

TOPIC 2

KYIV

Kyiv is the capital and largest city of Ukraine. It is one of the oldest cities of Europe and therefore there are many historical places in it. It was the capital of ancient Rus, cradle of three fraternal peoples - the Russian, the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian.

Kyiv's beginnings go back to the Stone Age. There is a legend about founding of Kyiv. Once there were three brothers Kyi, Shchek and Khoriv and they had a young sister Lybed. They founded a city on the hills and called it Kyiv after the eldest brother. It is believed that Kyi did exist - that he was a Prince of the Poliane tribe and lived in the 7th century.

The city was founded by Slavic people, possibly as early as the A.D. 400's. In 882 Prince Oleg of Novgorod, having seized Kyiv, was known to have said: "This will be the mother of all Russian towns!" The Novgorod principality united with that of Kyiv, and the town was made the capital of a unified Russian state. Kyiv prospered as a trading centre and, during the late 800's became famous as the capital of the first East Slavic State, called Kyivan Rus. By the 1000's, Kyiv was one of Europe's greatest centres of commerce and culture and known as the rival of Constantinople.

Kyiv remained the capital for nearly three centuries.

In December 1240 the Mongol-Tatar forces led by Khan Batu besieged Kyiv. Mongol invaders destroyed much of the city in 1240. It was only by a miracle that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, St. Michael's Monastery and the Golden Gate survived the invasion half-ruined. The Mongol-Tatars ruled Kyiv more than a century.

Kyiv was rebuilt in the 1300's. It came under Lithuanian rule in 1362 and under Polish rule in 1569. Russia regained control of Kyiv in 1654 after the Pereyaslav Rada (Council) adopted a decision on the reunification of Ukraine and Russia.

In 1793 the two parts of Ukraine united within the Russian State and in 1797 Kyiv became the capital of the Kyiv, Volhynia and Podillia Provinces. In 1632 the Kyiv Mohyla Academy was founded. The great Russian scientist Mykhailo Lomonosov, the outstanding Ukrainian philosopher Grygory Skovoroda, and the historian Dmytro Bantysh-Kamensky were all students of the Kyiv Academy.

In the 19th century Kyiv became the chief centre of the economic, political and cultural life of Ukraine. In 1805 the first theatre was opened. Kyiv University was inaugurated in 1834. In January 1846 the "Cyril and Methodius" Society was founded in Kyiv. Taras Shevchenko, the outstanding Ukrainian poet, was the leader of its wing.

After the fall of tsarism in 1917-1918 the Provisional Government and the Central Rada under M.S.Grushevsky (1866-1934) established in Kyiv.

In 1934 Kyiv became the capital of the Ukrainian Republic and the Government was transferred from Kharkiv. From 1941 to 1943 during World War II, the city was occupied by the German army and was badly damaged. It was rebuilt after the war and has grown rapidly. In 1991 the Ukrainian republic declared itself an independent nation and Kyiv became the capital of independent and sovereign Ukraine.

Nowadays Kyiv is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine, lying in north-central Ukraine on the Dnieper (Dnipro) river, in a rich agricultural and industrial region. Its population equals nearly 3 million people. It is the seat of the Supreme Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers. Kyiv is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnieper River (hilly right bank and low left bank). One half of its territory is occupied by parks and gardens.

Kyiv is famous not only for its history, but for its beauty, for the abundance of places of historic interest in it. It is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe.

Landmarks of Kyiv include St. Sophia's Cathedral and the Golden Gate of Yaroslav the Wise. St. Sophia's Cathedral is a state architectural and historical preserve. It was founded in 1037 during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. The Monastery of the Caves (Kyiv - Pechersky Monastery), which has a network of catacombs, also dates from the Middle Ages. It stands on the green hill above the Dnieper and its sparkling gold cupolas can be seen from outside the capital.

The Marinsky Palace and the Church of St. Andrew, both built during the mid - 1700's, are important examples of the architecture of that period. Shevchenko Memorial, Vydubetsky Monastery, Askold's Grave are really worth sightseeing too.

Kyiv is famous for its monuments. The monument to Prince Volodymyr in the picturesque park on the Dnipro hills has become a symbol of the ancient city. Many monuments have been erected in Kyiv's squares, parks and other public places.

The main street in Kyiv is Khreshatyk Street which looks like a park lane: it is a river of green and gold trees from early spring till late autumn.

Kyiv is a major manufacturing and transportation centre. Its chief products include chemicals, clothing, footwear, instruments and machinery.

The city is an important highway and railroad junction, an air transportation hub, and a busy river port.

As it has already been mentioned, Kyiv is a cultural and academic centre of Ukraine. Many research institutes and higher educational establishments are to be found here. The National Academy of Sciences, the National Scientific

Library, the Central Botanical Garden, and the Main Astronomical Observatory are also located there. *ob'zə:vətri*

Kyiv's cultural life is rich and varied. There are a lot of museums in our capital: the Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Russian Art, the Museum of Western and Oriental Art, Shevchenko Museum, Lesya Ukrainka Memorial Museum and others. The performances staged at Taras' Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, Musical Comedy Theatre, Puppet Theatre are always of great demand. Kyiv's Conservatoire and Philharmonics, the Concert Hall "Ukraine" are well known not only in this country. *veərɪd* *Kən'sə:vətwe*

The picturesque green banks and hills, plentiful flowerbeds with millions of different flowers, wonderful beaches of the Dnieper, Kreshchatik, of the widest and most beautiful streets in the country - all this adds up to the beauty of the Ukrainian capital. *one*

Kyiv, the old and ever young city, is the pride and glory of the Ukrainian people.

Ex. 1. Listen and learn to pronounce the following words.

ancient - стародавній, античний;

cradle - колиска;

fraternal - братній (братський);

to believe - вірити;

to exist - існувати, знаходитись, бути;

a tribe - плем'я;

a century - століття;

to seize - захопити, захоплювати;

principality - князівство;

to unite - об'єднувати;

unify - об'єднувати, уніфікувати;

to prosper - процвітати, досягати успіху;

commerce - торгівля, комерція;

rival - суперник, конкурент;

to remain - залишатися;

to lead (led, led) - вести, керувати, очолювати;

to besiege - облягати, оточити;

invader - загарбник;

to destroy - руйнувати, знищувати;

miracle - чудо, дивовижна річ;

to survive - залишатися в живих, вижити;

invasion - вторгнення;

to regain - отримати знов, повернути(сь);

to adopt - приймати;

outstanding - видатний, відомий;

to inaugurate - починати, урочисто вводити на посаду; *otkriven*

to establish - засновувати;

to declare - об'являти, проголошувати;

independent - незалежний, самостійний;

nowadays - наш час, тепер;

to equal - дорівнювати;

picturesque - мальовничий;

abundance - достаток;

landmark - орієнтир;

preserve - місце, що оберігається;

reign - влада, царювання;

sparkling - блискучий;

to erect - споруджувати, зводити;

junction - місце пересічення, залізничний вузол;

hub - центр уваги, інтересу, діяльності;

Супола *с'кju:пələ*
observatory *сəb'zə:vətri*

to mention - згадувати, посилається
(на);

establishment - установа, заклад;

varied - різний, різноманітний;

plentiful - багатий, розкішний;

a flowerbed - клумба;

glory - слава, тріумф.

Ex. 2. Listen and repeat after the announcer the following proper names.

Kyiv;

Ukraine;

Europe;

the Russian;

the Ukrainian;

the Byelorussian;

the Stone Age;

Kyi;

Shchek;

Khoriv;

Lybed;

Slavic;

Novgorod;

Russian State;

Kyivan Rus;

Constantinople;

the Mongol - Tatar forces;

Khan Batu;

the Cathedral of St. Sophia;

St. Michael Monastery;

the Golden Gate;

the Mongol - Tatars;

Lithuanian;

Polish;

Pereyaslav Rada;

the Kyiv, Volhynia and Podillia

Provinces;

the Kyiv Mohyla Academy;

Mykhailo Lomonosov;

Grygory Skovoroda;

Dmytro Bantysh-Kamensky;

"Cyril and Methodius" Society;

Taras Shevchenko;

Mykhailo Grushevsky;

the Ukrainian Republic;

Kharkiv;

German;

the Dniepre

the Supreme Rada;

the Cabinet of Ministers;

yaroslav the Wise;

the Monastery of the Caves (Kyiv-Pechersky Monastery);

the Middle Ages;

the Marinsky Palace;

the Church of St. Andrew;

Shevchenko Memorial;

Vydubetsky Monastery;

Askold's Grave;

Prince Volodymyr;

Khreshchatyk Street;

the National Academy of Sciences;

the National Scientific Library;

the Central Botanical Garden;

the Main Astronomical Observatory;

the Historical Museum;

the Museum of Ukrainian Art;

the Museum of Russian Art;

the Museum of Western and Oriental Art;

Shevchenko Museum;

Lesya Ukrainka Memorial Museum;

Taras' Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre;

Musical Comedy Theatre;

Puppet Theatre;

Kyiv's Conservatoire and Philharmonics;

the Concert Hall "Ukraine".

Ex. 3. Repeat after the announcer the following word - combinations to be ready to clarify their meanings before reading the text:

the cradle of three fraternal peoples;	after the fall of tsarism;
to go back to;	to be occupied by;
to be founded by;	to be badly damaged;
the mother of all Russian towns;	lying in north-central Ukraine;
to prosper as a trading centre;	on the picturesque banks of the Dnieper;
to become famous as;	to be famous for;
the first East Slavic State;	the abundance of places of historic interest;
to call smth.;	to be a state architectural and historical preserve;
to be called;	during the reign of smb.;
one of Europe's greatest centres of commerce;	to date from;
the rival of Constantinople;	to be worth sightseeing;
for nearly three centuries;	to look like a park lane;
by a miracle;	from early spring till late autumn;
to survive the invasion;	an important highway and railroad junction;
to be rebuilt;	an air transportation hub;
to come under smb's rule;	to be of great demand;
to regain control of smth.;	not only in this country;
to adopt a decision on the reunification;	to add up to smth.
to unite within;	
the chief centre;	
the outstanding Ukrainian poet;	
the leader of its wing;	

Ex. 4. Listen to the pronunciation of the following international words and try to guess their meanings:

historical;	inaugurate;	architectural;
legend;	leader;	really;
hill;	tsarism;	monument;
prince;	army;	symbol;
centre;	republic;	public;
commerce;	nation;	product;
culture;	sovereign;	instrument;
ruin;	industrial;	transportation;
control;	million;	institute;
unification;	cabinet;	opera;
philosopher;	territory;	ballet;
academy;	park;	musical;
economic;	monastery;	comedy;
political;	catacomb;	concert.
university;	cupola;	

Ex. 5. Listen to the text "Kyiv".

Ex. 6. a) Translate the following groups of words into Ukrainian and transcribe each of them to be sure with their pronunciation:

History - historic - historical - historian;
 hill - hilly;
 centre - central;
 commerce - commercial;
 culture - cultural;
 academy - academic - academical;
 economy - economic - economical;
 nation - national;
 industry - industrial - industrialization;
 architecture - architectural - architect;
 real - really - reality;
 music - musical - musician;
 build - rebuild - rebuilt;
 gain - regain;
 unify - unification - reunification;

b) state what part of speech every word in the groups given above belongs to;

c) find in the text "Kyiv" as many sentences, containing the words given above in task a as possible;

d) make up your own sentences, using the words from task a.

Ex. 7. Look through the text and give the Ukrainian for:

therefore; one of the oldest cities of Europe; the capital of ancient Rus; the Stone Age; a legend about founding of Kyiv; a Prince of the Poliane tribe; possibly as early as the A.D. 400's; the Novgorod principality; the town was made the capital of a unified Russian State; during the late 800's; the Mongol - Tatar forces led by Khan Batu; destroyed much of the city; ruled Kyiv more than a century; under Polish rule; the great Russian scientist; the outstanding Ukrainian philosopher; "Cyril and Methodius" Society; the Provisional Government and the Central Rada under M.S.Grushevsky; the Government was transferred from Kharkiv; the city was occupied by the German army; independent and sovereign Ukraine; in a rich agricultural and industrial region; the seat of the Supreme Rada; hilly right bank and low left bank; one half of its territory; landmarks of Kyiv include; a state architectural and historical preserve; during the reign of Jaroslav the Wise; a network of catacombs; the Middle Ages; sparkling gold cupolas; a symbol of ancient city; a river of green and gold trees; manufacturing

and transportation centre; a busy river port; many research institutes; higher educational establishments; the performances are always of great demand; the picturesque green banks and hills; wonderful beaches; the beauty of the Ukrainian capital; the old and ever young city.

Ex. 8. Look through the text and give the English for:

а) Київ - столиця України; колись три братніх народів; вважають, що Київ дійсно існував; місто стало столицею об'єднаної Російської Держави; торговельний центр; столиця першої Східно-слов'янської держави; один з найбільших центрів торгівлі у Європі; суперник Константинополя; монголо-татарське військо захопило Київ; Росія повернула контроль над Києвом; рішення про об'єднання України і Росії; головний центр економічного, політичного й культурного життя України; було відкрито перший театр; після падіння царизму; протягом Другої світової війни; німецька армія; після війни Київ швидко виріс; столиця незалежної і суверенної України; населення дорівнює майже 3 мільйони; на зеленому пагорбі над Дніпром; мальовничий парк; головна вулиця Києва; з ранньої весни до пізньої осені; як вже було зазначено; академічний центр України; культурне життя багате й різноманітне; завжди у великому попиті; з мільйонами різних квітів; одна з найширших та найкрасивіших вулиць в країні; гордість і слава українського народу;

б) росіяни - російський; українці - український; білоруси - білоруський; монголо-татари - монголо-татарський; слов'янський народ; литовський; польський; німецький;

в) Київ; Щек; Хорів; Либідь; Князь Олег Новгородський; Бату Хан; Князь Володимир;

г) Східнослов'янська держава; Київська Русь; Переяславська Рада; Українська республіка; Друга світова війна; Константинополь; Харків;

д) Софіївський Собор; монастир Святого Михайла; Золоті Ворота Ярослава Мудрого; Києво-Печерська Лавра; Маринський палац; церква Святого Андрія; Шевченківський меморіал; Видубицький монастир; Аскольдова могила; Хрещатик;

е) Києво-Могилянська академія; Національна академія наук; Національна наукова бібліотека; Центральний ботанічний сад; Головна астрономічна обсерваторія;

ж) Історичний музей; Музей російського мистецтва; Музей західного та східного мистецтва; Шевченківський музей; Меморіальний музей Лесі Українки;