, rivers and a varied sea coast. The

capital city is Belfast. The national symbol of Ireland is shamrock.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state. In practice she reigns but does not rule. The country is governed in her name by the Government. Parliament is the supreme legislative body. It consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is usually the head of the party which is in power.

The UK's flag is often called the Union Jack.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries of Great Britain. For centuries Britain has been the leading shipbuilder in the world.

Coal is the main source for the development of British industry. The biggest centres of iron and steel industries are situated in the neighbourhood of coal basins. They are Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Sheffield. The district around Birmingham is a land of factories and mines. Coal-mining, metallurgy, textile, shipbuilding are the older branches of industry. The new industries are the chemical, electrotechnical, automobile, aviation, and electronics. The new industries have developed hand in hand with science and technology and are equipped to meet present technical demands. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports. The products of Britain's economy, e.g. auto-mobiles, textile, machinery, electronic equipment and many others, are exported to many countries of the world.

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important activities in Great Britain.

The greater part of the land here is used for sheep-, cattle-, and dairy farming. Vegetables are grown in all parts of the country. The chief grain crops are wheat and barley.

Great Britain is a country of high culture. There are many universities, colleges and scientific institutes here. Such English scientists of the past as Newton, Faraday, Darwin, Rutherford and others greatly contributed to world science.

English writers Shakespeare, Byron, Dickens, B. Shaw and many others enriched world literature.

**Визначте, чи правильні висловлювання. Якщо дані не відповідають наведеним у тексті, дайте правильний варіант.**

1. The total area of the United Kingdom is more than 200,000 square kilometres.
2. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the Suez Canal.
3. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Everest.
4. England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland are the parts of Great Britain.
5. The population of Great Britain is greater than that of Ukraine.
6. All the territory of England is flat.
7. The capital of Wales is Cardiff.
8. Highlands is the name of the group of lakes in Northern Ireland.
9. The national symbol of Scotland is red rose.
10. The head of the state is Queen Margaret II.
11. British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the White House.

**Вправа 1. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях.**

Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ by the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ from Europe by the North Sea and the English Channel. The British Isles are known to have \_\_\_\_\_ climate. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Wales, \_\_\_\_\_. The British Isles \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Scotland \_\_\_\_\_ an area of 78,800 square kilometers and has \_\_\_\_\_ of 5.2 million. The oldest industries are ship-building and \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ political party, which wins popular \_\_\_\_\_ to the House of Commons, forms the government. There are two main parties in the UK, they are \_\_\_\_\_. Such English scientists of the past as \_\_\_\_\_

**Вправа 2. Перекладіть англійською, використовуючи модальні дієслова.**

1. Я вмію розмовляти англійською мовою. 2. Ти вмієш розмовляти французькою? 3. Моя сестра не вміє кататися на ковзанах. 4. Ти вмів плавати минулого року? 5. Місяць тому я не вмів кататися на лижах, а зараз вмію. Ви не могли б мені сказати, де метро?

**Вправа 3. Доповніть слова і знайдіть їхні визначення у правому стовпчику.**

a	l_ke	1	to be made up of
b	capit_l	2	well known
c	to d_vide	3	inhabitants
d	to cons_st of	4	a city where the government seats
e	mount_n	5	mass of very high land rising to a peak
f	c_st	6	surface measurements
j	gover_ment	7	to separate
h	ar_a	8	a large area of water surrounded by land
i	pop_lation	9	a land adjacent to the sea
j	fam_s	10	an executive body

**Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.****Universities in Great Britain**

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Birmingham. Oxford & Cambridge Universities date back from the 12th and 13th centuries. They are known all over the world and are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge, but both of them are completely independent.

Good A-level results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews.

After three or four years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

There are about 30 Polytechnics in Great Britain. The Polytechnics, like the universities, offer first and higher degrees. Some of them offer full-time and sandwich courses (for working students).

Some school leavers at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking, or hairdressing, full-time or part-time. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.

There's an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It has a correspondence system and is particularly designed for adults who missed the opportunity to study earlier or who are interested in some particular subjects. The Open University is free of charge.

## Вправа 2. Заповніть пропуски словами з тексту.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ universities in Britain. 2. Oxford University was founded in the \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ century. 3. Oxford & Cambridge Universities are often called collectively \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. To enter a university it is necessary to have good results of \_\_\_\_\_ exams in at least \_\_\_\_\_ subjects. 5. You can receive the Degree of Bachelor after \_\_\_\_\_ years

of study. 6. Some of higher educational institutions offer full-time and \_\_\_\_\_ courses (for working students). 7. The Open University has a \_\_\_\_\_ system and is particularly designed for adults who missed the opportunity to study earlier.

## Вправа 3. Заповніть порівняльну таблицю систем освіти у Великобританії та Україні.

	Ukraine	Great Britain
Age to start schooling		
School stages (names and age)		
Types of schools		
Final exams		
Types of higher educational institutions		
Entrance requirements		
Kinds of diplomas		

## The United States of America

## Сполучені Штати Америки

Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.

The United States of America popularly called “The States”, “the USA”, “The Land of Liberty” is one of the most powerful countries in the world. Since 1492, when Columbus discovered America, people from every country of the world have come to make their homes in America. Besides, the USA is often called “a nation of immigrants” because the country was settled, built, and developed by generations of immigrants and their children.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about 9.5 (nine and a half) million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia. The population of the country is more than 270 million.

The geography and the climate of the US is so varied that you can find there any landscape and weather. You can see enormous forests, snow-topped mountain peaks, gently rolling meadows with many streams, sea cliffs, wide grass savannas and even deserts there. The country can be nominally divided into three areas: Eastern area is a highland, central area is a plain and Western area is mountains including the Rocky Mountains, the Cordilleras and the Sierra Nevada.

There are five Great Lakes in the northern part of the USA. They are: Huron, Michigan, Superior, Ontario and Erie. The world-famous water-fall called Niagara Fall is situated there. There are a lot of rivers in the US. The Mississippi together with its tributary the Missouri is one of the longest rivers in the world.

The USA is among the greatest industrial nations. Large deposits of oil, coal, iron and other minerals are solid base for the development of American industry.

The US produces about 25% of the world’s industrial products, agricultural goods, and services. The US is the world’s leader in many branches, e.g. biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research, communications, computer and information services, and similar high-tech fields. The USA is also the world’s leading agricultural nation, which not only feeds her own people but exports the products abroad.

Washington, the capital of the USA, is situated in the District of Columbia (DC), named after Columbus, the discoverer of America. The city is named in honour of the first President George Washington who selected the location for the capital. Washington has been the capital of the USA since 1800.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is the capital of the US – Washington, DC. This district is a piece of land which doesn’t belong to any state. According to the US Constitution the power in the country is divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the

House of Representatives. The seat of the Congress is the Capitol. The US President is chosen by electors from each state and holds office for 4 years. Nowadays the President may be elected for two terms only. The President must be a U.S. citizen by birth, resident in the country for 14 years, and at least 35 years old. The presidential election is held every fourth year (leap year) on the first Tuesday in November. The official residence of the US President is the White House, where he works in the Oval Office.

The national banner of the United States of America, commonly known as “The Stars and Stripes” or “Old Glory”, is a flag bearing 50 stars and 13 stripes. Each star represents a present-day state and each stripe stands for one of the 13 original colonies. The national symbol of the US is the eagle.

**Виберіть правильний варіант.**

1. The discoverer of America was (Amerigo Vespucci, Christopher Columbus, Captain John Smith). 2. In the west the USA is washed by (the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean). 3. The US is the (fourth largest, smallest, largest) country in the world. 4. In the south the US borders on (Canada, Russia, Mexico). 5. The Great Lakes are situated in the (eastern, northern, western) part of the country. 6. The capital of the USA is (San Francisco, New York, Washington). 7. The American President is elected for (4, 5, 15) years. 8. The seat of the Congress is (the White House, the Capitol, the Empire State building). 9. The presidential elections are held on (the first Tuesday in November, the first Sunday in January, the first of May).

## **UNIT 12. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**Ecology**

**Екологія**

**Прочитайте текст. Знайдіть у словнику підкреслені слова.**

For millennia man had to struggle against nature in order to survive and develop. However, as economy developed and the scientific and technological revolution increased, the correlation of forces between man and nature changed. Man gradually grew so strong that he dared to declare himself the “king of nature” and contemplated conquering and remolding nature to his liking. As a result his economic achievements began to have an increasingly negative effect on

nature, on the biosphere.

Here are some figures.

Road and factory construction and industrial development take away to 7 million hectares of land every year. Forests disappear at a rate of some 20 hectares a minute. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 76 animal species and several hundred plant species of the Earth became extinct in the last 60 years alone.

Each year the world economy ejects into the atmosphere over 200 million of carbon monoxide, more than 50 million tons of diverse hydrocarbons, over 120 million tons of ash and nearly 150 million tons of sulphur dioxide. They fall back upon the Earth in the form of "acid rains".

The threat of ecological catastrophe approaches simultaneously from different directions: pollution and impoverishment of the seas, oceans, rivers, underground waters, pollution and destruction of woods and agricultural grounds, pollution of the atmosphere, reduction of the protective ozone layer, dramatic changes of climate, rising of the ocean level, accumulation of deadly radioactive substances made by uncountable nuclear power stations, impoverishment of the vegetative and animal world, exhaustion of resources of the planet.

All these ecological problems are caused by disturbing the natural balance in the Earth's ecosystem. Ecosystem is a community of plants, animals and homo sapiens (as a part of the world ecosystem) within a particular habitat. To study the ecosystem in relation to their environment is the aim of the science called ecology. Nowadays the words "ecology" is on everyone's lips because our everyday life, our health and, in the end, the survival of the mankind depend on the solution of ecological problems facing the man.

### **Визначте, чи вірними є висловлювання.**

1. All ecological problems are caused by solar activity.
2. Carbon monoxide is produced only by cars.
3. International Ecological organization is called the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
4. Man often calls himself a "king of seas".
5. Ecology is a science studying insects.
6. Economic activity usually has a negative effect on nature.

### **Вправа 1. Складіть речення з частин, наведених у лівому та правому стовпчиках таблиці.**

A drought happens	when there aren't enough trees
A famine happens	when there isn't enough rain
A flood happens	when there is too much carbon dioxide
Trees fall down	when there is too much rain
The world produces less oxygen	when the wind is too strong
The atmosphere becomes warmer	when there is too much ultraviolet radiation

There is more skin cancer	when there isn't enough food
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## Water Pollution

### Забруднення води

**Прочитайте текст і знайдіть підкреслені слова у словнику.**

Fresh water is fundamental to the survival of humans and most other land-based life forms.

Ninety seven per cent of the earth's water is the salt water of oceans and seas. Most of the remaining 3 per cent is in polar ice caps, glaciers, the atmosphere or underground and hard to reach. Only 0.4 per cent is available for use. However, growing population, increased economic activity and industrialisation has resulted in an increased demand for fresh water. This has caused a severe misuse of water resources. Discharging untreated sewage and chemical wastes directly into rivers, lakes and drains has become a traditional habit. Water bodies can no longer cope with the increasing pollution load.

Among the main causes of water pollution are:

- Oil spills from ships and super-tankers, and from off-shore oil drilling operations. Oil forms a thin layer on top of water and acts like a lid on the surface and the water. Animals and plants living in the water can't breathe, the oil coats the feathers of water birds, and the fur of animals that swim in the water, causing them to become sick and, if there is a great amount of oil on their bodies, to die.
- Fertilizers used by farmers. When fertilizers are washed into rivers and streams the nitrates and phosphates cause excessive growth of water plants. The plants clog the waterways, use up oxygen in the water, and block light to deeper waters. It is harmful to the fish and other invertebrates that live in water because it makes it hard for the animals to breathe.
- Sewage and other organic pollutants. When material such as leaves and grass clippings, and wastes from farm animals enter the water, it rots and breaks down and uses up the oxygen in the water. A lot of types of fish and other aquatic animals cannot survive. Organisms such as bacteria and viruses enter waterways through untreated sewage in storm-water drains, run-off from septic tanks, and from boats whose owners dump sewage into the water. These microscopic

pollutants cause sickness in people and in animals that drink or live in the water.

- Chemicals. Chemical pollution entering rivers and streams causes great destruction of water environment. The chemicals can come from factories, construction sites, mining operations, and from homes when people pour



chemicals down the sink or down the toilet.

- Plastics. Floating plastic is ugly, and harmful to the environment. Plastic rubbish is not biodegradable. It can choke animals that try to eat it, and drown those that get tangled in it.

### **Дайте відповіді на запитання.**

1. Why is fresh water so important?
2. How much fresh water available to people is there on the Earth?
3. How much salt water is there on our planet?
4. What are the main sources of water pollution?
5. To whom are oil spills mostly harmful?
6. What is caused by fertilizers washed into streams or lakes?

### **Прочитайте текст та поставте п'ять запитань до його змісту.**

#### *The Black Sea Pollution*

The story about the Black Sea pollution starts like almost any other pollution story. Once, about half a decade ago, the Black Sea had very rich and diverse marine ecosystems. It also had major economic benefits in the form of millions of tourists coming from all over the world, not to mention the abundant fisheries.

But in the 1990s, this important natural resource has been brought at the brink of destruction. Once rich biodiversity became only a fond memory, and foreign tourists are no longer coming to enjoy the natural beauties that this area once offered. There is also no more fish, and tragically the Black Sea has become an area to dump all forms of solid and liquid waste.

The Black Sea is full of different pollutants such as toxic metals and agrochemicals. These substances have caused an overproduction of phytoplankton which prevents light from reaching the sea grasses and algae, thus making a huge damage to marine life.

Many tanker accidents caused oil pollution, while coastal industries continue to discharge waste products directly, with little or no treatment. This, along with huge industrial activity in the area, shipping and offshore oil exploration have created critical environmental situation.

In order to fight this pollution, the six surrounding countries signed the Bucharest convention in 1992 but this convention has so far had very little impact because several governments have not yet released the funds needed to fulfill their commitments in fight against the Black Sea pollution.

And so the pollution still continues.

### **Вправа 2. Перекладіть рідною мовою.**

1. The hotel we stayed at is in the centre of the city.
2. The film we saw yesterday is not a very good one.
3. I think he is the best man I have ever

known.

4. The experiments showed this substance was unique in its properties.

5. We know the value of voltage is the same in all the elements of a parallel

circuit. 6. The weight of an atom depends on the number of protons and neutrons it contains. 7. The experiment we have made is of great importance to our laboratory. 8. The problem we will discuss is connected with new electronic devices. 9. We think cadmium is very useful for the application in transistors. 10. The instructor said people would use this device in long distance flights.

**Прочитайте текст. Знайдіть у словнику та запам'ятайте підкреслені слова.**

Air pollution has probably been with us since the very beginning of our existence on this planet, and even when man was not present.

Today, industrial activity is so great and fuel-powered transportation devices are so numerous that air pollution of human origin is starting to produce noticeable effects on a global scale. Carbon monoxide (CO) emitted by auto- mobile engines arises from incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons found in gasoline in which the fuel reacts with less oxygen than it is theoretically possible. It is estimated that as a result of human activity about 260 million tons of carbon monoxide are released into the Earth's atmosphere every year. Automobile exhaust gases contain an average of 4–5 % CO. As to sulphur oxides, they have other bad effects in addition to those concerning human health. In high concentrations they are lethal to vegetation.

There has appeared one more type of pollution which is threatening the globe as a whole. The protective layer of ozone around our planet is under severe attack. Alarm bells sounded in 1982 when researches in the Antarctic first identified a yawning hole where the ozone layer is the thinnest. Five years later it was reported that the hole had grown to an area the size of the United States. The fundamental importance of the ozone layer is that it acts as a filter intercepting most of the sun's radiation including potentially harmful ultraviolet  $\beta$ -rays which can cause melanoma – skin cancer.

The cause of the appearance of the arctic hole is the growing industrial use of chlorine compounds called chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-s). CFC is a propellant gas commonly used in aerosol sprays, air cooling systems in fridges and air conditioning. There is the need for an international agreement that would completely stop CFC production.

**Визначте, чи є правильними висловлювання.**

1. Industrial activity produces no effect on nature. 2. Automobile engines emit carbon monoxide. 3. Every year one ton of carbon monoxide is emitted into the atmosphere. 4. Sulphur oxides are harmful only to human health. 5. Scientists discovered the hole in ozone layer in 1917. 6. Now the ozone hole is the size of Moldova. 7. Ozone layer protects the Earth against the sun's radiation. 8. Too much ultraviolet radiation can cause only good suntan. 9. The arctic hole appeared due to the use of CFC-s. 10. CFC-s are used in nuclear reactors.

**Прочитайте діалог по ролях.**

A: Can you tell me anything about smoggy cities?

B: I know that the smoggiest cities in the world are Teheran, Baghdad, Delhi, Calcutta, Athens and Madrid.

A: And what is the reason?

B: It's the presence of great amount of sulphur dioxide and suspended particles in the air. Rain washes these harmful substances out of the air, but this creates "acid rain".

A: Are acid rains harmful?

B: Certainly. They pollute water, damage crops, forests and buildings. A: Do they affect people's health?

B: Of course, they do.