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Text 1

DAILY ROUTINES

Routine this, routine that... whether you are for or against routine, the truth is that we all live our lives by some sort of routine. Even if you're the most spontaneous person in the world – your routine is spontaneity.

So why is routine important? I'm here to tell you that if you have never really been keen to routine then you should try to start because if you ever plan to live with a significant other and/or have a family, learning to create routine will help you immensely. I believe that having a serious daily routine sets you up for stability, focus, and for reaching your goals.

I've gathered 5 tips to help you establish and maintain a daily routine:

1. Plan ahead. This is a key component of a routine. Planning ahead give you the time you need to figure out what kind of routine you should set up and it gives you time to adjust. Once you do that, you are setting yourself up for success. This is how you start a daily routine. Planning is the most important thing you can do to assure that you succeed.

2. Pace yourself. When you first begin a new routine, it can be pretty overwhelming. You may not know how to balance everything out. *Remember to keep the more important things in your schedule and to let go of something you may not need.* Pace yourself, balance out your schedule, and always be sure to leave room for unexpected surprises. Which leads me to my next point...

3. It's OK to have spontaneity. For those who say they aren't the routine type of person, let me just say that even if you live your days at random then you still most likely have a routine. You think you're doing random things on random days, but maybe you don't realize that it's actually a routine when you're doing the same thing every week. And that's OK. It's good actually.

The other side of spontaneity that I'm talking about is being open to unexpected surprises. For those who love routine and hate to break their daily schedule, this can be hard to accept. To these people I simply say it's OK to take a day for yourself. It's also OK to be open to unexpected surprises. In order to keep the balance you need to be OK with the unexpected.

4. Set yourself up to succeed. Take all that I mentioned above and start to acclimate yourself to the idea of accomplishing your goals. Routine plays a big part in success. Not only is it vital but it's also a key attribute. You see, by setting yourself up daily to accomplish little and big tasks, you are leading yourself to a path of organization, great time management, and being accustomed to balance in your life. This is so important if you want to reach your goals and succeed in your life. Whether it be a personal goal or a career goal, having a set routine will take you a long way.

5. Sharing your routine. Once you have established your daily routine, it's a pretty great feeling to know that you are on schedule every day and can stay organized and manage your time well.

Routine isn't easy. But once you establish one, it can make your life a whole lot easier and even a little more exciting as well. Many people associate routine to being boring or unpredictable. On the contrary, I believe it to be more fulfilling and

can lead to a more exciting life. The reason being is because you will be on your way to success.

“Evening question: What good have I done today?” Benjamin Franklin is known for being keen on self-improvement. He famously detailed a thirteen-week plan to practice important virtues such as cleanliness, temperance, etc. Each day he tracked his progress on a chart. Benjamin also set himself a strict daily routine, which included time for sleeping, meals and working, all set for specific times of the day.

Text 2

DOING HOUSEWORK

Doing housework is just a part of life that most people don't enjoy, but they realize it has to be done. Some people hire home cleaning services; the rest of us just do it ourselves.

By completing daily household chores, you can keep your home clean and prevent the need to spend a lot of time cleaning the entire place at one time. I have a daily cleaning schedule that I complete each day. For example, on Monday, I deep clean the bathrooms. And on Tuesday, I deep clean the kitchen.

Wash the Dishes. Don't let your dishes pile up! Take the time to rinse dishes and put them in your dishwasher after every meal. Then, put your dishes away. Not only will you have clean dishes when you need them, but you won't attract pests to your leftover food and sitting water. However, there are certain daily cleaning chores that need to be completed every day of the week. Here are eight household chores you should take a few minutes to do every day.

Make Your Bed. Maybe you don't like to make your bed when you're going to get back in it later that day. However, making your bed is a great way to keep your bedroom looking well put together and show off your home decor. With your bed made, you may notice other tasks that need to be added to your household chore list too.

Every item in your house should have a rightful home. Whenever you notice clutter_or something out of place, take a moment to return it to where it goes. Have everyone in your household help you with this task to keep things organized and tidy.

Wipe Counters. Leftover crumbs and spilled liquid should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Liquid can damage certain countertop material. Keep your counters clear, and use countertop cleaner to keep them looking their best every day.

Sweep the Floor. After clearing those crumbs off the counter, quickly sweep the kitchen and other non-carpeted areas. Pick up anything off the floor, and you'll have an easier time keeping ants, mice, and other pests out of your home.

Do a Load of Laundry. With my children's laundry added in, it's important to run at least one load of laundry every day. This gives me a chance to keep up with the growing pile of dirty clothes, as well as, the linens and towels. Along with your household chore list, you could have a list of items to wash each day, too.

File Papers. As you get letters in the mail, papers from your kids' school, and other documents, organize the papers every day. Take the time to file the important papers and throw away the ones you don't need. Don't let your pile grow until it becomes a much larger chore for you to handle on its own.

Wipe Down the Bathrooms. You never know when guests will pop in. And, you never know when they'll use your bathroom. My children have a tendency to make a huge mess of the bathroom. On any given day, our guests might discover toothpaste smeared across the counters, dribbles on the toilet seat, dirty clothes strewn across the floor, and toys lining the tub. I've made it a habit to regularly check the bathrooms and quickly pick things up and wipe them down so the bathroom always looks presentable in case someone stops by and needs to use it.

Your home should be a personal haven, a place where you can unwind after a long day of work. As you complete your daily home maintenance, you can keep your home looking its best while creating a peaceful and relaxing atmosphere.

Additional Vocabulary

1. (to) lay the table – накривати на стіл
2. (to) clear the table, (to) clear away (the dishes) – прибирати зі столу
1. (to) do the washing, (to) do the laundry – прати
2. (to) iron — прасувати
3. (to) tidy up the room – прибирати кімнату
4. (to) do cleaning up – проводити прибирання
5. (to) dust the furniture – витирати пил з меблів
6. (to) polish the wooden furniture- полірувати дерев'яні меблі
7. (to) air the room – провітрювати кімнату
8. (to) sweep the floor – підмітати підлогу
9. (to) wash the floor – мити підлогу
- 10.(to) clean with a vacuum cleaner – чистити пилососом
- 11.(to) wash the windows – мити вікна
- 12.(to) water the plants – поливати рослини
- 13.(to) wash the dishes, (to) wash up – мити посуд
- 14.(to) empty the dustbin – виносити сміттєве відро
- 15.(to) peel the potatoes – чистити картоплю
- 16.(to) do household chores – виконувати домашні обов'язки
- 17.family duties, household chores — домашні обов'язки
- 18.(to) be responsible for ... – бути відповідальним за ...
- 19.(to) share daily duties equally — ділити домашні обов'язки порівну
- 20.rubber gloves – резинові перчатки
- 21.(to) change the light bulbs – міняти лампи
- 22.(to) change the linen – міняти постільну білизну
- 23.(to) clean the cooker and oven – чистити плиту та духовку
- 24.(to) clean the fridge – мити холодильник
- 25.(to) clean the mirrors – мити дзеркала
- 26.(to) do the cooking – готувати їжу
- 27.(to) fix / (to) repair home appliances – ремонтувати домашні прилади
- 28.(to) pay bills – платити рахунки

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words:

recharge my cellphone, out, grocery, do, relax, minutes, hang the clothes, do some shopping, water, rubbish, tired, feed, turn off.

1. On Saturdays I usually go ... shopping early in the morning.
2. I do the washing and ... out to dry.
3. I ... the garden and wash my car.
4. Then I ... the ironing.
5. At noon I go ... with my friends and have some fun.
6. Then in the afternoon, I go to the mall by my car and
7. Then I get into my pajamas and take the ... out.
8. If I don't feel so ... I cook dinner.
9. I ... on my couch and watch TV.
10. I wash the dishes and ... my dog.
11. At around 11.30 I set the alarm and read a book for about 30
12. Then finally at around 12 am I ... the lights and go to bed.
13. Before I go to bed I make sure that I

Task 2.

a) Look at the underline verb phrases. Try to work out the meaning of each one.

1. At first, Bob spent time making plans and organizing meetings.
2. Many people find that they waste time doing nothing when they could do something useful.
3. They paid Jill to work full-time on the project.
4. We'll save time if we buy something to eat instead of cooking.

b) Complete the sentences below with the correct form of an appropriate verb phrase from the previous sentences (Task 2.a).

1. I _____ at work by only checking my emails three times a day.
2. In my job I _____ a lot of _____ travelling to other countries.
3. I hate _____ at work, so I always plan my day very carefully.
4. At the moment I _____, but I'd prefer to work three days a week.

DAILY ROUTINES

KEYS:

Task 1.

1.grocery.2.hang the clothes. 3.water. 4.do. 5.out. 6.do some shopping. 7.rubbish.
8.tired. 9.relax. 10.feed. 11.minutes. 12.turn off. 13.recharge my cellphone.

Task 2.

b)1.save time. 2.spend time. 3.wasting time. 4.work full-time.

Text 1

TYPES OF FAMILIES

In 1993 UNESCO declared May 15th as being International Day of Families. "Although families all over the world have transformed greatly over the past decades in terms of their structure and as a result of global trends and demographic changes, the United Nations still recognizes the family as the basic unit of society." In 2018, The UN's theme for this special day is 'Families and Inclusive Societies'. The aim is to examine the role of families in advancing the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 16; promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies."

The term family is used for a close group of people staying together, often sharing the resources among themselves. The individual responsibilities in a family are assigned to every person and he/she complies with them. Family is the most important need of everyone in this world to be secure and go ahead. There are different types of families. The nuclear family is the traditional type of family structure. This family type consists of two parents and children. The nuclear family was long held in esteem by society as being the ideal in which to raise children. Children in nuclear families receive strength and stability from the two-parent structure and generally have more opportunities due to the financial ease of two adults. According to 2010 U.S. Census data, almost 70 percent of children live in a nuclear family unit.

The single parent family consists of one parent raising one or more children on his own. This family may include a single mother with her children, a single dad with his kids, or a single person with their kids. The single parent family is the biggest change society has seen in terms of the changes in family structures. One in four children is born to a single mother. Single parent families are generally close and find ways to work together to solve problems, such as dividing up household chores. When only one parent is at home, it may be a struggle to find childcare, as there is only one parent working. This limits income and opportunities in many cases, although many single parent families have support from relatives and friends.

The extended family structure consists of two or more adults who are related, either by blood or marriage, living in the same home. This family includes many relatives living together and working toward common goals, such as raising the children and keeping up with the household duties. Many extended families include cousins, aunts or uncles and grandparents living together. This type of family structure may form due to financial difficulties or because older relatives are unable to care for themselves alone. Extended families are becoming increasingly common all over the world.

While most people think of family as including children, there are couples who either cannot or choose not to have children. The childless family is sometimes the "forgotten family," as it does not meet the traditional standards set by society. Childless families consist of two partners living and working together. Many childless families take on the responsibility of pet ownership or have extensive contact with their nieces and nephews.

Despite the changing lifestyles and ever-increasing personal mobility that characterize modern society, the family remains the central element of contemporary

life. A positive family provides lots of benefits to its all members where everyone shares equal responsibilities within the family. Every member of the family emotionally attaches to each other in their happiness and sadness. They help each other in their bad times which give the feeling of security. A family provides love, warmth and security to its all members throughout the life which makes it a complete family. A good and healthy family makes a good society and ultimately a good society involves in making a good country.

Text 2

WHO COMES FIRST

A child's place in the family birth order may play a role in the type of occupations that will interest him or her as an adult, new research suggests. In two related studies, researchers found that only children – and to a certain extent first-born children – were more interested in intellectual, cognitive pursuits than were later-born children. In contrast, later-born children were more interested in both artistic and outdoor-related careers.

These results fit into theories that say our place in family birth order will influence our personality, said Frederick T.L. Leong (co-author of the study and professor of psychology at Ohio State University). “Parents typically place different demands and have different expectations of children depending on their birth order”, Leong said.

“For example, parents may be extremely protective of only children and worry about their physical safety. That may be why only children are more likely to show interest in academic pursuits rather than physical or outdoor activities. Only children will tend to get more time and attention from their parents than children with siblings. This will often make them feel special but the downside is that they may suffer occasional pangs of jealousy and loneliness when friends discuss their brothers and sisters and family life”.

The first-born is an only child until the second child comes along – transforming them from being the centre of attention, to than sharing the care of parents. Parents will also expect them to be responsible and “set an example”.

It has been noted that first-borns are significantly more often found as world political leaders than any other birth order position. “As they have more children, parents tend to become more open and relaxed and that may allow younger children to be more risk-taking”, Leong said. “If the first-born or only child wants to be a poet, that may concern parents. But by the fourth child, parents may not mind as much”.

Being the youngest in the family can sometimes be a stifling and frustrating experience, especially if they are looking to be taken seriously and treated like an adult. The last-born is more likely than the other birth order positions to take up dangerous sports. This may be a sign of the last-born's rebellious streak – a result of being fed up with always being bossed about by everyone else in the family.

Middle children, however, have different issues. Middle-borns have to learn to get on with older and younger children, and this may contribute to them becoming good negotiators. Leong said the biggest differences in the study were between only children and later born children. “First-born children are difficult to classify because

they start out as only children but later give up that position. It may be that the length of time a first-born child is an only child makes a difference in his or her personality.

Additional Vocabulary

1. (to) be born – народитися
2. parents – батьки
3. mother (mum) – мати
4. father (dad) – батько (тато)
5. son – син
6. daughter – дочка
7. sister – сестра
8. brother – брат
9. twins – близнюки
10. triplets – трійня
11. siblings – брати та сестри
12. grandfather – дід
13. grandmother – бабуся
14. great-grandfather – прадід
15. great-grandmother – прабабка
16. grandson – онук
17. granddaughter – онучка
18. grandparents – дід і баба
19. grandchildren – онуки
20. uncle – дядько
21. aunt – дядина, тітка
22. nephew – племінник, небіж
23. niece – племінниця, небога
24. cousin – двоюрідний брат (двоюрідна сестра)
25. adolescent – підліток
26. adolescence – підлітковий період
27. adult – дорослий
28. relative – родич
29. pensioner – пенсіонер
30. (to) retire – піти у відставку
31. toddler – малюк, що починає ходити
32. mature/ immature – зрілий / незрілий
33. (to) be married – бути одруженим (одруженою)
34. (to) get married – одружуватися, оженитися
35. bride – наречена
36. groom – наречений
37. wedding – весілля
38. honeymoon – медовий місяць
39. husband – чоловік
40. wife – дружина
41. father-in-law – тесть, свекор
42. mother-in-law – теща, свекруха

43. son-in-law – зять (чоловік дочки)
44. daughter-in-law – невістка (дружина сина)
45. brother-in-law – дівер (чоловік сестри)
46. sister-in-law – зовиця (дружина брата)
47. stepfather – вітчим
48. stepmother – мачуха
49. divorce – розлучення, розлука
50. divorced – розведена, розлучена
51. single – неодружений, незаміжня
52. adopted child – прийомне дитя
53. foster family – прийомна сім'я
54. orphan – сирота
55. widower – вдівець
56. widow – вдовиця
57. descendant – нащадок, потомок
58. hereditary – родовий, спадковий
59. heir – спадкоємець
60. one's flesh and blood – родич
61. ancestor – предок
62. neighbor – сусід, сусідка
63. bring up – виховувати

Task 1.

a) Complete the sentences with the appropriate words:

identical, sworn, distant, family, best, complete, immediate

1. My cousin and I are ... enemies. We can't stand each other.
2. Molly is definitely my ... mate. We do everything together.
3. My sister and I are ... opposites. We like and hate very different things.
4. There are only four people in my ... family but we've got lots aunts and uncles, who live in the Netherlands.
5. That's amazing! Michael and Jack are ... twins and I can't tell them apart.
6. I don't know him very well, but Bill is a ... cousin on my father's side of the family.
7. I've got a very interesting ... tree which goes back hundreds of years.

b) Read the definitions and write the appropriate word.

1. A child whose parents are dead - _____.
2. A person who is your boyfriend/girlfriend or husband/wife - _____.
3. A person who is bringing up a child on his/her own- _____.
4. A person who is now legally a permanent child in a new family- _____.
5. A man who has married your mother but is not your biological father- _____.
6. A child who is being looked after by a new family for a period of time- _____.
7. Your wife's brother- _____.

8. A person you have a strong mental connection with - _____.

Task 2.

a) Complete the questions with the correct nouns formed from the words in brackets. Answer the questions.

1. Is there the ... (generate) gap between you and your parents?
2. Is it better to have a long or a short ... (engage) before getting married?
3. Why is ... (adolescent) such a difficult time of life?
4. What is the ... (retire) age in Ukraine?

b) Complete the sentences with the appropriate words: intellectual, parents, frustration, path, jealous, responsibility, artistic, lonely.

1. My sister is very She can paint well and writes poetry.
2. I'm an only child, but I never felt ... because I always had a lot of friends.
3. Parents have a big ... to give their children the right star in life.
4. My brother is interested in ... hobbies like playing chess, whereas I'm more physical.
5. I was always very ... of my older sister for being much more beautiful than me.
6. Not being able to do things your older siblings do can lead to ... and arguments.
7. ... usually expect different things from their first and last children.
8. Only children and first-born children often follow similar types of career

FAMILY. RELATIVES

KEYS:

Task 1.

a) 1.sworn. 2.best. 3.complete. 4.immediate. 5. Identical. 6. distant. 6. family.

b) 1.orphan, 2. partner. 3. single parent. 4. adopted child. 5. stepfather. 6. foster child. 7. brother-in-law.

Task 2.

a) 1.generation.2. engagement. 3. adolescence. 4. retirement.

b) 1.artistic.2.lonely. 3. responsibility. 4. intellectual. 5.jealous. 6. frustration. 7.parents. 8.path.

Text 1.

ARE BLOOD GROUP AND PERSONALITY RELATED?

A _____

In the West, some people believe that an individual's personality and character can be predicted according (1) _____. The Chinese believe that the year of birth determines character. In the past century, a relatively new belief has arisen: the idea that personality is related to ABO blood group.

B _____

The blood-group personality theory started in Japan in 1927, when a secondary-school administrator (2) _____. The theory soon went out of fashion, but was brought back in force in the 1970s. The belief is still strong in Japan, and is now becoming increasingly popular in neighbouring countries.

C _____

Is the belief accurate, or is it just a modern-day superstition? Why not test it for yourself? First read each description and decide how (3) _____. Then check to see if the ABO blood-group theory accurately predicted your personality.

D _____

Blood group B. They are creative and curious, and are always open to new adventures and challenges. They live life with passion, and tend (4) _____. Their main weakness is a tendency to be selfish, which can cause them to be irresponsible and forgetful of others. They are unpredictable, (5) _____, but this can also make close relationships with them difficult. They can also be jealous. They are often good cooks.

E _____

Blood group O. They are confident, charismatic and ambitious, and prefer to be the centre of attention. Even in defeat they are optimistic about the future. They are often athletic and prefer to be active. Their main weakness is pride, which can lead (6) _____. They love to be around people, but also tend to be uncommitted in relationships. They often have trouble finishing what they start.

F _____

Blood group A.

They are generally conservative, responsible and tend to follow the rules. They are often perfectionists, wanting everything to be done properly, and they feel stressed when things don't work out the way they planned. They seem calm and focused in difficult situations, but they tend to avoid confrontations and arguments. They are usually shy and quiet, and can be sensitive to criticism. They tend to be cautious, and can be very stubborn about (7) _____. They are well-organized and punctual. They make keen gardeners.

G _____

Blood group AB. Easily switching from one extreme to another, they can be cool and confident one moment, then sensitive and indecisive the next. They can be outgoing and sociable in some situations, but then shy at other times. They are very considerate and generous to some people, but also strict, critical, (8) _____. Generally, they are unpredictable and independent, seeing themselves as separate from the group. They are often very analytical and rational in their views.

Task 1

Read the text above. Choose from A-J the one which best fits 1-10. There are two answers that you do not need to use.

- A. and unforgiving to others
- B. and unforgiving with others
- C. be optimistic and outgoing
- D. doing what they feel is right
- E. personality similarities and differences among his staff
- F. them to be stubborn
- G. to be optimistic and outgoing
- H. to the time of the year that the person was born
- I. well it matches your own personality
- J. which can make them very entertaining and charming

Task 2

For paragraphs A-G match headings 1-10 below. There are 3 headings that do not have to use.

1. Blood theory in Japan: the past and present
2. Blood theory
3. People with this blood group are contradictory
4. People with this blood group are individualistic
5. People with this blood are arrogant
6. People with this blood group are natural leaders
7. People with this blood group are serious and hard-working
8. Stop determining your character by year of birth – it's out of fashion
9. The shift to modern theory: from stars to blood
10. What ABO blood-group theory tells about you

Additional Vocabulary

1)	absent-minded	неуважний
2)	adventurous	авантюрний
3)	character	характер
4)	cunning	хитрий
5)	demanding	вимогливий
6)	devoted	відданий
7)	devotion	посвячення
8)	dominant	домінуючий
9)	easygoing	1) з легким характером; 2) нестриманий, розпущений
10)	economical	заощадливий
11)	excited	піднесений
12)	expressive	експресійний
13)	extravagant	екстравагантний
14)	fanatic	фанатичний

15)	fascinated	захоплений
16)	fast	швидкий
17)	fearless	безстрашний
18)	frank	щирий
19)	funny	смішний
20)	garrulous	балакучий
21)	generous	щедрий
22)	gentle	делікатний
23)	gullible	легковірний
24)	honest	щирий
25)	humble	скромний
26)	hysterical	істеричний
27)	idealistic	ідейний
28)	impatient	нетерплячий
29)	impulsive	імпульсивний
30)	jealous	ревнивий, заздрісний
31)	loud	гучний
32)	mature	зрілий
33)	mawkish	занадто сентиментальний
34)	money-minded	хтивий до грошей
35)	obedient	покірний
36)	open	відкритий
37)	ordinary	непримітний
38)	quick	швидкий
39)	rebellious	бунтівний
40)	resistant	витривалий
41)	sensitive	чутливий
42)	serious	серйозний
43)	shy	боязкий
44)	sincere	щирий
45)	strict	вимогливий
46)	stubborn	впертий
47)	trustful	довірливий
48)	unconcerned	байдужий

Характер людини. / Character. Personality.

KEYS

Task 1

A. and unforgiving to others	8
B. and unforgiving with others	-
C. be optimistic and outgoing.	-
D. doing what they feel is right	7
E. personality similarities and differences among his staff	2
F. them to be stubborn	6
G. to be optimistic and outgoing.	4
H. to the time of the year that the person was born	1
I. well it matches your own personality	3
J. which can make them very entertaining and charming	5

Task 2

- A. The shift to modern: from stars to blood (9)
- B. Blood theory in Japan: the past and present (1)
- C. What ABO blood-group theory tells about you (10)
- D. People with this blood group are individualistic (4)
- E. People with this blood group are natural leaders (6)
- F. People with this blood group are serious and hard-working (7)
- G. People with this blood group are contradictory (5)

Text 1

**SELF-CATERING HOLIDAY COTTAGES IN THE LAKE DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK**

At Lilliput Farm we have three cottages for rent as self-catering holiday accommodation.

We have been awarded 4 stars in the Holiday Accommodation Accreditation Service for excellence in quality and service.

Dairymaid's Loft is situated above the barn under the eaves. It is the largest of the properties, having one double bedroom with en suite, a twin room and a single room. There is also a sofa-bed in the living room. There is a large kitchen, a living room, dining room and newly-fitted bathroom. Please note that, since the entire property is on the first floor, and the stairs are steep, the accommodation is not suitable for the elderly, the infirm, pets and very young children.

Shepherd's Rest is suitable for up to four occupants. There is a double bedroom and a twin room with bunk-beds. There is a small kitchen and a large living room. There is a shower room with separate WC. The accommodation is spread over two floors. Pets are allowed, but we request that they are kept downstairs.

Haymaker's Den is a one-bedroom cottage at ground floor level. There is also a sofa bed in the living room which can sleep two people. It has a large living area comprising a kitchen/diner and living space. There is a ramp leading up to the property, and the large bathroom is fitted so as to be suitable for wheelchair users and people who use walking aids. We ask that pets are not brought into this property.

All the properties have: a television, CD player and DVD player. ***Dairymaid's Loft and Haymaker's Den*** have Sky Television. ***Shepherd's Rest*** has wi-fi access. Cots can be provided to all properties, but please note that ***Dairymaid's Loft*** may be unsuitable for toddlers and crawling babies. All properties have a washing machine, fridge freezer and microwave. ***Dairymaid's Loft*** also has a dishwasher and a tumble drier.

The cottages share an outside area with swings, a patio and barbecue area. Outdoor furniture is available in the barn.

All cottages have electric power. None are fitted with gas. Electricity is paid via a meter. You will receive a £10 worth of electricity at the beginning of your stay with our compliments (£5 for short breaks). After that, you will need to add money to the meter. ***Shepherd's Rest*** also has a wood-burning stove. Guests will receive one complimentary basket of wood. Subsequent baskets can be purchased for £2 each. Please help yourself to wood in the barn and put money in the honesty box.

Cottages can be booked by the week or for short breaks. Short breaks are either Fridays – Mondays (3 nights) or Mondays to Fridays (4 nights). Discounts are available in the low season (October to March). Couples staying in ***Dairymaid's Loft*** and ***Shepherd's Rest*** can also get a two-person discount. Week-long bookings are on a Saturday – Saturday basis. We regret that it is not possible to accommodate arrivals on Fridays. We ask that guests arrive after 3pm and vacate the property by 10.30 on their departure date, so allow us to clean and prepare the properties for the next guests.

To make a booking, you will need to make a deposit of fifty percent up front. The remainder is payable one month before your arrival. (If you make a booking less than a month in advance, you must pay the entire amount up front). If you need to cancel your stay, you will receive a complete refund if you contact us 30 days in advance of your booking. Cancellations made two weeks in advance will receive a 60% discount. We regret that we cannot give a discount for cancellations made less than two weeks in advance.

Task 1

Read the text and answer the questions about the cottages.

Choose one of the answers: *Haymaker's Den, Shepherd's Rest, Dairymaid's Loft, none of them*

1. Which of the cottages is suitable for an elderly couple, one of whom uses a walking frame?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
2. Which of the cottages is suitable for a family of two adults and two children, the youngest being 3 years old?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
3. Which of the cottages is suitable for a group of six young adults?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
4. Which of the cottages is suitable for someone who wants to use the internet during their stay?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
5. Which of the cottages is suitable for someone who doesn't want to wash up while on holiday?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
6. Which of the cottages is suitable for a family with a dog?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them

7. Which of the cottages allows cooking with wood?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
8. Which of the cottages offers no discount if you are travelling without your spouse?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
9. Which of the cottages offers appliances for washing and drying your dishes?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them
10. Which of the cottages offers you a cancellation discount if you to cancel one week before your arrival?
 - A. Haymaker's Den
 - B. Shepherd's Rest
 - C. Dairymaid's Loft
 - D. none of them

Task 2

Read the text and answer which questions are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Guests have to pay extra for the first basket of wood in Shepherd's Rest.
2. Guests have to pay extra for all the electricity they use.
3. Each property has its own garden.
4. Dairymaid's Loft costs less to rent if only two people stay there in December.
5. Gas heating is not provided in the cottages.
6. The cottages have individual yards.
7. All cottages are suitable for the elderly.
8. Shepherd's Rest spreads on two floors and your allows you to keep your pets anywhere.
9. You have to pay the whole sum if you book less than a month before arrive.
10. If you cancel your booking 30 days before your arrival, you can get 60% for your booking

Additional Vocabulary:

- 1) ajar - відхилений
- 2) apartment - квартира
- 3) attic - горище
- 4) attic - піддашся, горище
- 5) balcony - балкон
- 6) bathroom - ванна кімната
- 7) bedroom - спальня
- 8) blinds - жалюзі
- 9) block of flats - багатопверховий будинок

- 10) ceiling - стеля
- 11) central heating - централізоване опалення
- 12) children's room - дитяча кімната
- 13) chimney - комин
- 14) comfort - комфорт
- 15) comfortable - зручний
- 16) convenience - зручність
- 17) corridor - коридор
- 18) cosy - затишний
- 19) credit - кредит
- 20) current - струм
- 21) decorative - декоративний
- 22) dining room - їдальня
- 23) door - двері
- 24) doorbell - дверний дзвінок
- 25) drive - під'їзд
- 26) dustbin - контейнер для сміття
- 27) duvet - ковдра
- 28) electricity - електрика
- 29) energy saving bulb - енергоощадна лампочка
- 30) estate agency - агенція нерухомості
- 31) fence - огорожа
- 32) fence - паркан
- 33) fireplace - камін
- 34) firewood - дрова
- 35) first floor - другий поверх
- 36) flat - квартира
- 37) flatmate - співмешканець
- 38) floor - поверх
- 39) floor - підлога
- 40) front door - вхідні двері
- 41) furnished - мебльований
- 42) fuse - запобіжник
- 43) garage - гараж
- 44) garden - огорода, парк
- 45) gas - газ
- 46) gate - ворота
- 47) ground floor - перший поверх
- 48) gutter - ринва
- 49) hall - передпокій
- 50) handle - ручка
- 51) heater - обігрівач
- 52) housewife - хатня робітниця
- 53) inhabited - заселений
- 54) intercom - домофон

- 55) key - ключ
- 56) kitchen - кухня
- 57) landlord - господар
- 58) lighting - освітлення
- 59) light switch - вимикач освітлення
- 60) living room - вітальня
- 61) lock - замок
- 62) loft - горище
- 63) loft - піддашшя, горище
- 64) loo - туалет
- 65) mess - безлад
- 66) neighbour - сусід
- 67) neighbourhood - сусідство
- 68) own - власний
- 69) pantry - комора
- 70) property - власність
- 71) property tax - податок на нерухомість
- 72) real property - нерухомість
- 73) removal - переїзд
- 74) renovation - ремонт
- 75) rent - орендна плата
- 76) roof - дах
- 77) room - кімната
- 78) rubbish bin - контейнер для сміття
- 79) running water - водопровідна вода
- 80) salon - салон
- 81) sewage system - каналізація
- 82) sheet - простирadlo
- 83) sheets - постіль
- 84) shutter - віконниця
- 85) sloping - шатровий дах
- 86) socket - розетка
- 87) spacious - просторий
- 88) spaciousness - об'ємність
- 89) spare room - кімната для гостей
- 90) stairs - сходи
- 91) step - сходинка
- 92) studio flat - малосімейна квартира
- 93) terrace - тераса
- 94) tile - плитка
- 95) tile - черепиця
- 96) to close - закривати
- 97) to decorate - декорувати
- 98) toilet - туалет

- 99) to leak - протікати
- 100) to move - переїжджати
- 101) to move away - виїжджати
- 102) to move in - вселятись
- 103) to move in with someone - проживати з кимось
- 104) to move out - виселятись
- 105) to pay rent - платити оренду
- 106) to pay the bill - оплачувати рахунок
- 107) to rent - винайняти
- 108) to shut - закривати
- 109) uninhabited - незаселений
- 110) walk-in wardrobe - гардеробна кімната
- 111) wall - стіна
- 112) wallpaper - шпалери
- 113) well-appointed - добре складений
- 114) window - вікно
- 115) windowpane - вікно
- 116) windowsill - підвіконня

KEYS

Task 1

1. A - Haymaker's Den
2. B - Shepherd's Rest
3. C - Dairymaid's Loft
4. B - Shepherd's Rest
5. C - Dairymaid's Loft
6. B - Shepherd's Rest
7. B - Shepherd's Rest
8. A - Haymaker's Den
9. C - Dairymaid's Loft
10. D - none of them

Task 2

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. False
9. True
10. False

Text 1

Tips for Better Time Management

I. _____

Take a week and plot out what you do every day. Be honest. If you watch 25 hours of TV each week, write it down. You have to include everything – gym time, eating, driving, weekly meetings, all of it. It can be upsetting to see how little unstructured time we allow ourselves. But it's difficult to make intelligent decisions about using your time more effectively if you don't know (1)_____.

II. _____

Turn off your cell phone and beeper. When someone asks you to do something that you really don't have time to do, say so, politely, but firmly. And don't allow yourself to feel guilty. Part of declining to do things, is focusing on your goals. Once you know exactly (2) _____, turning down things that don't fit into your priorities is easier.

III. _____

Technology helped get you into the bind in the first place, so use it to help get you out. Try some of the many personal scheduling software programs (3) _____, "to-do" lists, and phone and address books on your computer. Use the technology to get rid of all the paper in your life. The more clutter you have in your life – phone numbers on slips of paper, business cards in notebooks – the more likely you are to waste time trying to stay organized and on top of things.

IV. _____

That's nothing wrong with being ordinary. Set rational goals for yourself. It's a fine thing to strive to be your best. It's counter productive to try (4) _____. Setting unattainable expectations of yourself just adds stress to your life.

V. _____

Finally, don't let any progress, however small, go unrewarded. Use your time diary to make decisions about how you want to organize your time better. As you make progress let yourself enjoy that. It doesn't have to be a big treat, maybe it can be (5)_____. It's important to acknowledge and enjoy your success.

Task 1

Read the text above. Choose from A-G the one which best fits each space (1-5). There are two answers that you do not need to use.

A that allow you to keep a calendar

B what you're doing with your time now

C to be the very best

D that helps you to organize your time

E what you have time to do

F reading about highly productive people

G as simple as spending some time by yourself or getting a massage

Task 2

Match choices (A-H) to (I-V). There are three choices you don't need to use.

A Throw away useless notes

- B Learn to say “no”
- C Prize yourself
- D Make a time diary
- E Distinguish primary goals
- F Plan every step
- G Don’t be a perfectionist
- H Remember to have a break

Text 2

Can You Feel the Rhythm?

‘Routine’ is usually seen as a negative term nowadays, largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fivers. We live in (1)_____, where everything is open all hours. You can buy your groceries at midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3 am, and do business online at the crack of dawn. Before you join the 24-hour revolution, however, take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you – that a round-the-clock lifestyle is not what nature intended.

In an area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a ‘body clock’ (2)_____. It tells us when it’s the right time to eat, sleep, work and play. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well-being. It is, in fact, what makes us tick and it controls many things including our hormones, temperature, immune functions and alertness. It synchronises all these (3)_____; it regulates tempo and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than random noise. If we try to ignore our body clocks, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health.

Ignoring our body clock and changing your body’s natural rhythms can not only make you depressed, anxious and accident prone, it can (4)_____. For example, heart disease, fatigue, ulcers, muscular pain, and frequent viral infections can all result from trying to outsmart our body clocks. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system. While we sleep the body’s repair mechanisms are at work; when we are awake natural killer cells circulate around our bodies and cause more damage. Our digestive system is affected, too – high levels of glucose and fat remain in our bloodstream for longer periods of time and this can lead to heart disease.

Unfortunately, we were not designed to be members of a 24-hour society. We can’t ignore millions of years of evolution and stay up all night and sleep all day. We function best with a regular pattern of sleep and wakefulness (5)_____. Nature’s cues are what keep our body clocks ticking rhythmically working in harmony. So, next time you think a daily routine is boring and predictable, remember that routine may well save your life in the long run.

Task 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D, for questions 1-6.

1. What does it in line 7 refer to?

- A our body’s natural rhythms
- B the hypothalamus

C our body's biological clock

D our brain

2. In what way is your body clock like the conductor of an orchestra?

A The hypothalamus controls our actions.

B It makes all the body's functions work together at the right time.

C The body clock is very precise.

D We have a special programme.

3. If we change our sleep patterns, we

A will get an infection.

B will disturb our immune system.

C will get heart disease.

D get high levels of dangerous cells.

4. According to the text, we should

A do things when our body tells us to.

B organize our body clock according to a strict schedule.

C use the natural environment to work out a regular routine.

D have a boring, slow-paced lifestyle.

5. According to the text, our body clock

A can be changed without harm.

B determines when we should do things.

C helps us to fight sleep.

D is a boring routine.

Task 2

Read the text above. Choose from A-G the one which best fits each space (1-5). There are two answers that you do not need to use.

A like a conductor with an orchestra

B what is fast becoming a 24-hour society

C that is in tune with our natural environment

D cause even anxiety

E lead to much more serious health problems.

F that controls our body's natural rhythms

G that are our natural rhymes

Additional Vocabulary

1. (to) alter - змінювати

2. at the crack of dawn – на світанку

3. (to) avoid delaying assignments- не відкладати виконання завдань

4. (to) be an early / late riser – бути жайворонком / совою

5. (to) be in a hurry- поспішати

6. (to) be in control of one's life – регулювати чиєсь життя

7. (to) be overloaded with – бути перевантаженим чимось

8. (to) bottle up - стримувати

9. (to) complete assignments on time – виконувати завдання вчасно

10.(to) deprive oneself – позбавити себе

- 11.(to) devote much time / effort to smth. – присвячувати багато часу / зусиль чомусь
- 12.disorder - розлад
- 13.(to) do house chores – виконувати хатні справи
- 14.(to) get rid of anger – позбутися гніву
- 15.(to) get rid of time consuming habits – позбутися від звичок, що поглинають час
- 16.(to) go for a stroll – йти на прогулянку
- 17.(to) handle - впоратися
- 18.(to) have a bite - перекусити
- 19.hectic schedule – неспокійний графік
- 20.insomnia - безсоння
- 21.(to) keep fit – підтримувати себе в формі
- 22.(to) keep late hours – засиджуватися допізна
- 23.overtired - перевтомлений
- 24.(to) plan ahead of time/ (to) plot out in advance – планувати завчасно
- 25.procrastination – прокрастинація, відкладання виконання роботи
- 26.regular sleep pattern - регулярний режим сну
- 27.(to) send / (to) receive reminders – надсилати / отримувати нагадування
- 28.(to) set priorities / (to) prioritize – встановлювати пріоритети
- 29.(to) spend (time etc.) on smth. – витратити (час, тощо) на щось
- 30.(to) stick to – дотримуватись чогось
- 31.strict daily routine – суворий розпорядок дня
- 32.(to) take a nap – подрімати
- 33.time management – управління часом
- 34.(to) have late nights – не спати до пізньої ночі
- 35.winter blues – туга, хандра

Режим дня. / Time management

KEYS

Text 1

Task 1

1 B

2 E

3 A

4 C

5 G

Task 2

I E

II B

III A

IV G

V C

Text 2

Task 1

1 C

2 B

3 B

4 C

5 D

Task 2

1 B

2 F

3 A

4 E

5 C

Text 1

Healthy Way of Life

(1) It is widely known that life expectancy is increasing. One reason is that, due to medical research, many illnesses were eliminated; the second one is that fewer people die in wars. (2) Generally, the life of modern man is endangered by many factors. One is the increasing pollution of the environment by industry and transport; another one is sedentary lifestyle of people living in cities and towns, that is, the majority of the population of the planet. The third one is the quality of food we eat and water we drink which results in a lot of diseases. The fourth one is that living in big cities leads to epidemics, and even pandemics of many catchy illnesses. Unhealthy life results in the fact that many people are overweight.

(3) The only possible way of preserving your health is, therefore, healthy way of life which presupposes keeping fit, taking balanced meals, and giving up unhealthy habits like smoking, drinking alcohol, and, of course, drugs. (4) We must understand the harm of bad habits for our health. Smoking, drinking or taking drugs mean serious illnesses and even death from lung cancer or liver diseases. Cigarettes kill about 3 million heavy-smokers every year. Drug addicts die very young. Therefore, there is no place for bad habits in a healthy way of life.

Physical fitness is a general state of good physical health. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. A healthy diet is an important factor for staying healthy. (5) This diet contains reduced amounts of cholesterol, fat, sugar and salt. It helps protect our body from a wide range of diseases, the most dangerous of which are heart diseases and cancer.

We know that we should not stuff ourselves with fast food, sweets, sausages, pastry and fat food. (6) Due to medical research, this type of food shortens our life, it leads to obesity, heart and blood vessels diseases, diabetes, gastric problems and lots of other serious ailments. To prevent all these problems, we should enjoy well-balanced home-made meals with a lot of organic fruits, vegetables, dairy products, grains and seafood.

Keeping fit and going in for sports is also important for our health. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. (7) In big cities people spend hours sitting in front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets.

Taking a proper rest and getting enough sleep, from 8 to 10 hours daily, are also great healthy habits. Sleep is the food for our brain and the rest for our muscles. Moreover, we should avoid getting nervous or worried for no reason.

Modern life is very chaotic and stressful. That's why we should keep to a healthy lifestyle in order not to get depressed and not to feel bad. A healthy lifestyle means active lifestyle, healthy diet, avoiding stress and absence of bad habits.

Health experts have long noted the importance of physical activity. Exercise not only improves your appearance. It can also improve your health. Exercise helps to reduce the risk of some diseases. (8) They include heart disease, stroke, type-two diabetes, osteoporosis and even some kinds of cancer.

High blood pressure and high cholesterol levels in blood can increase your risk of heart disease. Medical experts say both can be reduced through normal exercise.

Physical activity is also known to increase the release of endorphins. These chemicals reduce feelings of pain. They also help people feel happier and more peaceful.

(9) Exercise improves your energy levels by increasing the flow of blood to the heart and blood vessels. One of the main reasons people exercise is to control or reduce their weight. Physical activity burns calories – the energy stored in food. The more calories you burn, the easier it is to control or reduce your weight. Physical activity is anything that gets your body moving. There are two separate, but equally important kinds of physical activity. Aerobic or cardio exercise gets your heart rate going faster and increases your breathing. Some examples are activities like walking at an increased speed, dancing, swimming or riding a bicycle. Muscle-strengthening activities help build and strengthen muscle groups in the body. This kind of exercise includes lifting weights, or doing sit-ups and push-ups. To get the most from your exercise plan, experts say adults should get at least two and a half hours of aerobic exercise each week.

Task 1

Read the text. Match choices (1- 10) to (A – L). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A - Risk of diseases (8)
- B - Two basic types of physical activity (10)
- C Stomach surgery –
- D - Importance of health diet (5)
- E - Reasons why people live longer (1)
- F - Low-carb diet –
- G - Hypodynamia or Consequences of sedentary lifestyle (7)
- H- Harmful factors endangering human lives (2)
- I - Bad habits (4)
- J - General issues building healthy lifestyle (3)
- K - Effects of physical activity (9)
- L - The type of food that shortens our lives (6)

Task 2

Read the text. For questions (1-10) chose the correct answer (A,B,C,D)

1. What does “life expectancy” mean?
 - A obesity
 - B environmental pollution
 - C quality of life
 - D life duration
2. What factors influence the quality of life of the modern man?
 - A environmental pollution
 - B quality of food
 - C sedentary lifestyle
 - D all the above mentioned factors
3. What is physical fitness?
 - A. reduced amounts of cholesterol

- B. great physical health
 - C. low sugar diet
 - D. strong muscles
4. Drug addicts are those who
- A keep fit
 - B are used to taking drugs
 - C are accustomed to having balanced food
 - D avoid taking drugs
5. What does a healthy lifestyle mean?
- A lifestyle that results in fit and beautiful living
 - B healthy diet
 - C absence of bad habits
 - D Normal behavior
6. What kind of food shortens our life?
- A delicious
 - B fast
 - C processed
 - D fat
7. What is the food for our brain?
- A honey
 - B porridge
 - C sleep
 - D influenza
8. What increases the risk of heart disease?
- A Sugar
 - B Muscle pumping
 - C balanced food
 - D high blood pressure
- 9 What is the main effect of aerobic or cardio exercises?
- A it makes your heart rate go faster
 - B it increases your bleeding
 - C balances your breathing
 - D reduces your stress
- Aerobic or cardio exercise gets your heart rate going faster and increases your breathing.
10. Physical activity is also known to increase the release of endorphins. What are endorphins?
- A hormones of anxiety
 - B blood vessels
 - C hormones of happiness
 - D liver

Additional Vocabulary

1. (to) avoid junk food – уникати нездорової їжі
2. (to) be a couch potato – бути домосідом, лежнем
3. (to) be addicted (to smth.) – бути хворобливо залежним (від)

4. (to) be allergic (to smth.) – мати алергію (на щось)
5. (to) be on / (to) go on a slimming diet (well-balanced diet) – бути на / сісти на дієту для схуднення (збалансовану дієту)
6. (to) be overweight, (to) obese – мати надмірну вагу, бути повним
7. (to) burn calories - спалювати калорії
8. (to) cut down on (fatty food) – зменшити споживання (жирної їжі)
9. food high in protein and fat – їжа з високим вмістом білка і жиру
- 10.(to) gain/(to) lose weight – набрати вагу / схуднути
- 11.(to) get in good shape – набути гарної статури
- 12.(to) get rid of (bad habits) – позбутися (шкідливих звичок)
- 13.(to) give up (smoking) – кинути (палити)
- 14.healthy nutrition / nutrients – здорове харчування / поживні речовини
- 15.(to) improve heart activity – поліпшувати серцеву діяльність
- 16.(to) increase the flow of blood and oxygen in the body - збільшувати надходження крові і кисню в організм
- 17.jogging - пробіжки
- 18.(to) keep fit – підтримувати гарну фізичну форму
- 19.(to) limit calories - обмежити калорійність
- 20.(to) lose / (to) put on weight – скидати / набирати вагу
- 21.low-carbohydrate diet - дієта з низьким вмістом вуглеводів
- 22.lower cholesterol levels - знизити рівень холестерину
- 23.low-fat diet - дієта з низьким вмістом жирів
- 24.muscle and joint injury - травма м'язів і суглобів
- 25.(to) prevent diseases – попереджувати хвороби
- 26.(to) prevent obesity – запобігати ожиріння
- 27.(to) reduce stress – зменшувати стрес
- 28.sedentary lifestyle – малорухомий спосіб життя
- 29.(to) suffer emotional or mental problems - страждати від емоційних або психічних проблем
- 30.(to) take up (sport / jogging) – зайнятися (спортом / бігом)
- 31.vegetable consumption – споживання овочів

Здоровий спосіб життя. / Healthy way of life

KEY

Task 1

1. E
2. H
3. J
4. I
5. D
6. L
7. G
8. A
9. K
10. B

Task 2

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. C

Text 1

MAKING GOOD FRIENDS

Our society tends to place an emphasis on romantic relationships. We think that just finding that right person will make us happy and fulfilled. But research shows that friends are actually even more important to our psychological welfare. Friends bring more happiness into our lives than virtually anything else.

Friendships have a huge impact on your mental health and happiness. Good friends relieve stress, provide comfort and joy, and prevent loneliness and isolation. Developing close friendships can also have a powerful impact on your physical health. Lack of social connection may pose as much of a risk as smoking, drinking too much, or leading a sedentary lifestyle. Friends are even tied to longevity. One Swedish study found that, along with physical activity, maintaining a rich network of friends can add significant years to your life.

But close friendships don't just happen. Many of us struggle to meet people and develop quality connections. Whatever your age or circumstances, though, it's never too late to make new friends, reconnect with old ones, and greatly improve your social life, emotional health, and overall well-being

The benefits of friendships

While developing and maintaining friendships takes time and effort, healthy friendships can:

Improve your mood. Spending time with happy and positive friends can elevate your mood and boost your outlook.

Help you to reach your goals. Whether you're trying to get fit, give up smoking, or otherwise improve your life, encouragement from a friend can really boost your willpower and increase your chances of success.

Reduce your stress and depression. Having an active social life can bolster your immune system and help reduce isolation, a major contributing factor to depression.

Support you through tough times. Even if it's just having someone to share your problems with, friends can help you cope with serious illness, the loss of a job or loved one, the breakup of a relationship, or any other challenges in life.

Support you as you age. As you age, retirement, illness, and the death of loved ones can often leave you isolated. Knowing there are people you can turn to for company and support can provide purpose as you age and serve as a buffer against depression, disability, hardship and loss.

Boost your self-worth. Friendship is a two-way street, and the "give" side of the give-and-take contributes to your own sense of self-worth. Being there for your friends makes you feel needed and adds purpose to your life.

Why online friends aren't enough

Technology has shifted the definition of friendship in recent years. With the click of a button, we can add a friend or make a new connection. But having hundreds of online friends is not the same as having a close friend you can spend time with in person. Online friends can't hug you when a crisis hits, visit you when you're sick, or celebrate a happy occasion with you. Our most important and

powerful connections happen when we're face-to-face. So make it a priority to stay in touch in the real world, not just online.

Know what to look for in a friend

A friend is someone you trust and with whom you share a deep level of understanding and communication. A good friend will:

- Show a genuine interest in what's going on in your life, what you have to say, and how you think and feel.

- Accept you for who you are

- Listen to you attentively without judging you, telling you how to think or feel, or trying to change the subject.

- Feel comfortable sharing things about themselves with you

As friendship works both ways, a friend is also someone you feel comfortable supporting and accepting, and someone with whom you share a bond of trust and loyalty.

Focus on the way a friendship feels, not what it looks like

The most important quality in a friendship is the way the relationship makes you feel—not how it looks on paper, how alike you seem on the surface, or what others think. Ask yourself:

- Do I feel better after spending time with this person?

- Am I myself around this person?

- Do I feel secure, or do I feel like I have to watch what I say and do?

- Is the person supportive and am I treated with respect?

- Is this a person I can trust?

The bottom line: if the friendship feels good, it is good. But if a person tries to control you, criticizes you, abuses your generosity, or brings unwanted drama or negative influences into your life, it's time to re-evaluate the friendship. A good friend does not require you to compromise your values, always agree with them, or disregard your own needs.

Task 1

Read the text below. Chose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

Types of interpersonal relationships

Interpersonal relationship refers to the association, connection, interaction and bond between two or more people. There are many different types of relationships, but family relationships and friendships are most common.

Our family, or relatives are people we are connected to through some form of kinship, whether it is through blood (such as with parents, brothers and sisters), marriage (such as non-blood aunts and uncles or step-parents) romantic relationships (such as a parent's girlfriend or boyfriend) or adoption.

Family includes siblings and parents who you may see every day growing up, and (1) _____ who you may not see quote so frequently.

Ideally, people should have strong relationships with their families, although this does not always happen. They should feel love and closeness for their relatives,

and be able to confide in them and discuss personal things. A key role of parents and older relatives is to offer guidance, support and, where needed, boundaries and discipline. As families are so close and spend so much time together, (2) _____, but in most families, these are short-lived and even in moments of anger or hurt, families still love and care about each other.

Family relationships are ideally life-long, although as children become teenagers and then adults, it is usual for them to have more independence and for the parental relationship to become less one of guidance and more one of mutual support. Sometimes as children (3) _____, there can be an increase in arguments and conflicts with parents as the growing child tries to assert their independence and find their adult identity. This is perfectly normal and often calms down once the teenage years have passed. It is important to have strong communication with family members as, if a healthy relationship is nurtured, a family can be a lifelong source of support.

The bond with a family can play (4) _____, and the ability to form other kinds of relationships outside of the family unit such as friendships and romantic relationships.

Friends are people who we are not related to but choose to interact with. Friends are people we trust, respect, care about and feel that we can confide in and want to spend time with. A good friendship should be built (5) _____. A friendship is a reciprocal relationship; for it to exist, both people must see each other as a friend.

There are varying degrees of friendship. You may find that you feel closer to some friends than others. This is perfectly normal. Some friends, especially if they have only been known for a short time or are not seen very often, may not be appropriate to confide in (6) _____. You may find that you feel more comfortable and able to confide in friends whom you have known for longer or spend more time with.

Friends who are very close and know each other well are sometimes referred to as “best friends”.

Some people have many friends, while others may only have one or two. There is no right or wrong number of friends to have and everyone is different.

Good friendships are mutually respectful and supportive and share common interests and ideas.

- A about personal issues or concerns
- B for babies and young children
- C arguments and disagreements can arise
- D become teenagers and adults
- E greet each other by hugging or kissing on the cheek
- F a very important role in personal wellbeing
- G on honesty, support and loyalty
- H other relatives such as cousins, aunts, uncles and grandparents

Task 2

Complete sentences with one of the word that describes the state of marital relationships.

divorced engaged married separated single widowed

- 1) I've been _____ for over 25 years. I consider myself lucky.
- 2) In many countries, couples must be _____ for more than a year in order to divorce.
- 3) Jennifer is _____, but she's happy to be single again.
- 4) Helen is _____ to be married next June. She's making plans for the wedding.
- 5) He's a _____ man living in New York.
- 6) Hank became _____ last year. He hasn't been the same since.

Task 3

Use a word or phrase to fill in the gaps. Each word or phrase is used only once.

love-interest, blood, nemesis, friendship, love, crush, casual, distant, unrequited love, acquaintance, steady, business partner

Love is very different from (1) _____. If you've got a (2)_____ on someone you can't wait to see them. If it's just an (3)_____ you can probably wait until tomorrow or the day after. One thing is for sure: You'll probably see your (4)_____ relatives every day! Luckily, you don't need to see your (5)_____ relatives quite as often, though. When it comes to business, you'll probably see your (6)_____ daily, but you'll stay away from (7)_____ as often as you can.

Let's face it: (8) _____ is complicated. I've heard from a number of people who have experienced (9) _____, and they're never the same! There are also all kinds of considerations. For example, if you've had a (10)_____ date, do you want to go out again? Are you tired of your (11)_____ date? Well, maybe it's time for a new (12)_____!

Additional vocabulary

1. (to) confide in somebody – довіритись комусь
2. (to) date somebody – ходити на побачення з кимось
3. (to) dump somebody – кинути когось, припинити стосунки з кимось
4. (to) find it easy to make friends – легко заводити друзів
5. (to) hate the sight of somebody – ненавидіти когось
6. (to) have a crush on somebody – закохатися у когось
7. (to) have a lot in common – мати багато спільного
8. (to) have a soft spot for somebody- мати ніжні почуття до когось
9. (to) have an affair – мати роман
10. (to) keep in touch with somebody – підтримувати зв'язок з кимось
11. (to) know somebody by sight – знати когось в обличчя
12. (to) love at first sight – кохання з першого погляду
13. (to) relate to somebody – бути комусь родичем
14. (to) respect somebody's privacy – поважати приватність
15. stormy relationship- бурхливі стосунки
16. (to) take care of somebody – піклуватися про когось

17. (to) ask somebody out – запросити когось на побачення
18. (to) care for somebody – любити когось
19. (to) fall for somebody – закохатися у когось
20. (to) fall out (with somebody) – посваритися з кимось
21. (to) get on (with somebody) – ладнати з кимось
22. (to) look down on somebody – дивитися зверхньо на когось
23. (to) look up to somebody – поважати когось
24. (to) make up with somebody – миритися з кимось
25. (to) rely on somebody – покладатися на когось
26. (to) split out (with somebody) – розійтися з кимось
27. (to) stand by somebody - підстрахувати когось
28. (to) take after somebody – піклуватися про когось
29. (to) tell somebody off – насварити когось

KEYS

Task 1

- 1 - H
- 2 - C
- 3 - D
- 4 - F
- 5 - G
- 6 - A

Task 2

- 1 - married
- 2 - separated
- 3 - divorced
- 4 - engaged
- 5 - single
- 6 - widowed

Task3

- 1 - friendship
- 2 - crush
- 3 - acquaintance
- 4 - blood
- 5 - distant
- 6 - business partner
- 7 - nemesis
- 8 - love
- 9 - unrequited love
- 10 - casual
- 11 - steady
- 12 - love-interest

Text 1

TIPS FOR BEING MORE FRIENDLY AND SOCIAL

If you are introverted or shy, it can feel uncomfortable to put yourself out there socially. But you don't have to be naturally outgoing or the life of the party to make new friends.

Focus on others, not yourself. The key to connecting to other people is by showing interest in them. When you're truly interested in someone else's thoughts, feelings, experiences, and opinions, it shows—and they'll like you for it. You'll make far more friends by showing your interest rather than trying to get people interested in you. If you're not genuinely curious about the other person, then stop trying to connect.

Pay attention. Switch off your smart phone, avoid other distractions, and make an effort to truly listen to the other person. By paying close attention to what they say, do, and how they interact, you'll quickly get to know them. Small efforts go a long way, such as remembering someone's preferences, the stories they've told you, and what's going on in their life.

Self-disclosure: the key to turning acquaintances into friends

We all have acquaintances—people we exchange small talk with as we go about our day or trade jokes or insights with online. While these relationships can fulfill you in their own right, what if you want to turn a casual acquaintance into a true friend?

Friendship is characterized by intimacy. True friends know about each other's values, struggles, goals, and interests. If you'd like to transition from acquaintances to friends, open up to the other person.

You don't have to reveal your most closely-held secret. Start small by sharing something a little bit more personal than you would normally and see how the other person responds. Do they seem interested? Do they reciprocate by disclosing something about themselves?

Evaluating interest

Friendship takes two, so it's important to evaluate whether the other person is looking for new friends.

- Do they ask you questions about you, as if they'd like to get to know you better?
- Do they tell you things about themselves beyond surface small talk?
- Do they give you their full attention when you see them?
- Does the other person seem interested in exchanging contact information or making specific plans to get together?

If you can't answer "yes" to these questions, the person may not be the best candidate for friendship now, even if they genuinely like you. There are many possible reasons why not, so don't take it personally!

How to meet new people

We tend to make friends with people we cross paths with regularly: people we go to school with, work with, or live close to. The more we see someone, the more

likely a friendship is to develop. So look at the places you frequent as you start your search for potential friends.

Another big factor in friendship is common interests. We tend to be drawn to people who are similar, with a shared hobby, cultural background, career path, or kids the same age. Think about activities you enjoy or the causes you care about. Where can you meet people who share the same interests?

Making new friends: Where to start

When looking to meet new people, try to open yourself up to new experiences. Not everything you try will lead to success but you can always learn from the experience and hopefully have some fun.

Volunteering can be a great way to help others while also meeting new people. Volunteering also gives you the opportunity to regularly practice and develop your social skills.

Take a class or join a club to meet people with common interests, such as a book group, dinner club, or sports team. Websites such as Meetup.com can help you find local groups or start your own and connect with others who share similar interests.

Walk a dog. Dog owners often stop and chat while their dogs sniff or play with each other. If dog ownership isn't right for you, volunteer to walk dogs from a shelter or a local rescue group.

Attend art gallery openings, book readings, lectures, music recitals, or other community events where you can meet people with similar interests. Check with your library or local paper for events near you.

Behave like someone new to the area. Even if you've lived in the same place all your life, take the time to re-explore your neighborhood attractions. New arrivals to any town or city tend to visit these places first—and they're often keen to meet new people and establish friendships, too.

Cheer on your team. Going to a bar alone can seem intimidating, but if you support a sports team, find out where other fans go to watch the games. You automatically have a shared interest—your team—which makes it natural to start up a conversation.

Unplug. It's difficult to meet new people in any social situation if you're more interested in your phone than the people around you. Remove your headphones and put your smartphone away while you're in the checkout line or waiting for a bus, for example. Making eye contact and exchanging small talk with strangers is great practice for making connections—and you never know where it may lead!

Text 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

The Value of Peer Relationships at Work

(1) _____

Less than a third of employees without friends at work are highly engaged. This is in stark contrast to the 69 percent of employees with multiple friends at work who remain highly engaged.

With an employee's engagement level affecting nearly every aspect of their work, it's crucial to ensure your organization provides an environment that promotes and encourages the development of strong peer relationships in the workplace.

(2) _____

This might be hard to take: your employees aren't loyal to your company — but they are loyal to the people that built it, and those who keep it running. Employees with strong bonds of camaraderie are more likely to remain loyal to their team, and stay longer as a result.

Implementing peer recognition makes it easy for employees to celebrate achievements together, and see firsthand how their work and dedication to the team benefit everyone as a whole.

(3) _____

The satisfaction of a job well done provides its own intrinsic motivation, but employees with friends at work who regularly celebrate their contributions and accomplishments are more likely to love their job, and even more likely to love the company they work for.

Make it easy for members of your team to share the things they love about their job and their colleagues. Encourage and model this kind of interaction to help build stronger bonds within your organization.

(4) _____

In addition to being there to celebrate the good times, friends at work offer a priceless support system when things get tough. Sixty-one percent of employees mentioned support from their colleagues at work was instrumental in helping them through life's challenges.

It's important to identify and praise members of your team who regularly offer their support to others. These people are bringing an incalculable value to your organization, and it's important to let them know that.

(5) _____

We're all familiar with the strength of peer influence, but many fail to consider the potential for peer pressure to act as a positive motivational force in the workplace.

The Employee Engagement and Organizational Culture Report found that 58 percent of the happiest employees will recognize and encourage their peers' success when given tools to make it easy. That recognition provides positive peer influence, and solidifies the notion that good work is valued by everyone in the company. Make sure you're providing an easy way for your team to recognize and celebrate one another's contributions. These interactions build a stronger team, and help motivate employees to continue doing their best work.

- A Peer relationships help increase loyalty
- B Employees are always loyal to the company
- C Friends provide a built-in support network
- D Life challenges prevent building peer connections
- E Peer recognition is a powerful motivator.
- F Relationships in the workplace should not be cultivated
- G Work friendships increase job satisfaction.

H Positive peer relationships at work are valuable things.

Task 2.

Match positive and negative adjectives to describe your co-workers and the definitions

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>trustworthy</i> | a) The simplest word to describe a rude person. They just don't care about someone's emotions or feelings. They are disrespectful to others and embarrass you often. |
| 2. <i>responsible</i> | b) Someone who puts in a lot of effort in their duty and are very hardworking. They always make sure they complete their task on time and before the deadline. |
| 3. <i>ethical</i> | c) There are people who are always on their toes to pick up a fight. They just want to have an argument on everything. They are really annoying and spoil the work environment. |
| 4. <i>diligent</i> | d) Someone on whom you could completely rely on. These people are very honest in their dealings. |
| 5. <i>obedient</i> | e) Someone who could be easily tricked. Such people could be easily fooled. It's not a good quality one could have. |
| 6. <i>belligerent</i> | f) Someone who complies by the rules and regulations strictly. They always follow their boss's voice or instructions. |
| 7. <i>finicky</i> | g) Someone who is honest and deals with high moral and principles |
| 8. <i>gullible</i> | h) These are mean people who harass and insult you. They are evil in nature. |
| 9. <i>inconsiderate</i> | i) There are some co-workers who pay a lot of attention to silly and unimportant things. They are quite fussy and picky about things around them. |
| 10. <i>malicious</i> | j) When someone concentrates on details. They are never distracted by what's happening in the surrounding. |

Task 3

Choose the correct word.

1. Mike has known most of his *colleagues/ mates* since primary school.
2. On behalf of the management of the company, I'd like to extend a warm welcome to our new *colleagues/ buddies*.
3. I don't know Tom that well, he's just a(n) *acquaintance/ companion*.
4. Martin is a friend of the *family/ house*.
5. Chris is an excellent travelling *mate/ companion*.
6. Amy and Katie are *close/ near friends*.
7. I know her slightly – she's a(n) *friend/ acquaintance* of a friend.
8. Eva has a wide *circle/ ring* of friends.

Additional vocabulary

1. a handful of true friends – кілька справжніх друзів
2. acquaintance – знайомий/ знайома, знайомство
3. circle of friends/ acquaintances - коло друзів / знайомих

4. classmate/ workmate/roommate/flatmate - однокласник / колега / сусід по кімнаті / співмешканець
5. close friend - близькі друзі
6. colleague - колега
7. ex-schoolmate – колишній однокласник
8. fair-weather friend – ненадійний друг
9. friend of the family - друг родини
10. mate/buddy/pal - товариш
11. mutual friends - спільні друзі
12. social networking sites - соціальні мережі
13. travelling companion - попутник
14. a friend in need is a friend indeed - друг пізнається в біді
15. a love-hate relationship – відносини де то любов, то ненависть
16. (to) be at each other's throats – гризтися з кимось
17. (to) be fond of somebody – любити когось
18. (to) be on the same wavelength - бути на одній хвилі
19. (to) be sick to death of somebody/ something – до смерті нудитися від когось/чогось.
20. (to) behave childishly – поводитися по-дитячому

Keys

Task 1

- 1 - H
- 2 - A
- 3 - G
- 4 - C
- 5 - E

Task 2

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. G
- 4. J
- 5. F
- 6. C
- 7. I
- 8. E
- 9. A
- 10. H

Task 3

- 1 – mates
- 2 – colleagues
- 3 – acquaintance
- 4 – family
- 5 – companion
- 6 – close
- 7 – friend
- 8 – circle

Text 1

You are going to read a newspaper article about the benefits of playing computer games. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one, which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence, which you do not need to use.

Vocabulary

1. (to) line up – потягатися
2. strike – удар
3. (to) roll a personal best – підрахувати очки
4. (to) hang out – зависати
5. bowling alley - кегельбан, галявина для гри в шари
6. (to) compete against smb. – змагатися з кимось
7. game platform – ігров аплатформа
8. mental and physical well-being – розумове та фізичне благополуччя
9. (to) boost mood – покращувати настрій
- 10.(to) feel refreshed and energized – почуватися відновленим та енергійним
- 11.mental sharpness – ясність розуму
- 12.hand-eye coordination – прицільність
- 13.(to) get involved in together – бути залученими разом
- 14.market flooded with games – наповнений іграми ринок
- 15.(to) find the right fit – знайти, що треба
- 16.(to) mimic the movements – імітувати рухи
- 17.(to) keep up – підтримувати, продовжувати, триматися на тому ж самому рівні
- 18.heart-pumping action – дія, що стимулює роботу серця

COMPUTER GAMES: NOT JUST FOR KIDS!

More people than ever are turning to computer games for fun and health benefits

Susie Bullen lines up, swings her arm back, and releases another perfect throw for yet another strike. When the game is over, the 94-year-old has rolled a personal best of 220. But Bullen isn't hanging out in the local bowling alley - she's playing on a popular interactive gaming system that has gained immense popularity with people of all ages.

Bullen, who once competed in leagues but hasn't bowled in nearly 70 years, said the interactive sports games give her the opportunity to reconnect to many of the activities she enjoyed in her formative years. 'I try to play as much as I can,' says Bullen, resident of a peaceful retirement community in Ontario, Canada.**1.** Bullen regularly competes against her great-granddaughter, 16-year-old Melanie, on her gaming console.

Bullen is amongst a growing number of older people participating in this kind of pastime, which is helping to bring generations together in a shared activity. 'It's great fun playing against my great-grandma', says Melanie.**2.**

According to recent research in the entertainment software sector, the percentage of people over 50 playing computer games has more than doubled since the year 2000, and the number is expected to increase as the popularity and visibility of current computer game platforms continue to grow. **3.**

Interactive games have been linked to providing increased mental and physical well-being across the age groups. In addition to boosting mood, playing an 'exer-game' for around half an hour, three times a week, improves balance and leaves players feeling refreshed and energized.**4.**Just like traditional forms of exercise, interactive gaming promotes better mental sharpness and hand-eye coordination. And one study has shown that there are some characteristics of gaming that promote visual learning, too - that is, acquiring skills through associating ideas and concepts with images and techniques.

So, what is it that has attracted older people to join in the gaming world? **5.**Not only are the most successful platforms those with user-friendly controls, but the best games for the whole family to get involved in together are those which aren't overly-complicated, but still offer plenty in terms of stimulus.

6.A ten-pin bowling game, for example, requires users to swing their arms in the same motion as a bowler, while holding down a button on the controller. When the player is ready to release the ball, he or she simply releases the button. And as he or she does so, the feel-good factor is released along with it!

- A.** In a market flooded with thousands and thousands of games, finding the right fit can be challenging.
- B.** And as computer game usage amongst older people has risen, researchers have conducted studies that have concluded that computer games provide much more than simple entertainment value.
- C.** 'I've always been sports-minded and like watching sports. Playing computer games is a bit of fun and it's great to see how you can do, as well as providing some much-needed exercise.'
- D.** Games which mimic the movements of the sports they represent are particularly popular amongst gamers who not only want to have fun, but want to incorporate a bit of heart-pumping action into their free-time activities as well.
- E.** This includes balance boards that record movements and give feedback on performance. Activities include yoga poses, push-ups, strength, balance and aerobic exercises.
- F.** 'She's a real pro and it's hard for me to keep up! She's a fantastic opponent and we have a lot of laughs.'
- G.** Active game-playing helps people of all ages recognise that exercise can be fun and socially enjoyable, and isn't just about hitting the treadmill at the gym

Text 2

You are going to read an article in which four young people talk about the experience of taking their driving test. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Vocabulary

1. (to) make a difference – мати значення, змінити ситуацію
2. the second gear – друга передача
3. trembling knees – тремтячи коліна
4. (to) feel very tense about – почуватися напружено
5. childhood ambition – дитячі амбіції
6. attempt – спроба
7. busy traffic - напружений дорожній рух
8. (to) take the driving lessons – брати уроки водіння
9. (to) save up money – копити гроші (заощаджувати)
- 10.(to) be upset – бути засмученим
- 11.(to) practice a lot – багато практикуватись
- 12.(to) make mistake – зробити помилку
- 13.(to) be embarrassed – бути збентеженим
- 14.(to) feel fairly confident – почуватися досить впевнено
- 15.(to) assure someone – запевнити когось
- 16.(to) break down – зламатись
- 17.(to) expect - очікувати
- 18.(to) get used to doing something – звикнути щось робити
- 19.(to) put off – відкладати, тягнути час
- 20.decent car – пристойний автомобіль
- 21.(to) pass the test – скласти тест
- 22.(to) keep on doing mistakes – продовжувати робити помилки
- 23.(to) book a lesson - замовити урок, домовитись заздалегідь про урок
- 24.driving licence – водійське посвідчення

Which person

1. failed the driving test three times?
2. thought learning to drive would be easier than it was?
3. was discouraged from driving by a relative?
4. was very nervous at first?
5. is going to drive a vehicle at work?
6. practised driving on private land?
7. nearly missed the test?
8. hasn't driven since taking the test?
9. will soon own a car?
- 10..... could previously use another type of vehicle?

FIRST STEPS AT DRIVING

How do young people feel about learning to drive?

We asked four youngsters who have recently passed the test.

A. Joe Smedley

I used to make models of cars, and I knew a lot about different makes long before I was old enough to drive one. I'd been riding a motorbike for six months before I started taking lessons for my driving test, and I'm sure that experience helped

me. On the other hand, learning to drive proved to be quite hard. I thought because I knew how a car works it would make a difference. That was a big mistake! I remember how embarrassed I was when I couldn't even get the car into second gear. By the time I took my test, I felt fairly confident, so I wasn't surprised when I passed first time. The funny thing about it is that I haven't had the chance to drive a car ever since I got my licence because my parents don't have one!

B. Hanna Watson

I'm really glad that I have a driving licence because it's so useful, but I wasn't really sure I wanted to take the test at first. I was shaking and my knees were trembling before the first lesson, though I felt better because the instructor was so friendly. Although he assured me I was ready to take the test after 25 lessons, I decided to wait until I had had a few more. I felt very tense about driving, and the test was a disaster. First, I forgot my glasses when I went for the written test, and then, on the practical test, I got there five minutes' late because the bus I was on broke down! It wasn't my fault, and luckily they let me go ahead with it anyway, but I was quite upset. Anyway, for the last few months I've been practising in my father's car, although he only lets me go on quiet country roads.

C. Clarissa Holmes

I wanted to get my driving licence as soon as I could. My childhood ambition was to be the first woman Formula One world champion! Actually, the reality of taking my test was completely different from what I'd expected. I didn't pass the test until my fourth attempt, but that was because of the practical test. I kept on making silly mistakes, you see. In fact, the other part of the test wasn't nearly as hard; all you had to do was learn the regulations about driving.

I was getting pretty upset after failing three times, so my aunt, who owns a farm, let me go into a field and drive around, just to get used to the feeling. I think that helped a lot. I've been saving up like mad, and in a couple of weeks I'm confident I'll have enough to buy a decent second-hand car.

D. Eddy Fredricks

I didn't really think about taking my driving test right up until I was 18. I had the idea that driving was basically dangerous, and I think that came from my grandmother. She had never got used to driving in busy traffic, and she used to tell me how awful it was, which put me off a lot. But when a couple of my friends passed their tests, I suddenly realised I really wanted to get my driving licence.

Being optimistic, I just booked ten lessons at first, but in the end I needed over three times that many! Having a driving licence is going to be very useful. When the school term finishes in August, I've got a part-time job delivering books for a big bookshop, and I have to use their delivery van, so I couldn't do it if I hadn't passed my test.

Text 3

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Vocabulary

1. (to) have concern over – мати сумніви (хвилювання) щодо
2. well-being – добробут
3. (to) keep in touch – підтримувати зв'язок
4. (to) provide with – забезпечити
5. (to) interfere with – втручатися в
6. (to) browse the net – передивлятися інтернет
7. (to) suggest – запропонувати
8. (to) correspond to – відповідати
9. spare time – вільний час
10. meaningful relationship – змістовні відносини
11. (to) enhance – збільшувати
12. (to) break into – проникати, поторاپити до
13. (to) indicate – зазначити, вказати
14. reverse position – інша (відмінна) позиція
15. healthy amount of time – безпечна кількість часу
16. academic performance – академічна успішність
17. (to) chat on social network – спілкуватись в соціальних мережах
18. (to) affect – впливати
19. attitude – відношення

Example:

0. **A. doubt** B. reason C. purpose D. motive

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no (0) at all that the internet has made a huge difference to our lives. However, there is some concern over whether people spend too much time browsing the internet or playing computer games, (1) ever doing anything else in their spare time. Are these activities genuinely (2) to our well-being? Does spending too much time chatting on social networking sites really (3) our ability to form meaningful relationships in real life?

Quite the reverse, (4) to some social media experts, who suggest that using websites to keep in touch with friends may (5) help to enhance personal relationships and provide people with an increased (6) of belonging.

There may be room for argument in (7) of limiting time spent online, especially when it may break into study or work time. Research, however, also indicates that spending a healthy amount of time in front of a computer doesn't necessarily (8) with academic performance.

1. A. nearly; B. literally; C. almost; D. hardly

2. A. harming; B. harmful; C. hurting; D. hurtful
3. A. affect; B. bother; C. effect; D. concern
4. A. agreeing; B. corresponding; C. owing; D. according
5. A. completely; B. probably; C. actually; D. rightly
6. A. function; B. sense; C. attitude; D. meaning
7. A. favour; B. help; C. choice; D. opinion
8. A. trouble; B. interrupt; C. oppose; D. interfere

KEYS

Text 1

1. C
2. F
3. B
4. G
5. A
6. D

Text 2

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. A

Text 3

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. D

Особистісні пріоритети. Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії. / Personal goals and priorities. Planning for your future. Choosing a career.

Text 1

You are going to read an article about photography. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

PHOTO RESEARCH

Photographer Jim Richardson tells us how he aims to get the most from photo shoots.

'If you want to be a better photographer, stand in front of better stuff.' That's a simple mantra and I repeat it over and over to myself. I share it with other photographers and I endeavour to follow my own advice. As a result, I spend a great deal of time doing photo research, looking for great locations to shoot. Put simply, I'm a better photographer when I'm standing in front of something wonderful like the Grand Canyon in Arizona, USA.

Seeing wonderful places is bread-and-butter photography - it's just part of the job. But getting there is only half of any great photograph's story. The other half is how the photographer prepares to capture the subject once in front of it. Example: today my mind is absorbed in the long climb up Skellig Michael, a remote island isolated in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Ireland, where Celtic monks found their solace in spiritual isolation 1,400 years ago. I have never been on Skellig Michael, though I have come close four times. Each time I was held back by high seas. In my head I am getting ready to be among the little huts in the monastery at the summit, in the mindset of those who sought their spirituality in the vast Atlantic all those years ago.

In four days I'll be setting sail on a cruise of the British and Irish Isles, and I'll have a chance once again to ascend the slopes of Skellig Michael. I want to be ready to seize the day. For me, groundwork is part of photography, as essential as knowing exposure and lighting or recognising the decisive moment to take the shot. Research sounds like a boring task to many photographers, but for others, digging into a subject in advance is part of the pleasure. I'm one of those photographers.

Philosophically, photographers seem to divide along that line. On one side are those who desire only to be in the moment. On the other side are the planners. These folks would never dream of going out the door without a full list of how they're going to approach the shoot. (Actually, there is a third group nowadays. They just capture the whole scene and do all the creative work in Photoshop after the event.) Fortunately, it doesn't have to be an either/or decision. Most photographers I know do both: research extensively to prepare their schedule (and their minds) and then act in the moment once on site.

I do extensive research in order to get ready for a photographic trip. This includes creating a file for each location I'm due to visit. For my upcoming cruise I already know where we are going day by day. So I start a file for each place and begin to compile information. Knowing what the place looks like in advance is invaluable, so I'll hit several internet photo sites. Besides clueing me in to the photographic possibilities line29 of the location, this can also show me what angles

have already become overused and which I should therefore avoid. But I'll also find angles I didn't expect from locations I hadn't imagined. Armed with these I'll be better prepared to push the boundaries of what people expect.

Above all, I'll look for places and events that are seasonal and timeless. I open my mind to what might make a great subject for a picture. Most travellers tend to think only of places they're visiting, without looking deeper into culture, history or meaning. I try to get in time with the rhythm of the place and in tune with its melody. But most of all I just want to be ready. If I'm ready, I can just about count on being lucky.

1. What is Jim trying to do in the first paragraph?
 - A. convince the reader that his method of working is appropriate
 - B. explain his approach towards taking good photographs
 - C. remind himself that he should listen to the ideas of others
 - D. clarify what makes a location good to photograph

2. Why does Jim provide an example in the second paragraph?
 - A. to explain why he hasn't managed to visit Skellig Michael before
 - B. to describe what he imagines the next place he will visit to be like
 - C. to offer details of what he has discovered about Skellig Michael
 - D. to show how he prepares herself mentally before going to a new place

3. How does Jim feel about the cruise he will go on?
 - A. excited about an opportunity he didn't think he would get
 - B. uncertain whether he will know when to take the best photo
 - C. confident he will produce better work than other photographers
 - D. uninterested in certain aspects of preparing for travel

4. What point does Jim make about photographers in the fourth paragraph?
 - A. They are unable to decide on the best plan of action.
 - B. It is possible for them to adopt flexible ways of working.
 - C. Some of them refuse to try to understand the way others work.
 - D. The third group are not as imaginative as some of the others.

5. What does 'this' refer to in line 29?
 - A. having a daily plan of travel
 - B. knowing which angles to avoid
 - C. looking at photo websites
 - D. compiling location files

6. What does Jim suggest in the final paragraph?
 - A. He is careful about choosing the right place to visit.
 - B. Many people who travel don't understand what they see.
 - C. He likes to go to places that few people bother to visit.
 - D. Some travellers don't spend enough time in a place.

Additional vocabulary

(to) endeavour	намагатися; докладати зусиль
(to) shoot	фотографувати
put simply, bread-and-butter	в основному, хліб з маслом
(to) capture	захоплювати, привертати
(to) climb up	видертися, видиратися
monk	монах
solace	утіха
(to) hold back	стримувати(ся); вагатися; утримуватися
hut	хатина
mindset	склад розуму
(to) seek (sought)	шукати
(to) ascend the slopes	підніматися на схил
(to) seize	хапати, схопити
exposure	виставляння; піддавання
decisive	рішучий
digging	копання; земляні роботи; видобування
upcoming	наступаючий
(to) compile	компілювати
clueing	розкриття нових фактів
(to) overuse	зловживати

Text 2.

You are going to read a magazine article about people who work from home. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

- 1.....is aware of the importance of conforming to industry requirements?
- 2.....understands the health implications of certain types of work?
- 3.....compares two different places of work?
- 4.....mentions a natural phenomenon that helps her concentrate?
- 5.....doesn't think she would take as much pleasure in her work in a different place?
- 6.....appreciates the need to feel mentally and physically prepared for work?
- 7.....recognises that her current workplace benefits others as well as herself?
- 8.....has improved her efficiency by adapting her workplace to her needs?
- 9.....has observed a particular effect of where she works on what she creates?
- 10.....is grateful that she is able to leave work behind when she's finished for the day?

WORKING FROM HOME

A) Petra Rosso

I'm a student, which means I have to have peace and solitude when I'm trying to get my assignments done for college. There's a great attic room at home which I've been

working in. I'm studying creative writing and it's important not only to get into the right frame of mind, but the right surroundings, too, in order for the ideas to flow. The room's flooded with light which helps me stay really focused when I'm writing, and the view from the window is inspiring. In fact, I've done some of my best work since I've been using the room for study purposes. The benefits extend beyond the walls of the room too - once the door's closed, it means I can totally switch off and spend time with my family without the thought of college work interfering.

B) Jade Pickett

I share a large apartment with some other young professionals like myself. We get on well together and tend to congregate in the kitchen, which is large and spacious. I like to keep it clean and tidy as I run a catering business from home and it's imperative that I stick to certain standards of cleanliness. I'm always experimenting with new dishes and often prepare meals for my flatmates and our friends who come over. What could be more fun than chilling out with good company and food? I like the sociable atmosphere that cooking can create and without such a lovely space to try things out in, I doubt I'd enjoy what I do even half as much.

C) Kara Francis

As an artist, it's vital to have the right working environment. I do have a room at home designated for the purpose, though it's undergoing a bit of renovation work at the moment, so I'm working in the living room for the time being. It's a light, airy space and there are some huge glass doors leading out onto the back of the house, which looks over the fields. It's almost like the countryside spills into the house. I paint portraits and the light there makes it almost as good as working in my studio. The people who sit for me can look out at the greenery while I'm studying them, and it's fascinating what a calming effect this seems to have on them. I've noticed recently that the portraits I've produced lately have a real air of serenity about them.

D) Tina Tyford

I work from home and have a home office, which is the ideal place to get my head down and run my business. When I first started working from home, I undertook some research into what makes the best environment for home-workers and that included buying some ergonomic furniture which I had specially designed to suit my needs. Yes, the financial outlay was significant, but it's really increased my performance and output. I know that having a sedentary job can cause physical problems, so making sure I have the right chair to support my back and so on makes an enormous difference. My office is also well lit and all necessary equipment is within easy reach of my desk. It was definitely worth the effort I put in to make the room suitable for my requirements.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

solitude	усамітнення, самотність
attic	мансарда, верхній поверх
frame of mind	настрій

(to) switch off	розслабитися, відпочити
(to) interfere	втручатися, вторгтися
(to) congregate	збиратися, сходитися
spacious	великий, просторий
imperative	важливий, необхідний
(to) chill out	відпочити, розслабитися
(to) designate	присвятити до чогось
renovation	реставрація, ремонт
serenity	безтурботність, спокій
(to) get one's head down	наполегливо працювати
(to) undertake	здійснювати, братися за
ergonomic	ергономічний, зручний
outlay	витрати
output	вироблення, результат
sedentary	сидячий, нерухомий

Text 3.

Fill each of the numbered gaps with one suitable word.

My most embarrassing moment? Oh, without doubt, the time my company sent me off to Germany for some pretty important negotiations in which they foolishly trusted my (1)They seemed to think I had an (2) knowledge of all things euro, that I was well (3) in how the E.U. operated and had all the necessary information at my (4)In fact I had only a (5) acquaintance with such matters and had only a (6) knowledge of the subjects under review. What's more, they assumed my (7) of German, French and Spanish was adequate. In fact, it was (8) knowledge among my colleagues that I had only a mere (9) of Spanish, my German was terribly (10) and my knowledge of French, well, (11) , at best; this was a(n) (12) secret, but nobody on high seemed to care that much. For three days I just couldn't get the (13) of what was going on because I didn't have the (14) idea what anyone was saying. It was that experience that turned me into a (15) pro-European. I realised that once and for all our island mentality must die.

1. A. know-how; B. know-what; C. know-why; D. know-all
2. A. intense; B. intensive; C. extensive; D. extended
3. A. acquainted; B. versed; C. dressed; D. done
4. A. toes; B. fingertips; C. wits' end; D. arm's length;
5. A. shaking; B. slight; C. nodding; D. tiny
6. A. scant; B. all-round; C. first-hand; D. common
7. A. insight; B. ability; C. command; D. gift
8. A. universal; B. general; C. common; D. full
9. A. smattering; B. knowledge; C. acquaintance; D. command
10. A. tarnished; B. stained; C. faded; D. rusty
11. A. inadequate; B. rudimentary; C. common; D. comprehensive

12. A. public; B. open; C. blatant; D. closed
 13. A. hook; B. leaf; C. hang; D. view
 14. A. windiest; B. foggiest; C. snowiest; D. stormiest
 15. A. staunch; B. compulsory; C. practicing; D. strict

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

embarrassing	незручне становище, скрутний
know-how	секрет виготовлення, виробництва; "ноу-хау"
extensive	великий, широкий, екстенсивний
Intense	сильний; значний, напружений, інтенсивний
acquainted	Ознайомлений
Insight	здатність проникнення в сутність; розуміння
nodding	кивання головою
Scant	незначний, недостатній; 2) обмежений, малий
smattering	поверхневе знання, займатися несерйозно
tarnished	заплямований
Rusty	покритий іржею, іржавий, заіржавілий
rudimentary	елементарний; 2) недорозвинений, зародковий
comprehensive	зрозумілий; докладний, детальний
compulsory	обов'язковий
Staunch	твердий, стійкий; рішучий
Versed	досвідчений, який знається (на чому-н.)
extended	тривалий; розтягнутий; який затягнувся
negotiations	переговори
mentality	розумові здібності, інтелект; 2) менталітет
(to) assume	припускати, удавати
inadequate	неналежний, некомпетентний; неадекватний
(to) realise	усвідомити, зрозуміти
foggiest	найтуманніший
Blatant	крикливий, вульгарний; 2) галасливий

Особистісні пріоритети. Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії. / Personal goals and priorities. Planning for your future. Choosing a career.

KEYS

Text 1

- 1 B;**
- 2 D;**
- 3 A;**
- 4 B;**
- 5 C;**
- 6 A**

Text 2

- 1 B;**
- 2 D;**
- 3 C;**
- 4 A;**
- 5 B;**
- 6 A;**
- 7 C;**
- 8 D;**
- 9 C;**
- 10 A.**

Text 3

- 1 A;**
- 2 C;**
- 3 B;**
- 4 B;**
- 5 C;**
- 6 A;**
- 7 C;**
- 8 C;**
- 9 A;**
- 10 D;**
- 11 B;**
- 12 B;**
- 13 C;**
- 14 B;**
- 15 A**

WEATHER

The year is divided into four seasons – they are spring, summer, autumn and winter. When winter comes, we are to spend more time at home, because it is cold outside. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. We may get fog, sleet and frost. The trees are bare because bitter winds stripped them of all leaves. In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life. The weather gets gradually warmer. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer and sometimes it's very hot. It's the farmer's busy season. He works in his fields from morning till night. Sometimes the sky is overcast with heavy clouds. There are storms with thunder, lightning and hail. Autumn brings with it the harvest time. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees. The sky is grey and it often rains.

NATURE

A world like no other – perhaps this is the best way to describe the world of the rainforest. No rainforest is exactly the same, yet most rainforests are now distributed in the small land area 22.5 degrees north and 22.5 degrees south of the equator, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer. You can find tropical rainforests in South America and Indonesia. Other rainforests flourish further from the equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

Despite occupying a relatively small area, rainforests have a colossal role to play in maintaining the world as we know it. Tropical rainforests are home to a rich, colourful variety of medicinal plants, food, birds and animals. Can you believe that a single bush in the Amazon may have more species of ants than the whole of Britain? Four hundred and eighty varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare of rainforest. These forests sustain around 50 per cent of all the species on earth and offer a way of life to many people living in and around the forest. Rainforests are the lungs of the planet, storing vast quantities of carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world's oxygen.

Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival: the tall trees make a canopy of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds.

Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is a deliberate tactic to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like caterpillars. To survive in the forest, animals must climb, jump, fly or glide across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where leaves decompose into food for the trees and other forest life. They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate 75 per cent of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal and in some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is real rain – your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't

keep you dry if there is a full rainstorm. In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet. The humidity of large rainforests contributes to the formation of rainclouds that may travel to other countries in need of rain.

Worryingly, rainforests around the world are disappearing at an alarming rate, thanks to deforestation, river pollution and soil erosion as land is being claimed for agriculture and trees are felled for wood. We can only hope that the world governments work together with environmentalists and businesses to use their environmental knowledge and power to preserve the rainforests – awe-inspiring, beautiful and vital for our existence.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

People celebrate World Environment Day (WED) in many different ways all over the world: planting trees, cleaning up local beaches, organising meetings, joining online protests. Each year the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) chooses a particular issue to focus on. One year it might be forests, another year it might be wildlife.

The United Nations (UN) named 5 June as international World Environment Day at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The idea was to draw attention to the many problems that are facing our environment. They wanted to include as many people, organisations and governments, both local and national, as possible. They wanted to show that positive change is possible when people work together to fight for a common cause.

Each year the celebrations focus on a particular problem. Over the last ten years key issues have included wildlife, forests and plastic waste, among other things. Each issue has a slogan. Past slogans include ‘Think. Eat. Save.’, which asked people to think about the issue of food waste, and ‘Raise your voice, not the sea level’, to focus on the effect that global warming is having on small island nations around the world. As well as slogans, hashtags have become important for the campaigns too. In a recent campaign the hashtag #WildforLife became a strong symbol for the fight against all kinds of illegal trading in plants and animals.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. dry – сухий
2. a cloud (cloudy) – хмара (хмарно)
3. a rain (rainy) – дощ (дощовий)
4. a fog (foggy) – туман (туманно)
5. a pond – ставок
- 6 frozen – заморожений
7. a slippery ice – слизький лід
8. a deep snow – глибокий сніг
9. sleet and frost – мжичка (изморось) і мороз
10. thunder, lightning and hail – грім, блискавка і злива
11. to be overcast – хмари насуваються
12. a rainforest – тропічні ліси
13. a bush – кущ
14. species – різновиди тварин

15. lungs of the planet – легені планети
16. canopy of branches and leaves – покрив з крони та листя
17. leaf-eating insects – комахи, що їдять листя
18. humidity – вологість
19. deforestation – вирубка лісів
20. river pollution – забруднення річки
21. soil erosion – ерозія ґрунту
22. an environment – навколишнє середовище
23. cleaning up local beaches – прибирання пляжів
24. planting trees – вирощування дерев
25. a wildlife – дике життя
26. plastic waste – пластиковий мусор
27. global warming – глобальне потепління
28. illegal trading – незаконна торгівля
29. a government – адміністрація
30. to glide – ковзати

Task 1. Take the right word.

1. ... is water that falls from sky.
 - a) cold
 - b) rain
 - c) wet
2. When it is ... weather, it is not cold and not hot.
 - a) cold
 - b) warm
 - c) hot
3. When the temperature is low, it is
 - a) cold
 - b) hot
 - c) warm
4. The ... is moving air – it blows our hair and the leaves on plants.
 - a) could
 - b) snow
 - c) wind
5. A ... is white or grey and is high in the sky.
 - a) could
 - b) fog
 - c) thunder
6. After it rains, the ground is
 - a) could
 - b) fog
 - c) wet
7. ... is like a cloud, but is near the ground.
 - a) cold
 - b) dry

- c) fog
- 8. In a ... there can be rain, thunder and lightning.
 - a) fog
 - b) rain
 - c) storm
- 9. When it has not rained recently, the ground is
 - a) wet
 - b) dry
 - c) frost
- 10. In the the terrestrial-breeding amphibians are active during the dry season.
 - a) illegal trading
 - b) rainforest
 - c) global warming

Task 2. Take the right word.

1. And then the people of the hill rose up and went into the to swim.
 - a) stream
 - b) global warming
 - c) illegal trading
2. Sammy Red Squirrel saw the ... coming, and he scampered home as fast as he could go.
 - a) planet
 - b) shower
 - c) world's oxygen
3. The ichneumon pierces the body of a ... and lays her eggs where the grubs will find abundant animal food.
 - a) planet
 - b) caterpillar
 - c) food waste
4. We searched the autumn ... of golds and greens, high and low, wide and deep on the edges of the city.
 - a) soil erosion
 - b) fog
 - c) meadow
5. The blossoms of this are bright red, usually more or less tinged with yellow.
 - a) plant
 - b) sleet
 - c) frost
6. But Krauss said that from the moment he and the other scientists arrived on the ..., they never saw anything untoward.
 - a) meadow
 - b) island
 - c) soil erosion

7. He really believed that enumerating the ...population gave understanding.

a) animal

b) frost

c) bird

8. The trees are ... because bitter winds stripped them of all leaves.

a) bare

b) planet

c) hot

9. The ... that had gathered about the summit of Mont Blanc boiled from within.

a) sun

b) heavy clouds

c) storm

10. are working to improve the quality of our lakes and rivers.

a) rainforests

b) environmentalists

c) government

Answer Keys:

Task 1

1. b, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c, 5. a, 6. c, 7. c, 8. c, 9. b, 10. b.

Task 2

1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c, 5. a, 6. c, 7. c, 8. c, 9. b, 10. b.

CAMPING

If I have an abiding memory of spending time on campsites as a child it is one thing.

I was sitting in the laundrette, the rain beating down outside, watching our trainers going round and round in the washing machine, (1) _____ to unrecognisable proportions by a day yomping around a sodden Lake District.

I vividly remember one of those summers, when I was probably just nine or ten, seeing a double decker bus with an advert for Malta on the side. It seemed impossibly distant and exotic, but I would go there, one day, I vowed.

I would not spend my adult summers trudging under slate-grey skies towards mountains wreathed in dank cloud that never seemed to get any closer. I would stay in a hotel!

On those childhood holidays we had a caravan, a thing so small we christened it The Boiled Egg, because it had the appearance and rough dimensions of one. In The Boiled Egg and its associated (2) _____ and adjacent tents, we looked like a down-at-heel circus had arrived. There was me, my mum and dad, my auntie and uncle, and my cousins.

The Boiled Egg never went anywhere exciting, not to a child. The Lake District and Wales, mainly. One time, our carnivalesque convoy travelled to the land of the Red Dragon.

We took several wrong turns in those far-off, pre-satnav days, and made several circuits around Mold, so many that on the first we saw a wedding party going into a church and on the last saw them emerge.

Finally we got on the right road... or, right-ish. We ended up driving so far up a mountain that we could actually see climbers below us, pointing up in amazement at The Boiled Egg going (3) _____ no caravan, even one of such tiny stature, had any right to be.

We ended up at a campsite in a place called Dinas Dinlle, which sounded like something from the *Lord of the Rings*, which I was (4) _____ at the time, and felt like the end of the earth.

I only mention all this because you'd expect, from these experiences, that I would (5) _____ any form of camping at the earliest opportunity and refuse to go on any holiday that did not involve four solid walls and a roof on which the ceaseless rain did not sound like a drum solo. And, for many years, that was the case.

But somehow, over the past decade, I seem to have not only found myself camping again – and proper camping, under canvas – but doing so not with a sense of fatalism, but with an enthusiasm my younger self would be appalled at.

The first camping trip of modern times was borne out of necessity. The children were young, aged perhaps eight and six, and our finances would not run to anything more extravagant. We booked a week in Wales, in a kill-or-cure way of thinking.

Our tent was all wrong, we had as much rain as you might expect in Wales (but also some absolutely scorching days) and there was no electricity. This was back in 2011, can you believe I didn't charge my phone for a whole week?

But it was also marvelous, mainly because the kids (6) _____ enjoyed it so much. The campsite was a quirky affair, built by an old hippy and featuring odd little installations such as its own stone circle and a bank of seats procured at some point from an old airplane. So, it wasn't (7) _____ a perfect camping experience, but somehow over the course of those seven days, we got hooked.

The following year we got (8) _____. We decided to go to Cornwall, near to St Ives. We bought a bigger tent. In fact, we upgraded considerably. The campsite had a swimming pool, and there was an electric hook-up.

The first trip to Cornwall had involved the purchase of a roof box for the car, because our new tent was a lot bigger. Little did we know that once the camping bug had well and truly bitten, things were going to get a little more complicated.

If you ever feel short of shopping opportunities, get into camping. There's a whole world of conspicuous consumption awaiting you in the outdoor and camping shops dotted up and down the country.

We acquired a table, chairs, outdoor furniture. Solar-powered fairy lights around the entrance to your tent are *de rigueur*, as are windbreaks to mark out your fiefdom.

A gas cooker, kettle, pots and pans. There are things you didn't know you couldn't in all conscience go on a camping holiday without. Who knew an inflatable sofa would prove so indispensable? Could we possibly conceive of a tent without fitted carpets these days?

The acquisition of all this stuff (9) _____ the borrowing, for a couple of years, of a trailer from my uncle followed by a purchase of our own one. We've just got rid of it and are going to hire a trailer twice the size, because last year we bought a new, bigger tent that inflates instead of using tent poles.

But the kids, as sophisticated as they are these days, still love that almost primal sense of freedom camping gives. They can roam around, we can enjoy a glass of chilled wine (we have an electric fridge, of course) in the sunshine.

The campsite we use is stuffed with facilities, and while it, and buying the kit, isn't cheap, it's still a fraction of the price we'd pay to holiday (10) _____ bricks-and-mortar in St Ives at that time of year.

Camping holidays were a necessity when they started, but now they are a choice. In the years between my childhood holidays and our latest camping adventures, I have been to many places across the world, but I have never been to the dream-like Malta that was so inviting on the side of that bus when I was a kid. Perhaps I will, one day, but certainly for now, I'm determined to carry on camping.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. awning – навіс
2. backpack – рюкзак, ходити в похід
3. cabin – хатина, будка
4. caravan – будинок-фургон
5. ceaseless rain – безперестанний дощ
6. duffel – спортивний костюм з бавовни
7. dugout – землянка

8. fiefdom – вотчина
9. flysheet – брезент, який накидається на намет як додатковий захист від дощу
10. gear – механізм
11. glamping – гламурний кемпінг
12. gorp – жадібно їсти
13. hammock – гамак, підвісне ліжко
14. insect repellent – засіб від комах
15. kayak – каяк
16. knapsack – рюкзак
17. lantern – ліхтар
18. paddle – байдаркове весло
19. penknife – складаний ніж
20. pitch the tent – поставити палатку
21. pup tent – щенячий намет (з однією жердиною посередині)
22. roof box – багажник на даху машини
23. take down the tent – знести намет
24. tarp – брезент
25. tent poles – наметові стовпи
26. tongs for charcoal – щипці для вугілля
27. trail mix – суміш фруктів та горіхів в якості перекусу
28. as fresh as a daisy – свіжий як огурчик
29. to be bitten by the bug of camping – «захворіти» кемпінгом
30. to get into camping – захопитися кемпінгом
31. to hit the hay – лягати спати
32. to sleep like a log – спати як вбитий

Task 1. Read the sentences. Which of those true or false?

1. The author was impressed by the trip to Malta.
2. When the author was travelling in the Boiled Egg she saw the performance of a circus.
3. When the author was travelling to *Red Dragon*, their Caravan got lost.
4. When an adult the author didn't like camping for a long time.
5. The author's family went on the first camping trip because they were pressed for money.
6. The first camping trip when an adult was a complete failure.
7. The author's family was bitten by a camping bug after the first modern trip.
8. There are lots of camping shops all around the country.
9. When camping the family uses alternative energy.
10. As the family have got lots of camping stuff they have bought a big trailer which will serve them for years.

Task 2. Choose the correct word from those given below to complete the text.

- (1) A. to be muddied B. muddying C. having been muddied D. having muddied
- (2) A. awning B. shelter C. dugout D. cabin
- (3) A. when B. where C. which D. what
- (4) A. devouring B. diminishing C. devastating D. diddling
- (5) A. deploy B. eschew C. adjure D. ideate
- (6) A. chummily B. manfully C. preposterously D. utterly
- (7) A. by all means B. by no means C. by some means D. by any means
- (8) A. bolder B. bold C. the boldest D. less bold
- (9) A. coordinated B. necessitated C. mitigated D. punctuated
- (10) A. with B. without C. whether D. within

Answer keys:

Task 1. True/False

1F 2F 3T 4T 5T 6F 7T 8T 9T 10F

Task 2. Choose the correct word.

(1)C (2) A (3) B (4) A (5) B (6) D (7) D (8) A (9) B (10) D

A NEW DIMENSION TO ART

A. The current vogue is for believing that art, culture and science should be brought together. This obsession for showing that art – particularly the visual arts – is similar to science in content and the creative processes is bemusing.

Bringing visual artists and scientists together merely makes them feel elevated. It is not a scientific experiment. Although it must be said that science has had a strong influence on certain artists – in the efforts to imitate nature and thus to develop perspective or in the area of new technologies – art has contributed virtually nothing to science.

B. The Oxford University art historian Martin Kemp claims that during the ‘Scientific revolution’ some artists were able to play an active role in the dialogue between seeing and knowing. He gives the fiery emissions of Joseph Wright’s volcanoes painted in the late eighteenth century as an example. Wright’s painting of Vesuvius erupting may be dramatic but it owes nothing to geology. But, what’s happened then?

C. Computer-generated imagery (CGI) has greatly influenced and changed the way we see and do things that would have been impossible to even imagine before. Over the years, three-dimensional computer graphics and animation have been applied to all areas of the media such as, films, television programmes and video games to enhance the visual and special effects. Each project added new inventions or techniques to make the virtual images more realistic, but one film came along to combine the media and bring the technology many light years ahead; *Avatar*.

D. When James Cameron, the director and creator of *Avatar*, first imagined the world of Pandora and the Na’avi humanoid tribe, there was no available technology to help him make his dream come true. He had to wait a few years for technology to catch up to him and finally start filming in 2001. Although CGI was widely used in many box-office hits, there were some limitations. Motion capture techniques were used to create digital or animated characters. This was done by having actors wear suits full of markers with reflectors on them which recorded their movements on a computer. Graphic artists would then combine these images with their 3D graphic designs and animation and produce realistic movement and action for their characters. However, this technology could not show detailed human expressions or realistic landscapes. Cameron found a way to do just that.

E. In *Avatar*, the characters not only have a full range of natural body movements, but complete facial expressions as well. Cameron helped develop a one-of-a-kind technique to copy the movements of lips, eyes and mouths. Actors were given special headgear to wear equipped with a camera. As a result, every muscle and eye movement was recorded and used to make the digital characters in the film truly authentic and lifelike.

To make the world of Pandora even more realistic, many fields of knowledge were used and integrated with art. Experts in biology, engineering and physics worked closely with talented artists and illustrators to create this magnificent world. Great attention to detail was applied to each creature, character and the surrounding environment, including every plant and leaf. Somehow, that wasn’t enough for the director; he had to take it a step further.

F. After years of dreaming about it, Cameron developed the first 3D camera that combined the live action scenes with the computer-generated scenes. Video-gaming technology was used along with a virtual camera and a simulation camera to create a virtual production stage for the director through a computer. But how is that possible, you might ask? CG images were sent to the virtual camera while the simulation-cam combined CG characters and the designed environments into the 3D Fusion camera. After all, fusion means to join many things together to make one. All the director had to do was look through the eyepiece and direct these virtual scenes as if he would a live action scene. This had never been done before. With the use of state-of-the-art technology, a strong team of experts and creative artists and loads of imagination, the director had managed to interact with and control every aspect of the virtual film he was directing.

G. The film, *Avatar*, with its 3D effects, managed to absorb the audience into the world of Pandora and give them a feeling of interaction like that of a video game. experience for future projects.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

1. vogue - популярність, розповсюдженість
2. to bemuse - приголомшувати
3. to enhance – збільшувати, посилювати, підвищувати
4. merely – просто, лише
5. to contribute – відігравати важливу роль, робити внесок
6. fiery – вогняний, займистий
7. a landscape – краєвид, ландшафт
8. to apply – звернутися з проханням, подати заявку
9. authentic – зроблений в оригінальних умовах (автентичний)
10. to integrate – поєднувати, об'єднуватися
11. an eyepiece – окуляр
12. a load – ноша, вантаж
13. ahead – вперед
14. to erupt – вивергати, вибухати
15. to influence – впливати
16. released – оприлюднений, звільнений
17. a headgear – шолом, капелюх
18. state-of-the art technology – найновітніша технологія
19. groundbreaking – новий та відмінний від інших
20. lead the way – бити першим, лідирувати

Task1. Read the text. For questions 1-8, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

1. *How does computer-generated imagery improve virtual images?*

- A. It makes them three-dimensional.
- B. It animates them.
- C. It combines all areas of the media.
- D. It makes them more believable and true-to-life.

2. *The director of the film Avatar*

- A. based it on a real tribe.
- B. came up with the idea himself.
- C. saw it all in a dream.
- D. started filming immediately.

3. *The writer uses the phrase «there were some limitations» to show that CGI was not used much.*

- B. actors didn't like wearing suits.
- C. CGI characters lacked emotions.
- D. 3D films were not doing well.

4. *The writer finds Cameron's «headgear»*

- A. original.
- B. very realistic.
- C. not good enough.
- D. beautiful.

5. *Specialists were used*

- A. to study the world of Pandora.
- B. to visit the world of Pandora.
- C. to create a believable environment.
- D. to record all movements.

6. *The writer tells us that Cameron*

- A. is a perfectionist.
- B. is a dreamer.
- C. does not give up easily.
- D. is patient.

7. *According to the text, what did Cameron accomplish in this film?*

- A. He interacted with his audience.
- B. He introduced innovative technology to the field.
- C. He did something impossible.
- D. He played all the characters.

8. *In the last paragraph we learn that Avatar*

- A. will soon be available as a game.
- B. gave audiences a more interactive experience.
- C. was as authentic as a video game.
- D. has successfully helped create 3D video games

9. *How did Cameron manage to combine live-action scenes with computer-generated scenes?*

- A. He developed a special 3D camera.
- B. He directed the virtual scenes.
- C. He created digital and animated characters.
- D. He invented CGI.

10. *Why did it take Cameron a long time to produce Avatar?*

- A. The technology was not available.
- B. He was in prison.
- C. He was lack of money.
- D. He was looking for like-minds.

Task2. Match choices 1-7 to A - G. There are two choices you do not need to use.

1. Mixture of extraordinary things
2. A new box-office hit
3. Creating of extension
4. Merging art and science
5. Detailed fiction
6. A very different view
7. Made available to the public
8. Suffering hardships
9. Innovative technology failed
10. Advancement in the technology

Answer keys:

Task1.

1 d, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 c, 6 d, 7 b, 8 b, 9 a, 10 a

Task 2.

A 4

B 6

C 1

D 8

E 5

F 3

G 2

LITERATURE

Jane Austen (1775-1817), a famous English writer, wrote about the ordinary world of men and women as it was in the early 19th century, a place where love and romance were hindered by economics and human imperfection. Her heroines had distinct personalities and her characters were never completely good or completely evil but more complicated mixtures. Some of her most famous stories are *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park* and *Emma*.

Jane Austen made her own restricted social world the center of her writing. Her novels have a unique and subtle charm, with an unprecedented mixture of sharpness, fun, wit and wisdom.

Critics have accused Jane Austen of being peculiarly oblivious to the great events occupying the world stage in her lifetime (American War of Independence; Napoleonic Wars, Waterloo 1815...) Jane Austen's view of the world and of human nature was rooted in the 18th century. 1____. Order and the management of life - both social and individual - according to the dictates of reason rather than emotion was considered necessary to hold in check Man's violent, corrupt and fundamentally volatile nature.

In her first novels, *Sense and Sensibility*, and *Northanger Abbey*, the source of her comedy - the conflict between illusion and reality - is essentially the confusion in an immature mind between literature and life. Thence she proceeds in her later novels to dissection and exposure of the more normal follies and illusions of mankind.

In this extract from *Sense and Sensibility*, Mr Henry Dashwood has recently died and left all his money to his son from his first marriage, John. 2____. Mr John Dashwood is weak and his wife is selfish and they have little concern for the family's welfare.

Sense & Sensibility

No sooner was the funeral over, than Mrs. John Dashwood, without sending any notice to her mother-in-law, arrived with her child and her servants. No one could dispute her right to come. 3____ This thoughtless behaviour would have been highly displeasing to any woman with ordinary feelings in Mrs Dashwood's situation. 4____ Mrs. John Dashwood had never been a favourite with any of her husband's family: but never before had she had the opportunity of showing them how inconsiderate and selfish she could act when the situation required it.

Mrs Dashwood was so deeply hurt by this impolite behaviour, and she hated her daughter-in-law so much for it, that, on her arrival, she wanted to leave the house forever. 5 ____ Also, her love for her three children helped her change her mind and for their sakes she avoided a disagreement with their brother.

Elinor, the eldest daughter, possessed a great of understanding and coolness of judgment. 6____ She was often able to influence Mrs Dashwood, whose enthusiastic nature sometimes led to hasty decisions. 7 ____ It was a knowledge which her mother had yet to learn; and which one of her sisters was determined never to be taught.

Marianne's abilities were, in many respects, the same as Elinor's. She was sensible and clever but her sorrows and her joys had no limits. She was generous,

likeable, interesting and everything but careful. The similarity between her and her mother was striking.

Elinor was concerned about her sister's strong emotions. But Mrs. Dashwood valued and cherished Marianne's sensibility, so like her own. 8 ____ The pain of grief which overpowered them at first was willingly renewed and created again and again. They let themselves be overwhelmed by their sorrow and were determined never to be comforted in the future. 9 _____. She could talk with her brother, welcome her sister-in-law on her arrival and treat her politely. She also tried to convince her mother to do the same and encourage her to show similar self-control.

Margaret, the other sister, was a good-humoured, agreeable girl. 10 _____. So, at thirteen, she was not likely to equal her sisters later in life.

Task1. Read the text below. Choose from the sentences (A-K) the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. But she had already shown that she was as romantic as Marianne, without having her sense.
- B. However, her eldest girl made her think about how inappropriate that would seem
- C. But in Mrs Dashwood's mind, with her strong sense of honour and her generous nature, the offence made her feel absolutely disgusted.
- D. After all, the house was her husband's from the moment of his father's death.
- E. Elinor, too, was suffering; but still she could struggle, she could make an effort.
- F. These qualities enabled her to give advice to her mother even though she was only nineteen
- G. The two women encouraged each other to continually express how they felt.
- H. Elinor had an excellent heart; her nature was affectionate and her feelings were strong; but she knew how to control them.
- I. Mr John Dashwood did not have the strong feelings of the rest of the family.
- J. His second wife, Mrs Dashwood, and her three daughters are left without a permanent home and very little money.
- K. In Britain the 18th century turned its back on the excesses of the previous century that had led to civil war.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

- 1. a prejudice – забобон, упередження
- 2. a welfare – достаток, соціальне процвітання
- 3. subtle – не надто помітне
- 4. immature - незрілий
- 5. a sensibility – чуттєвість, вразливість
- 6. inconsiderate – неуважний, необдуманий
- 7. hasty – поквапний, завчасний
- 8. to cherish – плекати, затаїти
- 9. a sorrow – горе, печаль
- 10. a grief – жалоба по втраченому

11. to overwhelm – подолати, пригнітити
12. disgusted – відсторонений огидою
13. a disgust – огида, відраза
14. an offence – образа, правопорушення
15. to struggle – боротися, протидіяти
16. inappropriate - неприйнятний
17. to determine – відкрити, визначити
18. to hinder – перешкоджати, стримувати
19. complicated – складний та багатогранний
20. striking – привабливий, незвичний

Task2. Read the text again. For questions (1 – 10) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. What does Jane Austen write about?
 - a) imperfect world;
 - b) fictional world;
 - c) customary world;
 - d) dreadful world.
2. What was the writer accused of?
 - a) omitting great events in history of the country;
 - b) altering great events;
 - c) showing prolific life of rich people;
 - d) making fun of officials.
3. What does the underlined phrase mean? Mrs Dashwood had never been a favourite with any of her husbands' family.
 - a) They never thought she would succeed in life.
 - b) They had always disliked her.
 - c) They consider her not to be their cup of tea.
 - d) They really hate her.
4. What does the underlined phrase mean? Elinor...processed a great strength of understanding and coolness of judgment.
 - a) She rarely panicked.
 - b) She was strict with people.
 - c) She was not charitable.
 - d) She liked talking about people.
5. What does the underlined phrase mean? They ...were determined never to be comforted in the future.
 - a) They refused to suffer any more hardships.
 - b) They were convinced they would never be happy.
 - c) They thought of something terrible.
 - d) They accepted their fate.
6. What does the underlined phrase mean? Elinor had an excellent heart.
 - a) She had always been in good health.
 - b) She was cold-hearted.
 - c) She had a heart of gold.

- d) She was understanding and compassionate.
7. What does the underlined word mean? Mrs Dshwood ...cherished Marianne's sensibility.
- a) appreciated
 - b) admitted
 - c) liked
 - d) understood
8. What does the underlined word mean? The similarity between her and her mother was striking.
- a) dazzling, breathtaking, impressive;
 - b) uncommon, remarkable, extraordinary;
 - c) magnificent, spectacular, fabulous;
 - d) scary, shocked, appalled.
9. What does the underlined phrase mean? Enthusiastic nature of Mrs Dashwood led to hasty decisions.
- a) She decided everything without thinking.
 - b) She tended to be impulsive.
 - c) Her feelings were unstable.
 - d) She was interested in social life.
10. What does the underlined word mean? Jane Austen's view of the world and of human nature was rooted.
- a) was changed;
 - b) was strongly influenced;
 - c) was suffered;
 - d) was improved

ANSWER KEY:

Task 1

1 k, 2 j, 3 d, 4 c, 5 b, 6 g, 7 i, 8 h, 9 f, 10 a

Task 2

1 c, 2 a, 3 b, 4 a, 5 b, 6 d, 7 a, 8 a, 9 a, 10 b

TRAVELLING AND EXCURSIONS

The Pearl of the Indian Ocean

In the latest instalment of our «Holidays on a Budget» feature, we flew TV presenter David Denton to Sri Lanka. With nothing but a small bag of clothes, a guidebook and £1.000 in traveler's cheques (around 180,000 Sri Lankan rupees), how long could David get by without using his emergency credit card?

A. Before accepting this challenge, all I knew about Sri Lanka was that it had a good cricket team and that it produced first-rate tea! So, it was with some interest that I sank back in my aeroplane seat, took out my guidebook and read about this fascinating little island nation, just off the south coast of India.

B. A centre of the Buddhist religion and culture since ancient times. Sri Lanka was colonized by the British in the early nineteenth century and gained 10 independence in 1948. Since then, it experienced a 26-year civil war that ended in 2009, and also suffered serious damage and loss of life when the Indian Ocean tsunami struck in 2004. In recent years, though, following on from such unfortunate events, Sri Lanka boasts one of the fastest growing economies in Asia and a people with a new-found optimism for the future.

C. I landed in Colombo, the country's biggest city and commercial capital, and took an exciting £2 taxi ride to the city centre. Despite the temptation to give in to my jet lag, check in to a hotel and snooze for the rest of the day, I decided to take an afternoon stroll. It was well worth it. As it happened, I had arrived during Vesak, a religious festival which celebrates Buddha's birthday. Throughout the city, people had put up colourful lanterns outside their homes and places of business and groups of monks were singing songs and giving out delicious free food to passers-by. The only downside was that the city was extremely busy. Families travel to Colombo from around the country for Vesak and the city more than doubles its population for the week around the festival. So, after two days walking through the crowded streets, I jumped on a bus and headed south.

D. The south coast of the island is dotted with a vast number of beach resorts, many of which were affected by the 2004 tsunami. Eager to encourage tourists to return, most hotels and restaurants in the area offer low prices. I stayed at the stunning Galle Hotel in Unawatuna for just £25 a night including breakfast and dinner; Unawatuna has gorgeous beaches with golden sands and is a famous surfing location. It is also one of the places to sample Sri Lankan seafood. I especially loved pol sambola, a dish made of coconut and tuna. What really made a lasting impression on me, though, was the locals, who treated me as a friend in whom they could confide their problems. Many told me of the destruction caused by the tsunami, how difficult it was to rebuild their businesses without any money and how important tourism was to the area. In fact, I had never felt more appreciated as a tourist in my entire life.

E. After two glorious days on the beach, with its soft breezes and waves lapping gently on the shore. I took the train inland to Kandy, the centre of the Sri Lankan Buddhist community. The train ride itself was fascinating. At one point we passed close by a monastery nestled high up in the mountains, but that was only a taste of what was to come. Central Sri Lanka has a huge number of heritage sites, all with an easy access of Kandy. I chose to visit the Golden Temple of Dambulla,

around 72 km north of 60 the city. This UNESCO World Heritage Site consists of five caves, each containing elaborately decorated statues and fascinating wall paintings that tell the story of Buddha's life. As I entered the first cave, I was utterly astonished by the scene before me. A group of monks were chanting, praying and lighting hundreds of candles around the cave. It was a magical atmosphere that I'll always remember.

F. When it was time to return to Colombo and take my plane back to London, I realized that, although a small island, Sri Lanka is a country that needs far more than one week to explore. As for the challenge, the entire holiday cost me just £800. That even included buying souvenirs at the airport on my way out, plus a £50 note which I still think was stolen by playful monkey on the train to Kandy! Overall, it was a holiday that I wouldn't have missed for anything. Whether you fancy relaxing on the beach or visiting some of the most amazing cultural sites on the planet, Sri Lanka is a destination I would highly recommend.

Paradise Found?

0. _____ F _____

Close your eyes and imagine the perfect beach. Soft white sand, beautiful blue sea, and the temperature a constant 30 degrees Celsius. But wait, there's more: no risk of sunburn, no insects or bugs, no sharks or jellyfish, and, at regular intervals, the best surfing waves imaginable. "Too good to be true?" Not anymore. Thanks to modern technology and the miracles of science, this beach really does exist and it is on the island of Kyushu in southern Japan.

1. _____

In a resort complex called Seagaia you will find the Ocean Dome. The Ocean Dome contains, among other things, the world's largest artificial sea beside the biggest indoor beach. It is roughly the size of six football fields and has an 85-metre shoreline. The soft white sand is actually made of crushed marble chips, which won't stick to your skin, and the water is salt free and chlorinated. The temperature of the water is kept at 28°C and the air is kept at 30°C.

2. _____

The Dome has everything you would expect to find on a big tropical island: caves, waterfalls, small islands, palm trees and that's just the beginning. There is a man-made volcano that erupts at regular intervals, waterslides, a wave pool and even a virtual reality raft ride where passengers are tossed, shaken and splashed with water.

3. _____

There is plenty to do for the whole family in Seagaia and, if you want a break from the beach, you can visit the 'Lost World' rainforest. This is a Jurassic Park style jungle full of artificial creatures and holographic pirates. 'There is also a beach carnival held every afternoon with dancers and musicians dressed in colourful Caribbean costumes and in the evening there is a spectacular show put on by aquatic dancers.

4. _____

In Seagaia you don't even have to carry any money with you. Visitors pay an admission fee at the entrance and are given colour coded barcode tags, which they use instead of cash. This type of holiday is wonderful for anyone who enjoys lying on the 'beach' or swimming in the 'sea' without having to check the weather forecast.

5. _____

Naturally, no island holiday is complete without luxury hotels, boutiques and a wide variety of restaurants with everything from fine dining to fast food, and Seagaia has them all. There are even several theatres, golf courses and tennis courts. The Ocean Dome feels so real that visitors to the resort still use suntan lotion and wear sunhats even though the 'sunlight' is artificial and harmless.

6. _____

The Dome itself actually has a roof that opens but it is only used when the weather outside is at the same temperature as the weather inside the dome. It is also quite ironic that the Ocean Dome was built only 300 metres away from the real ocean. Strangely enough, the real beach is usually quite empty even on hot and sunny days because holidaymakers seem to prefer the safety, comfort and predictability of the artificial beach.

7. _____

Nowadays, theme parks are springing up everywhere and it looks like virtual reality holidays are going to be the way of the future. After all, they are cleaner, safer and far more convenient than real holidays. However, can we really compare the experience of sitting on an artificial beach with man-made sand under a fake sun to a day on a real beach? Where is the challenge in surfing manmade waves when you know exactly how big they are going to get and exactly when they are going to appear? More importantly, where is the fun in coming back from a seaside holiday without tan lines?

Additional Vocabulary:

1. to boast of - хвалитися
2. a challenge - виклик
3. a chant - пісня
4. to confide – довіряти, доручати, покладатись
5. elaborately – детально, продумано
6. to give in –здаватись
7. heritage sites – об'єкти спадщини (культурної)
8. an instalment- окремий випуск
9. a jet lag – джетлаг (втома після довгого польоту)
10. a lantern - ліхтарик
11. a lasting impression – тривале враження
12. stunning – приголомшливий, незрівнянний
13. a temptation – спокуса, принада
14. to snooze - дрімати

15. to stroll – прогулятись
16. a rivulet - струмок, річечка
17. desolated - спустошений
18. windswept - вітряний
19. on the rim - на обід
20. benign - доброякісний
21. pristine moorland - незаймані болота
22. to glitter - виблискувати
23. ad infinitum (лат) – нескінченно
24. artificial - штучний
25. a barcode – штрих-код
26. convenient - зручний
27. fee - плата
28. a forecast - прогноз
29. a jellyfish - медуза
30. a lotion - лосьйон
31. a predictability - передбачуваність
32. a resort - курорт
33. spectacular - видовищний
34. a suntan - засмага
35. a waterfall - водоспад
36. to board a train (ship, etc.) — сісти на потяг (корабель і т.д.)
37. to stand in the line —стояти в черзі
38. in advance —завчасно
39. to pack — вкладати речі, пакуватися
40. a suitcase — валіза
41. a departure —від'їзд, відправлення
42. a waiting-room — зал чекання
43. a passenger —пасажир
44. a carriage — вагон
45. a berth — місце (для лежання)
46. a destination — місце призначення; мета (подорожі)
47. to be in a hurry — поспішати
48. to become home-sick — нудьгувати по дому
49. to feel like returning home — хотіти повернутися додому
50. a railway ticket, railroad ticket — залізничний квиток
51. one-way ticket, single ticket — квиток в один кінець
52. return ticket — зворотний квиток
53. round trip ticket — квиток туди й назад
54. a ticket machine — автомат з продажу квитків
55. reduced fare ticket — пільговий квиток
56. child's ticket — дитячий квиток
57. first class ticket — квиток у першому класі
58. adult fare — вартість квитка для дорослого
59. child fare — вартість дитячого квитка

60. single fare — вартість одного квитка
61. to get in line for a ticket — ставати в чергу за квитком
62. to buy a ticket in advance — купити квиток заздалегідь
63. a fare — плата за проїзд
64. a carriage, car — вагон
65. smoking car — вагон для курців
66. a luggage-van — товарний вагон
67. a car for non-smokers — вагон для тих, хто не палить
68. a sleeping car — спальний вагон
69. a dining-car, restaurant car — вагон-ресторан
70. a cancellation — повернення квитка
71. a train station, railroad station, railway station — вокзал (залізничний)
72. arrivals and departures board, time-table board — дошка розкладів
73. train times / train schedule — розклад руху потягів
74. a ticket office — квиткова каса
75. a compartment — купе
76. a ticket collector — контролер
77. change of trains, transfer — пересадка
78. to change trains — робити пересадку
79. to go by train — їхати потягом
80. to catch the train — встигти на потяг
81. to miss the train — спізнитися на потяг
82. porter; red cap (Am.) — носій
83. track — шлях, колія
84. a fast train — швидкий потяг
85. a slow train — звичайний поштово-пасажирський потяг
86. a passenger train — пасажирський потяг
87. a long distance train, sleeper train — потяг далекого сполучення
88. a local train — приміський потяг
89. through train — потяг прямого сполучення

Travelling by Plane

90. a pilot — пілот, льотчик
91. a mechanic — бортмеханік
92. a cockpit — місце льотчика в кабіні
93. a stewardess; flight attendant — бортпровідник-(ця)
94. an excess luggage — зайва вага
95. to pay for excess luggage сплачувати за зайву вагу
96. to take-off — злітати
97. an altitude — висота
98. a window seat — місце біля ілюмінатора
99. an aisle seat — місце біля проходу
100. a flight — політ
101. a non-stop flight — безпосадочний політ
102. unscheduled stop — вимушена посадка
103. a boarding pass — посадковий талон

- 104. check-in — реєстрація пасажирів
- 105. a check-in desk (counter) — стійка реєстрації
- 106. a domestic flight — рейс на внутрішніх лініях
- 107. a direct flight — прямий рейс
- 108. a shuttle flight — човниковий рейс
- 109. a seat belt — ремінь безпеки
- 110. air sickness — повітряна хвороба
- 111. a scheduled flight — рейс за розкладом
- 112. a delayed flight — рейс із запізненням

A Sea Voyage

- 113. a quay — причал, набережна (для причалу судів)
- 114. to moor — пришвартовувати(ся), ставати на якір
- 115. a gangway — трап
- 116. a steward — стюард, черговий по каютах
- 117. a forward — носова частина судна
- 118. an aft — кормова частина судна
- 119. an amidship (amidships) — середина судна
- 120. a harbour — порт, гавань
- 121. a dock — причал
- 122. a pitch — кіпьова хитавиця
- 123. a roll — бортова хитавиця
- 124. to be sea-sick — страждати на морську хворобу
- 125. captain's bridge — капітанський місток
- 126. a steerage — закрита палуба
- 127. a lounge — салон
- 128. a captain — капітан (корабля)
- 129. a mate — штурман, помічник капітана
- 130. a lighthouse — маяк
- 131. a hold — трюм
- 132. a liner — рейсовий пароплав
- 133. a boat — човен, пароплав
- 134. a sailing ship — вітрильне судно
- 135. a river steamer — річковий пароплав
- 136. a cargo-ship — вантажний корабель
- 137. a steamer — пароплав
- 138. a life-boat — рятувальний човен
- 139. to change for a boat — пересісти на човен (пароплав)
- 140. an anchor — якір
- 141. to cast the anchor — кидати якір
- 142. to raise the anchor — зніматися з якоря
- 143. to be (to lie) at anchor — стояти на якорі
- 144. a crew — екіпаж корабля
- 145. a cruise — подорож по морю (з метою відпочинку і розваги)
- 146. to take a cruise — подорожувати морелі

Luggage

- 147. a lot of (much) luggage — багато багажу
- 148. hand luggage — ручний багаж
- 149. heavy luggage — важкий багаж
- 150. a left-luggage office — камера схову
- 151. luggage receipt — багажна квитанція
- 152. to leave one's luggage in the left-luggage office — залишити речі в камері схову
- 153. to deposit one's luggage — здати на зберігання багаж
- 154. to collect one's luggage — взяти багаж (із камери схову)
- 155. to register one's luggage — здати речі в багаж
- 156. to have one's luggage labelled — прикріпити ярлик, наліпку
- 157. to have one's luggage checked — перевірити вміст багажу
- 158. a luggage rack — сітка для багажу
- 159. a luggage van — багажний вагон
- 160. Lost and Found — бюро знахідок
- 161. a luggage claim check — багажна бирка

Task 1. Read the text **The Pearl of the Indian Ocean** and choose the best answer for questions 1-10.

1. David Denton is
 - A. an experienced traveler.
 - B. a TV host.
 - C. a writer.
 - D. a resident of Sri Lanka.
2. David Denton flew to Sri Lanka
 - A with nothing except the clothes he was wearing.
 - B with a limited amount of cash to spend.
 - C without a credit card.
 - D with no information about the country.
3. It is suggested in paragraph B that Sri Lanka
 - A is exclusively a Buddhist community.
 - B has been permanently affected by a natural disaster.
 - C is not keen to welcome British visitors.
 - D has had a history of mixed fortunes.
4. When David first arrived at his destination, he was
 - A curious.
 - B sleepy.
 - C excited.
 - D indecisive.
5. For David, one negative point about the Vesak festival is that
 - A all businesses are closed.
 - B it attracts too many visitors.
 - C prices paid by tourists double.
 - D some people travel a long way to get there.

6. David felt that the locals of Unawatuna
 A were thankful that he stayed there.
 B were easy to make friends with.
 C were jealous of his money.
 D wished that tourists would not disrupt their lives.
7. The highlight of David's visit to central Sri Lanka was
 A climbing up to a mountain monastery.
 B visiting a heritage site in Kandy.
 C witnessing a religious ceremony.
 D exploring some deserted caves.
8. At the end of the trip, David
 A nearly missed his train to the airport.
 B had completely run out of money.
 C planned to return for another week.
 D did some last-minute shopping.
9. Small amount of money (£50)
 A. was stolen by a criminal.
 B. was stolen by an animal.
 C. was lost.
 D. was spent on a gift.
10. The country's biggest city and commercial capital
 A. Kandy
 B. Unawatuna
 C. Colombo
 D. Vesak

Task 2. Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (1-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Hiking holiday in Tasmania

“If this isn’t lonely enough for you,” a grizzled Tasmanian sheep farmer told me, pointing out towards some **desolate** and **windswept** alpine scrub, “ try the Twisted Lakes. You can have as much solitude (1) _____, he chortled.

I wasn’t sure if this was a recommendation or a warning. In Australia’s enormous island state, solitary bushwalkers (2) _____ never to be seen again. The farmer was talking about Cradle Mountain-Lake, St Clair National Park, more than 1,200 square km of mountain wilderness **on the rim** of Tasmania’s savage central highlands. I resolved to go.

A few days later, (3) _____, I could see what the farmer meant. Tasmania was at its most **benign** – brilliantly sunny, which apparently occurs here only one day in every 10. I’d left the main walking trail just a few hundred yards behind, and there I was, the only living soul in **pristine moorland**, (4) _____.

I could taste the isolation in the air. The Tasmanian wind, having drifted thousands of miles across the Indian Ocean, (5) _____. Alpine lakes **glittered** (6) _____. Mountain ridges continued into the horizon, row after row, **ad infinitum**.

I stopped at a **rivulet** to take a drink – (7) _____ – then stripped off my clothes and threw myself naked into a chilly lake. Nobody was going to disturb me (8) _____ ...not today, not tomorrow, maybe not even for another month. There are few places on earth where (9) _____ so easily as Tasmania – although when I first arrived in Cradle Mountain, (10) _____. I'd spent the night before at a chalet-style lodge with a gaggle of raucous Aussies on summer holidays, while Eagles songs played over and over on a perpetual loop...

- A I didn't actually feel that alone
- B I felt very lonely
- C safe as Evian
- D as you want round there
- E still occasionally disappear
- F gazing into a startling emptiness
- G is the purest on the planet
- H so you wish here
- I like dark pearls in the sun
- J here in my own private valley
- K you can keep your own company
- L when I made it to Cradle Mountain

Task 3. Read the article **Paradise Found?** and choose the most suitable heading from the list for each paragraph 1-7. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- A. Rejecting reality
- B. Nothing to worry about
- C. Entertainment and Adventure
- D. A Perfect Pretend Place
- E. Not-so-Natural Wonders
- F. A Dream Come True
- G. An Island Paradise
- H. Do You Prefer Perfection?
- I. Fantastic Facilities

Answer Keys:

TEXT 1.

1. B 2.D. 3.D 4.B 5.B 6.B. 7. C 8 D 9.B 10. C

TEXT 2.

1-D ;2-E; 3- L; 4- F; 5- G; 6- I; 7- C; 8- J; 9- K; 10-A

TEXT 3.

0- F; 1-D; 2- E; 3- C; 4- B; 5- I; 6 – A; 7 – H

SPORTS IN UKRAINE

Sport in Ukraine has been worshiped since ancient times. At the times of Kyiv Rus the world was covered with the fame of invincible warriors, who consider a duty to protect people and the Motherland. Centuries later, Cossacks – brave defenders of independent state – got the same glory.

Ukraine is a country of sports and healthy lifestyle. Sport activities in Ukraine are an integral part of everyday life, and many Ukrainians cannot imagine their well-being without doing different sports. Due to country's diverse geography and climate, the opportunities for sportsmen are almost endless: everyone from lovers of surfing and to snowboarding enthusiasts can find suitable locations and conditions for enjoying their favorite activities.

As in most countries all over the world, football has the first priority among other sports. It is actively developed and maintained at all levels. Ukrainian football clubs (Dynamo (Kyiv), Metallist (Kharkiv), Chornomorets (Odessa)) and the national team proudly represent the honor of the country within the international arena, and the glory of brave Ukrainian players such as Andriy Shevchenko, Andriy Voronin, Oleg Blokhin and others extends far beyond the country.

Special attention is given Ukrainian boxing as well. It's not a secret that Ukrainian brothers Vladimir and Vitaliy Klitschko are considered to be ones of the best heavyweight boxers of the world; they constantly prove their leadership and gain new champions belts.

Ukrainian sports are quite well developed and some Ukrainian athletes rank with the world stars. Evidence of this is found in the Olympic results. The Olympic victories of Ukrainian athletes are quite impressive: 400 trophies, including 180 gold medals. By its athletic attainments over the past 40 years Ukraine ranks with the world's 20 leading Olympic countries.

Ukrainian people go regularly to a sports centre or leisure centre where there are facilities for playing tennis, volleyball, basketball, and also a swimming pool. Some sports centres arrange classes in aerobics, step and keep-fit. Some people work out regularly at a local gym and do weight training and circuit training. Many Ukrainians are also interested in diverse martial arts. Men and even women regularly take part in box trainings and sessions of rather exotic martial arts such as capoeira, judo and karate. A lot of Ukrainians go running or jogging in their local area. For enthusiastic runners there are opportunities to take part in long-distance runs as the marathons are held in Ukraine every year.

For the more adventurous people living in Ukraine sports and activities such as diving, snow skiing, mountain climbing, mountain biking, swimming, trekking and horse riding are becoming more and more popular by the day.

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom is notable for the diversity of its sporting interest. Sports play an important role in promoting integration and in nurturing talents in the country. The country has given birth to several major international sports such as football, rugby, cricket, golf, tennis, and track and field among others. Sport is a major source of entertainment in the UK with thousands of spectators filling stadiums

and arenas to cheer on their favorite teams. Sports are also major sources of revenue in the UK for players, government, and investors. Here are some of the most popular sports in the UK.

The UK has a long history of horseracing that dates back to the Roman times and has deep royal history. There are many racecourses all over the UK with an annual attendance of about 6 million people and who watch over 13,000 races. The sport is ranked among the top five sports in the UK in terms of media coverage. There are two forms of horseracing in the UK - National Hunt and Flat Racing. National Hunt takes place in winter and involves jumping over hurdles. In Great Britain, the sport is governed by British Horseracing Authority while in Northern Ireland it is governed by Horse Racing Ireland.

The history of tennis in the UK dates back hundreds of years. The most prestigious tennis event in the UK (and the world!) is the Wimbledon Championship. The championship is one of the four grand slams with others being the French Open (Roland-Garros), the US Open Tennis Championships, and the Australian Open. Although tennis is an individual sport, it's the third most popular sport in the UK attracting sports lovers, tourists, and critics worldwide. Tennis in the UK is governed by Lawn Tennis Association. The body invests most of the profits from the tournaments in the game with the hope of producing world champions. The UK has delivered some of the finest tennis players in the history of the game including Greg Rusedski, Tim Henman, Andy Murray, Anne Keothavong, and Elena Baltacha.

Rounders, also known as bat-and-ball base-running, has been played in England since Tudor times. It is popular among British and Irish school children. In the UK, rounders is regulated by Rounders England. Games played in England involve smaller bats and balls and are often played on smaller pitches than games in Ireland, which are governed by the Gaelic Athletics Association. Rounders is mainly popular in England while it is rarely played in other UK constituent countries. However, the sport is gaining popularity and recognition as one of the most important sports in the country due to the interschool and regional competitions that take place within the UK.

The sport of speedway in the UK has changed a bit since its inception in the 1920s. The country has three domestic speedway leagues - Elite, Premium, and National Leagues. The Elite League is the highest domestic league in the country while the National League is a third tier league intended to nurture young talents across the country. To prevent teams from becoming too powerful and to ensure competitiveness in the competition, the Elite and Premier Leagues have introduced point limits. The Speedway Grand Prix which takes place annually in Cardiff is the main world championship. England hosts the semi-finals of the Speedway World Cup every year.

Cricket is England's national sport although the country itself does not have its own team. Instead, it fields a team jointly with Wales. Cricket was first embedded in the UK before spreading to the rest of the Commonwealth C. There are 18 professional cricket clubs in the UK with the majority in England. The clubs compete in first-class County Championship each summer. The championship consists of two leagues in which matches are played over four days. Although Scotland and Ireland

have their own cricket teams, the game is not as popular in the two countries as it is in England and Wales.

Field hockey ranks high on the list of popular sports enjoyed in the UK. The Great Britain field hockey teams have been successful in the international games with the men's team winning the 1988 Olympics and the women's team winning the 2016 Olympics. However, the success of UK hockey has wavered over recent years. It receives less television coverage than other sports. The success of the women's team in the 2016 Olympic Games has raised the sport's profile in the UK.

Rugby was once associated with the elite in the UK. However, its popularity has increased over time so much that it is one of the major sports in the country. Rugby is sponsored by the government of the UK and governed by the Rugby Football League. There are two different types of rugby played in the UK with each having their own rules - rugby union and rugby league. Both have separate leagues and national teams in the constituent countries of the UK. The national teams compete in different competitions including the rugby union Six Nation Championship and rugby league's Super League.

Football is an extremely popular sport played in the United Kingdom. In Every country of the United Kingdom has its football association and dozens of leagues. The top tournament in England is called the FA cup. The game of football possibly came from ancient China. Association football, however, has its roots in England, where it remains incredibly commonplace. It is also the most popular sport in the world.

Indeed, sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain. Those are the most popular kinds of sport in the UK. But there are many other sports such as swimming, golf and the traditional fox-hunting.

Sports in Great Britain

Most people in Great Britain are real sport-lovers. Even if they don't go in for sport, they like to talk about it. Perhaps, you didn't know, but many kinds of sport have taken the origin in Great Britain. Cricket, football, rugby, horse racing, tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, canoeing and snooker invented in Britain.

Boxing

The evolution of modern boxing is credited to the UK with the country playing a major role in the codification of the Queensberry Rules in the 19th century. Professional boxing in the UK offers some of the largest purses to elite professional boxers who become instant celebrities in the country. The professional boxing is governed by the British Boxing Board of Control while the amateur boxing is governed separately by bodies in each home nation. Boxing in the UK is recovering from a decline caused by a growth of other sports such as football that offered better income than was traditionally available to world boxing champions. British boxers have enjoyed great success at the international levels, particularly in the London 2012 Olympics.

Table Tennis (ping pong)

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. It began with Cambridge University students using cigar boxes and champagne corks. Although the game originated in England, British players don't have much luck in international championships.

University Boat Race

In the nineteenth century, students at Oxford and Cambridge, Britain's two oldest universities, were huge fans of rowing. In 1829, the two schools agreed to hold a race against each other for the first time on the Thames River. The Oxford boat won and a tradition was born. Today, the University Boat Race is held every spring in either late March or early April.

Horse racing

Horseracing, the sport of Kings is a very popular sport with meetings being held every day throughout the year. The Derby originated here, as did The Grand National which is the hardest horse race in the world. Horse racing and greyhound racing are popular spectator sports. People can place bets on the races at legal off-track betting shops. Some of the best-known horse races are held at Ascot, Newmarket, Goodwood and Epsom. Ascot, a small town in the south of England, becomes the centre of horse-racing world for one week in June. It's called Royal Ascot because the Queen always goes to Ascot. She has a lot of racehorses and likes to watch racing.

Polo

Another equestrian sport is polo, brought to Britain from India in the 19th Century by army officers. It is the fastest ball sport in the world. Polo is played with four men on horses to a team. A ball is hit with a stick towards the goal, one at each end of a 300 yard long by 160 yard wide field.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

1. To worship – шанувати
2. Invincible warriors – непереможні воїни
3. Well-being – добробут, процвітання
4. Diverse – різноманітний
5. To maintain – підтримувати
6. Constantly – постійно
7. Attainments – досягнення
8. Keep-fit – аеробіка
9. Circuit training – комплексне тренування
10. Martial arts – бойові мистецтва
11. Diversity- різноманіття
12. Integration-інтеграція, злиття
13. Nurturing – турботливий
14. Spectators- глядачі
15. Revenue-дохід
16. Coverage- покриття
17. Governed- під керівництвом когось
18. Domestic- домашня, місцева
19. Embedded- стати частиною чогось

20. Taken the origin – брати початок
21. squash - гра в м'яч з ракеткою
22. purse – грошовий приз
23. separately – окремо
24. available – доступний
25. rowing – веслування
26. greyhound racing - собачі біга
27. equestrian – кінний
28. To bet on – ставити ставку
29. Angling - рибальський спорт
30. Bandy – хокей з м'ячем
31. Soccer – футбол
32. Hiking – туризм
33. White – wash – перемога в суху
34. Nose – out win (loss) – перемога (програв) з мінімальним рахунком
35. Grand slam – повна поразка
36. Walk over – легка перемога
37. To muff – промазати
38. To strike the ball out – вибити м'яч з рук
39. To dribble – вести м'яч
40. Jump ball – спірний м'яч
41. To round out one's for – удосконалювати форму
42. Side – step – відхід
43. Hoop – shot – кидок з-під кошика
44. Substitute - запасний
45. To handle the stick – володіти ключкою
46. Bench – лава штрафників
47. Field / pitch – поле
48. Pole-vaulting - стрибки з жердиною
49. Calisthenics – художня гімнастика
50. Rink – ковзанка
51. Cricket – крикет
52. Fencing – фехтування
53. Aquatics – водні види спорту
54. Draw – нічия

Task 1. Read the text below. Choose from (A-L) the one which best fits each space (1-10). There are two choices you do not need to use.

SPORTS IN UKRAINE

Sport in Ukraine has been worshiped since ancient times. At the times of Kyiv Rus the world (1)_____ of invincible warriors, who consider a duty to protect people and the Motherland. Centuries later, Cossacks – brave defenders of independent state – got the same glory.

Ukraine is a country of sports and healthy lifestyle. Sport activities in Ukraine are an integral part of everyday life, and many Ukrainians (2)_____. (3)

_____, the opportunities for sportsmen are almost endless: everyone from lovers of surfing and to snowboarding enthusiasts can find suitable locations and conditions for enjoying their favorite activities.

As in most countries all over the world, football has the first priority among other sports. It is (4) _____. Ukrainian football clubs (Dynamo (Kyiv), Metallist (Kharkiv), Chornomorets (Odessa)) and the national team proudly represent the honor of the country within the international arena, and the glory of brave Ukrainian players such as Andriy Shevchenko, Andriy Voronin, Oleg Blokhin and others extends far beyond the country.

Special attention is given Ukrainian boxing as well. It's not a secret that Ukrainian brothers Vladimir and Vitaliy Klitschko are considered to be ones of the best heavyweight boxers of the world; they (5) _____ and gain new champions belts.

Ukrainian sports are quite well developed and some Ukrainian athletes rank with the world stars. (6) _____ in the Olympic results. The Olympic victories of Ukrainian athletes are quite impressive: 400 trophies, including 180 gold medals. (7) _____ over the past 40 years Ukraine ranks with the world's 20 leading Olympic countries.

Ukrainian people go regularly to a sports centre or leisure centre where there are facilities for playing tennis, volleyball, basketball, and also a swimming pool. Some sports centres arrange classes in aerobics, step and keep-fit. Some people work out regularly at a local gym and do weight training and circuit training. Many Ukrainians are (8) _____. Men and even women regularly take part in box trainings and sessions of rather exotic martial arts such as capoeira, judo and karate. A lot of Ukrainians go running or jogging in their local area. (9) _____ to take part in long-distance runs as the marathons are held in Ukraine every year.

For the more adventurous people living in Ukraine sports and activities such as diving, snow skiing, mountain climbing, mountain biking, swimming, trekking and horse riding (10) _____ by the day.

A constantly prove their leadership

B for enthusiastic runners there are opportunities

C due to country's diverse geography and climate

D evidence of this is found

E are becoming more and more popular

F actively developed and maintained at all levels

G by its athletic attainments

H cannot imagine their well-being without doing different sports

I demonstrating the rapid rise of the sport in the country

J who have won world championship titles many times

K was covered with the fame

L are also interested in diverse martial arts

Task 2. Multiple choice questions:

1. Why is rounders becoming more popular and recognized all over the

UK?

- a) Because government finds this kind of sport substantially
 - b) Because of tournaments which are held in UK schools and regions
 - c) Because of athletic achievements in rounders
 - d) Because the British want to prove their leadership
2. Which sport is a traditional British sport according to this topic?
 - a) Football
 - b) Golf
 - c) Field-hockey
 - d) Fox-hunting
 3. Which sport has a different name in another English speaking country?
 - a) Football
 - b) Rounders
 - c) Horse-riding
 - d) Field-hockey
 4. Which kind of sports isn't mentioned among the most popular sports in GB?
 - a) Football
 - b) Golf
 - c) Speed racing
 - d) Rounders
 5. Why does the body invest most of the profits from the tournaments in tennis?
 - a) Because tennis is the queen's kind of sport
 - b) Because it wants to make tennis the most popular sport in GB
 - c) Because the Englishmen can't imagine their life without tennis
 - d) Because they hope of producing world champions
 6. What has the win of the female team in one of the Olympics drawn attention to?
 - a) To Field hockey
 - b) To Swimming
 - c) To Football
 - d) To Tennis
 7. Which sport is associated with "upper crust"?
 - a) Cricket
 - b) Golf
 - c) Rugby
 - d) Horse-racing
 8. What does GB host the most popular and high-profiled event in the world for?
 - a) Cricket
 - b) Football
 - c) Horse-racing
 - d) Tennis
 9. What is the highest domestic league in the country?

- a) Premium League
- b) Elite League
- c) National League
- d) United League

10. Which of the following is TRUE about rugby?

- a) It has three domestic leagues
- b) It's not popular in England and Wales
- c) It receives less television coverage
- d) It was once connected with aristocracy

Task 3. Multiple choice questions:

1. Which organization governs professional boxing in the UK?
 - a) British Boxing Association
 - b) British Boxing Board of control
 - c) British organization for boxing control
 - d) British Parliament
2. Which of these sports is equestrian?
 - a) Horse racing
 - b) Polo
 - c) Football
 - d) Rugby
3. Which sport, that was mentioned in the text, is the most popular in the world?
 - a) Boxing
 - b) Boat race
 - c) Polo
 - d) Horse racing
4. Which of the sports given below take its origin in Great Britain?
 - a) Football, basketball, cricket snooker
 - b) Football tennis heavy athletics rugby
 - c) Cricket, football, rugby, horse racing, tennis
 - d) Football table tennis horse racing wrestling
5. What did table tennis pioneers use as sport equipment?
 - a) Books and paper balls
 - b) Decks and eggs
 - c) Shoes and leather balls
 - d) Cigar boxes and corks
6. Which university has won the first University Boat Race?
 - a) Oxford
 - b) Cambridge
 - c) Draw
 - d) Stanford
7. Whom of the sport Horseracing is counted?
 - a) Queens

- b) Kings
 - c) Horsemen
 - d) Knights
8. When was ping pong invented in England?
- a) 1890
 - b) 1780
 - c) 1886
 - d) 1870
9. Which one of the following is the hardest horse race in the world?
- a) The Grand National
 - b) Olympics
 - c) The Great Race
 - d) Milky way
10. Where does the Queen go for Horseracing to?
- a) Newmarket
 - b) Goodwood
 - c) Epsom
 - d) Ascot

Answer Keys (SPORTS IN UKRAINE)

1. K
2. H
3. C
4. F
5. A
6. D
7. G
8. L
9. B
10. E

KEYS (SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN)

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. D

ANSWER KEYS:

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. a
- 10.d

MASS MEDIA

In contemporary society, people are strongly influenced by mass media. Although traditional television watching and newspaper reading are no longer as popular as before, people spend more time in front of computers listening to music and radio, reading news and information, interacting with other people in social network and watching television programmes and films. The developing technology of mobile phone allows people to do almost everything they can do with the computer. Nowadays, people are living in a world ‘saturated by media sounds and images’.

Mass media is communication—whether written, broadcast, or spoken—that reaches a large audience. This includes television, radio, advertising, movies, the Internet, newspapers, magazines, and so forth.

Mass media is a significant force in modern culture, particularly in America. Sociologists refer to this as a mediated culture where media reflects and creates the culture. Communities and individuals are bombarded constantly with messages from a multitude of sources including TV, billboards, and magazines, to name a few. These messages promote not only products, but moods, attitudes, and a sense of what is and is not important. Mass media makes possible the concept of celebrity: without the ability of movies, magazines, and news media to reach across thousands of miles, people could not become famous. In fact, only political and business leaders, as well as the few notorious outlaws, were famous in the past. Only in recent times have actors, singers, and other social elites become celebrities or “stars.”

The current level of media saturation has not always existed. As recently as the 1960s and 1970s, television, for example, consisted of primarily three networks, public broadcasting, and a few local independent stations. These channels aimed their programming primarily at two-parent, middle-class families. Even so, some middle-class households did not even own a television. Today, one can find a television in the poorest of homes, and multiple TVs in most middle-class homes. Not only has availability increased, but programming is increasingly diverse with shows aimed to please all ages, incomes, backgrounds, and attitudes. This widespread availability and exposure makes television the primary focus of most mass-media discussions. More recently, the Internet has increased its role exponentially as more businesses and households “sign on.” Although TV and the Internet have dominated the mass media, movies and magazines—particularly those lining the aisles at grocery checkout stands—also play a powerful role in culture, as do other forms of media.

What role does mass media play? While opinions vary as to the extent and type of influence the mass media wields, all sides agree that mass media is a permanent part of modern culture. Three main sociological perspectives on the role of media exist: the limited-effects theory, the class-dominant theory, and the culturalist theory.

The limited-effects theory argues that because people generally choose what to watch or read based on what they already believe, media exerts a negligible influence. Studies that examined the ability of media to influence voting found that well-informed people relied more on personal experience, prior knowledge, and their own reasoning. However, media “experts” more likely swayed those who were less informed. Critics point to two problems with this perspective. First, they claim that limited-effects theory ignores the media's role in framing and limiting the discussion

and debate of issues. How media frames the debate and what questions members of the media ask change the outcome of the discussion and the possible conclusions people may draw. Second, this theory came into existence when the availability and dominance of media was far less widespread.

The class-dominant theory argues that the media reflects and projects the view of a minority elite, which controls it. Those people who own and control the corporations that produce media comprise this elite. Advocates of this view concern themselves particularly with massive corporate mergers of media organizations, which limit competition and put big business at the reins of media—especially news media. Their concern is that when ownership is restricted, a few people then have the ability to manipulate what people can see or hear. For example, owners can easily avoid or silence stories that expose unethical corporate behavior or hold corporations responsible for their actions.

The issue of sponsorship adds to this problem. Advertising dollars fund most media. Networks aim programming at the largest possible audience because the broader the appeal, the greater the potential purchasing audience and the easier selling air time to advertisers becomes. Thus, news organizations may shy away from negative stories about corporations (especially parent corporations) that finance large advertising campaigns in their newspaper or on their stations. Television networks receiving millions of dollars in advertising from companies like Nike and other textile manufacturers were slow to run stories on their news shows about possible human-rights violations by these companies in foreign countries. Media watchers identify the same problem at the local level where city newspapers will not give new cars poor reviews or run stories on selling a home without an agent because the majority of their funding comes from auto and real estate advertising. This influence also extends to programming.

Critics of this theory counter these arguments by saying that local control of news media largely lies beyond the reach of large corporate offices elsewhere, and that the quality of news depends upon good journalists. They contend that those less powerful and not in control of media have often received full media coverage and subsequent support. As examples they name numerous environmental causes, the anti-nuclear movement, the anti-Vietnam movement, and the pro-Gulf War movement.

The culturalist theory, combines the other two theories and claims that people interact with media to create their own meanings out of the images and messages they receive. This theory sees audiences as playing an active rather than passive role in relation to mass media. One strand of research focuses on the audiences and how they interact with media; the other strand of research focuses on those who produce the media, particularly the news.

Theorists emphasize that audiences choose what to watch among a wide range of options, choose how much to watch, and may choose the mute button or the VCR remote over the programming selected by the network or cable station. Studies of mass media find that when people approach material, whether written text or media images and messages, they interpret that material based on their own knowledge and experience. Thus, when researchers ask different groups to explain the meaning of a

particular song or video, the groups produce widely divergent interpretations based on age, gender, race, ethnicity, and religious background. Therefore, culturalist theorists claim that, while a few elite in large corporations may exert significant control over what information media produces and distributes, personal perspective plays a more powerful role in how the audience members interpret those messages.

There are some positive and negative influences in young people of our society due to these add campaigns in the media. Here is a positive influence example, if there is a quiz show on education that is getting a lot of attention by the media and gains popularity among your friends and society, you will more likely want to actively participate and watch these quiz shows. These activities are good for the society and will promote literacy activities in the youth. However a negative influence in teenagers is the use of guns and ammunition by celebrity movie stars, the constant exposure of which would seduce the teen to replicate the same behavior in the real life.

The media creates the ideal image of beautiful men and women with all the ingredients of a successful person, you can see it in movies, TV and the Internet. It's a subliminal way to persuade the masses that if you want to be successful and look like them then you have to buy that particular brand or product. Another negative influence in teenagers, especially in the USA, that has grown over the last years is obesity. There are millions of adolescents fighting obesity, but at the same time they are exposed to thousands of advertisements of junk food, while the ideal image of a successful person is told to be thin and wealthy. Other ways to influence are with polls and trends, especially in political campaigns. The candidates that can pay for more TV and media exposure have more influence on public opinion and thus can receive more votes.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. contemporary society – сучасне суспільство;
2. saturated – насичений;
3. Mass media – засоби масової інформації;
4. a broadcast – трансляція, широке віщання;
5. mediated culture – опосередкована культура;
6. diverse – різноманітний;
7. to swayed – коливатися;
8. concern – схвильовані;
9. massive corporate mergers – крупні злиття компаній (об'єднання);
10. to limit competition – обмежувати конкуренцію;
11. the reins – повідок (віжжя);
12. ownership is restricted – володіння обмежене;
13. to avoid or silence stories – уникати чи замовчувати
14. corporate behavior – юридична відповідальність, корпоративна поведінка;
15. Advertising (add) – реклами, комерційна пропаганда;
16. were slow to run stories – не квапилися освітлити події;
17. human-rights violations – порушення прав людини (знущання над робітниками);

18. anti-nuclear movement – рух проти ядерної зброї та енергії;
19. to claim – стверджувати;
20. to emphasize – виділяти;
21. the mute button – кнопка виключення звуку;
22. the remote – пульт;
23. to distribute – поставляти;
24. to promote literacy activities – агітувати за діяльність пов'язану з підвищенням грамотності;
25. to seduce – спокушати;
26. a subliminal way to persuade the masses – підсвідомий спосіб впливу на маси;
27. obesity – ожиріння;
28. votes – голоси на виборах (голосує);
29. a public service announcement – оголошення про державну службу (призов);
30. an anchorman/anchorwomen – ведучий, ведуча (голос за кадром);
31. a scoop – збірка;
32. an embedded reporter – закріплений за програмою ведучий, репортер з місця подій;
33. a billboard – біл-борд, рекламний щит;
34. a target audience – цільова аудиторія;
35. the paparazzi – журналісти з камерами, папарацо;
36. tabloids – табло їди, бульварна преса;
37. public TV – громадське телебачення;
38. a sponsor – рекламодавці;
39. cable TV – платне, кабельне телебачення;
40. primetime – найпопулярніший час;
41. editorials – редакційне, колонка редактора;
42. bylines – авторство, рядок з підписом;
43. copy editors – видавничі редактори;
44. a journal – журнал, щоденник;
45. to clarify the matter – вносити ясність у ситуацію;
46. on air – в ефірі, віщання;
47. live – пряма трансляція, в прямому ефірі;
48. TV presenter – телеведучий;
49. a set of – добірка (каналів, програм);
50. a review – огляд, відгук;
51. breaking news – термінові новини;
52. current affairs – поточні новини, актуальна інформація.

Task 1. Read the sentences. Which of those true or false?

1. The writer thinks television is harmful to children.
2. The nation become more keen on television since it was first introduced.
3. The television can be successful as an educator, according to the writer.
4. More less people watch television now, according to the writer.

5. The general idea of society is made by television in 1990's.
6. Children are not affected by television violence, according to the writer.
7. In *one* word, the advantage of the book over television doesn't exist.
8. The Internet doesn't interfere at all with people's lives.
9. Most teenagers only have a few hours of computer and TV time.
10. Internet nerds are teenagers who spend most of their time in front of the computer.
11. The English language is not necessary to be successful on the Net.

Task 2. Media Quiz Use each word or phrase once to fill in the gaps.

editorials, bylines, scoop, prime time, public service, announcement, embedeed reporter, paparazzi, sponsor, copy editor, target audience, anchormen and anchorwomen, journals, tabloids, public TV, cable TV, billboard

There's no doubt that the media plays a huge role in everyone's life. From driving down the freeway and seeing a ___ to looking at photo of celebrities taken by ___ in the ___ at your local supermarket, everyone is someone's ___ for advertising. You would think that one way to avoid ads would be by watching ___. Yet, many TV stations have ___ as well. For example, if you watch ___ during ___, you'll be bombarded with the paid-for commercials.

However, some media isn't so bad. You can subscribe to quarterly academic ___. Their articles are reviewed by ___ and the writing is often excellent. In newspapers, feel free to check the ___ on the articles. They will provide you with the author's name and sometimes even with a link to his or her social media. Another idea is to follow central TV station, as many of them have great news coverage. They often have ___ who visit war zones and cover the news on the scene. It is called a ___ if a TV channel is the only one reporting on a story. To get an overview of the day's news, you can also listen to the ___ presenting the main stories of the day. Finally, many people also depend on the TV stations to provide ___ in case of an emergency.

Answer keys:

Task 1. True/False

1T 2T 3T 4F 5F 6F 7F 8F 9T 10T 11F

Task 2. Media Quiz Answers

Billboard, paparazzi, tabloids, target, audience, public TV, sponsors, cable TV, primetime.

Journals, copy editors, bylines, editorials, embedded reporters, scoop, anchormen, anchorwomen, public service announcements.

IT'S NEVER BEEN EASY BEING A TEENAGER

But is this now a generation in crisis?

Mollycoddled and cosseted or stressed and over-pressured. Energised and engaged or bored and turned off. Young people have so many labels and stereotypes slapped on them it's a wonder these are not visible on their endless selfies. What is undeniably true is that the evidence suggests that rates of depression, self-harm and anxiety among young people are at unprecedented levels.

Youth unemployment is more than 13%, the cost of higher education is rapidly rising, a drought of affordable housing coupled with low pay is keeping many young people sealed under the parental roof and trapped in what one report called "suspended adulthood". The ubiquity of the internet and social media, with its dark underbelly of hardcore pornography, body shaming and cyberbullying, is encroaching on their wellbeing, while a relentless focus on academic high-achieving is turning up the pressure in the classroom. Youth, traditionally thought of as the most enviable time of life, can now look like a deeply challenging and sometimes unpleasant time of life.

But is the experience of adolescence – defined as the period after childhood, from puberty to maturity – any tougher now than it was for previous generations? And when does it stop, given that some experts argue that full intellectual maturity is reached at the age of 27.

Among the events planned for World Mental Health Day, an exhibition by a small but successful charity in London aims to unpick some of the issues around the "lived experience of adolescent development". Open Door has helped thousands of young people with therapy and support with problems including depression, anxiety, self-harm, drug and alcohol misuse, eating disorders, psychosis, sexuality and gender identity issues since it opened in 1976.

Director Julia Britton says many of the issues facing young people have not changed. "I look at myself as a teenager in the 1970s and so many issues were around which are still on. But there are many differences, too. The context certainly is different. I think there are far more pressures educationally, more sense that it's all hinged on one exam, and certainly teachers are hugely concerned about the mental distress they are seeing. Then there's cyberbullying where you can't switch off and you can't get away. A lot of young people are disturbed by what they see online.

"The internet is both helpful and not. If young people type in 'self-harm', they can either go to a Young Minds website where they will be offered help and support, or to a destructive group which is discussing how to self-harm and hide eating disorders. So it's good and bad," she says.

The sense of a struggling generation has undoubtedly taken on new dimensions. Last week a poll by the charity Young Women's Trust found that "suspended adulthood" was affecting the mental health of one in three 18-to-30-year-olds who felt worried about the future and under financial pressures due to low pay and lack of work or opportunities. More than half of the 4,000 surveyed were having to live at home with their parents.

Leigh Wildman, a therapist and support worker for young people with special needs, is 54. "I often wonder about whether I'd be on computer games if I'd been a

teenager now instead of climbing trees, kicking a tin can down the road and making camps as we did then. Then later on there was music, of course, counter-culture music and art which rescued me. I left school at 15, but in those days you could go round the industrial estate and get a job and I did lots of jobs before taking off hitchhiking round Europe when I was 18," she says.

"My mum was pleased, but I feel young people today are much more fearful. They stay at school longer, at home longer, and the world looks very daunting. They have to knuckle down at school and there's no space to be light-hearted or to drift a little, to find out who they are, what kind of people they like. I had time for that, and I'm very glad I did," adds Wildman.

Another teenager, a client at Open Door, is Elena, 17. She says all her friends at school suffer panic attacks and anxiety: "If you drop grades a bit, you feel a failure, you feel the teachers immediately ignore you for the people who are high achievers.

"It's like you have to be this robot. I think it's harder now in terms of all the pressures to look a certain way and keep up with everything, and I think it's harder in terms of trying to speak to your parents or people at school who are not trained because when they were growing up mental health was not something anyone spoke about."

Many teenagers are making positive, important contributions to their communities, schools and society. Millions of young people are preparing for the future in exciting ways. Some are studying for college entrance exams or working at part-time jobs after school and on the weekends. Others are volunteering at hospitals, helping the handicapped, exhibiting projects at science fairs or programming computers.

Modern young people are mostly hardworking. Many have afterschool jobs like at fast-food restaurants, babysit for neighbors, hold delivery jobs or work at stores. As much they are involved in community service organizations. Some are active in church and religious group activities. Others belong to groups of interests and learn about citizenship and craft, arts, camping and other outdoor activities.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. Mollycoddled and cosseted- запанькани та зіпсовани (завищені за вартістю);
2. stressed and over-pressured – під стресом та надмірним тиском;
3. Energised and engaged – напружені та залучені (до багатьох видів діяльності);
4. bored and turned off – зануджені та відсторонені;
5. labels and stereotypes – ярлики та кліше;
6. undeniably true – безсумнівна правда;
7. an anxiety – тривожність;
8. unprecedented – безпрецедентний;
9. an unemployment – безробіття;
10. a drought – засуха (брак чогось);
11. an affordable housing – доступне житло;
12. sealed under the parental roof – залежними від батьківської опіки;

13. 'suspended adulthood' – призупинена зрілість;
14. an ubiquity – всюдисущість;
15. underbelly – нижче пояса;
16. encroaching – той, що втручається;
17. the most enviable time of life – найкраща пора життя;
18. a deeply challenging – дійсно складний для витривалості;
19. an adolescence – дорослішання;
20. from puberty to maturity – від статевого дозрівання до зрілості;
21. drug and alcohol misuse – алкогольне та наркотичне зловживання;
22. gender identity issues – питання гендерної ідентифікації;
23. hinged on – прив'язаний до або залежати від;
24. concerned about – схвильовані щодо;
25. disturbed by – схвильовані;
26. a struggling generation – покоління, що бореться;
27. undoubtedly – безсумнівно;
28. dimensions – розміри;
29. a poll – опитування;
30. an industrial estate – промислова нерухомість, промисловий район міста;
31. taking off hitchhiking round Europe - вирушити автостопом Європою;
32. fearful – боязливі;
33. daunting – лякаючий;
34. to knuckle down – рішуче взятися (за навчання), поступатися (шкільній системі);
35. to drop grades – втрачаєш успішність, оцінки знижуються;
36. to keep up with – поратися з усім, справлятися;
37. the rights and responsibilities of adulthood – права і обов'язки дорослих;
38. to make a contribution – робити внесок;
39. a community – община, товариство;
40. part-time jobs – робота на неповний робочий день;
41. a handicapped – інвалід;
42. to start a social networking site – заснувати соціальну мережу;
43. a fold increase – кратне збільшення;
44. an inception – початок, основа;
45. to reach out – звернутися, досягти, попросити допомоги;
46. to have a background in – мати досвід роботи з... ;
47. an aid – перша важлива допомога (медична чи соціальна);
48. adolescents – підлітки;
49. was ranked – було оцінено, поставлено у шкалу «топ»;
50. as in tune with – на одній хвилі, у гармонії;
51. an avenue to understand – шлях до порозуміння;
52. polls, quizzes, wall – опитування, тестування та стрічка новин й оновлень;
53. updates – оновлення, остання інформація;
54. high school and college – старша школа та коледжі й технікуми;
55. continue to improve – продовжувати покращення;

- 56.the site boasts message boards, quizzes – сайт може похизуватися дошкою оголошень (місцем для коментарів) та опитуваннями;
- 57.an entrepreneur – приватний підприємець;
- 58.an entire letter grade taken off my final grade – загальна оцінка (поточна, зароблена протягом року) не впливатиме на підсумкову (екзаменаційну) оцінку;
- 59.to revolve around – обертатися довкола (однієї теми);
- 60.health issues – проблеми зі здоров'ям;
- 61.a self-esteem – самооцінка;
- 62.to start off with – відправна точка, почати з...;
- 63.a revenue – прибутки, здобутки;
- 64.to be out of work – не мати місця роботи;
- 65.to be fed up with - бути ситим по горло (переповненим);
- 66.from the point of view – з точки зору;
- 67.to impel – спонукати, примушувати;
- 68.to persuade – переконувати, схилити до думки;
- 69.to estimate – оцінювати (фінансово та соціально);
- 70.to feel a failure – зазнати поразку, програти;
- 71.to get a promotion – отримати підвищення;
- 72.a remuneration – винагорода, оплата праці;
- 73.a complaint – скарга;
- 74.to take a degree – здобути диплом, освіту, ступінь;
- 75.to get on well with – добре ладнати з (людьми);
- 76.people of all walks of life – люди з різних прошарків суспільства;
- 77.to feel at ease – почуватися невимушено;
- 78.hierarchy – ієрархія;
- 79.to use one's head – думати власною головою;
- 80.peers – однолітки;
- 81.nomophobia – страх залишитися без телефону та зв'язку;
- 82.a delinquent – правопорушник;
- 83.a generation gap – відмінність між поколіннями;
- 84.a street / abandoned children – діти виховані на вулиці з браком уваги з боку дорослих;
- 85.a juvenile – підліток, що не може називатися дорослим;
- 86.peer pressure – мода однолітків, якій необхідно слідувати;
- 87.an addiction (addicted to) – залежність (ігроман, меломан...);
- 88.an attitude – ставлення, відношення.

Task 1. Are these statements true or false?

1. Modern children feel the same as children 10 years ago did.
2. There is no generation gap in modern society.
3. There are many mental problems that teens can face our days.
4. The Internet always helps youth for best.
5. It is easier to apply and get a job now than before.
6. All teenagers have a part-time job.

7. Some juvenils can't get their own place to live.
8. The physical mature comes at 21.
9. The feature of bulling and peers pressure came to a daily fact of live.
10. Most of teenagers are excited with their after school activities.

Task 2. Race to identify the vocabulary. Relocate the letters to make a word.

yessa
 lifa
 usjbect
 tste
 xmeaniatoin
 ssap
 pdlimoa
 aerpp
 eurslt
 amtch
 grdae
 dnamissoi
 erxecies
 armk
 tkae
 qliyuaf
 cprojet
 sieths

Fill the gaps

- a. She's applied for to law school.
- b. She's got a in marketing
- c. For homework I want you to write an on pollution.
- d. We are studying hard because we want to CAE.
- e. The book has at the end of every chapter.
- f. If she doesn't work, she'll all her exams.
- g. Carla got aA in FCE
- h. You'll be down for poor spelling and punctuation.
- i. In the first exercise you have to each capital city to its country.
- j. Candidates must answer two questions from each
- k. The end of year was very difficult.
- l. In our third year at college everyone had to do a special
- m. He in medicine in 1992.
- n. The exam will be posted to your home address.
- o. My favourite at school were history and geography.
- p. I a course in English pronunciation.
- q. You'll be on everything you've studied this term.
- r. It took a long time to write my doctoral

Answer Keys:

True or False

1F 2F 3T 4F 5F 6F 7T 8F 9T 10T

Words

Essay, fail, subject, test, examination, pass, diploma, paper, result, match, grades, admission, exercise, mark, take, qualify, project, thesis.

Fill the gaps

- a. She's applied for admission to law school.
- b. She's got a diploma in marketing
- c. For homework I want you to write an essay on pollution.
- d. We are studying hard because we want to pass CAE.
- e. The book has exercises at the end of every chapter.
- f. If she doesn't work, she'll fail all her exams.
- g. Carla got a grade A in FCE
- h. You'll be marked down for poor spelling and punctuation.
- i. In the first exercise you have to match each capital city to its country.
- j. Candidates must answer two questions from each paper.
- k. The end of year examination was very difficult.
- l. In our third year at college everyone had to do a special project.
- m. He qualified in medicine in 1992.
- n. The exam results will be posted to your home address.
- o. My favourite subjects at school were history and geography.
- p. I took a course in English pronunciation.
- q. You'll be tested on everything you've studied this term.
- r. It took a long time to write my doctoral thesis

WATER, AIR AND SOIL CONTAMINATION

Pollution is an environmental concern for people throughout the world. One university study suggests that pollutants in the water, air, and soil cause up to 40% of the premature deaths in the world's population. The majority of these deaths occur in developing countries.

Water in many developing countries is contaminated with toxic chemicals, also known as toxins. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.1 billion people have little or no access to clean water. In many of these regions the water that is used for drinking, cooking, and washing is the same water that is used for dumping sewage and hazardous waste. Most developing countries cannot afford water treatment facilities. Approximately 80% of infectious diseases in the world are caused by contaminated water.

Air pollution is a growing problem throughout the world. Indoor air pollution is one of the leading causes of lung cancer. Families in developing countries use open stoves for cooking and heating their homes. These homes do not have proper ventilation. The smoke, which is full of chemicals and carcinogens, gets trapped inside where families eat and sleep. Outdoor pollution also causes disease and illness, especially in industrial cities such as Beijing, China, where cancer is the leading cause of death. China relies heavily on coal, which is considered the dirtiest source of energy. According to the European Union, only 1% of urban dwellers in China breathe clean air on an average day. Neighbouring countries including Japan and Korea receive much of China's pollution in the form of acid rain. This pollution results mainly from the coal powered factories, which produce inexpensive goods for North American and European consumers. Outdoor air pollution is also a concern in many wealthy countries. Those who live and work in urban centres such as Los Angeles or Toronto experience many warm days beneath a layer of smog.

Soil pollution is also a major concern, both in industrial and developing countries. Pollutants such as metals and pesticides seep into the earth's soil and contaminate the food supply. Soil pollution causes major health risks to entire ecosystems. This type of pollution reduces the amount of land suitable for agricultural production and contributes to global food shortages. Dumping of industrial and domestic waste products produces much of the world's soil pollution, though natural disasters can also add to the problem. In wealthy countries such as the US, protection agencies monitor the food supply. The public is generally warned before major disease outbreaks occur. Developing countries do not have this luxury. Farmers in poor nations grow food in contaminated soil both to earn a living and to avoid starvation.

As more people move to urban centres, premature deaths caused by pollution are expected to increase worldwide. Today, the developed nations who achieved their wealth at the expense of the environment will be held accountable for protecting the earth's resources for future generations.

The top 10 most serious threats facing the environment in the 21st century

1 This is an all-encompassing issue. It includes rising sea levels that threaten low-lying countries; changes in rainfall patterns that can give rise to more severe droughts in parts of Africa and around the world and floods that devastate cities, leaving thousands homeless; harsher hurricanes and other windstorms; and, worryingly, new pathways for disease.

2 For companies and countries that are big energy users, energy productivity and safe and efficient exploitation of natural resources are likely to become major strategic advantages in the future. Learning how to make better use of the finite resources of the planet is the key to our future.

3 According to some estimates, by 2030 one in three people will not have access to safe drinking water unless something is done to increase our global reserves. Rapidly developing economies and huge increases in the population of the world are putting substantial stress on this most precious resource.

4 From desertification to polar ice melting, from coastal erosion to massive deforestation, it is clear that we need to learn important lessons about effective land management very quickly. Biodiversity is a system of natural balance which preserves the food chain and the ecosystems on which all life depends. Habitat loss is a key element in the loss of biodiversity. Some scientists are open about their fears that we are in the midst of a period of mass extinction unique since the age of the dinosaurs and one that could see the disappearance of half the plant and animal species by the end of the century.

5 A significant element contributing to making all forms of pollution more dangerous is the presence of heavy metals such as lead and mercury that can poison our air, earth and water. We have no way of knowing what the long-term effects of many of these chemicals may be, as they are new. Some studies are suggesting that many compounds could be endocrine disruptors - chemicals that have a disruptive effect on the hormone balance in our body. The introduction of unleaded petrol made a significant difference, but this victory is over-shadowed by the consequences of the rapid industrial development taking place around the world. The number of people at risk of poisoning themselves by drinking polluted water, eating polluted food and using everyday objects that contain hazardous chemicals has increased alarmingly.

6 Chemicals released into the air can cause both the smog that clouds our cities and the acid rain that can devastate woodland. These and other forms of air pollution are known to contribute to chronic respiratory illnesses, which have dramatically increased over the past few decades, leading to millions of premature deaths every year. While it is true that the introduction of strict air-quality controls on factories and emissions from cars and other road-using vehicles has reduced the level of air pollution in most industrialized nations, a great deal of work remains to be done.

7 In large parts of the world, we have grown used to a throwaway lifestyle. But this is both unhealthy and unsustainable. Look at our waterways and roadsides - they are deep in the rubbish we discard. Packaging, fast food and cheap electronics are undoubtedly a significant part of the problem. In the industrialized world, so much waste is produced that we now export it to poorer countries for storage.

8 The most harmful ultraviolet radiation from the Sun is filtered out by the ozone layer before it reaches the surface of the Earth. Nevertheless, we are witnessing increased rates of skin cancer and damage to plants and ecosystems as a result of the dangerous depletion of the ozone layer. Actually, there are reasons to claim this as one of our few environmental success stories: the topic received a great deal of attention in the 1970s and '80s, when a giant 'hole' in the ozone layer was discovered above Antarctica. Luckily, people were persuaded to act quickly to scale back the production and use of CFCs and other substances proved to be responsible for the hole, so although not solved, research indicates positive signs of gradual improvement.

9 With more than three-quarters of the planet covered by water, the importance of the sea is clear. Over 80 per cent of all life on Earth lives in the ocean, making it unmatched for biodiversity. Millions depend on it for their livelihood. But the vast majority of the world's fisheries are overexploited. It has been calculated that in some places, catching a ton of fish requires 17 times more effort now compared with a century ago.

10 At the current rate of destruction, the world's rainforests could have completely disappeared by the end of the century. This is serious for many reasons. The loss of habitat and resultant decline in biodiversity is just one. Deforestation also influences climate and geography and contributes to global warming. Trees are a significant part of the water cycle, and can prevent soil erosion. Agriculture is the single biggest cause of deforestation, as farmers cut forests in order to have more land for crops and animals.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. pollutants – забруднювачі
2. contaminated – заражений, забруднений
3. sewage – каналізація
4. hazardous waste – небезпечні відходи
5. ventilation – вентиляція
6. carcinogens – канцерогени
7. acid rain – кислотний дощ
8. pesticides – пестициди
9. dumping – викид
10. domestic – свійський, домашній
11. premature – передчасний
12. polluting gases – забруднюючі гази
13. habitats – місця проживання
14. species – види
15. rainforests – тропічні ліси
16. destruction – руйнування
17. wash away – змити
18. crop failure – неврожай
19. starvation – голод
20. swamps – болота

21. extinction – вимирання
22. altitude – широта
23. avalanche - лавина
24. biodiversity – біорізноманіття
25. catchment level – рівень водовідбору
26. chlorine – хлор
27. to chop down – рубати
28. clay – глина
29. conservation of natural resources – охорона природних ресурсів
30. destruction – руйнація; руйнування
31. desertification – опустелювання
32. drought – засуха
33. earthquake – землетрус
34. emission – викиди
35. energy conservation – енергозбереження
36. exhaust fumes – вихлопні гази
37. famine – голод
38. fertile – родючий (грунт)
39. fertilizer – добриво
40. fluctuation – коливання
41. fungus – грибок
42. greenhouse effect – парниковий ефект
43. heat wave – теплова хвиля
44. humidity – вологість
45. industrial waste – промислові відходи
46. landscape – пейзаж
47. latitude – довгота
48. litter – сміття
49. list of endangered species – червона книга
50. maximum allowable emissions – допустимі викиди
51. mouth (of the river) – гирло
52. mudslide - зсув
53. oil slick – нафтова плівка (на воді)
54. ozone layer – озоновий шар
55. precipitation – опади
56. preservation – збереження
57. radioactive wastes – радіоактивні викиди
58. renewable energy – відновлювальна енергія
59. reserve, sanctuary – заповідник
60. to settle – поселятися
61. solid waste management – утилізація твердих відходів

Task 1. Read the text. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

1. A university study suggests that up to 40% of the world's premature deaths are caused by
 - a. developing countries
 - b. disease outbreaks
 - c. pollutants
2. In many developing countries people use _____ contaminated by hazardous waste and sewage.
 - a. water
 - b. air
 - c. facilities
3. _____ regions are often contaminated with air pollution.
 - a. Chemical
 - b. Carcinogenic
 - c. Industrial
4. What do open windows and fans that extract smoke provide?
 - a. contamination
 - b. ventilation
 - c. indoor pollution
5. The article implies that most of China's air pollution is caused by
 - a. Japan and Korea
 - b. burning coal
 - c. acid rain
6. According to the article, where is cancer the leading cause of death?
 - a. Beijing
 - b. Los Angeles
 - c. the European Union
7. Which is NOT mentioned as a source of soil pollution?
 - a. hazardous wastes
 - b. use of pesticides
 - c. smoke from factories
8. Soil pollution is a major concern in _____ countries.
 - a. industrial
 - b. developing
 - c. industrial and developing
9. Industrial metals and pesticides seep into the earth's soil and contaminate our
 - a. food supply
 - b. food shortages
 - c. disease outbreaks
10. Premature deaths caused by pollution are expected to increase as more people move to
 - a. developed nations
 - b. urban centres
 - c. country towns

Task 2. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A environs B place C environment D ground

All over the world, people are changing the face of the Earth. Wild areas are cleared for farming and to build roads and expand cities. Our factories, cars and power stations poison the (0) ..C... with **polluting gases** and chemical (1) As well as transforming the environment, we are destroying **habitats**, the homes of (2) plants and animals.

Living things have evolved (3) millions of years. Many animals and plants can only (4) in certain environments. When (5) areas are destroyed, wildlife cannot always (6) to the new conditions and some **species** may (7) Thousands of species of plants and animals face **extinction** because of human activities.

People can also (8) from habitat **destruction**. When forests are (9) earth is **washed away**, this causes **crop failure** and **starvation**. There is the future to consider, too; plants provide essential food and can also be used in medicines. If species (10) extinct, their potential value will never be known.

The scale of destruction is enormous. **Swamps**, forests, grasslands and jungles are being cleared at an increasing (11) Half of the world's tropical rainforests have (12) been destroyed. Coral reefs, called the **rainforests** of the ocean because they are so rich in life, are (13) around the world. We must limit the (14) to habitats now (15) they remain a valuable resource for the future.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | A rubbish | B nonsense | C remains | D waste |
| 2 | A both | B each | C every | D either |
| 3 | A over | B in | C during | D since |
| 4 | A persist | B survive | C go | D attend |
| 5 | A so | B this | C such | D that |
| 6 | A adapt | B use | C stand | D bear |
| 7 | A fade out | B die out | C give out | D run out |
| 8 | A experience | B feel | C suffer | D damage |
| 9 | A cut down | B pulled down | C put down | D struck down |
| 10 | A get | B die | C result | D become |
| 11 | A degree | B rate | C extent | D index |
| 12 | A still | B even | C already | D yet |
| 13 | A threatened | B violated | C wasted | D spoilt |
| 14 | A injury | B hurt | C damage | D pain |
| 15 | A so that | B in order to | C in case | D as a result |

Task 3. Match the texts ‘The top 10 most serious threats facing the environment in the 21st century’(1-10) with the environmental issues (a-j).

- a)** air pollution
- b)** land use and endangered species
- c)** chemicals and toxins
- d)** clean water
- e)** climate change
- f)** deforestation
- g)** demand for energy
- h)** oceans and fisheries
- i)** ozone layer depletion
- j)** waste management

Answer Keys:

Task 1

- c. pollutants
- a. water
- c. Industrial
- b. ventilation
- b. burning coal
- a. Beijing
- c. smoke from factories
- c. industrial and developing
- a. food supply
- b. urban centres

Task 2

- 1 D waste
- 2 A both
- 3 A over
- 4 B survive
- 5 C such
- 6 A adapt
- 7 B die out
- 8 C suffer
- 9 A cut down
- 10 D become
- 11 B rate
- 12 C already
- 13 A threatened
- 14 C damage
- 15 A so that

Task 3

- 1. e
- 2. g
- 3. d
- 4. b
- 5. c
- 6. a
- 7. j
- 8. i
- 9. h
- 10. f

CLOTHES

Clothing performs a range of social and cultural functions, such as individual, occupational and gender differentiation, and social status. In many societies, norms about clothing reflect standards of modesty, religion, gender, social status. Clothing may also function as adornment and an expression of personal taste or style. Clothing has been made from a very wide variety of materials, ranging from leather and furs to woven fabrics to elaborate and exotic natural and synthetic fabrics.

Not all body coverings are regarded as clothing. Articles carried rather than worn (such as purses), worn on a single part of the body and easily removed (scarves), worn purely for adornment (jewelry), or those that serve a function other than protection (eyeglasses), are normally considered accessories rather than clothing.

Clothing protects against many things that might injure or irritate the uncovered human body. Garments that are too sheer, thin, small or tight offer less protection. Appropriate clothes can also reduce risk during activities such as work or sport. Some clothing protects from specific hazards, such as insects, noxious chemicals, weather, weapons, and contact with abrasive substances. Humans have devised clothing solutions to environmental or other hazards: such as space suits, air conditioned clothing, armor, diving suits, swimsuits, bee-keeper gear, motorcycle leathers, high-visibility clothing, and other pieces of protective clothing. The distinction between clothing and protective equipment is not always clear-cut, since clothes designed to be fashionable often have protective value and clothes designed for function often consider fashion in their design.

The choice of clothes also has social implications. They cover parts of the body that social norms require to be covered, act as a form of adornment, and serve other social purposes. Someone who lacks the means to procure reasonable clothing due to poverty or affordability, or simply lack of inclination, is sometimes said to be scruffy, ragged, or shabby.

In most cultures, gender differentiation of clothing is considered appropriate. The differences are in styles, colors, fabrics and types. In Western societies, skirts, dresses and high-heeled shoes are usually seen as women's clothing, while neckties are usually seen as men's clothing. Trousers were once seen as exclusively male clothing, but can nowadays be worn by both genders. Male clothes are often more practical, but a wider range of clothing styles are available for females. Men may sometimes choose to wear men's skirts such as togas or kilts in particular cultures, especially on ceremonial occasions. Garments were often worn as normal daily clothing by men.

Most sports and physical activities are practiced wearing special clothing, for practical, comfort or safety reasons. Common sportswear garments include shorts, T-shirts, tennis shirts, leotards, tracksuits, and trainers. Specialized garments include wet suits (for swimming, diving or surfing), salopettes (for skiing) and leotards (for gymnastics). Also, spandex materials are often used as base layers to soak up sweat. Spandex is also preferable for active sports that require form fitting garments, such as volleyball, wrestling, track & field, dance, gymnastics and swimming.

Many students, both male and female, would agree that they often look scruffy in their T-shirts and jeans. However, those who go into the world of business have to

make a rapid transition and learn about dress codes in the workplace. Business attire needs to project a professional image, and clothing that reveals too much cleavage (for women), or your back, your chest or your midriff is not appropriate, even in a casual business setting. For women, see-through fabrics should be avoided, and skirts should not be too tight or too short, though nobody wants to look frumpy. For men, trousers should not be too tight, or shirts too open. Women often need a good choice of outfits and men find a good range of suits, ties and casual trousers and jackets invaluable. Accessories, e.g. jewelry, shoes and cufflinks, can also enhance the professional look. Some offices have dress-down days, often Fridays, when staff can wear more casual clothes. In other jobs, of course, people are required to wear uniforms, or protective clothing such as overalls and safety helmets.

Clothes can be described as revealing– showing a lot of flesh, skimpy – using little material, baggy, clingy, or chic. Sometimes an invitation to a more formal party will ask people to dress in smart-casual clothes. To be dolled (up) / dressed up / done up to the nines means to be dressed in a very fashionable or very formal way. Some people choose to buy designer (label) clothes but most people prefer to buy clothes more cheaply on the High Street. People who can afford to sometimes have clothes made-to-measure, but more often people buy their clothes off the peg/rack.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

1. a vest - майка
2. a T-shirt - футболка
3. a polo shirt - поло
4. a blouse - блузка
5. a sweatshirt - кофта
6. a hoodie - кофтина з капюшоном
7. a cardigan - кардиган
8. a polo neck - гольф
9. a jacket - куртка
10. an overcoat - пальто
11. a coat - плащ
12. a raincoat - плащ
13. fur - хутро
14. a tracksuit - спортивний костюм
15. a skirt - спідниця
16. a miniskirt - міні-спідничка
17. a dress - сукня
18. trousers - штани
19. jeans - джинси
20. corduroys - штрукси
21. dungarees – напівкомбінезон
22. sports shoes - спортивні черевики
23. sneakers - кеди
24. trainers - кросівки
25. plimsolls - кеди

- 26.high boots - чоботи
- 27.wellington boots - гумові чоботи
- 28.slippers - капці / пантофлі
- 29.a nightdress - нічна сорочка
- 30.a dressing gown - халат
- 31.a bathrobe - халат
- 32.a swimsuit - купальник
- 33.bikini – бікіні
- 34.swimming trunks - плавки
- 35.hooded – з капюшоном
- 36.a pocket - кишеня
- 37.a collar - комір
- 38.a leg - штанина
- 39.a sleeve - рукав
- 40.sleeveless - без рукавів
- 41.short sleeved - з коротким рукавом
- 42.long sleeved - з довгим рукавом
- 43.a cuff - манжет
- 44.a button - гудзик
- 45.button-up - на гудзиках
- 46.a zip - блискавка
- 47.zip-up - на застібці
- 48.buckle - пряжка
- 49.a seam - шов
- 50.a neckline - декольте
- 51.Velcro - на липучці
- 52.loose - вільний
- 53.too loose - надто вільний
- 54.tight - тісний
- 55.a waist size - об'єм талії
- 56.length - довжина
- 57.a pattern - візерунок
- 58.striped - у смужку
- 59.spotted - в крапку
- 60.checked - в клітинку
- 61.plain - гладкий
- 62.colourful - кольоровий
- 63.velvet - оксамит
- 64.cotton - бавовна
- 65.cotton T-shirt - бавовняна сорочка
- 66.silk - шовк
- 67.linen - льон
- 68.linen trousers - льняні штани
- 69.denim - джинсова тканина
- 70.leather - шкіра

- 71. corduroy - велъвет
- 72. wool - вовна
- 73. wool cap - в'язана шапочка

Task 1. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

1. The primary function of clothing that we wear at work is
 - A. decorative.
 - B. social.
 - C. cultural.
2. Jewelry can be considered accessory because
 - a. we carry it rather than wear.
 - b. it doesn't protect us from cold or cover our bodies.
 - c. it is worn with the only purpose to improve our appearance.
3. Garments that are too sheer, thin, small or tight
 - a. enable us to avoid being harmed by adverse surrounding environment.
 - b. give us freedom to express ourselves.
 - c. are unable to reduce risk during activities such as work or sport.
4. Humans have devised clothing solutions to environmental or other hazards such as.....
 - a. sunglasses.
 - b. space-suits.
 - c. scarves.
5. The distinction between clothing and protective equipment is
 - a. obvious.
 - b. subtle.
 - c. that protective equipment is not designed for fashion.
6. Shabby people are those who
 - a. don't care what others might think about their appearance.
 - b. question social norms regarding clothing.
 - c. don't wear clothing of adequate quality due to the lack of money.
7. The difference between men's and women's clothes is that
 - a. men's clothing doesn't include the types of clothing worn exclusively by women.
 - b. men's clothing has a wider range of application.
 - c. women's clothing is less practical.
8. Women while they are on the job skirts that are too tight or too short.
 - a. should avoid wearing
 - b. are forbidden to wear
 - c. occasionally allowed to wear
9. Some offices have special days when staff can wear
 - a. only uniforms or suits and ties
 - b. any clothes they want.
 - c. more casual clothes.
10. Some people choose to buy on the High Street because
 - a. clothing there is more fashionable.

- b. they can find designer (label) clothes there.
- c. clothes there are more affordable

Task 2. *Fill in the blank with the appropriate word or word combination.*

1. are canvas shoes with flat rubber soles. People wear them for sports and leisure activities. In the USA they are called sneakers.
2. A is a loose, warm set of clothes consisting of a sweatshirt and trousers with an elasticated or drawstring waist, worn when exercising or as casual wear.
3. A). an undergarment worn on the upper part of the body, typically having no sleeves.
4. A is a loose warm piece of casual clothing, usually made of thick stretchy cotton, which covers the upper part of your body and your arms.
5. A is a type of casual jacket with a hood.
6. is the thick and usually soft hair that grows on the bodies of many mammals and of which outer garments are made, especially to be worn in winter.
7. An is a thick warm coat that you wear in winter or fall.
8. Knee-..... are the type of footwear that rise to the knee, or slightly thereunder or over. They are generally tighter around the leg shaft and ankle than at the top.
9. is the material made of the threads that grow around the seeds of a tall plant grown especially in the US, China, and South Asia.
10. A is the end part of a sleeve, where the material of the sleeve is turned back or a separate band is sewn on.
11. Someone or something that is is dirty and untidy.
12. are things which can be added to our garments in order to make us more attractive.

Answer Keys:

Task 1.

1.b 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.b 6.c 7.c 8.a 9.c 10.c

Task 2.

1. plimsolls 2.tracksuit 3. vest 4. sweatshirt 5.hoodie 6.fur 7.overcoat
8. high boots 9. cotton 10.cuff 11. scruffy 12. accessories

SHOPPING

A shopping centre is a collection of independent retail stores, services, and a parking area conceived, constructed, and maintained by a management firm as a unit. Centres may also contain restaurants, banks, theatres, professional offices, service stations, and other establishments. Shopping centre, also called shopping mall, or shopping plaza, 20th-century adaptation of the historical marketplace, with accommodation made for automobiles. Centre is a collection of independent retail stores, services, and a parking area conceived, constructed, and maintained by a management firm as a unit. Aspects considered by planners when a shopping centre is to be built include feasibility of the site in terms of the community's ability to support a centre; adequate vehicular access; and size, access, and topography of the site, as well as availability of utilities, zoning laws, and land use in the immediate area. Economic conditions of the area and local commercial competition and attitudes determine the size of centre that can be supported and the kind of stores acceptable to a given locale.

Shopping centres are generally of neighbourhood, community, or regional scope. The smallest type, the neighbourhood centre, usually has a supermarket as a focus, with daily convenience shops such as a drugstore, shoe repair, laundry, and dry cleaner accompanying it. The community shopping centre contains all of the above-mentioned services in addition to a medium-sized department store or variety store, which acts, with the supermarket, as a focus. Wearing apparel, appliance sales, and repair stores are also found here. The regional shopping centre provides a full range of shopping services comparable to those found in a small central business district. It is built around at least one full-size department store and often several; specialty shops and boutiques are numerous.

Customers go to the shops to buy or purchase something. We make a transaction with the owner of the shop and they provide us with goods in exchange for money. We can pay using cash or plastic. Plastic includes credit cards and debit cards. Supermarkets and department stores are not specialized shops and sell all kinds of goods. Other shops like butchers and bakers are specialized and sell meat and bread respectively. Other shops specialize in things like domestic goods. These include things like washing machines and vacuum cleaners. We call these domestic appliance shops or electrical stores. You can buy clothes in a clothes shop, cold meats and cheese in a delicatessen and fruit and vegetables at a green grocer or on the market. Clothes are sold by item while most food items are sold by weight. The butcher, baker, green grocer and fishmonger will first weigh your purchase on a set of scales and then tell you the price you must pay for the items. Fresh fish is bought from a fishmonger while cooked fish and chips can be bought in the fish shop. Fish and chips are a very popular British fast food. When you've decided what you want to buy in a shop, the shop assistant will enter the details in the till. The till will issue a receipt after you pay for your items. You need the receipt if you want to return the items to the shop for a refund or to exchange them.

Shopping in Knightsbridge is definitely not for those travelling on a budget! Here you will find some of the most prestigious and famous retail and fashion names in the world. Prada, Gucci, Burberry— this district is all about high fashion.

Knightsbridge is also home to two of the best known department stores in Europe: Harvey Nichols and Harrod's. Harrod's is worth browsing even if guests do not have the intent to buy and goods in their food halls can oftentimes be affordable. Covent Garden has hosted a market for centuries and it is still operating to this day. Market stalls with handmade goods and crafts as well as cheap clothing and souvenirs, Covent Garden's Market provides a true London market shopping experience. However, Covent Garden is also home to recognisable shops based here permanently (Apple and The Body Shop) and is filled with cobbled roads, eclectic boutiques...and even one of the finest cheese stores in London (Neal's Yard Dairy)! A great place to 'get lost' Covent Garden provides good shopping for any budget and a variety of retail ranges. Various types of retail stores that specialize in the selling of goods related to a theme include bookstores, boutiques, candy shops, gift shops, hardware stores, hobby stores, pet stores, pharmacies.

Additional Vocabulary

1. a shopping mall – торговий центр
2. a neighbourhood – центр мікрорайону
3. to match – пасувати
4. an apparel - одяг
5. appliance sales – продаж приладів
6. washing machines – пральні машини
7. vacuum cleaners – пилососи
8. greengrocery – магазин овочів, фруктів
9. a receipt – квитанція, чек
10. hardware stores – магазини обладнання
11. a store – магазин
12. a department store – універмаг
13. a department – відділ
14. newsagent's shop – магазин де торгують газетами, газетний кіоск
15. baker's shop/ bakery – хлібний магазин
16. butcher's shop – м'ясний магазин
17. chemist's shop – аптека
18. dairy – молочний магазин
19. greengrocer – овочевий магазин
20. grocey – продуктовий магазин
21. a furniture shop – меблевий магазин
22. a restaurant – ресторан
23. freezers – морозильні камери
24. refrigerators – холодильник
25. dishwashers – посудомийні машини
26. a boiler – котел
27. a concrete mixer – бетономішалка
28. pumping machines – насосні машини
29. a stall - прилавок
30. stuffs – речі

31. to make a bargain – укласти угоду, влаштувати розпродаж
32. convenient – зручний
33. a great variety – великий вибір
34. to fit – пасувати
35. to try on – приміряти
36. a shopping centre – торговий центр
37. a hypermarket – гіпермаркет
38. fishmonger's – рибний магазин
39. a trout – форель
40. a salmon – лосось
41. a mackerel – скумбрія
42. off-licence – магазин з тютюном і алкоголем
43. a bookshop – книгарня
44. a stationery shop – канцелярський магазин
45. DIY shop – магазин будматеріалів
46. domestic appliance store – магазин побутової техніки/телерадіо товарів.
47. an antique shop – антикваріат
48. a pet shop – зоологічний магазин
49. florist's – квітковий магазин
50. Is there any flour? – Чи є борошно?
51. Are there any rolls? – Чи є булочки?
52. A few slices of ham. – Кілька шматочків шинки.
53. I'm looking for a black skirt. – Я шукаю чорну спідницю.
54. Where's the fitting room? – Де примірочна?
55. a sweater – светр
56. I can't afford it. – Я не можу собі цього дозволити.
57. sportswear – спортивний одяг
58. a rowing machine – веслувальна машина
59. an elliptical trainer – еліптичний тренажер
60. dumbbells – гантелі
61. a treadmill – бігова доріжка (тренажер)
62. a blanket – ковдра
63. price reduction – зниження цін
64. a toothbrush – зубна щітка
65. a dental floss – зубна нитка
66. shaving foam – піна для гоління
67. a razor – станок для гоління
68. a facial scrub – пілінг для обличчя
69. a body lotion – бальзам для тіла
70. a hairdryer – фен
71. hair dye – фарба для волосся
72. to dye hair – фарбувати волосся
73. eye shadows – тіні для очей
74. a mascara – туш для вій / маскара
75. a blusher – рум'яна

- 76.a linen – столова білизна
- 77.a cleaner – миючий засіб
- 78.a disinfectant – дезинфікуючий засіб
- 79.a bleach – відбілювач
- 80.a stain remover – засіб для видалення плям
- 81.a fabric softener – пом'якшувач для тканин
- 82.a bucket – відро
- 83.a sponge – губка
- 84.a plum – слива
- 85.a mirabelle plum – алича
- 86.a redcurrant – червона порічка
- 87.a gooseberry – агрус
- 88.a raspberry – малина
- 89.a blueberry – чорниця
- 90.a peach – персик
- 91.a tange – мандарин
- 92.a pineapple – ананас
- 93.a watermelon – кавун
- 94.a pomegranate – гранат
- 95.a passion fruit – маракуя
- 96.a pawpaw – папая
- 97.a parsley – петрушка
- 98.celeriac – селера
- 99.a cauliflower – цвітна капуста
- 100.a pumpkin – гарбуз
- 101.a cucumber – огірок
- 102.a gherkin – корнішон
- 103.cabbage – капуста
- 104.lettuce – салат
- 105.garlic – часник
- 106.an aubergine – баклажан
- 107.Brussels sprouts – брюссельська капуста
- 108.radish – редиска
- 109.horseradish – хрін
- 110.a squash – гарбуз
- 111.a courgette – кабачок-цукіні
- 112.a dill – кріп
- 113.an asparagus – спаржа
- 114.a hazelnut – лісовий горіх
- 115.a walnut – волоський горіх
- 116.a raisins – родзинка
- 117.a date – фінік
- 118.a cranberry – журавлина
- 119.cold meat – копченості
- 120.an oatmeal – вівсянка

- 121. flour – борошно
- 122. yeast – дріжджі
- 123. mustard – гірчиця
- 124. vinegar – оцет
- 125. an armchair - крісло
- 126. a chest of drawers – комод
- 127. a curtain – гардина
- 128. a mattress – матрац
- 129. a pillowcase – наволочка
- 130. a cushion – (диванная) подушка
- 131. a duvet – пухова ковдра с покривалом
- 132. an outlet – розетка
- 133. a counter – кухоний стіл
- 134. a wardrobe – гардероб
- 135. a closet – шафа
- 136. a stove – плита
- 137. a food processor – кухоний комбайн
- 138. a hamper – кошик для їжи
- 139. a saucepan – каструля
- 140. a mixing bowl – глибока миска
- 141. a colander -друшляк
- 142. a grater – терка
- 143. a serving dish – блюдо
- 144. a faucet – кран

Task 1. Choose the right option.

1. You can buy clothes in a clothes shop, cold meats and cheese
 - a. in candy shop
 - b. in butcher's shop
 - c. in a delicatessen
2. Department stores..... shops and sell all kinds of goods?
 - a. are specialized
 - b. are not specialized
 - c. contain
3. What can you buy at a boutique?
 - a. refrigerator
 - b. furniture
 - c. necklace
4. What are people doing when they go shopping just to have a look and not to buy?
 - a. Bargain hunting
 - b. Window shopping
 - c. They do not have much money
 - d. Looking for the best quality
5. Clothes are soldwhile most food items are sold by weight.
 - a. by weight

- b. by item
- c. to slash prices
- 6. The smallest type,, usually has a supermarket as a focus.
 - a. the neighbourhood centre
 - b. the community shopping centre
 - c. the district centre
- 6. What do some people usually think about items of better quality?
 - a. They are cheaper
 - b. They are harder to find
 - c. They are more expensive
 - d. They are on sale
- 7. Is there sometimes a problem with online shopping?
 - a. No the shops are open 24 hours a day
 - b. Yes with the quality and description of the item
 - c. Yes there are too many queues
 - d. No there are no problems
- 8. When you something you don't throw away your.....
 - a. prescription
 - b. receipt
 - c. recipe
- 9. Shopping in Knightsbridge is definitely not for those travelling.....
 - a. on a budget
 - b. on credit cards
 - c. for the most famous retail
- 10. What does Covent Garden's Market provide?
 - a. goods in their food halls
 - b. the best known department stores
 - c. a true market shopping experience

Task 2. Now your task is to match the pairs.

1) boutique	a) Lilies
2) antique shop	b) jeans
3) butcher's	c) plane ticket
4) jeweler's	d) bar of chocolate
5) flower stall	e) a packet of painkillers
6) bakery	f) old clocks
7) confectioner's	g) a loaf of bread
8) supermarket	h) gold ring
9) chemist's	i) sugar
10) travel agent's	j) lamb chops

Answer keys:

Task 1. Read the text and then choose the correct answer.

1. You can buy clothes in a clothes shop, cold meats and cheese
c. in a delicatessen
2. Department stores..... shops and sell all kinds of goods
b. are not specialized
3. What can you buy at a boutique?
c. necklace
4. What are people doing when they go shopping just to have a look and not to buy?
d. Looking for the best quality
5. Clothes are soldwhile most food items are sold by weight.
b. by item
6. The smallest type,, usually has a supermarket as a focus.
a. the neighbourhood centre
7. What do some people usually think about items of better quality?
c. They are more expensive
8. Is there sometimes a problem with online shopping?
b. Yes with the quality and description of the item
9. When you something you don't throw away your.....
b. receipt
10. Shopping in Knightsbridge is definitely not for those travelling.....
a. on a budget
11. What does Covent Garden's Market provide?
c. a true market shopping experience

Task 2. Now you' ll get cards and your task is to match the pairs.

1 – b 2 – f 3 – j 4 – h 5 – a 6 – g 7 – d 8 – I 9 – e 10 – c

NUTRITION

Junk Food

In today's fast moving world, people have less and less time to spend eating and cooking. It is probably for this reason that junk food has become so popular, and there is no doubt that it here to stay. In fact, it seems that you simply can't get away from it. One British hotel group recently announced that its guests are able to order fast food through room service, a trend which is seen by many as signifying new era on the couch potato lifestyle. So what exactly is junk food?

Basically, it is anything that is high in calories but lacking in nutrition. Hamburgers, crisps, chocolate bars, hot dogs and food that contained artificial flavorings and preservatives fall into this category. Pizzas, although they can have vegetable and cheese toppings, are also included as they contain a lot of fat. Obviously, a diet of junk food is not the best thing for your health, particularly as it is high in saturated fats.

Apart from the risk of cancer, another side effect of consuming highly fattening junk food is that you likely to gain weight. This is especially true because tend to eat more, as junk is less satisfying and lower in vital nutrients than healthy food.

The best advice for those who cannot live without their hamburgers or fizzy drinks is to limit the amount of junk food they eat. Some hamburgers are very high in nutrients and low in fat. It is a question of finding out what goes into the food before you decide to eat it.

Recent research has shown that young French people, who prefer burgers and chips to rich gourmet dishes, tend to become overweight. Weight gained in adolescence is extremely hard to lose in later life, so researchers are predicting that the new French generation are not going to be admired for their slim figures as the French have traditionally been.

Researchers suggest that the new generation will be much more likely to suffer from heart and liver disease. But if we improve our eating habits we will be better equipped to deal with our stressful lifestyle.

Vegetarian diet

The vegetarian diet has gained widespread popularity in recent years. Some studies estimate that vegetarians account for up to 18% of the global population. Apart from the ethical and environmental benefits of cutting meat from your diet, a well-planned vegetarian diet may also reduce your risk of chronic disease, support weight loss and improve the quality of your life.

The vegetarian diet involves abstaining from eating meat, fish and poultry. People often adopt a vegetarian diet for religious or personal reasons, as well as ethical issues, such as animal rights. Others decide to become vegetarian for environmental reasons, as livestock production increases greenhouse gas emissions, contributes to climate change and requires large amounts of water, energy and natural resources. There are several forms of vegetarianism, each of which differs in their restrictions. The most common types include:

Lacto-ovo-vegetarian diet: Eliminates meat, fish and poultry but allows eggs and dairy products.

Lacto-vegetarian diet: Eliminates meat, fish, poultry and eggs but allows dairy products.

Ovo-vegetarian diet: Eliminates meat, fish, poultry and dairy products but allows eggs.

Mostly vegetarian diet incorporates occasional meat, fish or poultry. Most people who follow a vegetarian diet don't eat meat, fish or poultry. Other variations involve the inclusion or exclusion of eggs, dairy and other animal products. Vegetarian diets are associated with a number of health benefits. In fact, studies show that vegetarians tend to have better diet quality than meat-eaters and a higher intake of important nutrients like fiber, vitamin C, vitamin E and magnesium.

DON'T WASTE IT

Statistics show that US households throw away a shocking 40% of perfectly good food. At the same time about 50 million Americans don't have enough to eat and many suffer from hunger. However, if US families managed to **cut down on food waste** by 15 per cent, it would help feed 25 million people.

The big question is: what can be done to solve the problem? To start with, you should plan your meals well ahead, make use of shopping lists and avoid buying on impulse. If you don't know what to do with **leftovers** in your fridge, check online guides for suggestions on how to waste less. Alternatively, you can get a useful mobile app which provide you with creative recipes.

Some people **get rid of** food because the **sell-by date** has passed and they are afraid they might get sick. What they don't realize is that most food products can be safely eaten past these dates. If you know you won't have the chance to eat something, you can always **freeze** it before it goes bad.

There's also an option of **donating** food to local food banks. Remember that lots of people need the food you throw away.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. Junk food – шкідлива їжа
2. Couch potato – лежебока, ледар
3. Nutrition – харчування
4. Artificial flavorings – штучні ароматизатори
5. Preservatives – консерванти
6. Saturated fats – насичені жирні кислоти
7. A chocolate bar – плитка шоколаду
8. Side effect – побічний ефект
9. To gain weight – набрати вагу
10. Vital nutrients – життєво необхідні поживні речовини
11. Healthy food – здорова їжа
12. A gourmet – гурман
13. To become overweight – набрати надмірну вагу
14. Liver disease – хвороба печінки
15. Eating habits – харчові звички
16. Cutting meat from your diet – виключити м'ясо із дієти

17. Fibre – клітковина, волокно
18. Poultry – домашня птиця
19. Dairy products – молочні продукти
20. To eliminate – уникати
21. Greenhouse gas – парникові гази
22. Livestock – худоба
23. To incorporate – включати
24. Restrictions – обмеження
25. En exclusion – виключення
26. Magnesium – магній
27. A guilt – провина, вина
28. Harmful – шкідливий
29. Tempting – спокусливий
30. To boost – підвищувати
31. Chemical (noun) – хімічна речовина
32. Potassium – калій
33. To overeat – переїдати
34. To cause – спричиняти
35. Tooth decay – карієс
36. Nutrient – поживна речовина
37. Essential – важливий, життєво необхідний
38. Colon cancer – рак товстої кишки
39. To blame – звинувачувати
40. Saturated fat – насичений жир
41. Heart attack – серцевий напад
42. Alertness – жвавість, настороженість
43. Moderation – помірність
44. To cut down on – зменшувати
45. Waste – відходи
46. Leftovers – залишки
47. To get rid of – позбутися
48. Sell-by date – дата реалізації
49. To freeze – заморожувати
50. To donate – жертвувати
51. Acid conditions – кисле середовище
52. An appetizer – закуска
53. Bitter – гіркий
54. To bake – запікати
55. A beverage – напій
56. To burn calories – спалювати калорії
57. Carbohydrates – вуглеводи
58. Celery – селера
59. To chop – нарізати, рубати
60. Crunchy -хрусткий
61. To chew – жувати

62. Dairy products – молочні продукти
63. To digest – перетравлювати
64. Fibre – клітковина, волокно
65. To go off – зіпсуватись
66. To grate – натерти
67. Juicy – соковитий
68. To have a sweet tooth — бути солодкоїшкою
69. low-fat product – продукт з низьким вмістом жиру
70. Low-carb diet — низьковуглеводна дієта
71. metabolism – обмін речовин
72. Mouth-watering — смачно, аж слинки течуть.
73. To nibble – гризти
74. No-carbohydrate diet – безвуглеводна дієта
75. Oats – овес
76. One-pot meal — проста страва, що готується в одній посудині
77. Overcooked – переварений, пережарений
78. Proteins – білки
79. Raw – сирий
80. Sour – кислий
81. Soft drink – безалкогольний напій
82. Steamed – приготовлений на пару
83. To stir – розмішувати,
84. To sieve – просіювати
85. Spicy – гострий
86. Stale – черствий, не свіжий
87. Sugar-coated fruits – зацукровані фрукти
88. Take away food – їжа на винос
89. To swallow – ковтати
90. To whisk – збивати
91. Yummy! — Смакота!

Task 1. Read the text below. For questions 1-10 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D

Eat, drink... And don't be sorry

In ancient Greek times, Epicurus lived by the philosophy "Eat, drink and be merry, and let tomorrow take care of itself!" Sadly, nowadays our instinct to enjoy ourselves has been replaced with feelings of guilt about what we should or shouldn't **1_____**. But just how damaging are all those 'harmful' foods we find so tempting? Let's look more closely at the good and bad sides of some of our favourites.

Chocolate contains mild stimulants which help concentration and boost the brain's level of serotonin, a chemical that makes us feel good. Chocolate is also rich **2_____** iron, magnesium and potassium. On the down side, it is high in fat and calories and can interrupt sleep if **3_____** in the evenings.

Sugar is converted **4** _____ energy more quickly than any other food, so it is hard for the body to store it as fat. Studies have shown that it makes you feel full more quickly, so you are less likely to overeat. Eating sugar at breakfast time has been shown to improve concentration and memory in the morning. The bad news is that sugar **5** _____ tooth decay and contains no useful nutrients.

Meat is an important food as it is a major source of **6** _____, vitamin B and essential minerals. However, it also contributes a quarter of our daily fat intake. A high intake of red meat can lead to colon cancer, and beef is blamed for Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease, an illness which affects the brains of humans.

Cheese and cream are rich in calcium and vitamin D, which help protect the system against osteoporosis, a **7** _____ disease affecting a third of all European women over 60. Unfortunately, butter is almost pure saturated fat, and is very high in calories. Eating it is **8** _____ to lead to hardening of the arteries, which is known to cause heart attacks and strokes.

Coffee and tea **9** _____ caffeine, which increases alertness. Tea contains tannin and flavanoids which help prevent heart disease. On the other hand, since they are stimulants they can interrupt sleep and relaxation and therefore shouldn't be drunk in the evenings.

It seems, then, that we can feel free to enjoy all of these types of food, keeping **10** _____ mind that moderation is the key to good health. So eat small amounts of these foods and forget about feeling guilty!

1	A	to do	B	do	C	doing	D	done
2	A	at	B	on	C	of	D	in
3	A	eaten	B	eating	C	eat	D	eats
4	A	with	B	by	C	into	D	in
5	A	causes	B	cause	C	causing	D	caused
6	A	protein	B	fat	C	carbohydrate	D	additive
7	A	skin	B	muscle	C	blood	D	bone
8	A	think	B	thinking	C	thought	D	thinks
9	A	are containing	B	contain	C	contains	D	containing
10	A	on	B	in	C	within	D	into

Task 2. Read the text below. Match choices.

1) No-carbohydrate diet

High-carbohydrate diet lead to weight gain. By replacing sugar, pasta, potatoes and bread with meat, vegetables and dairy product you will lose weight.

Initial weight-loss is likely to be due to losing water rather than fat. It is difficult to eat more meat without eating more fat, which is linked to heart disease and cancer.

2)Hay diet

It is not what you eat, it is what you eat with. Eat carbohydrates can't be digested in acid conditions, so shouldn't be with protein. Mixing acid and alkaline is strictly forbidden. Extremely fashionable but with debatable scientific bases.

3) F-plan diet

This is original high-carbohydrate, low-fat diet, advocating lots of fruits and fibre. It has been translated into sixteen languages.

4) Grapefruit diet

More energy is spent digesting grapefruit and other foods like celery than it contained in the food itself. Digesting food burns calories, but in such tiny proportion, you would have to eat a vast amount to notice any difference.

5) Cabbage soup diet

By eating nothing but soup made from cabbage and a few vegetables you can lose up to six kilos in a week. Most of the weight loss is due to water loss, not fat and the weight returns when you move back on the solids. Unfortunate side effects have been reported.

6) System S diet

The way to get thin is to eat sugar-coated fruits, biscuits and soft drinks. It is a "myth" that sweets make you fat and rot your teeth, so tuck into another bar of chocolate.

7) DASH diet

This doctor-backed diet was developed to prevent and lower high blood pressure, hence its name: Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH). The plan is heart healthy and may help you lose weight and lower heart disease, risk too. And the best thing about it is that there are no crazy rules.

8) The Ketogenic Diet

The high-fat, low-carb keto diet is responsible for some impressive weight loss transformations, but is also notoriously difficult to follow. The main premise is that by greatly lowering carb intake, you'll force your body into a state of ketosis, which means it burns fat instead of carbohydrates for energy.

9) The Paleo Diet

This popular diet shares similarities to keto, but the "caveman diet" is actually different in many ways. Proponents of paleo say that eliminating gluten and consuming plenty of vegetables can reduce inflammation in your body. Inflammation has linked to diseases like cancer, diabetes, and arthritis, and certain processed foods, like refined carbohydrates, have been linked to an increase in inflammation.

10) Whole 30 diet

Developed as an elimination diet to help people figure out how foods impact them physically and mentally, the main premise is to eat nothing but vegetables, fruit, nuts for 30 days. That means no quinoa, oats, yogurt, added sugar, like honey, or alcohol. At the end of the 30 days, advocates claim you'll feel transformed.

Read information about diets and a find which diet....

- a) Is based on the idea that the more you eat the thinner you get.
- b) Says that sweets don't make you fat.
- c) Allows you to eat cream.
- d) Has been translated on many different languages.
- e) Has unpleasant side effect.
- f) Doesn't allow you to eat fruit with your meal
- g) According to this diet you can eat only but vegetables, fruit, nuts
- h) Claims that if you follow this diet you can lower high blood pressure
- i) Forbids eating gluten and consuming plenty of vegetables
- j) forces your body into a state of ketosis

Answer Keys:

Task 1

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. b

Task 2

- 1.c
- 2.f
- 3.d
- 4.a
- 5.e
- 6.b
- 7.h
- 8.J
- 9.i
- 10.g

X-RAYS

In 1895 the announcement appeared that a German professor, Wilhelm Rontgen, had discovered a new kind of invisible rays which could pass through clothes, skin and flesh and cast the shadow of the bones themselves on a photographic plate.

One day Rontgen was working in his laboratory with the Crookes tube. Crookes had discovered that when he sealed two electric wires in a glass tube, pumped as much air as possible out of it and connected the wires to opposite electric poles, a stream of electric particles emerged out of the cathode, i.e., the negative electric pole.

Rontgen was interested in the fact that these cathode rays, as they were then called, caused certain chemicals to glow in the dark when they were brought within a few inches of the window the rays were emerging through.

On this particular day Rontgen, who was working in his darkened laboratory, enclosed his Crookes tube in a box made of thin black cardboard.

To make sure that this black box was lightproof Rontgen switched on the current to his tube to check that no light came through the box. No light did come through the box, but to his puzzlement, Rontgen noticed a strange glow at the far corner of his laboratory bench. He thought that that glow was merely his imagination and switched on the current again. He saw the glow at the far end of his bench again. Still puzzled he drew back the curtain of the laboratory window and found that the glow had come from a small fluorescent screen that was lying at the far end of the bench.

When Rontgen had found that the newly discovered rays that he called X-rays were able to penetrate the air much more strongly than the cathode rays, and even came through his cardboard box, he placed all sorts of opaque materials between the source of his X-rays and the fluorescent screen. He found that those rays passed through wood, thin sheets of aluminum, the flesh of his own hand and some other materials; but they were completely stopped by thin lead plates and partially stopped by the bones of his hand. When he had tested their effect on photographic plates, he saw that they were darkened on exposure to the X-rays.

Rontgen was sure that his discovery would contribute much to the benefit of science, and indeed medicine was quick to realize the importance of Rontgen's discovery. Yet the medical exploitation of X-rays is not the only field of their application, X-rays are increasingly used in industry as well.

Elizabeth Blackwell

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and emigrated to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she, that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician and founding her own hospital, she also established the first medical school for women.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

1. invisible - невидимий
2. a plate – пластина, фотопластина
3. to pump - викачувати
4. ray - промінь
5. a stream - потік
6. to emerge – з’являтися, виникати
7. to glow - світитися
8. cardboard - картон
9. lightproof – світлонепроникний, темний
10. current - струм
11. puzzlement - сконфужений
12. merely - тільки
13. fluorescent screen - люмінесцентний екран
14. to penetrate – проникати (через)
15. wood - деревина
16. lead - свинець
17. partially - частково
18. opaque - непрозорий, матовий
19. benefit - користь, вигода
20. realize - розуміти, здійснювати
21. exploitation - використання, вживання
22. application - застосування
23. increasingly - все більш і більш
24. as well – також
25. seek – шукати, намагатися знайти
26. admission – прийняти (навчальний заклад)
27. accept – приймати, допускати
28. determine- визначати, встановлювати
29. tuition – навчання
30. further – додатковий, подальший
31. surgeon - хірург
32. force - змушувати
33. abandon – відмовлятися, залишати

34. along with – разом з
 35. female – ж. р.
 36. manage – керувати, очолювати
 37. physician – лікар, терапевт
 38. establish – встановлювати, засновувати

Task 1. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

1. There are obvious disadvantages to this plan.
 a) well-known b) serious c) clear d) fundamental
2. He employed the one basic technique.
 a) process b) procedure c) task d) objective
3. Several approaches have emerged in recent years.
 a) appeared b) formed c) disappeared d) lost importance
4. It's rather complicated to explain.
 a) easy b) boring c) difficult d) interesting
5. This fact is impossible to verify.
 a) to corroborate b) to overestimate c) to understand d) to accept
6. They've accomplished a great deal in the last few weeks.
 a) acquired b) advertised c) achieved d) finished
7. Inventors do combine patience, skill and pragmatism.
 a) finally b) now c) jointly d) really
8. We didn't realize that fact.
 a) demonstrate b) understand c) foresee d) follow
9. Your version of the report doesn't seem to agree with the facts.
 a) project b) aspect c) correlation d) interpretation
10. Technology acts as a catalyst to bring about changes that energize learning environments.
 a) believe in b) cause c) carry out d) foresee

Task 2. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.

I'm sure that many people in this lecture hall have, at some time, attempted to open up an image file in order to (1)..... their photos onto a social (2)..... site, only to find the file has been (3)..... You find there's no way to (4)..... your digital memories as you've already (5).... the photos from your memory card. Worse is the realization that your entire hard drive has (6)..... and that you never made back-up copies of your dissertation, years of research, and so on. Right now, I'm afraid, there's no guarantee that any of our data will survive in the (7)..... currently available. You see, manufacturers want to (8)..... the speed and capacity of drives, but aren't worried about long-term stability. Flash memory drives are not a reliable alternative as they have an estimated (9)..... lifespan of ten years. Top-end CDs with the gold and the phthalocyanine dye layers will (10)..... The other issue of course, is that technology is constantly becoming (11).....

Many of your parents will have video cassettes at home but unless you have a video player still in (12)..... you are unlikely to ever view the content. The same goes for any documents saved floppy disks; no modern PC comes with a (13)..... drive. It's ironic, of course, that paper, the old (14)..... of transferring information, is actually more durable than its modern equivalents.

1	A	upload	B	paste	C	share	D	display
2	A	meeting	B	discussion	C	networking	D	chatroom
3	A	disturbed	B	disrupted	C	spoilt	D	corrupted
4	A	retrieve	B	return	C	retrace	D	reform
5	A	rubbed	B	cancelled	C	withdrawn	D	erased
6	A	collapsed	B	crashed	C	fallen	D	broken
7	A	formats	B	shapes	C	means	D	types
8	A	excel	B	build	C	boost	D	uplift
9	A	top	B	maximum	C	peak	D	upper
10	A	spend	B	act	C	produce	D	last
11	A	terminal	B	obsolete	C	expired	D	invalid
12	A	operation	B	order	C	function	D	occupation
13	A	fitting	B	required	C	compatible	D	matched
14	A	opportunity	B	medium	C	source	D	technology

Task 3. Choose the correct answer.

- Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
 - She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
 - She decided to further her education in Paris.
 - A serious eye infection halted her quest.
 - It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
- What main obstacle almost destroyed Elizabeth's chances for becoming a doctor?
 - She was a woman.
 - She wrote too many letters.
 - She couldn't graduate from medical school.
 - She couldn't establish her hospital.
- How many years elapsed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?
 - 8
 - 10
 - 19
 - 36
- All of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell, *except*
 - she became the first female physician
 - she was the first woman surgeon
 - she and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children
 - she established the first medical school for women

Task 4. Choose the correct answer.

- Everybody is interested in the problem _____ at our scientific conference.
 - to discuss
 - when discussion
 - that discussed
 - to be discussed
- This law is _____ to be used in science universally.

- a) may b) probably c) likely d) can
3. _____ the process what matters is how energy is released.
- a) When b) For c) How d) This
4. All contributions _____ by a board of reviewers next month.
- a) were revised b) will be revised c) are being revised
d) have been revised
5. Professor was surprised her assistant was out. "He _____ somewhere", she thought.
- a) must have gone b) is going to c) goes
d) ought to have gone
6. This substance is highly explosive if _____ to an open flame.
- a) it exposed b) exposing c) exposed d) is it
7. Weekly seminars _____ to discuss the appropriate application of technology.
- a) to be designed b) designing c) designed d) are designed
8. Only rarely _____ naturally.
- a) do they occur b) they occur c) they would occur
d) they will occur
9. Not until the first land plants developed _____.
- a) land animals appeared b) did land animals appear
c) would land animals appear d) the land animals appear
10. _____ anything go wrong, the whole project would fail.
- a) When b) Should c) Unfortunately d) As ill luck would have it
11. A logarithm is _____ as an exponent.
- a) known what b) known what it is c) what it is known d) what is known
12. They _____ don't believe it even though we've shown them the evidence.
- a) yet b) still c) already d) no longer
13. _____, heat is produced.
- a) That certain chemicals are mixed together b) The mixing of certain chemicals
c) Whenever certain chemicals are mixed together d) How certain chemicals are mixed together
14. She didn't mind _____ late because she enjoyed it.
- a) to work b) working c) works d) worked
15. His short stay in Europe was very important to Jack, _____ provided the background to several of his experiments.
- a) it was b) much of c) for it d) by then

ANSWER KEYS:

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	b	a	c	a	c	d	b	d	b

TASK 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	C	D	A	D	B	A	C	B	D	B	A	C	B

TASK 3

1	2	3	4
C	C	A	B

TASK 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	C	B	B	A	C	D	A	B	B	D	B	C	B	C

UKRAINE'S INTERNATIONAL PERFORMANCE

As of 2003, the human population had reached 6.2 billion, and (1)wi the growth has slowed down in recent years, it will be many decades before it stops. The reason why this growth is causing so much concern is that we cannot keep up with the corresponding increase in demand for food, water, healthcare, jobs, education and housing. It also increases the likelihood of damage to the environment. Much of the growth has been in the poorer countries of the world, but overpopulation is also a problem for some rich countries. With a population of approximately 60 million, Britain has more than 233 inhabitants per square kilometre. Furthermore, it is estimated that the number of people in the country will have increased to 67.5 million by 2031, unless the rate of growth slows down. Populations not only increase because of higher birth rates and longer life expectancy, but also because of people moving from poor countries to rich countries. As a result of people living longer, developed countries including Ukraine, have a high percentage of people over 65.

As for Ukraine's population, it was increased steadily throughout the Soviet era, peaking at over 50 million as the country transitioned to independence. However, a low birth rate, coupled with an aging population and low rates of migration into the country, contributed to a sharp population decline that extended into the 21st century. Millions of Ukrainians - especially those from the western part of the country - sought employment abroad, and by 2010 roughly one in seven Ukrainians was residing outside the country for work purposes.

Ukraine is member to numerous world and regional international bodies, including United Nations (UN), OSCE, the Council of Europe, EU Energy Community, the GUAM and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The country is currently taking steps to accede to EU and NATO, and has special partnership with both organisations.

Ukraine obtained a market economy status from both the USA and the EU and has also joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). On 27 June 2014, the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement was signed by European Union Heads of State and Government and Ukrainian President in Brussels. The key parts focus on support to core reforms, economic recovery and growth, and governance and sector cooperation in areas such as energy, transport and environment protection, industrial cooperation, social development and protection, equal rights, education, youth, and cultural cooperation.

Additional Vocabulary:

1. Facilities- потужності; виробничі потужності; можливості; кошти; будівлі; виробничі об'єкти; виробничі будівлі; умови діяльності; об'єкти
2. a private property - приватна власність
3. resources- ресурси, грошові кошти
4. separately- окремо
5. support- 1) підтримувати; сприяти 2) допомагати; підтримувати (матеріально) ; утримувати (сім'ю тощо) 3) підкріпляти; підтверджувати 4) підпирати, підтримувати

6. socially- 1) суспільно, соціально 2) у товаристві 3) привітно, неофіційно
7. globally- глобально, у світовому масштабі
8. a growth- 1) ріст, зростання; розвиток 2) збільшення; приріст 3) вирощування, культивування 4) плід; продукт вирощування
9. households- 1) домашнє (хатнє) господарство 2) сім'я, родина; домочадці
10. independently- незалежно, самостійно
11. a resident- 1) що мешкає; що постійно проживає
12. the resident population — постійне населення
13. resident physician — лікар, що живе при лікарні 2) властивий (in) 3) неперелітний (про птаха)
14. a resident minister (minister resident) — дипломатичний представник 2) постійний мешканець; пожилець
15. shift- 1) переміщення, перестановка, перенесення 2) зміна, переміна; заміна; чергування 3) робоча зміна seven-hour shift — семигодинний робочий день 4) робітники однієї зміни 5) засіб, спосіб
16. a recent research- останні дослідження
17. definitely- напевно, точно
18. particularly- 1) дуже; надзвичайно; вельми 2) особливо, особливим чином 3) індивідуально, особисто; зокрема generally and particularly — загалом і зокрема 4) докладно, детально
19. according to the number of- відповідно до кількості
20. descendants- нащадок
21. relevance of – значущість чогось
22. sense of community – відчуття спільноти
23. demand for- вимога чогось
24. legible - чіткий, розбірливий, виразний
25. considerable- 1) значний; чималий 2) важливий
26. valuable- 1) цінний, коштовний, дорогий 2) корисний, важливий 3) що піддається оцінюванню
27. amicable - дружній; полюбовний; приязний
28. audible- чутний, виразний
29. utterly- зовсім, надзвичайно, цілком
30. vibrant- 1) вібруючий (про звук) 2) тремтячий, тремтливий (про голос) 3) резонуючий (про звук) 4) живий
31. stacks of- купа, велика кількість чогось
32. clutter- 1) метушня 2) хаос; безладдя 3) шум, гамір
33. breathtaking - захоплюючий подих
34. broad-minded - що має широкі погляди, з широким кругозором
35. carry out- 1) доводити до кінця 2) виконувати; проводити (бесіду, заняття)

Task 1. Put the correct word into the test.

There are roughly 140 countries which are (1) ... as 'developing', less developed and poor countries. Although there are great (2) ... between them, they do have a number of (3) ... in common. For instance, many of the developing countries are in poverty. A few (4) ... to this rule are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya. However, because the economies of these three countries (5) ... largely on one export, oil, they are still vulnerable in the world market. Most of the developing countries (6) ... have very little industry. Farming is often the only way in which the country can make money. Even worse, many of the countries only produce enough food to (7) ... their own populations alive. India is a classic example of this, as no less than 70 percent of its 870 million people work the land for a (8) Another feature which (9) ... less developed countries is life expectancy. People die younger in developing countries because of the poverty in which they live. The poor have inadequate diets (10)... to developed countries, and healthcare is also more likely to be inferior.

- 1 A said B known C told D taken
- 2 A changes B disagreements C differences D varieties
- 3 A features B sides C faces D signs
- 4 A separations B exceptions C differences D changes
- 5 A decide B insist C lean D depend
- 6 A then B although C while D still
- 8 A have B keep C hold D make
- 9 A luck B long C life D living
- 10 A fastens B connects C attaches D combines
- 11 A balanced B compared C matched D weighed

Task 2. Choose the correct options to complete the statements.

- 1 What aspects of the local neighbourhood / community make it seem like Tokyo?
- 2 Why did the first Japanese immigrants / descendants first come to Brazil?
- 3 Why was it difficult for them to settle down / live in foreign country?
- 4 According to the information, which event includes a parade/ ceremony through the streets?
- 5 Give an example of another Ukrainian festival / costume.
- 6 Give an example of a Ukrainian costume / custom mentioned in the article.
7. Where can you encounter/find the Ukrainian in the world?
8. What can the relatives have in common/ similar?
9. Today many countries are overpopulated/popular in the world.
10. In 1991 Ukraine gained independence/freedom.

Answer Keys:

Task 1

1. B 2.C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. B

Task 2

1. community 2. Immigrants 3. settle down 4. Parade 5. Festival 6. Encounter
7. in common 8. Overpopulated 9. Overpopulated 10. independence

Text 1

ROBOTS IN EDUCATION

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and may be even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organize and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

The use of robots in the classroom introduces students to possible career paths they may have never considered. In addition, robotics is a perfect way to show students that engineering and IT can be fun by making abstract knowledge concrete.

Working with robots enhances creative problem solving techniques and encourages the development of basic communication and interpersonal skills as well as the ability to collaborate and convey complex ideas to a fellow students or colleagues.

Robots can be used to bring students into the classroom that otherwise might not be able to attend. Many students struggling with cancer or other terminal illnesses can't reasonably make it to class every day, but they shouldn't have to miss out on the lessons and social interactions that come with school. Robots can solve this problem by helping these students attend class from afar.

Robotics in Higher Education

Many careers require specialized knowledge in delicate practices, specifically in the realm of healthcare. When receiving a medical education, many students find

benefits in the use of robotics. When learning to perform complicated medical procedures, a human subject isn't feasible, so educators are employing the use of robots as stand-ins. Robots can be created and programmed to give off all indications of human life, including breath and heartbeat. Their use can also be seen in such procedures as injections, surgeries and even delivering children.

Robots have already made their mark in education and will continue to do so. However, how useful or potentially harmful robots can be to education will depend more on how educators and students choose to use them than on the technology itself.

Text 2

HOW HUMANS EVOLVED LANGUAGE

Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.

So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.

We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognise when these rules are broken.

If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. And for this there are very few physical clues; artefacts left by our ancestors don't tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had evolved the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.

Another question is, what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences, similar to the 'protolanguage' children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the

human brain or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together.

Between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, though, we start to see the evidence of early human civilisation, through cave paintings for example; no one knows the connection between this and language. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

Additional vocabulary

1. alumnus (alumni) - випускник (випускники)
2. to attain proficiency in a language - досягти майстерності володіння мовою
3. to attend a lecture - відвідувати лекцію
4. Associate Professor - доцент
5. comprehensive education - загальна освіта
6. compulsory course - обов'язковий курс
7. curriculum - програма, навчальний план
8. distance learning - дистанційне навчання
9. to enroll on a degree course - записатися на курс навчання
10. to fall behind with studies - не встигати у навчанні
11. to graduate (from) - закінчити вищий навчальний заклад
12. graduation ceremony - церемонія вручення дипломів
13. to major in (field) - спеціалізуватися
14. optional course - необов'язковий/факультативний курс
15. to play truant - прогулювати заняття
16. post-graduate (student) (PhD) - аспірант
17. research adviser - науковий керівник
18. scholarship - стипендія
19. tuition fees - плата за навчання
20. undergraduate (student) - студент останнього курсу навчання

Task 1.

Read the statements and mark them as True (T) or False (F)

1. In the nearest future robots will help teachers to conduct the lessons.
2. According to Anthony Seldon smart robotic machines will be able to define the mental ability of each student.
3. It goes without saying that teachers can be replaced by robots without any difficulties.
4. Robots as teachers have always been looking for a better-paid job.
5. If robots carried out a part of teachers' load, it would release (save) a lot of human's time for creative activity.
6. Students might face a great amount of obstacles in performing particular problem solving tasks due to the cooperation with robots.
7. Robots' interaction can be applied in all spheres of human's life except such delicate field as health care.

8. The assistance of robots might be widely used when a patient is being operated on.
9. As robots are machines made of steel, they can't be used for studying functions of human's body.
10. It is up to people to define the importance of robots for the society.

Task 2.

Complete the sentences with the appropriate words:

information, teach, homework, knowledge, learning, teachers, techniques, skills, reports, classroom, education, read.

1. Intelligent robots will students' faces, movements and may be even brain signals.
2. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.
3. Robots will adapt the to each student.
4. all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked.
5. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking
6. The use of robots in the introduces students to possible career paths they may have never considered.
7. Robotics is a perfect way to show students that engineering and IT can be fun by making abstract concrete.
8. Working with robots enhances creative problem solving and encourages the development of basic communication and interpersonal
9. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.
10. When receiving a medical, many students find benefits in the use of robotics.
11. When to perform complicated medical procedures, a human subject isn't feasible, so educators are employing the use of robots as stand-ins.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, UPBRINGING

KEYS:

Task 1.

1. F. 2. T. 3. F. 4. F. 5. T. 6. F. 7. F. 8. T. 9. F. 10. T.

Task 2.

1. read. 2. teach. 3. Information. 4. teachers. 5. homework. 6. classroom.
7. knowledge. 8. techniques, skills. 9. reports. 10. education. 11. learning.

Text 1

UKRAINIAN PROMINENT SCIENTISTS

Ukrainians are ones of the most resourceful and smartest people in the world, Ukrainian scientists prove it. Throughout the history scientists from Ukraine repeatedly impressed their foreign colleagues with Ukrainian inventions.

The list of Ukrainian inventors and scientists, who became eminent in their field and made a great contribution to the world science is very long, and includes the world famous figures in spheres of anatomy and biology such as Ilya Mechnikov, Alexander Bohomolets, Nikolai Amosov and many others. Mechnikov was one of the founders of evolutionary embryology, microbiology and immunology, the winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine (1908) and who became well-known for the global scientific public as the inventor of cellular phagocytosis and the author of phagocytosis theory. Alexander Bohomolets was a founder of Ukrainian schools of pathophysiology, endocrinology and gerontology, the president of Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (1930 — 1946), academician. Bohomolets was the first scientist to invent special serum that had the most effective impact on the connective tissue. “Bohomolets’ serum” was successfully used during World War II, increasing the healing effect and saving a lot of lives. Nikolai Amosov was a legendary Soviet and Ukrainian thoracic surgeon, medical scientist and inventor. He was the author of innovative methods in cardiology and thoracic surgery, the author of the systematic approach to human health, “social engineering” and problems of artificial intelligence.

Ukraine is also famous for the great constructors and engineers, for example, Igor Sikorsky, Yuri Kondratyuk, Sergey Korolyov, Boris Paton. Igor Sikorsky was an aircraft designer and inventor. Four-engine biplanes, giant flying boats and multipurpose helicopters appeared due to that legendary aircraft designer. For his significant contribution to world aviation Sikorsky received more than 80 honorable awards, prizes and diplomas. Yuri Kondratyuk was a Soviet Ukrainian scientist and engineer, one of the pioneers of astronautics, the author of studies on missiles and unique ideas about interplanetary journeys. His famous concept, called “Lunar Orbit Rendezvous” (1916) was utilized by NASA for the Project Apollo.

Sergey Korolyov was one of the most famous Ukrainian scientists and inventors, Soviet rocket engineer and founder of astronautics. He was one of the brightest persons of the 20th century in the fields of spacecraft and shipbuilding. Korolyov was the founder of rocket and space machinery, preserving the strategic parity and providing USSR the status of the leading rocket and space country.

Boris Paton, one of the most famous people from Ukraine, is a prominent Ukrainian scientist in the fields of welding and metallurgy, doctor of technical science, professor. Since 1953 he is the head of O.Paton Electric Welding Institute and since 1962 — the president of National Academy of sciences of Ukraine. Paton’s scientific research was aimed at the processes of automatic and semi-automatic welding under flux, development of theoretical framework on creating the automatic and semiautomatic arc welding and power supply, the problems of welding managing and others.

Text 2

BRITISH SCIENTIST WHO SHAPED THE WORLD WE LIVE IN TODAY

Science has been a driving force behind the evolution of the modern world. The hard work and dedication of scientists have led to the evolution of sophisticated automobiles and better medical facilities. British science has had a huge global impact. From computer science to the double helix, the world would be a very different place without British innovation.

Charles Darwin is one such genius belonging to the nation who proposed the famous theory which tried to explore the reasons behind the birth and evolution of living organisms. British physicist and mathematician Isaac Newton revolutionized the field of science through his incredible discoveries such as the ‘Newton’s Laws of Motion’ and others. Compiling a list of British scientists and their contributions towards science would seem to be never ending. J.J Thompson, Michael Faraday, Malcolm Brenner and Ralph Benjamin are a few other prominent scientists produced by the country. Some of the discoveries and inventions of these scientists have even inspired many people to embrace science as a career. Many British scientists have been honored on quite a few occasions for their splendid work.

Many people cite another British great, Alan Turing, as the creator of the computer. But without the work of Ada Lovelace, it might not have been possible. In the socially conservative Victorian era, Lovelace was years ahead of her time. Many of us think of computers as a relatively recent invention. The idea that computing goes back to 1840 seems unlikely. But before Apple and Microsoft, before the Harvard Mark I, Ada Lovelace had an incredible understanding of computing. An understanding that was not only unparalleled but went under-appreciated for more than a century — only coming back to the fore in the 1950s.

Many consider Rosalind Franklin’s omission from the rollcall of Nobel Prize winners as a blemish on the great prize’s record. Franklin, a British biophysicist and X-ray crystallographer, made hugely important and influential contributions to our understanding of the molecular structures of DNA.

Through her work on the X-ray diffraction images of DNA, we discovered the DNA double helix. The discovery of this structure allowed scientists to understand how genetic information is passed between parents and their offspring.

Despite the importance of her work, she’s still often overlooked for three reasons. Firstly, she died of ovarian cancer at young age. Secondly, her work was appropriated by the Cambridge University scientists James Watson, Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins, who published a series of articles that led to the trio picking up a Nobel Prize.

Computer scientist and software engineer Sir Timothy Berners Lee invented Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and the World Wide Web. As creator of the first browser and editor in 1991, Berners Lee was named one of “Time Magazine’s” ‘100 Most Important People of the 20th Century’, and now he spreads his knowledge as a professor of computer science at the University of Oxford.

Additional Vocabulary

1. development – розвиток
2. to develop – розвивати
3. to design - проектувати
4. discovery – відкриття
5. recognized – визнаний
6. unrecognized – не визнаний
7. to head projects - очолювати проекти
8. to establish – започаткувати
9. stunning results - вражаючі результати
10. to pay attention - звертати увагу
11. to overcome barriers - долати перешкоди
12. under someone's leadership - під керівництвом
13. outstanding personality - видатна особистість
14. remarkable - видатний, важливий
15. breakthrough – прорив
16. pseudonym – псевдонім
17. contemporary – сучасний
18. improvement - вдосконалення
19. honorable award - почесна нагорода
20. successful – успішний
21. manufacturing – виробництво
22. significant contribution - вагомий внесок
23. next generation - наступне покоління

Task 1. Define if the sentences are true or false.

- 1) Ukraine is most famous for the scientists in the sphere of anatomy and biology.
- 2) Mechnikov became famous due to his breakthrough in evolutionary embryology.
- 3) Alexander Bohomolets was a pioneer in developing a special serum that had the most effective impact on the connective tissue.
- 4) NASA used the idea of scientist in sphere of astronautics and engineer, Yuri Kondratyuk.
- 5) The main focus in Boris Paton's scientific research was semiautomatic arc welding and power supply.
- 6) The British scientists were rewarded not in many cases, but nevertheless they were important figures in the world's history.
- 7) In 1840 Ada Lovelace invented the first computer.
- 8) Rosalind Franklin was the first scientist who could discover the principal of transmitting the genetic information.
- 9) Sir Timothy Berners Lee is a creator of the internet and he is considered to be one of the most important people of the 20th century.
- 10) According to the text, all the inventions made by the British scientists have inspired many people to choose science as a career.

Task 2. Choose the correct word.

1. A lot of Ukrainian scientists are famous ... their inventions and discoveries.
a) in b) about c) for d) of
2. Ilya Mechnikov, Alexander Bohomolets and Nikolai Amosov made a great ... to the world science.
a) invention b) innovation c) impact d) contribution
3. Igor Sikorsky impressed the world ... his construction of four-engine biplanes and giant flying boats and multipurpose helicopters.
a) with b) by c) for d) about
4. Alexander Bohomolets was a ... Ukrainian founder of schools of pathophysiology, endocrinology and gerontology.
a) established b) prominent c) pioneer d) inventing
5. Sergey Korolyov was one of the most famous Ukrainian scientists in the ... of spacecraft and shipbuilding.
a) field b) spheres c) area d) branches
6. The evolution of sophisticated automobiles and better medical facilities was ... the hard work and dedication of scientists
a) because b) for the reason c) caused d) due to
7. J.J. Thompson, Michael Faraday, Malcolm Brenner and Ralph Benjamin were the scientists whose ... inspired a lot of people.
a) inventions b) discovery c) contribution d) impact
8. Many British scientists have been ... with prizes on quite a few occasions for their splendid work.
a) prized b) awarded c) honorable d) presented
9. Ada Lovelace had an incredible ... understanding of computing, that was under-appreciated for more than a century — only coming back to the fore in the 1950s.
a) unparalleled b) non-parallel c) comparable d) signified
10. Many of us think of computers as a relatively recent invention, ... the idea that computing goes back to 1840.
a) in spite of b) despite c) moreover d) although

FAMOUS SCIENTISTS

KEYS:

Task 1.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F

Task 2.

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. d

Text 1

TALKS ON ART

Art refers to a diverse range of human activities in creating visual, auditory or performing artifacts. These artworks express the author's imaginative or technical skill. Art is intended to be appreciated for its beauty or emotional power. In their most general form these activities include the production of works of art, the criticism of art, the study of the history of art, and the aesthetic dissemination of art.

Art has had a great number of different functions throughout its history, making its purpose difficult to abstract or quantify to any single concept. This does not imply that the purpose of Art is "vague", but that it has had many unique, different reasons for being created.

Art can have a personal function, it is an expression of basic human instinct for harmony, balance, rhythm. Art at this level is not an action or an object, but an internal appreciation of balance and harmony, and therefore an aspect of being human beyond utility. Art also provides a way to experience one's self in relation to the universe. This experience may often come unmotivated, as one appreciates art, music or poetry.

On the other hand, art may have a social function. At its simplest, art is a form of communication. It seeks to entertain and bring about a particular emotion or mood, for the purpose of relaxing or entertaining the viewer. Art may also be an expression of social protest, seeking to question aspects of society.

The oldest forms of art are visual arts, which include creation of images or objects in fields including painting, sculpture, printmaking, photography, and other visual media. Architecture is often included as one of the visual arts; however, like the decorative arts, it involves the creation of objects where the practical considerations of use are essential, in a way that they usually are not in a painting, for example.

Music, theater, film, dance, and other performing arts, as well as literature and other media such as interactive media, are included in a broader definition of art or the arts.

Until the 17th century, art referred to any skill or mastery and was not differentiated from crafts or sciences. In modern usage after the 17th century, where aesthetic considerations are paramount, the fine arts are separated and distinguished from acquired skills in general, such as the decorative or applied arts.

Art may be characterized in terms of mimesis (i.e. its representation of reality), expression, communication of emotion, or other qualities. During the Romantic period, art came to be seen as "a special faculty of the human mind to be classified with religion and science". Though the definition of what constitutes art is disputed and has changed over time, general descriptions mention an idea of imaginative or technical skill stemming from human agency and creation.

The nature of art, and related concepts such as creativity and interpretation, are explored in a branch of philosophy known as aesthetics.

Text 2

POPULAR MUSIC GENRES

Nearly all of the most important genres of popular music in the last century have come from the USA. This is where African and European musical traditions came together, and it's this mixture of traditions that gave birth to popular music.

When millions of Africans were transported to America as slaves in the 18th and 19th centuries, their melodies and rhythms went with them. They knew that singing together made working easier, and it was in these work songs that African rhythms and melodies were preserved until slavery ended in 1865. Many African Americans became Christians and sang hymns in church. Others learned to play popular songs and dance tunes for money. But whenever they sang and played, the African rhythms of the old work songs could be heard. And when they expressed their feelings by creating new songs, African melodies could be heard in the tunes. It was this new combination of African and Western music that led to the genre we now call "blues". Some blues songs told stories of heartbreak and pain, and these were often slow and sad. But others were about being in love, or having fun, and these were up-tempo and good to dance to. Various blues styles developed over the years, some in small towns of the American south and others in cities like Chicago and New Orleans. But wherever the music was played, listeners heard a sound that was going to influence nearly every genre of popular music to come, from jazz and soul to hip hop.

Most African American musicians only played blues, but some played classical music as well and learned European harmony. Some even mixed European harmony with the rhythms and scales of blues, and it was from this mixture that "jazz" was born. Many young musicians wanted the freedom to improvise and began experimenting in their own bands. Before long they were playing exciting new styles like bebop and modal jazz. These new styles weren't as easy to dance to as swing, so they weren't popular. As jazz was becoming more and more popular in the 1930s and 1940s, another new genre was starting to develop. Many African Americans were professional blues musicians, but making money wasn't easy. They formed small bands and looked for work in cheap bars and clubs.

The early forms of R&B were loud and lively and mostly played on drums, double bass, and electric guitar. Singers were men or women with big voices, and audiences loved it. R&B was great fun and perfect for dancing, and by the mid-1940s many bands were selling records. Two of the biggest sellers were T-Bone Walker and Louis Jordan's "Tympany Five", who had a number-one hit. By the early 1950s, another new genre called "rock and roll" (or "rock'n'roll") was being created by musicians who could play both R&B and Western Swing, a popular style of country dance music. This new music was played on the same set of instruments as R&B.

Rock and roll seemed wild and dangerous to many parents, especially when they saw the sexy dancing of a handsome young singer named Elvis Presley. He became hugely successful and made rock and roll one of the most popular styles of music not only in America, but across the world. Elvis had many hit singles.

The popularity of artists is usually measured by the number of singles and albums they sell, and sales are listed in the music charts.

Additional Vocabulary

1. to practice an art — займатись мистецтвом
2. to de-emphasise details — не виділяти деталей
3. pictorial art — живопис
4. elaborate — складний, розроблений в деталях
5. bathed — залитий (in sunlight, in moonlight, twilight glow)
6. landscape — пейзаж
7. sketch — етюд
8. underpainting — підмальовок
9. still life — натюрморт
10. full-length portrait — портрет в повний зріст
11. off-centre figures — зміщені праворуч або ліворуч
12. finish — ретельне виписування до найдрібніших подробиць
13. depict a person, a scene of common life, the mood of... — зображувати людину, побутову сцену, настрій
14. linearist — майстер лінії
15. tracery — візерунок, ажурна кам'яна робота
16. drapery — тканина
17. to withstand the ravages of time — протистояти руйнівній дії часу
18. artistic endeavor — художня творчість
19. to conform to the taste of the period — відповідати смаку епохи
20. to die forgotten and penniless — померти в бідності й невідомості
21. to have an ear for music — мати музичний слух
22. to sing out of tune — фальшивити
23. lyrics — текст пісні
24. hoarse (voice) — хриплий (голос)
25. tunefulness — мелодійність
26. music goes to the heart — музика хвилює
27. baton — диригентська паличка
28. to play under the baton of — грати під управлінням
29. hallmark — визначний
30. to perform music — виконувати музичний твір
31. chamber music — камерна музика
32. blissful — доставляє величезне задоволення
33. enigmatic — загадковий
34. funky — енергійний, танцювальний
35. discordant — немилозвучний
36. to sing the same tune — бути на одній хвилі
37. cello — віолончель
38. to lead the orchestra — керувати оркестром
39. New age — розслаблююча, повільна музика (різновид електронної музики)
40. conductor — диригент

Task 1. Read the texts and mark the statements *True or False*.

1. Art has withstood the ravages of time.
2. Pictorial art is the oldest form of art.
3. In modern usage acquired skills are not considered part of fine arts.
4. Romantic period expresses a social protest of society.
5. Decorative art is considered to be a kind of the visual arts.
6. Swing became the most popular form of dance music in the 1940s.
7. Rhythm and blues music was mostly played in concert halls.
8. Bebop and modal jazz were easy to dance.
9. Rock and roll was played on the same instruments as R&B.
10. Any music style originates from R&B.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)

1. According to the text artworks express ...
 - A. feelings and views of the world
 - B. technical skill and imagination of the creator
 - C. mixture of the past and the present
 - D. opinions and emotions

2. What is NOT mentioned in the text among the broader definition of art?
 - A. music, circus, cinema, ballet, literature
 - B. music, theater, film, ballet, literature
 - C. music, theater, film, dance, literature
 - D. music, theater, film, ballet, poetry

3. Architecture is considered the oldest form of ...
 - A. of Romantic period
 - B. performing arts
 - C. practical arts
 - D. visual arts

4. The expression “*art provides a way to experience one's self in relation to the universe*” is close to the meaning ...
 - A. self-expression
 - B. self-importance
 - C. self-confidence
 - D. self-development

5. Art is thought to be ...
 - A. a diverse range of human activities
 - B. a way to experience one's self
 - C. unmotivated activities
 - D. a branch of philosophy

6. It can be inferred from the text that popular music genres first developed in ...
- A. Africa
 - B. South America
 - C. the USA
 - D. Europe
7. According to the text jazz musicians can create new music spontaneously while playing. This is called ...
- A. composing
 - B. harmonizing
 - C. jazzing up
 - D. improvising
8. Rock'n'roll was very popular among _____ in the 1950s.
- A. blues lovers
 - B. teenagers
 - C. classical musicians
 - D. jazz lovers
9. Blues is a mixture of ...
- A. African and Western music.
 - B. Western and European music.
 - C. European and African music.
 - D. European and American music.
10. "Rock and roll" was played on the same instruments as
- A. jazz.
 - B. R&B.
 - C. blues.
 - D. swing.

ART AND MUSIC

KEYS:

Task 1.

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. T, 6. T, 7. F, 8. F, 9. T, 10. F

Task 2.

1. B, 2. A, 3. D, 4. A, 5. A, 6. D, 7. B, 8. B, 9. C, 10. B

Text 1

RIGHTS, LIBERTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Generally speaking, governments are set up to make society a better, more orderly place to live. They do so by providing rules, punishments for disobeying the rules, and by providing services to the citizens. These tasks are typical of all governments. To do all of these things, governments must be vested with a certain degree of power.

Human rights are concerned with the development of human beings, that is, how they are able to realize their full potential in their relationships with their fellow citizens. On the other hand, human rights define the responsibilities of the nation state towards individuals. Important human rights documents include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Traditionally, human rights have been divided into categories – civil, political, social, economic and cultural.

Liberties protected, as civil rights include, freedom of thought, opinion and expression, freedom of religious belief and practice, of movement within a state and the right to peaceful assembly and association. Other civil rights protect the privacy of the individual, family life and the right to equality before the law.

Responsibilities are a logical consequence of human rights. In order to be protected, every right carries corresponding responsibilities, both for citizens and for the state. Every individual has a moral duty not to violate another person's personal dignity. Governments, in signing up to international agreements and bound by their own constitutions, not have only a moral obligation, but also a legal duty.

Citizens of any state are entitled to know what their rights are in law and also to appreciate the extent of their legal responsibilities to the state and to other citizens. The responsibilities of citizens of democracies are sometimes summed up in three main duties, namely to vote, pay taxes and obey the law.

Responsibilities are often the observation of rights. For example, the right to free speech brings with it the responsibility to allow the same right to others. However, people who commit crimes do not necessarily lose the rights they denied to others (as in the case of killing or discrimination). Equally, people often have obligations which are not reciprocal, for example, responsibilities towards children.

Every person has a right to have the best education he/she is capable of receiving. In a well-developed society, every person ought to be given the maximum opportunity to unfold his potentialities to the best advantage and contribute his share to the general good. Education develops the intellect, sharpens the understanding, and widens the intellectual horizon. It is absolutely necessary for self-expression and self-development.

The right to work or employment follows from the right to live. If a person does not get employment, he cannot earn his livelihood. A modern welfare State should ensure the full employment of every citizen, because unemployment or under-employment deprives him of the opportunity for self-realization. Right to employment should be recognized by every welfare State.

Text 2

RULES AND LAW

Laws of some kind are essential for the fair and efficient running of any society. Laws apply in all situations, to everyone within the community of a country – although there are certain groups, such as children, who are not affected by some laws until they reach a certain age. One of the ways in which the law can be divided up is into what is known as civil and criminal law. Civil law provides a way of settling disputes between individuals and groups of people. Criminal law covers behavior that the state has decided must be discouraged or prevented.

Laws can never be perfect, however. They are human creations and sometimes need changing. They may become out of date, ineffective or be simply unfair on certain groups in society. Law can never be divorced from politics. For it is within political systems that laws are made and changed. In a democratic political system it is important that all citizens are able to have an equal say about this. It is also important that the law is applied equally to all citizens, and that no one is above the law. This concept is sometimes known as the rule of law.

Finally, laws should comply with human rights. This is important in order to make sure that laws are fair and that they are not abused as a means of oppression or dictatorship. Most democratic systems therefore rely on written constitutions that provide a human rights framework that stands above the laws of the country. Some countries have also established constitutional courts to decide whether laws are in line with the constitution or not.

Additional Vocabulary

1. equality before the law - рівність перед законом
2. adequate standard of living - достатній рівень життя
3. civil liberties - громадянські свободи
4. social welfare - соціальне забезпечення
5. law-abiding - законопослушний
6. fair trial - справедливий суд
7. tolerance - терпимість
8. justice - правосуддя
9. value system - система цінностей
10. dignity - гідність
11. youth policy - молодіжна політика
12. to violate the law — порушувати закон
13. criminal justice — кримінальне правосуддя
14. to give authority to — надавати повноваження
15. to break the law – порушити закон
16. by law – відповідно до закону
17. discrimination – дискримінація
18. deprivation - втрата
19. inviolable - непорушний
20. unlawful encroachments - протиправні посягання

21. ignorance of the law - незнання законів
22. legal liability - юридична відповідальність
23. to be arbitrarily deprived of life - свавільно позбавлений життя
24. to bring to the notice of the population - доводити до відома населення
25. to encroach upon the rights and freedoms - посягати на права і свободи

Task 1.

Complete the sentences with the appropriate words:

notice; heritage; embrace; dignity; efficient; inherent; means; legal; responsibilities; entitlement;

1. Human rights ... civil, political, social, economic and cultural spheres of the country.
2. Every human being has the ... right to life.
3. There are ... that go with every right.
4. A 'right' is a moral or legal ... to have or do something.
5. Laws and other normative legal acts that determine the rights and duties of citizens should be brought to the ... of the population by the procedure established by law.
6. The law can be a ... of oppression or dictatorship.
7. All people are free and equal in their ... and rights.
8. Laws are important for the ... running of any society.
9. Everyone is obliged not to harm nature, cultural ... and to compensate for any damage he or she inflicted.
10. Ignorance of the law does not exempt from ... liability.

Task 2.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. ... (govern) must be vested with a certain degree of power.
2. Human rights define the ... (response) of the nation state towards individuals.
3. Human rights cover virtually every area of human life and ... (act).
4. The violation of individual freedom and ... (person) dignity cannot be justified in the name of any culture or country.
5. ... (equal) before the law is the principle that each independent being must be treated by the law.
6. For most citizens liberty means the ... (free) to practice their religious or political beliefs.
7. The United Nations has defined a broad range of ... (international) accepted rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.
8. The significance of rights in the modern era is not limited to their entrenchment in the constitutions and their ... (announce) in international declarations.
9. Throughout much of history, people acquired rights and responsibilities through their ... (member) in a group – a family, religion, class, community, or state.
10. Human rights principles hold up the vision of a free and ... (peace) world and set minimum standards for how individuals and institutions should treat people.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF HUMAN

KEYS:

Task 1

1- embrace; 2- inherent; 3- responsibilities; 4- entitlement; 5- notice; 6- means; 7- dignity; 8- efficient; 9- heritage; 10- legal

Task 2

1- government; 2- responsibilities; 3- activity; 4- personal; 5- equality; 6- freedom; 7- internationally; 8- announcement; 9- membership; 10- peaceful;

Text 1

THE BEST THEATRES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The performing arts have an incredibly long-standing tradition in the United Kingdom, and over the centuries, the country has prided itself on the quality of its theatre. From London's West End to the regional theatres of Scotland, England, and Wales, a plethora of theatrical excursions are on offer, which showcase the best of classic and modern theatre. We pick some of the venues that you have to visit.

National Theatre, London. Situated on the South Bank of the River Thames, the National Theatre has a reputation for producing some of the best theatre the UK has to offer. Housing the Olivier, Lyttelton and Cottesloe theatres under one roof, the varied programme offers a myriad of classic drama and new plays by contemporary playwrights, alongside a wonderful selection of bars and restaurants, exhibitions and a book shop. Since June 2009, the theatre has also begun a programme of live-production broadcasts to local cinemas, as well as to those further afield. National Theatre Live screens performances to over 1,000 venues in 35 countries, so those unable to make it to London have the opportunity to experience the best of British performing arts wherever they are.

Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester. The Royal Exchange Theatre has been hosting theatre productions since 1976 and is housed in one of Manchester's most beautiful buildings in the heart of the city centre. The theatre itself sports a stage 'in-the-round' and can seat an audience of up to 700, making it the largest theatre of its kind in Britain. Annually, the Royal Exchange gives an average of 350 performances and puts on a programme that intertwines the classic performance arts, revivals and contemporary writing. In addition, the adjoining studio also offers music concerts, readings and literary events that engage both children and adults alike.

Festival Theatre Edinburgh, Edinburgh. Situated in the heart of Edinburgh's Old Town, the Festival Theatre Edinburgh stands on the site of the old Empire Theatre, dating back from 1830. The current location was opened in 1994 and today, the venue has one of the largest performance areas in Scotland, and is one of the UK's most reputable arts centres. Used primarily for ballet and opera, as well as large-scale music events, it is also one of the major venues of the annual Edinburgh International Festival. Interestingly, the theatre is said to be haunted by a dark stranger, the famous illusionist Sigmund Neuberger, burnt to death at the Empire in a fire in 1911.

The Old Vic, London. Just outside Waterloo Station in London, the foundations of The Old Vic date back to 1818 when it was known as the Royal Coburg Theatre. Over the centuries, the venue's name has been changed repeatedly, and the building was heavily damaged in the 1940 air raids. Since its new formation in 1976 under Laurence Olivier, the theatre has made up the core of the National Theatre of Great Britain. Since 2003, Kevin Spacey was appointed as the artistic director, and the company continues to awe audiences with its selection of classics and modern masterpieces.

Text 2

WHAT IS CINEMATOGRAPHY? DEFINING ART AND CRAFT

Making films isn't just an art. It takes years of practice to cultivate a consistent craft and keen eye for filmmaking. It's what separates great cinematography from cliché movie making. You've probably heard the term a million times, but what is cinematography? Before honing a craft, a deep knowledge of what it entails is critical.

The definition of cinematography. Cinematography is the art and craft of making motion pictures by capturing a story visually. Though, technically, cinematography is the art and the science of recording light either electronically onto an image sensor or chemically onto film. It is the creation of images you see on screen. A series of shots that form a cohesive narrative. Cinematography composes each shot, considering, where everything in frame demands attention. While the director makes key decisions regarding the camera, the cinematographer actually makes it happen. Responsibilities of a Cinematographer. The Cinematographer, who may also be referred to as the Director of Photography, is the person who heads up all decisions relating to the visual component of a film. As mentioned, they must consider multiple factors that all impact both how a film looks and how an audience may respond to those images.

Camera Placement. A film is only a live performance without a camera to capture it for future viewing and enjoyment. But where a Cinematographer chooses to put the camera in relation to the action or conversation unfolding in front of it can heighten the meaning of a particular scene.

Composition. One of the most important choices that a Cinematographer makes for every single shot is what will be seen in it. Composition refers to how each shot is framed and all the elements within that frame. This aspect of cinematography plays a crucial role in determining what the audience knows and when they know it. While important in all genres of film, composition can be especially critical in horror movies.

Focus. At first glance, this issue might appear very cut and dry. A picture in a film should always be sharp and clear, right? Otherwise, the audience may become frustrated by the blurry images and assume that the production must have suffered from a filming mistake. But for a Cinematographer, playing with focus can actually enhance the impact of the story being told. Let's say that the scene in question is an older person who is retelling a tale from her youth. A Cinematographer might intentionally make that flashback somewhat blurred or hazy to mirror the protagonist's fond yet fuzzy recollections of the past.

The cinematography thus involves a large number of techniques, such as the general composition of a scene; the lighting of the set or location; the choice of cameras, lenses, filters, and film stock; the camera angle and movements; and the integration of any special effects. All these concerns may involve a sizable crew on a feature film, headed by a person variously known as the cinematographer, first cameraman, lighting cameraman, or director of photography, whose responsibility is to achieve the photographic images and effects desired by the director.

Additional Vocabulary

1. box office - квиткова каса
2. character - дійова особа
3. drama - драма
4. dress rehearsal - генеральна репетиція
5. first night / premiere - прем'єра
6. footlights - рампа
7. make-up man - гример
8. opera - опера
9. Opera House - оперний театр
10. performance - вистава, спектакль
11. play - п'єса
12. producer - режисер, постановник
13. scenery - декорація
14. scriptwriter - сценарист
15. sets - декорації до певної сцени
16. setting - місце дії (декорації, обстановка дії)
17. stage - сцена
18. tragedy - трагедія
19. tragic actor / tragedian - актор-трагік
20. actor - актор
21. actress - актриса
22. animated cartoon / cartoon - мультиплікаційний фільм / мультфільм
23. assistant director - помічник режисера
24. black and white film - чорно-білий фільм
25. camera operator / cameraman - (розмовна форма) оператор камери
26. close-up - кадр, знятий крупним планом
27. color documentary film - кольоровий документальний фільм
28. comedy (film) - комедія
29. credits - титри
30. to direct a film - режисерувати фільм
31. director - режисер
32. to dub (in) a film - дублювати фільм
33. executive producer - виконавчий продюсер
34. feature film - художній фільм
35. film crew - команда фільму (люди, що працюють над створенням фільму)
36. full-length film - повнометражний фільм
37. genre - жанр
38. historical film - історичний фільм
39. motion picture - кінофільм
40. movie-goer / film-fan - любитель кіно
41. newsreel - хроніка, кіножурнал
42. popular science film - науково-популярний фільм

- 43.prequel - приквел (фільм, дія якого відбувається до дії іншого фільму)
- 44.producer - продюсер
- 45.reviewer - критик
- 46.scene / shot - кадр
- 47.screen / to screen - екран; екранізувати
- 48.script of a film - сценарій фільму
- 49.sequel - сиквел (фільм, який продовжує за сюжетом інший фільм)
- 50.to shoot a film - знімати фільм
- 51.short film - короткометражний фільм
- 52.show - сеанс (в кінотеатрі)
- 53.silent film - німий фільм
- 54.sound film / talkie - розм. звуковий фільм
- 55.to star (in a film) - грати провідну роль (у фільмі)
- 56.subtitles / captions - субтитри
- 57.thriller - трилер
- 58.trailer - трейлер (невеликий відеоролик, який є анонсом майбутнього фільму, і, як правило, містить найбільш видовищні його фрагменти)
- 59.viewing - перегляд фільму
- 60.wide-screen film - широкоекранний фільм

Task 1.

Read the text and choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. The performing arts appeared in the United Kingdom ...
A in the last century
B in the twentieth century
C centuries ago
2. Olivier, Lyttelton and Cottesloe are ...
A theatres housed by the National Theatre
B well-known actors of the National Theatre
C contemporary writers of plays
3. The building of the National Theatre ...
A is located on the North Bank of the River Thames
B has three theatres, bars, restaurants, exhibitions and a book shop
C is the largest theatre in the UK
4. The Royal Exchange Theatre is situated ...
A in the suburbs of the city
B in the centre of the city
C in several buildings in the city
5. Every year, the Royal Exchange Theatre ...
A gathers an audience of up to 700 people
B hosts 197 music concerts for children
C stages an average of 350 performances
6. Today, the Empire Theatre is called ...
A the Festival Theatre
B the Royal Exchange Theatre
C the Royal Coburg Theatre
7. There was a fire in the Empire Theatre in ...
A 1830
B 1994
C 1911
8. Sigmund Neuberger who died at the Empire in a fire was ...
A a person haunted by a dark stranger
B a well-known illusionist
C a person who said the theatre was haunted
9. The previous name of the Old Vic is ...
A the Waterloo Station theatre
B the National Theatre of Great Britain
C the Royal Coburg Theatre
10. According to the text, the Old Vic ...
A was established with its present name in 1818
B suffered from air attacks in 1940
C has had a new artistic director since 1976

Task 2.

Mark the sentences as true or false.

1. According to the text, cinematography is more than a simple art.
2. The Cinematographer and the Director of Photography are two important people who cooperate in filmmaking.
3. The film producer has to consider various factors that impact the audience's reaction to the image they see.
4. The placement of a camera does not affect the meaning of a scene.
5. A Cinematographer should carefully choose a composition of every shot.
6. Composition is especially important in romantic films.
7. A Cinematographer should always no matter what keep the picture in focus.
8. The scene may intentionally be made blurred to show past memories.
9. The cinematography entails numerous techniques.
10. Creating a feature film requires a sizable team.

CULTURE
KEYS:

Task 1.

1- C, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - B, 5 - C, 6 - A, 7 - C, 8 - B, 9 - C, 10 - B

Task 2.

1 - T, 2 - F, 3 - F, 4 - F, 5 - T, 6 - F, 7 - F, 8 - T, 9 - T, 10 - T

Text 1

HOLIDAYS, MEMORABLE DATES, EVENTS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Ukrainians love their numerous holidays and love to “celebrate” those holidays. It’s not uncommon for Westerners to be taken aback at just how many “days of note” they observe, and the amount of fireworks and revelry that goes along with them, not to mention the vast amount of spirits consumed.

New Year’s Day is one the most favourite of all holidays in Ukraine. As in Western countries on Christmas Eve, Ukrainians give “New Year” presents. Children receive their presents under the New Year Tree on the morning of the 1st of January. Traditionally just prior to midnight there's a Presidential speech broadcast nationally. The week before the New Year is a busy one with shopping, decorating pine and fir-trees, and cooking the most delicious meals. The period from the 7th until the 14th of January is Saint Christmas week. During this week people go from one house to another, singing songs and wishing good wishes to health, prosperity, etc. and just having a good time. Most usually are dressed in folksy or carnival type costumes. When somebody is singing these songs and greeting you, as a rule you should give them sweets or food or whatever you have as a token of appreciation.

International Women’s Day is considered the first Spring Holiday in Ukraine. It is an official day off as both men and women look forward to this holiday. It originated as a day of fighting for women's rights. Gradually International Women's day became less political and more personal. Unlike Mother’s Day every woman expects to receive flowers and gifts.

Victory Day is a holiday of both joy and sorrow. A great tribute is bestowed to those who gave their lives during World War II resulting in today's peace and happiness. The eternal memory of those lost will last forever throughout the generations.

Europe Day. On this weekend, Ukraine celebrates a day to show unity, respect and an opportunity to magnify the public will and determination to join the Union of European Nations. This holiday weekend is a major cultural event.

Like many countries around the world the UK celebrates the New Year and Christmas too. They do this by hosting parties with friends and families to await the countdown to the New Year. In Scotland they call it Hogmanay. They celebrate by having a party with friends and setting fireworks off! In many cities there are free celebrations. Christmas is an annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ and a widely observed cultural holiday, celebrated generally on 25th December by nearly a billion people around the world. Christmas Day is celebrated as a major festival and public holiday in countries around the world, including many whose populations are mostly non-Christian. Christian minorities or foreign cultural influences have led whole populations to observe the holiday.

Boxing Day is the day after Christmas day. It is a bank holiday in the UK. There are a few theories as to why it’s called ‘Boxing Day’ but no one is completely sure. Arguments include: 1) in Britain ‘Christmas Box’ is a name for a Christmas

present. Boxing Day was a day off for servants and when they received a 'Christmas Box' from the master. 'Boxing day' could have been named after the 'Christmas box' of money or gifts which employers used to give to servants and tradesmen; 2) a box to collect money for the poor was placed in Churches on Christmas day. The money would be distributed the day after. 'Boxing day' could have been named after this custom. Today there are no traditional Boxing Day customs. Most people spend the day eating the Christmas leftovers and maybe going for a walk or to visit friends and family.

Easter is celebrated in Christian countries to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ (where he is believed to have come back from the dead). We celebrate by going to Church, giving Easter eggs and going on Easter egg hunts. Eggs symbolize new life which is related to Jesus coming back from the dead. There are a few different days which are celebrated by Christians throughout the Easter period. These include Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

February – Shrove Tuesday or 'Pancake Day'. Shrove Tuesday, more commonly known as Pancake Day, falls the day before Lent begins. Lent is the traditional Christian period of fasting which begins 40 days before Easter and ends on Easter Sunday. Nowadays, not many Christians fast, instead preferring to give something up for Lent such as chocolate. Because fasting meant that lots of food would spoil during this period, traditionally people would use up their eggs, milk and sugar by making pancakes. Nowadays, even if people are not fasting, many people still make and eat pancakes on this day. Some people enjoy sweet topping such as sugar and lemon or Nutella. Other people prefer savoury pancakes.

Additional Vocabulary

1. relative — родич; родичка
2. to choose — вибирати, обирати
3. department store — універсальний магазин
4. Christmas tree — різдвяна ялинка
5. carefully — ретельно, акуратно; уважно; обережно
6. candy — льодяник; амер. цукерка; солодощі
7. nut — горіх
8. biscuit-сухе печиво
9. frost — мороз; іній
- 10.holly — падуб
- 11.to scatter-розкидати, розкидати; розсипати; посипати, всипати
- 12.branch — гілка
- 13.stable-стайня; устар. загін для худоби, хліви, Вівчарня, корівник, свинарник
- 14.mistletoe — омела (в Англії традиційне прикрашення будинку на Різдво)
- 15.eve-напередодні, переддень
- 16.to behave - поводитися, чинити, триматися
- 17.punishment — кара, покарання
- 18.wealth — багатство

- 19.to pluck — зривати, щипати, збирати
- 20.berry — ягода
- 21.carol-весела пісня; гімн (різдвяний)
- 22.pie — пиріг; амер. торт, солодкий пиріг
- 23.turkey — індик; індичка
- 24.the Dutch — данці
- 25.household — господарство; двір, будинок
- 26.to bring — приносити, привозити; приводити; доставляти
- 27.cranberry sauce — соус з журавлини
- 28.pudding — пудинг, запіканка
- 29.coin — монета, дрібна монета
- 30.Christmas comes but once a year - Різдво приходить тільки раз на рік
- 31.to stir — заважати, помішувати, розмішувати; збовтувати
- 32.pagan — festival язичницьке свято
- 33.martyr —мученик
- 34.folk —народний
- 35.to keep up — підтримувати
- 36.to be proud of — бути гордим

Task 1 Read the text below. For question (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

All Saints' Day is a chance for people to remember the saints and martyrs who dedicated or sacrificed their lives to Christianity. Some people attend special church services on this (1) _____. Some Christian schools may (2) _____ certain activities to students prior to or on All Saints' Day. These activities focus on the theme of various saints' lives and their (3) _____ in the history of Christianity. All Saints' Day is not a bank holiday in the United Kingdom.

According to some sources, the idea for All Saints' Day goes back to the fourth century when the Greek Christians kept a festival on the first Sunday after Pentecost (in late May or early June) in honor of all martyrs and saints. Other sources say that a (4) _____ of "All Martyrs" began to be celebrated as early as 270 CE but no specific month or date is recorded. Pope Gregory IV made All Saints' Day an (5) _____ holiday in 837 CE. It is speculated that the chosen (6) _____ for the event, November 1, may have been an attempt to supplant the pagan Festival of the Dead (also known as Samhain or the feast of Saman, lord of death).

All Saints' Day, which is celebrated globally, is closely tied with All Souls' Day, which was first instituted at the monastery in Cluny in 993 CE and (7) _____ spread throughout the Christian world. All Saints' Day is also closely (8) _____ with Halloween, which is a (9) _____ for the name "All Hallows' Even".

Symbols (10) _____ associated with All Saints' Day are: a sheaf of wheat, rayed Manus Dei (hand of God), the crown, symbols (including images) of individual saints. The liturgical colour is white on All Saints' Day.

1 A enjoyment B delight C feast day D fiesta

2 A present B offer C tender D propose

- 3 A significance B part C role D function
- 4 A memorial B commemoration C encaenia D festival
- 5 A authorized B permitted C legal D allowed
- 6 A event B date C season D period
- 7 A quickly B fast C rapidly D hastily
- 8 A joined B linked C coherent D united
- 9 A abbreviate B abridge C shortened D curtail
- 10 A usually B commonly C generally D ordinarily

Task 2 Read the text below. For question (11-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Spring Bank Holiday. For many people the spring bank (11) _____ is a pleasant day off work or school. Some people choose to take a short trip or vacation. Others use the time to walk in the country, catch up with family and friends, visit garden centres or do home maintenance. However, in some parts of the United Kingdom, there are some (12) _____ associated with this day.

On Cooper's Hill in Brockworth, Gloucestershire, people (13) _____ a steep hill following a large round cheese. The hill is concave and has an incline of 1:1 in some places. The first person to cross the finishing line wins a Double Gloucester cheese weighing about 8lbs (around 3.5kg). The custom may have been started by the Romans or ancient Britons and be an (14) _____ fertility rite or a way of guaranteeing the (15) _____ of the villagers to graze their livestock on the surrounding land. In some years, there have been (16) _____ injuries, causing the event to be cancelled a couple of times in recent years. In these years, the cheese was rolled (17) _____ the hill, but nobody was allowed to chase it.

In Endon in Staffordshire, the villagers dress their well, hold a fair (village celebration) and (18) _____ a girl as the Well Dressing Queen. Local men hold a competition, known as 'Tossing the Sheaf', in which they compete to see who can (19) _____ a bale of straw the highest. In other places, boats are blessed, Morris dancers put on displays and local festivals are held.

The last Monday in May is a bank holiday. Many organizations, businesses and schools are closed. Stores may be open or closed, (20) _____ local custom. Public transport systems often run to a holiday timetable.

- 11 A recess B vacation C hols D holiday
- 12 A tradition B toll C customs D usage
- 13 A race down B race away C race up D race off
- 14 A antique B ancient C up-to-date D longstanding
- 15 A privileges B rights C true D rules
- 16 A much B a lot of C many D numerous
- 17 A down B about C in D off
- 18 A crown B consummation C perfection D completion
- 19 A wager B toss C fling D pitch
- 20 A as a result B according as C conforming to D according to

HOLIDAYS

KEYS:

Task 1

1 C feast day, 2 B offer, 3 C role, 4 B commemoration, 5 A authorized, 6 B date, 7 A quickly, 8 B linked, 9 C shortened, 10 B commonly.

Task 2

11 D holiday, 12 B customs, 13 A race down, 14 B ancient, 15 B rights, 16 B a lot of, 17 A down, 18 A crown, 19 B toss, 20 C according to.

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Ukraine and the UK, like every other nation have its own customs and traditions. They make Ukrainian and the UK's cultures unique and attract many tourists each year. It is one of the ways for them to know the countries better and understand the unique Ukrainian and British characters. Most of the Ukrainian and the UK's customs and traditions are very old and may tell a lot about the history of Ukraine and the UK.

The customs and traditions of Ukraine could be divided into several groups. The first group includes familiar customs, which are connected with birth and marriage rites. Among them are, for example, celebrations of birth. The second group consists of communal customs, which mark important events in the life of the community. Among them are spring songs "vesnianky", Kupalo festival and others.

There are also very many customs, which are connected with religious holidays. One of the greatest religious holidays is Christmas. The most interesting part of Christmas traditions is connected with Christmas Eve (Sviat-Vechir). Singing Christmas carols is an old tradition. These songs express respect to the master of the house and his family. In some areas young people, who sing Christmas carols are sometimes accompanied by a puppet theatre (vertep). Vertep entertains everyone. Another greatest religious holiday is Easter. With this holiday many customs and traditions are connected. One of the most interesting of them takes place on "Passion Thursday". People visit the church and after the service return home with lighted candles.

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music-sounds.

Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

Additional Vocabulary

1. All Halloween's Eve-переддень всіх святих (скор. Хеллоуїн)
2. amateur-любитель; шанувальник; аматорський
3. bonfire - багаття
4. boat race - човнові гонки
5. bonfire night - Ніч багать
6. competition - змагання
7. customs - традиції
8. countryside - сільська місцевість
9. Celtic - кельтський
10. Eisteddfod - щорічний фестиваль бардів (в Уельсі)
11. Easter Sunday - Великодня Неділя
12. folk-народний (відноситься до звичаїв, традицій простого народу)
13. firework - обыкн. мн. феєрверк
14. foot - мн. ч. незм. фут (міра довжини, рівна 30,48 см)
15. gallon - галон (міра рідких і сипучих тіл = 4,54 л)
16. handkerchief - носовичок, косинка
17. half-crown-півкрони (монета в 2 шилінгу 6 пенсів)
18. halfpenny - півпенні
19. exciting - збудливий, хвилюючий
20. event - подія
21. essential - найважливіший; необхідний; основний
22. metric system - метрична система
23. origin - походження; початок
24. proud - гордий
25. quart - кварта (одиниця виміру об'єму рідини; дорівнює а / 4 галона-2 пінтам)
26. rider - вершник, наїзник; жокей
27. shilling - шилінг (англ. срібна монета = 1/20 фунта стерлінгів - 12 пенсам)

- 28.straw - солома
- 29.to blow up - підірвати, підірвати
- 30.to catch (caught) - схопити, заарештувати
- 31.to hang (past hung, p.p. hung) - повісити
- 32.to be considered-вважатися, розглядатися як
- 33.to attach - приділяти
- 34.to wear (past wore, p.p. worn) - одягати, носити
- 35.to keep (past kept, p.p. kept) up - підтримувати, зберігати
- 36.to crown - коронувати
- 37.to convince - переконувати, запевняти
- 38.truly - дійсно, по-справжньому
- 39.yard-ярд (міра довжини, рівна 3 футів або 914,4 мм)
- 40.All Saints Day - День всіх святих
- 41.associate - асоціювати
- 42.bonfire - багаття
- 43.candlelight - світло свічок
- 44.earthly world - земний світ
- 45.early people - зд. стародавні люди
- 46.evil spirits - злих духи
- 47.ghost - дух
- 48.goddess-богиня
- 49.Irish Celts - ирландские кельти
- 50.Mischief Night - ніч пустощів
- 51.pumpkin - гарбуз
- 52.Snap Apple Night - ніч поїдання яблук
- 53.spouse - чоловік, дружина
- 54.to treat - жартувати
- 55.to disguise - приховувати, тут переодягатися
- 56.transition - перехід, закінчення
- 57.to honour - в честь
- 58.to mistake (past mistook, p.p. mistaken) smb. for - прийняти кого-л. за
- 59.to slice - нарізати скибочками

Task 1

Read the text below. For question (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Shrove Tuesday or Pancake Day in England

Pancake Day, or Shrove Tuesday, is a (1) _____ day celebrated in many countries around the world. It is celebrated in English-speaking countries like the UK, Ireland, Australia and Canada. In France, the USA and other countries, it is called 'Mardi Gras' or 'Fat Tuesday'. In others like Spain, Italy or Brazil, Shrove Tuesday is at the end of Carnival. On this day many people eat pancakes: thin, flat cakes made in a pan.

Pancake Day is always on a Tuesday in February or March. It is the day before Ash Wednesday, the start of Lent. Lent is a period of 40 days before Easter when

people often (2) _____ or stop eating things that are bad for them (3) _____ chocolate or fast food. At the end of Lent is Easter. Easter takes place on a different date each year because it (4) _____ the moon. Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the first full moon of spring. Traditionally, during Lent, people didn't eat rich foods like butter and eggs, so to use them up they made pancakes from these ingredients on Shrove Tuesday.

Another tradition on Pancake Day in the UK is pancake racing. People run in a (5) _____ with a pancake in a pan. As they run, they have to (6) _____ the pancake (throw the pancake in the air and catch it in the pan) several times. In some pancake races people dress up in fancy dress costumes. The most famous pancake race takes place in a town called Olney, in the (7) _____ of England. People say that Olney has been celebrating pancake races since 1445!

Pancakes are very easy to (8) _____. Try our recipe: fill one cup with flour and put into a bowl. Fill another cup (9) _____ milk and pour into the bowl. Crack the egg into the bowl and whisk the flour, milk and egg until the mixture is smooth. Put a very small (10) _____ butter or oil in a pan, and when it is hot, put some mixture in the pan and move the pan to make a thin pancake. After one minute hold the pan carefully and throw or toss the pancake in the air to turn it over. Now cook the pancake on the other side. When the pancake is ready, squeeze some lemon juice and put some sugar on it and eat it immediately. If you don't like lemon juice, eat them with jam, chocolate sauce or ice cream. Mmm, delicious!

- 1 A particular B special C peculiar D ordinary
- 2 A sacrifice B waive C give up D reveal
- 3 A like B similar C resembling D identical
- 4 A depends with B depends on C depends D depend upon
- 5 A run B rush C ride D race
- 6 A toss B throw C pitch D fling
- 7 A middle B centre C midst D medial
- 8 A construct B make C fashion D frame
- 9 A from B with C upon D in
- 10 A number B quantity C amount of D a few

Task 2

Read the text below. Complete the text with the appropriate word or phrase: *considered, believed, charmed, personification, over, settlements, taking place at, enigmatic, gathering, welfare.*

Ivan Kupala Day

Ivan Kupala Day is one of the great and (11) _____ holidays signifying a celebration in honour of the "God of the Sun" (or "Dazhbog"). It is (12) _____ that during this time of summer solstice, the sun is strongest, before turning to the winter. They say that the Sun is a (13) _____ of light, celebrating its victory over dark forces, so as it rises it's "playing", "leaping" and feeling joyful. All Nature is also joyful because of this, becoming special and (14) _____. The name of the holiday is bound to the name of "Kupajla", who is the "Divinity of Fertility", of the harvest, (15) _____ and medicinal healing herbs and plants. Traditional ceremonies are timed

so as to celebrate in honour of youth, beauty, love and purification. On the 6th of July people set off for the (16) _____ of medical herbs and plants. They gather healing herbs at dawn, far from the (17) _____ and paths, all in a good mood and praying. The main Kupalski ceremonies were (18) _____ night 6 - 7 July. Kupala night is a special night. Not only is it the most mysterious and enigmatic but also the most dissolute night of the year. All night long people keep Kupala bonfires burning, leaping (19) _____ the flames, cleansing themselves of ill and bad luck.

The remnants of the bonfire are distributed to the participants, and maybe taken home, to protect against evil forces. It was (20) _____ a good sign for their future if young people, while jumping over the fire, would keep their hands locked. Mothers burn shirts of ill children in the Kupala fire as illnesses are believed to burn away with it.

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

KEYS:

Task 1

1 B special, 2 C give up, 3 A like, 4 B depends on, 5 D race, 6 A toss, 7 A middle, 8 B make, 9 B with, 10 C amount of

Task 2

11 enigmatic, 12 believed, 13 personification, 14 charmed, 15 welfare, 16 gathering, 17 settlements, 18 taking place at, 19 over, 20 considered

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TODAY'S WORLD

Language is our primary source of communication. It's the method through which we share our ideas and thoughts with others. Some people even say that language is what separates us from animals and makes us human. There are thousands of languages in this world. Countries have their own national languages in addition to a variety of local languages spoken and understood by their people in different regions. Some languages are spoken by millions of people, others by only a few thousand.

English was originally the language of England, but through the historical efforts of the British Empire it has become the primary or secondary language of many former British colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India. Currently, English is the primary language of not only countries actively touched by British imperialism, but also many business and cultural spheres dominated by those countries. It is the language of Hollywood and the language of international banking and business. As such, it is a useful and even necessary language to know.

There are several factors that make the English language essential to communication in our current time. First of all, it is the most common foreign language. This means that two people who come from different countries (for example, a Mexican and a Swede) usually use English as a common language to communicate. That's why everyone needs to learn the language in order to get in touch on an international level. Speaking it will help you communicate with people from countries all over the world, not just English-speaking ones.

English is also essential to the field of education. In many countries, children are taught and encouraged to learn English as a second language. Even in countries where it is not an official language, such as the Netherlands or Sweden, we will find many syllabi in science and engineering are written in English. Because it is the dominant language in the sciences, most of the research and studies you find in any given scientific field will be written in it as well. At the university level, students in many countries study almost all their subjects in English in order to make the material more accessible to international students.

On the Internet, the majority of websites are written and created in English. Even sites in other languages often give you the option to translate the site. It's the primary language of the press: more newspapers and books are written in English than in any other language, and no matter where in the world you are, you will find some of these books and newspapers available. In fact, because it is so dominant in international communication, you will find more information regarding nearly every subject if you can speak this language.

Although many people think that it is very difficult and confusing, English is actually the easiest language of the world to learn because there are so many resources available. As soon as you decide you want to learn, there are thousands of resources on the Internet and in bookstores. I'm not just talking about lessons and grammar books. You can supplement traditional learning materials with children's

TV shows and books. I suggest watching as much TV as you can, in English with English subtitles, and you will pick up conversational English in no time.

With good understanding and communication in English, you can travel around the globe. Because it is the international language for foreigners, it's easy to get assistance and help in every part of world. You can test it by online travel. Any travel booking site you can find will have English as a booking option.

English skills will also help you in any business venture you choose to follow. If you visit some offices, companies, governmental organizations, or even math or engineering companies, you will see the importance of English. Any big company will hire their professional staff after getting to know whether the people they are hiring are good at English or not. Companies who want to function at an international level only consider their staff well educated if they are good English speakers, writers, and readers. Everyone knows that Hollywood is in the United States, and that the biggest television and music industries in the world are based there. As I mentioned above, TV and movies are a great way to practice your English once you start learning. What's more, knowing English opens up thousands of movies, television shows, and games for your enjoyment. If you want to one day work in the entertainment industry, English is even more essential.

Those who are still unaware of the importance of English should start learning it, as a time will come when everything will be understood, spoken and written in English. In a lot of ways, that time is already here. Go ahead, watch some media, and get an idea of the language. You won't be disappointed.

Additional Vocabulary

1. the main ways to communicate – основні способи спілкування
2. to keep somebody in contact with – підтримувати зв'язок з
3. the international language – міжнародна мова
4. the first language – перша мова
5. to give all kinds of opportunities – відкривати можливості
6. life quality – якість життя
7. to break down communication barriers – руйнувати комунікативні бар'єри
8. foreign language speakers – носії іноземної мови
9. different purposes – різні цілі
10. lingua franca – рідна мова
11. gross domestic product (GDP) – валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП)
12. to enter prestigious universities – вступати до престижних університетів
13. necessary for candidates – необхідний для кандидатів
14. lots of scholarships – багато стипендій
15. the dominant business language – домінуюча мова бізнесу
16. could opt for – мати змогу вибрати
17. a better standard of living - кращий рівень життя
18. a key factor – ключовий фактор
19. to have access to – мати доступ до
20. to enrich our knowledge – збагачувати наші знання

Task 1.

a) Complete the questions with the correct nouns formed from the words in brackets.

1. What was you (score) in the German test?
2. Her reading was slow and she had problems with her ... (memorise).
3. He could have achieve outstanding academic (result).
4. You will become a university (lecture) this year
5. I think (educate) would be much effective if it was optional.

b) Complete the sentences with the appropriate words: *scholarship, pay, essay, literacy, exam, homeschool, graduate, learning, concentration, measure.*

1. Stress-free atmosphere is very important for ... languages.
2. More and more families ...their children.
3. Creativity is no less important than...
4. Julia will have to resit her French...
5. The task was to write an ...on the importance of learning languages.
6. It is possible to ... children's abilities in different areas.
7. It was challenging for them to ... his university fees.
8. You ..., now you are a BA or BS.
9. As a best student he got a ...
10. Some students have ... problems.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN OUR LIFE

KEYS:

Task 1.

a) 1. score. 2. memory. 3. results. 4. lecturer. 5. education.

b) 1. learning. 2. homeschool. 3. literacy. 4. exam. 5. essay. 6. measure. 7. pay. 8. graduate. 9. scholarship. 10. concentration.

THE UK EDUCATION SYSTEM

The British education system may seem bewildering at first glance, but it is based on long-lived traditions and follows a strict code of rules. Education principles differ slightly in the four countries which constitute the UK, so this text will provide you with the basic information on school institutions.

Primary education in the UK

In England and Wales, the law states that all children aged five to sixteen must receive full-time education. In Northern Ireland, the compulsory age for starting school is four. For children under age of five, publicly-funded nurseries and pre-schools are available for a limited number of hours each week.

Children leave primary school at the age of eleven, moving on to secondary school. Parents can choose to educate their children at state or private schools. All children in the UK between the ages of five and sixteen are entitled to a free place at a state school, in contrast with the private education sector, where taxes are quite expensive.

A useful piece of advice is for all parents to apply to the school where they wish to enroll their child. Even if your child's current primary or nursery school is linked to the school you want them to attend next, you won't be considered for a place unless you apply. Making an early start means that you will be less likely to miss key deadlines. You can start your search from the online school finder tool. All you have to do is type in your post code and you will have access to all the schools in your area. You can also contact your local authority in the UK and ask for a list of schools in your area.

In the UK there are four main types of state schools. First is the community school, which is run by the local authority and has strong links with the local community, sometimes offering use of their facilities and providing services like childcare and adult learning classes. There are also foundation and trust schools. Foundation schools are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria; while a trust school is a type of foundation school which forms a charitable trust with an outside partner. Voluntary-aided schools are mainly religious or 'faith' schools, although anyone can apply for a place. As with foundation schools, the governing body employs the staff and sets the admission criteria. Voluntary-controlled schools are similar to voluntary-aided schools, but are run by the local authority.

Secondary education in the UK

At the age of eleven, children start their secondary-school education. From the age of eleven to fourteen, students in British state and private schools study a broad range of 10-15 subjects. Among them are: English, Maths, Science, Design and Technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), History, Geography, Modern Foreign Languages, Art and Design, Music, Citizenship, Physical Education. Careers education and guidance, Sex and Relationship Education and Religious education may also be included in the education curriculum.

Secondary school graduation covers the period from age fourteen to fifteen. After this two-year period, students take GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) state examinations. The GCSE is a single-subject examination, set and marked by independent examination boards. Students usually take up to ten (there is no upper or lower limit) GCSE examinations in different subjects, including mathematics and English language. After this examination, students may choose to either leave school or continue with their education. They may continue at vocational or technical colleges, or pursue higher education in a university.

University preparation in the UK

At the age of sixteen, following two years of study, students may take A-Levels (Advanced Level examinations) required for university entrance in the UK. Over these two years following secondary school education, students specialise in three or four subjects that are usually relevant to the degree subject they wish to follow at university.

At the end of the first year, students take AS level examinations. They continue with three or four of these subjects in the second year and convert them into full A level qualifications at the end of the year. A-Levels are state examinations and are recognised by all UK universities, and by institutions worldwide.

Schools in the UK do not generally rank pupils within their year; currently, the principal standards are the GCSE, SCE and AS and A-Level examination results.

18 Plus

Once a student has been through all the misadventures and hardship of compulsory education, it is time to decide his or her own fate. The first three years of a university education will be in an undergraduate degree programme. An undergraduate degree may be a BA (Bachelor of Arts), BEng (Bachelor of Engineering), and BSc (Bachelor of Science).

On completion, a student may also apply for a postgraduate programme and a PhD. What makes higher education so appealing is that – unlike school – students are at university or college because they want to be, learning more about a subject or job they really enjoy.

Choosing a university or college is an important decision, so examine all of the options. In addition to academic achievements at university, students also gain many social advantages. They will be involved in various out-of-school activities, find new friends and gain insight into future careers.

And, since higher education is optional, expect to finance your Bachelor's degree by yourself.

Additional Vocabulary

1. tuition fee – плата за навчання
2. higher educational institution – вищий навчальний заклад
3. consecration into students – посвячення у студенти
4. to take care of students' leisure – турбуватись про студентське дозвілля
5. exchange program – програма обміну
6. agreements on collaboration – угоди про співробітництво

7. to obtain qualification – отримати кваліфікацію
8. graduate – випускник (вищого навчального закладу)
9. to graduate from university – закінчувати університет
10. to satisfy matriculation requirements – відповідати вимогам до вступу до університету
11. to train – навчати
12. to attend classes – відвідувати заняття
13. full-time education – денна форма навчання
14. part-time education – вечірня форма навчання
15. to study by correspondence – вчитися заочно
16. local education authorities – місцеве управління освіти
17. teaching staff – викладацький склад
18. dean – декан
19. tutor – викладач, відповідальний за поведінку та навчання студентів групи
20. proctor – адміністратор, відповідальний за поведінку студентів в університеті
21. supervisor – керівник практичних занять та семінарів
22. cribbing – списування, користування “шпаргалками”
23. “viva voce” exam, “the viva” – усний екзамен
24. freshman – першокурсник
25. sophomore – другокурсник
26. scholarship – стипендія
27. department – кафедра

Task 1.

a) Complete the sentences with the appropriate words:

higher education, full-time education, equipment, standards, research institutions, scientific, rector

1. The University’s graduates work at numerous enterprises and ...all over the country and abroad.
 2. ... lasts 5 years and 6 months.
 3. The first ... of the Institute was Professor Viktor Kirpichov, an outstanding scientist in the field of mechanics and strength of materials.
 4. The KPI education meets the ...of the world-known universities.
 5. MIT focuses on ...and technological research.
 6. Students have to carry out some practical and experimental work under the supervision of teachers in the up-to-date labs well-supplied with all the necessary
 7. The system of ... in the United States differs from its counterparts in Europe in certain ways.
- b) Read the definitions and write the appropriate word:
1. A person who has successfully completed a course of study or training – _____.
 2. An ability, characteristic, or experience that makes you suitable for a particular job or activity – _____.

3. Education beyond the secondary level, especially education at the college or university level – _____.
4. A specialized division of a large organization – _____.
5. Paid for instruction or teaching, usually for higher education – _____.
6. A person in the first year at an educational institution – _____.
7. People or organizations that are in charge of a particular area – _____.

THE UK EDUCATION SYSTEM

KEYS:

Task 1

- a) 1. research institutions. 2. full-time education. 3. rector. 4. standards. 5. scientific. 6. equipment. 7. higher education.
- b) 1. Graduate, 2. Qualification, 3. Higher education, 4. Department, 5. Tuition fee, 6. Freshman, 7. Authorities

STUDENT'S LIFE AND STUDIES

Ever wondered what it would be like to be a college student in America? Or to have a super-subsidised degree in Norway? We spoke to Dutch, Turkish, American and Norwegian students to see what their lives were like Ever wondered what it is like to be a student in another country? Four students from around the world give us a look into their lives.

The Netherlands Bastiaan Spijkman is a Financial Economics student at Radboud University in the city of Nijmegen.

Studying: He studies “around 20-25 hours a week but it varies a lot per trimester. Most classes have either one or two lectures per week. So that comes to anywhere from four to eight hours of lectures per week.” Age wise, “most people start university at the age of 17 or 18 and take around four to six years to finish their degree.” On working hard Bastiaan states “compared to other countries, I don't think so. Most students do their work which generally doesn't take a lot of time. Near the end of the trimester is crunch time as everybody is studying for finals.”

Cost: Confirming what many people love about the Netherlands, Bastiaan says “the best thing, in my opinion, is being able to enjoy a quality education for a relatively low cost. With a little bit of work and support anyone who is motivated enough can study. Tuition is set by the government at around €1,700 annually and slowly rising every year. Government student loans are available at very reasonable rates and repayment conditions are very lenient. Government subsidies are also available depending on your parents income.”

Accommodation: Bastiaan similarly to many students lives “in a regular house converted for student housing in a regular neighbourhood with five housemates. There are usually two housing options either big student housing projects rented out by non-profit organizations or converted houses rented out by individuals or companies.”

Fun: Like students in the UK, Bastiaan says his “free time is spent going to bars, exercising, hanging out and making dinner with friends and generally wasting time. The nightlife is really active with lots of choices between bars and disco's.” Bastiaan finishes “I enjoy being a student immensely! It is not only a way to gain knowledge but also a way to develop yourself on a personal level which is just as, if not more important. This is also supported by Universities which creates an awesome blend between fun and studying.”

USA Alexandra Ziegler studies photography at rural Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana.

Studying: Alexandra states “photography is a fairly demanding field, with other work I probably spend close to 40 hours a week on homework, going to classes, studying, and taking pictures. I take four or five classes (which meet two or three times a week).” As in the UK, “most students range from age 18 to graduate students in their 30s and sometimes 40s.” Most UK students will sympathise with Alexandra

here: “I try to apply myself to my schoolwork, although I am a horrible procrastinator. I enjoy learning and want to get the most out of my education.”

Cost: Studying in the USA is expensive with price differences between state (government) and private education. Students who study in the state they live in can get cheaper tuition fees. Alexandra is part of an interesting scheme not available in the UK; she does a *National Student Exchange program*. “I am studying in Montana for a year but my home university is in Colorado where I live. I pay around \$13,000, including housing and food to my home university in Colorado as in state student. Were I to attend Montana as my main university not through exchange it would cost about \$26,000, because I live in a different state.” There is some help to the cost of fees: “many students can get financial aid or scholarships either from the school they are attending or from government grants”.

Accommodation: Alexandra says “I live on campus during the school year. It is pretty normal for students to live on campus for their first two years of college, but after that most students move off campus.”

Fun: “I really enjoy the freedom and flexibility that being a college student provides. Most of my free time is spent hanging out with friends at Cru or Crosslife (campus ministry) or just going out to a movie. This is going to make me sound very country, but swing dancing on Friday nights is a blast (not to mention good exercise!)” Alexandra also volunteers at a local therapeutic riding centre which has been “a huge part of my life this last semester. Working with horses is a huge passion of mine and being able to give up my free time to help people with disabilities ride has been so uplifting!”

Norway Siri Eggset reads North America studies at the University of Oslo in Oslo.

Studying: She says “I spend about eight to 10 hours a weekday on school work, including lectures and seminars. The number of lectures per week varies. I have from three to six lectures and three seminars a week divided between three classes. The student age varies from 19 to 70, but most are in the 20s. The work amount varies broadly amongst students. But most students work hard, especially the last month before the exams.”

Cost: Tuition for Norwegian people is very cheap, lucky them! “The best thing about being a student in my country is that it is nearly free. We pay a small attendance fee at the beginning of the semester (about £140) and buy our own books. All students are granted a scholarship and a low-interest loan.”

Accommodation: Siri shares “an apartment with my boyfriend, which is usual for many students. Other alternatives are sharing with friends or renting a student apartment.”

Fun: Recreation in Norway is interesting and diverse “in my free time as a student I do downhill as well as cross country skiing, mountain biking, and other sports such as football. I also have two part time jobs- one as a teacher and one at a nursing home. Nightlife in Oslo is good. The weekends I am not working or away skiing, I like to go out in the more laidback areas of the city where a lot of students hang out. I like the flexibility of the student lifestyle.”

Additional vocabulary

1. structure of the University, General Terms – структура університету, загальні умови
2. full-time form of studies – денна форма навчання
3. correspondence form of studies – заочна форма навчання
4. pro-rector / vice-rector (academic affairs and education) – проректор (з навчально-виховної роботи)
5. Head of the Department – завідувач кафедри
6. dean – декан
7. assistant dean / deputy dean / vice dean – заступник декана
8. secretary of the dean's office – секретар деканату
9. Head of the Department – завідувач кафедри
10. Academic Staff – викладацький склад
11. to be responsible for – бути відповідальним за
12. higher educational institution / establishment – вищий навчальний заклад / установа
13. to enter the University / to get in / to enter the University / to get in / to be admitted to вступити до університету / вступити / бути допущеним до
14. make-up class – консультація
15. assistant professor / associate professor – доцент (посада / звання)
16. hostel / hall of residence (Br.) / dormitory (Am.) – гуртожиток
17. canteen / refectory, mess – їдальня
18. scholarship / grants – стипендія
19. mark / grade (Am.) – відмітка
20. scholar / scientist – вчений
21. scholarship – стипендія
22. lecture theatre – лекційна аудиторія
23. welfare/accommodation office – управління справами студентів
24. stationery shop – магазин канцтоварів
25. premises – приміщення
26. term – семестр
27. post-graduate students – аспіранти
28. undergraduate students – випускники
29. lab work – лабораторна робота
30. meeting deadline – вклатися в термін
31. tuition fee – плата за навчання
32. entrance exam – вступний іспит
33. dean – декан
34. high drop-out rates – високий відсоток відратованих
35. academic achievement – академічні досягнення
36. graduate diplomas – диплом про вищу освіту
37. job prospects – перспективи роботи
38. talented alumni – талановиті випускники
39. marking criteria – критерії оцінки
40. proficiency in language – володіння мовою

Task 1. Mark the following sentences as true (t) or false (f)

1. Bastiaan has almost no free time because he's got many classes.
2. Studying in the Netherlands doesn't value for its money.
3. Students in the Netherlands have their own apartments.
4. Bastiaan is completely satisfied with his student life.
5. Alexandra teaches photography in her free time.
6. Studying in the USA is cheap and even free sometimes.
7. Alexandra lives on campus as all students.
8. In Norway students usually spend their free time in bars and discos and have interesting nightlife.
9. Siri lives in apartments with one more person.
10. Alexandra doesn't like her studying very much because it's boring.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the missing words

1. _____ is set by the government at around €1,700 annually and slowly rising every year.
2. Government student loans are available at very _____ rates and repayment conditions are very lenient.
3. As in the UK, most students range from age 18 to _____ students in their 30s and sometimes 40s.
4. There is some help to the cost of fees: "many students can get financial aid or _____ either from the school they are attending or from government grants.
5. Recreation in Norway is interesting and _____.
6. Alexandra is part of an interesting scheme not _____ in the UK; she does a *National Student Exchange program*.
7. Near the end of the trimester is _____ time as everybody is studying for finals.
8. Bastiaan similarly to many students lives "in a regular house converted for student housing in a regular _____ with five housemates.
9. There are usually two housing options either big student housing projects _____ out by non-profit organizations or converted houses rented out by individuals or companies.
10. I also have two _____ _____ jobs- one as a teacher and one at a nursing home. (Siri)

STUDENT'S LIFE AND STUDIES

KEYS:

Task 1.

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. T
- 10.F

Task 2.

1. Tuition
2. reasonable
3. graduate
4. scholarships
5. diverse
6. available
7. crunch
8. neighbourhood
9. rented
- 10.part time

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

International organizations can be divided into two groups according to the state of governmental involvement: inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). Both are part of the framework of wider international cooperation, which includes international agreements, conventions and laws, as well as internationally respected norms (soft laws) and various forms of international regimes. IGOs can be defined as "institutional structure[s] created by [an] agreement among two or more sovereign states for the conduct of regular political interactions". Certainly, IGOs are also based on formal agreements (contracts, statutes, charters, etc.), but these relate to activities in more than two states. The number of states involved may be anything between three (e.g. NAFTA) to approximately 200 (e.g. Universal Postal Union). They can devote themselves to a specific field of action (e.g. OPEC) or address a broad range of topics (e.g. United Nations) either.

The characteristics of IGOs include regular general assemblies and plenary sessions, a permanent secretariat and an identifiable headquarters. IGOs are usually headed by leaders whose titles can vary considerably (Secretary-General of the United Nations, Director-General of the World Health Organization, President of the World Bank, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, etc.). It is of great importance that the assigned representatives of the member states and especially the staff of the permanent secretariat of an IGO are by no means exclusively committed to the interests of the member states.

The primary fields of activity of IGOs and INGOs are health care, international communications, scientific cooperation, labor organization, economic cooperation, the international food regime, assisting refugees and displaced persons as well as issues of international law.

WCCE is constituted as an international non-governmental organization, according to Spanish Law on Associations, defining Civil Engineers as professionals with university or equivalent education in any field of civil engineering. The World Council of Civil Engineers focuses its interest entirely on civil engineers which represent an important percentage – around 50% - of all engineering organizations world wide, at national, regional and international level. And this should be done through an organization of its own, capable of addressing the specific problems and issues typical of the civil engineering fields.

WCCE's purpose is to create and foster a global platform of civil engineering societies, civil engineering related companies, non-governmental organizations related to civil engineering, academic institutions, individual professional civil engineers, a forum for the exchange of professional best practices, skills, knowledge, technology and information across the globe addressing the needs and concerns of our professionals, such as sustainable development in all its aspects and corruption prevention and is envisaged to promote the mobility of experienced civil engineers

and of civil engineering students as a part of the process of exchange of knowledge all over the globe.

The International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) is an international non-profit, non-governmental human rights organization devoted to eliminating discrimination and racism, forging international solidarity among discriminated minorities and advancing the international human rights system. Founded in 1988 by one of Japan's largest minorities, the Buraku people, IMADR has grown to be a global network of concerned individuals and minority groups with regional committees and partners in Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America. IMADR's International Secretariat is based in Japan and maintains a UN liaison office in Geneva. IMADR is in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

IMADR is one of the few NGOs that place special emphasis on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the only legally binding global instrument that comprehensively addresses racial discrimination. At the local level in Japan, IMADR is instrumental in campaigns calling for the effective use of ICERD and the establishment of anti-discrimination legislation and a national human rights institution.

Additional Vocabulary

1. actor of international relations - актор міжнародних відносин
2. apprehension - побоювання
3. diplomatic practitioner - дипломат-практик
4. domain of foreign policy - сфера зовнішньої політики
5. emergence of an organization - створення організації
6. executive branch - виконавча влада
7. formally recognized states - офіційно визнана держава
8. global and regional interaction - глобальна та регіональна співпраця
9. implication of a circumstance - наслідки ситуації
10. in a rule-based manner - правовим шляхом
11. intermediary between - посередник
12. legislative branch - законодавча влада
13. local authorities - місцева влада
14. military confrontation - законодавча влада
15. multinational institutions - багатонаціональні установи
16. non-state counterparts - неурядові партнери
17. on the verge of - на межі
18. open diplomacy - вікрита дипломатія
19. power politics - політика з позиції сили
20. subsidiary instrument - додаткові засоби

Task 1. Choose the appropriate variant

1. Such treaties shall _____ the force of law after their conclusion, ratification and publication in accordance with the requisite procedures.

- a. ask b. achieve c. acquire
2. War is an inevitable _____ of the human condition; wars happen because (some) people are violent and warlike.
 - a. result b. consequence c. fact
 3. The terms of the Nobel Peace Prize are that the winner „shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and _____ of peace congresses“.
 - a. promotion b. support c. elimination
 4. Now is the time to completely _____ and eliminate all nuclear weapons.
 - a. ban b. forbid c. no
 5. Identity is the conceptual foundation by which states define themselves, defend their interests and action the outcome in _____ and foreign policy.
 - a. military b. public c. civil
 6. Woodrow Wilson's speech began by stating that international diplomacy should be based on „open covenants of peace, openly arrived “and went on to _____ freedom of the seas“, the removal of barriers to trade and offensive armaments, before arriving at the last point: „a general association of nations“ to preserve peace.
 - a. claim b. proclaim c. demand
 7. UNESCO is working to strengthen and _____ this network.
 - a. expand b. extend c. exit
 8. Europe is a gigantic _____ society operating on cosmopolitan principles in which the four freedoms successfully reduce national differences.
 - a. civil b. public c. social
 9. The fact that EU member states have consented to a limitation on their internal (and positive) sovereignty does not _____ a change to their external (and negative) sovereignty.
 - a. infer b. imply c. enter
 10. Language policies are another example of the politics of _____ respect in countries all over the world..
 - a. mutual b. individual c. dual

Task 2. Define if the following statements true or false (T/F)

1. The quantity of states constituting INGO may be anything between one and 200.
2. INGOs can be focused on some specific activities or address a broad range of topics.
3. The leaders of IGOs are usually the presidents of one of the participating countries.
4. Health care issues, international communications, scientific cooperation, labor organization are among the fields of INGOs and IGOs activities.
5. WCCE organization is a good example of IGO.
6. WCCE is mainly concerned on the issues of civil engineers.

7. According to the article, civil engineering composes roughly 50% of the all engineering organizations of the world.
8. One of the aims of WCCE is setting up the exchange of civil engineers` experience and skills all over the world.
9. IMADR can be classified as INGO organization.
- 10.IMADR advocates for International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

KEYS:

Task 1.

1. c, 2. b, 3. a, 4. a, 5. c, 6. a, 7. b, 8. a, 9. b, 10. a

Task 2.

1. F. 2. T. 3. F. 4. T, 5. F. 6. T. 7. T. 8. T. 9. T. 10. T

Text 1

SAINT-SOPHIA CATHEDRAL AND RELATED MONASTIC BUILDINGS

Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra represent two outstanding complexes of cultural heritage monuments from the Middle Ages and Early Modern period (Kyivan Rus' and Hetmanate Periods).

The property consists of two separate components: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and its related monastic buildings and the monastic complex of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra with the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral, located in the historic centre of Kyiv, is one of the major monuments representing the architectural and the monumental art of the early 11th century. The Cathedral was built with the participation of local builders and Byzantine masters during the reign of the Great Prince of Kyiv, Yaroslav the Wise, as the main Christian Church of the Kyivan Rus' capital. The Cathedral has preserved its ancient interiors and the collection of mosaics and frescoes of the 11th century is unique for its integrity. Its masterpieces include the Pantocrator, the Virgin Orans, the Communion of the Apostles, the Deisis and the Annunciation. The architecture and monumental art of the Cathedral had a wide influence on the architecture and decoration of the Kyivan Rus' temples. Monastic buildings constructed in the 17th and 18th centuries in the Ukrainian Baroque style surround the Cathedral. The architectural ensemble includes the bell tower, Metropolitan's house, the refectory, the Zaborovsky gate, the south entrance tower, the cells of cathedral elders and the seminary encircled by a stone wall. Over the centuries, the Cathedral and monastic buildings have expressed a unique harmony of architectural and natural forms, and national spirit and have held a significant place in the traditional historic landscape of Kyiv.

The Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is an architectural ensemble of monastic buildings situated on the plateau overlooking the right bank of the Dnieper River. The ensemble was formed over many centuries in organic combination with the landscape, and acts as a general urban dominant. Founded by St. Anthony and St. Theodosy in the 11th century, the monastery became a prominent spiritual and cultural centre that made a significant contribution to the development of education, art and medicine. The architectural ensemble of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra comprises unique surface and underground churches from the 11th to the 19th centuries, in a complex of labyrinthine caves that expands more than 600m, as well as domestic and household buildings from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The architectural ensemble acquired its modern aspect as a result of construction activities in the 17th to the 18th centuries in the heyday of the Ukrainian Baroque. The main monuments of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra ensemble are the Dormition Cathedral, the Trinity Gate Church, the Great Bell Tower, the Church of All Saints, the Refectory Church, the monastery defensive walls with towers, the cave complexes of St. Anthony (Near) and St. Theodosy (Far) with surface churches, the Exaltation of the Cross and the Nativity of the Virgin and the Church of the Saviour on Berestovo. For centuries,

the Kyiv-Pechersk Monastery, with relics of saints buried in caves, has been one of the most important Christian pilgrimage centres in the world.

Text 2

SAINT-SOPHIA CATHEDRAL AND RELATED MONASTIC BUILDINGS IS A MASTERPIECE OF HUMAN CREATIVE GENIUS

Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra represents a masterpiece of human creative genius in both its architectural conception and its remarkable decoration.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique monument of architecture and monumental art of the early 11th century having the biggest preserved collection of mosaics and frescoes of that period. The Cathedral's architecture is distinguished by supplementary naves added to the five-nave core and pyramidal spatial composition of the cross dome church. The monumental decoration of the Cathedral composes an ensemble unique for its conceptual design that reflects the major theological ideas of the time and is an outstanding example of Byzantine art. The huge pantheon of Christian saints depicted in the Cathedral has an unrivalled multiplicity among Byzantine monuments of that time. The mural paintings of the Cathedral also include a complex of unique secular frescoes in the stair towers made in the tradition of Byzantine art.

The property is a result of the cultural interaction of the Kyivan Rus', the Byzantine Empire and Western Europe. Architecture and monumental painting at the property reflect the changes of Byzantine architectural and artistic traditions that acquired a new sense under the influence of local vision. It revealed, in spiritual tradition as well as in architectural planning, encompassing the tradition of underground Orthodox cult architecture of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra bears exceptional testimony to the centuries-old Byzantine cultural traditions of neighbouring countries in general and of Kyivan Rus' in particular. Over the centuries the property had a major spiritual influence in Eastern Europe.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique edifice that reflects in its architecture and mural decoration the peculiarities of churchwarden order. The construction of the Cathedral laid the foundation of an architectural school that influenced the cult architecture and monumental art of Kyivan Rus' and then of Eastern Europe.

Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is an exceptionally valuable architectural ensemble formed over the course of almost nine centuries, which reflects changes in stylistic trends in architecture, as well as the process of the improvement of engineering structures.

All important elements and attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value are contained within the boundaries of the property and are preserved.

According to the original design, Saint-Sophia Cathedral was built as a dominant architectural element of the urban environment open to a wide and overall view. In the 19th century, the setting of the Cathedral changed due to the modification of the traditional urban fabric.

Additional Vocabulary

1. heritage - спадщина
2. tower - вежа
3. monastic - чернечий
4. contribution - внесок
5. integrity - цілісність
6. unique - унікальний
7. labyrinthine - лабіринт
8. ensemble - ансамбль
9. spiritual - духовний
10. surface - поверхня
11. masterpiece - шедевр
12. remarkable - помітний
13. mosaics and frescoes - мозаїки та фрески
14. reflects - відображає
15. encompassing - охоплює
16. mural - фреска
17. to convey - передати
18. boundaries - межі
19. cultural heritage - культурна спадщина
20. cultural heritage identifier - ідентифікатор культурної спадщини
21. heritage register - реєстр культурної спадщини
22. heritage site - об'єкт культурної спадщини
23. intangible cultural heritage - нематеріальна культурна спадщина
24. natural heritage - природна спадщина
25. subnational heritage site - культурна спадщина субнаціонального рівня
26. World Heritage Site - Світова спадщина ЮНЕСКО

Task 1

a) Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The property consists of three separate components: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and its related monastic buildings and the monastic complex of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra with the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo.
2. Saint-Sophia Cathedral, located in the historic centre of Kyiv, is one of the major monuments representing the architectural and the monumental art of the early 11th century.
3. The Cathedral was built with the participation of local builders and Byzantine masters during the reign of the Great Prince of Kyiv, Volodymyr the Wise, as the main Christian Church of the Kyivan Rus' capital.
4. Its masterpieces include the Pantocrator, the Virgin Orans, the Communion of the Apostles, the Deisis and the Annunciation.
5. The main monuments of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra ensemble are the Dormition Cathedral, the Trinity Gate Church, the Great Bell Tower, the Church of All Saints, the Refectory Church.

b) Choose the correct option.

1. Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra represent two outstanding complexes of cultural heritage ... from the Middle Ages and Early Modern period.
a. monument b. monumental c. monumentally d. monuments
2. The property consists of two separate components: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and its related monastic ... and the monastic complex of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra with the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo.
a. build b. building c. buildings d. built
3. The Cathedral has preserved its ... interiors and the collection of mosaics and frescoes of the 11th century is unique for its integrity.
a. outmoded b. ancient c. vintage d. Victorian
4. The architectural ensemble includes the bell ..., Metropolitan's house, the refectory, the Zaborovsky gate, the south entrance tower, the cells of cathedral elders and the seminary encircled by a stone wall.
a. tower b. towering c. towers d. towerings
5. Founded by St. Anthony and St. Theodosy in the 11th century, the monastery became a prominent spiritual and cultural centre that made a significant ... to the development of education, art and medicine.
a. contributed b. contributs c. contribut d. contribution

Task 2

a) whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The Cathedral's architecture is distinguished by supplementary naves added to the five-nave core and pyramidal spatial composition of the cross dome church.
2. The construction of the Cathedral laid the foundation of an architectural school that influenced the cult architecture and monumental art of Kyivan Rus' and then of West Europe.
3. Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is an exceptionally valuable architectural ensemble formed over the course of almost eight centuries.
4. All important elements and attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value are contained within the boundaries of the property and are preserved.
5. The major theological ideas of the time and is an outstanding example of Byzantine art.

b) Choose the correct option.

1. Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique ... of architecture and monumental art of the early 11th century having the biggest preserved collection of mosaics and frescoes of that period.
a. monument b. monumental c. monumentality d. monuments

2. The mural ... of the Cathedral also include a complex of unique secular frescoes in the stair towers made in the tradition of Byzantine art.
a. paintings b. paint c. to paint d. painting
3. Architecture and monumental painting at the property reflect the changes of Byzantine architectural and artistic ... that acquired a new sense under the influence of local vision.
a. heritages b. heritage c. tradition d. traditions
4. Over the centuries the property had a major spiritual ... in Eastern Europe.
a. influencing b. influences c. influence d. influencers
5. According to the original ..., Saint-Sophia Cathedral was built as a dominant architectural element of the urban environment open to a wide and overall view. In the 19th century, the setting of the Cathedral changed due to the modification of the traditional urban fabric.
a. designs b. design c. designation d. designated

CULTURAL HERITAGE

KEYS:

Task 1.

a) 1) F, 2) T, 3) F, 4) T, 5) T

b) 1.monuments d, 2.buildings c, 3.ancient b, 4.tower a, 5.contribution d

Task 2.

a) 1) T, 2) F, 3) F, 4) T, 5) T

b) 1)monument a, 2)paintings a, 3)traditions d, 4)influence c, 5)design b

Task 1. Read the text below. For questions 1-8 choose the correct the answer (A, B, C, D), which you think fits best according to the text.

THE WONDERS OF THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington's Science Museum is a temple to technology (1) full with amazing stuff, from steam engines to super-computers, rockets, cars and the other products of the greatest brains in history. If you want to know how and why the (2) world happened, you should head here.

The Science Museum features seven floors of educational and entertaining (3), including the Apollo 10 command module and a flight simulator. The Wellcome Wing showcases developments in contemporary science, medicine and technology. The Medical History Gallery in the museum's attic (4) a substantial collection of medical history treasures. Pattern Pod introduces under-eights to the importance of patterns in contemporary science and Launch Pad is a popular hands-on gallery where children can (5) basic scientific principles. Exhibits in the Exploring Space galleries include the three-metre-high, 600kg Spacelab 2 X-ray telescope that was flown on British space missions and full-scale models of the Huygens Titan probe and Beagle 2 Mars Lander.

The Clockmakers' Collection is (6) display of clocks and watches in the world, with most of the 1250 exhibits dating from between 1600 and 1850.

The museum's in-house IMAX cinema shows scientific films in 3D, (7) visitors to be surrounded by space or submerged in the depths of the ocean. Tickets start at £11 for adults and £9 for children, and booking is recommended. The shop is worth (8) for its wacky toys, while the Dana Centre is the Science Museum's adults-only centre for free lectures and performance events on contemporary scientific issues.

1. A. wrapped B. packed C. filled D. boxed
2. A. new B. advanced C. recent D. modern
3. A. exhibits B. shows C. fairs D. displays
4. A. receives B. contains C. holds D. rooms
5. A. scrutinize B. search C. explore D. inspect
6. A. the oldest B. the earliest C. the eldest D. the antique
7. A. permitting B. making C. giving D. allowing
8. A. checking by B. checking out C. checking over D. checking up

Task 2. Match paragraphs 1-5 above with the headings A-F. Some headings may not be used.

9.

If a space rocket is the Science Museum's blue whale, then its giant steam engines are its dinosaur skeletons. They look prehistoric to us, but at the end of the eighteenth century must have appeared to be the most incredible pieces of alien future technology. They powered the Industrial Revolution and over the course of 100 years changed Britain forever. Look at this great big red one: it's a beauty!

10.

Technology comes in all shapes and sizes, and one of the great things about the Science Museum collection is that it celebrates the humble as well as the spectacular. Hence this early diesel vehicle. On the one hand, this handsome vehicle ushered in the era of pollution, congestion and cycle lobbyists. On the other, though, it refers to an earlier age of steam engines and narrow boats. Its delicately glazed cab and load bed as smooth as a ballroom floor are about the best adverts ever for becoming a C2 multi-drop delivery driver.

11.

The '50s was the Jet Age: we'd conquered the skies and space was next. Back on the ground, the nearest most poor saps got to the chrome-and-glass dreams of the future was this: an iron lung. Polio was epidemic in Britain, and beautiful pieces of technology like these saved lives. The disease was eradicated by the '80s.

12.

Spark your curiosity in the Science Museum's new permanent gallery: The Statoil Gallery. The interactive science gallery unravels and exposes the wonders of our everyday world through immersive exhibits, artworks and live shows. Explore the seven themed zones, take part in live experiments led by the gallery's brilliant team of Explainers, and be inspired by incredible mathematical and scientific phenomena throughout your visit.

13.

Learn about the impact of famous mathematicians' ideas through more than 100 objects from the Science Museum's collection. The new gallery unravels the mathematics at the heart of everyday life: every artefact has an incredible story to tell about the way we've dealt with trade, war, travel and money. Highlights of the display include the Enigma machine, designed to protect military communication from code breaking during the Second World War, and an ancient Islamic astrolabe used to map the night sky in the 17th century.

- A.** Wonderlab
- B.** Power of numbers
- C.** Mill engine
- D.** Foden lorry
- E.** Model of Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine
- F.** Iron lung

Task 3. You are going to read the text about the role of museums in modern society. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (14-18). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. . Museums have proven that they can survive and thrive in the face of digital revolution and economic recession.
- B. We have passed the stage where museums decide whether to embrace technology or not
- C. It holds the cultural wealth of the nation in trust for all generations and by its function and unique position, it has become the cultural conscience of the nation
- D. They should use their unique resources and potentials to become more responsive to the dynamics of modern society and urban change.
- E. This negative interpretation of what museums mean has continued to inhibit their development in most countries.
- F. These cultural institutions must become part of the bigger communities that they serve and reach out to every group in the society.

The Museum Today

Museums have a long history going back to the 3rd century B.C., when the first known museum was opened in the University of Alexandria in Egypt. Over the years, however, the museum culture has spread to nearly every part of the world and today it has become uncommon to find any country that doesn't have a museum, no matter how small it may be. This implies that the concept of the museum has become a global concept that has survived the 20th century.

The Museum's Association of the UK agreed a definition in 1998. It says: 'Museums enable people to explore collections for inspiration, learning and enjoyment. They are institutions that collect, safeguard and make accessible artefacts and specimens, which they hold in trust for society.' This definition includes art galleries with collections of works of art, as well as museums with historical collections of objects.

14 . In the field of human history museums for long collected the extraordinary as evidence of the past. There was in this a kind of perverted democracy because, of course, many collections, perhaps most, if not all, were assembled by an elite which wished to improve the rest of society.

As a result of their historical beginnings in many "developing" nations, museums are seen as places where unwanted objects or materials are deposited; in addition, they are regarded as places where objects associated with idolatry and fetish religions are kept.

15 . In our modern society, it has become necessary and indeed urgent for museums to redefine their missions, their goals, their functions and their strategies to reflect the expectations of a changing world.

16 . Today, museums must become agents of change and development: they must mirror events in society and become instruments of progress by calling attention to actions and events that will encourage development in the society. They must

become institutions that can foster peace, promote the ideals of democracy and transparency in governance in their communities. 17 .

For museums to retain their relevance and become positive partners in the development of our societies, 18 .

When museums became an established reality over two centuries ago, adaptability and sensitivity to changing needs and requirements of museum attendees became a vital part of their continued viability and longevity.

Task 4. Use the words given in Capital to form a word that fits in the gap (19-23) There is an example at the beginning **0. EVOLVED**

Academic museums share a unique mandate: they are partners in education. As such, they have **0.** (**EVOLUTION**) in tandem - and not always easily - with their parent **19.** (**ORGANIZE**). They can often pursue their **20.** (**MISS**) in innovative ways, address controversial topics, **21.** (**PRODUCTION**) unorthodox exhibitions, and have the freedom to experiment. But they operate within a **22.** (**CHALLENGE**) environment in which operations, planning, **23.** (**GOVERN**), administration, financial support, and fundraising can all become more complex. And in recent years, some colleges and universities have questioned the very need to maintain a museum, while others have attempted to monetize art collections to raise capital.

Additional vocabulary

1. curator – куратор
2. tour guide – екскурсивод
3. preservation – збереження
4. exhibition – виставка
5. admission fee – плата за
6. donation – пожертва
7. artefact – артефакт
8. cultural – культурний
9. gift shop – магазин сувенірів
10. to wander (around) – ходити повільно, блукати
11. painter of landscapes – пейзажист
12. painter of portraits – портретист
13. restorer – реставратор
14. varnishing day – день лакування
15. Types of paintings – види картин
16. battle painting, бойовий живопис
17. historical painting – історичний живопис
18. genre painting – жанровий живопис
19. landscape painting – пейзажний живопис
20. monumental painting – монументальний живопис
21. mural painting – фреска
22. icon-painter – іконописець
23. engraver – гравер
24. caricature – карикатура
25. exhibition halls – виставкові зали
26. colourist – колорист
27. galley – галера
28. collection – колекція
29. city-scape (town-scape),
30. sea-scape (water-piece, marine),
31. painter of seascapes,
32. graphic art (black-and-white art),
33. still life – натюрморт
34. icon – ікона
35. fresco – фреска
36. engraving – гравірування
37. reproduction – репродукція
38. self-portrait – автопортрет
39. a half-length portrait,
40. a full-length portrait – повнометражний портрет
41. draftsman – кресляр
42. international exhibition – міжнародна виставка

43. miniature – мініатюра
44. abstract art – абстрактне мистецтво
45. museum of applied art музей – прикладного мистецтва
46. folk art – народна творчість
47. oriental art – східне мистецтво
48. fine arts – витончені мистецтва
49. contemporary (modern) art – сучасне мистецтво
50. ancient art – античне мистецтво

MUSEUMS. EXHIBITIONS

KEYS:

Task 1.

1. B, 2. D, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. A, 7. D, 8. B

Task 2.

1. C. Mill engine
2. D. Foden lorry
3. F. Iron lung
4. A. Wonderlab
5. B. Power of numbers

Task 3.

6. C
7. E
8. A
9. F
10. D

Task 4.

19. organizations
20. missions
21. produce c
22. challenging
23. governance