

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ В.О.СУХОМЛИНСЬКОГО

Д. В. ПУСТОВОЙЧЕНКО, М. А. РАКОВСЬКА

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА
ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1 КУРСУ
СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ «ІСТОРІЯ»

Миколаїв – 2017

Пустовойченко Д.В., Раковська М.А. Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів Інституту історії, політології та права. – Миколаїв : МНУ імені В.О.Сухомлинського, 2017. – 128 с.

Рекомендовано до друку рішенням вченої ради Миколаївського національного університету імені В.О.Сухомлинського (протокол № 20 від 16.05.2017 р.)

Рецензенти:

Заскалета С.Г. – доктор педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Миколаївського національного аграрного університету.

Солодка А.К. – доктор педагогічних наук, в. о. професора кафедри перекладу Миколаївського національного університету імені В.О. Сухомлинського.

Кіршова О.В. – педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри романо-германської філології Чорноморського національного університету імені Петра Могили.

Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» створювалися з метою допомогти студентам в оптимізації виконання різних видів самостійних завдань.

З кожним роком кількість видів навчальної діяльності та завдань для самостійної роботи збільшується, і часом студент, навіть бажаючи виконати завдання, губиться в шляхах самореалізації, вимогах до певного виду діяльності, в оформленні кінцевого продукту. Студенти нерідко виявляються безпорадними там, де потрібні самостійність і вміння організувати свою роботу.

Методичні рекомендації розраховані на застосування студентами при виконанні різних видів самостійної роботи в процесі вивчення іноземної мови.

Посібник включає тексти за професійним спрямуванням, граматичні завдання і тощо. Кожен урок включає роботу з текстом, зміст якого передбачає педагогічну орієнтацію студентів, лексичні та граматичні вправи, що спираються на матеріал тексту. Система вправ має за мету забезпечити швидко та ефективно засвоєння студентами необхідних знань та вироблення стійких навичок володіння іноземною мовою.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

У зв'язку з виходом України до європейського та світового простору володіння іноземною мовою значно підвищує ефективність сприяє взаєморозумінню сторін та зміцнює відносини між представниками різних країн. Вільне володіння іноземною мовою надає можливість налагоджувати особисті контакти не вдаючись до послуг перекладача, створює сприятливий настрій в офіційній, діловій та приватній бесіді, що має позитивний вплив на успішний хід розвитку співробітництва. Інтеграція України в європейську освітню систему (так званий Болонський процес), Загальноєвропейські рекомендації Комітету ЄС з мовної освіти до вивчення та викладання європейських мов висувають нагальну потребу в розробці національних типових програм, навчальних планів, підручників з мовної підготовки, які б задовольняли сучасні освітні потреби в Україні. У зв'язку з цим пропонується розгорнута науково та методично обґрунтована навчальна програма з дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування», яку було розроблено з метою забезпечення навчального процесу з англійської підготовки для студентів спеціальності «Історія». Дисципліна має на меті сформувати навички використання знань з англійської мови як у процесі повсякденного спілкування з представниками інших країн з різноманітних питань у галузі історії, так і на етапі підготовки до участі в міжнародних конференціях, проектах та дискусіях.

Самостійна робота студентів є складовою навчального процесу, важливим чинником, який формує вміння навчатися, сприяє активізації засвоєння студентом знань.

Мета самостійної роботи студентів — сприяти засвоєнню в повному обсязі навчальної програми та формуванню самостійності як особистісної риси та важливої професійної якості, сутність якої полягає в умінні систематизувати, планувати та контролювати власну діяльність.

Основні завдання:

1. Ознайомити студентів із автентичними текстами, що пов'язані з академічною та професійною діяльністю в галузі історії, з підручників, газет, популярних і спеціалізованих журналів та ресурсів мережі Інтернет.
2. Навчити адекватному використанню лексичних і граматичних знань при перекладі академічної та професійної кореспонденції.
3. Сформувати навички продукувати монологічне висловлювання з проблем навчання та професійної діяльності за спеціальністю «Історія».

4. Навчити здійснювати письмовий переклад текстів академічного та професійного характеру за спеціальністю «Історія», користуючись термінологічними словниками, електронними словниками.

Наприкінці курсу студенти повинні вміти: ·

- робити самостійні усні монологічні повідомлення англійською мовою за тематикою курсу; ·
- вести бесіду-діалог проблемного характеру відповідно до програмної тематики та комунікативної функції;
- реферувати (усно та письмово) оригінальні різностильові тексти; ·
- здійснювати адекватний переклад з англійської мови на українську та навпаки текстів, що відповідають тематиці та рівню складності курсу.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
----------------------	----------

PART I

UKRAINE

UNIT 1. CONTEMPORARY UKRAINE7
UNIT 2. UKRAINE - OUR NATIVE LAND	12
UNIT 3. MILESTONES OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY.....	17
UNIT 4. BOHDAN KHMEL'NYTS'KY.....	20
UNIT 5. KYIV.....	23
UNIT 6. THE UKRAINIANS AND THEIR CHARACTER.....	27

PART II

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNIT 7. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN	31
UNIT 8. A TALE OF CANTENBURY.....	36
UNIT 9.ELIZABETH II	39
UNIT 10. HISTORY OF LONDON.....	44
UNIT 11. THE BRITONS AS A NATION.....	49
UNIT 12. IMPORTANT PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.....	55
UNIT 13. BRITISH TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS.....	60

PART III

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNIT 14. UNITED STATES IN BRIEF.....	65
UNIT 15. MILESTONES OF US HISTORY.....	72
UNIT 16.BECOMING A NATION.....	78
UNIT 17.CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION.....	83
UNIT 18. IMPORTANT PEOPLE OF THE USA	89

UNIT 19.U.S. – UKRAINE : A NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP94
UNIT 20. WASHINGTON99
UNIT 21. NATIVE AMERICANS CULTURES102
QUIZ	106
VOCABULARY TEST	109
GRAMMAR TEST112
APPENDIX114
GLOSSARY123
REFERENCE LIST129

UNIT 1

CONTEMPORARY UKRAINE

For more than three centuries Ukrainian territories have been a part of different empires... History shows that often Ukraine seemed totally defeated, irreparably destroyed but as time passed, Ukraine would rise from ruin and reappear in the historical arena, alive and charged with fresh vigor.

Ukraine's Foreign Political Chronicle. Beginning in **1991**, the independent Ukrainian state was recognized by **152** countries. Diplomatic relations were established with **138** states. **54** embassies, **6** representatives of international organizations were accredited in Ukraine.

1992: Ukraine is a member of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation;

1992: Ukraine joins the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

1992: Ukraine is one of the founding members of the Organization for Black Sea Economic Cooperation;

1992: Ukraine joins the Working Group of the North Atlantic Council; Ukraine becomes a member of the Council;

1994: on US President Clinton's initiative, Ukraine joins NATO's Partnership of Peace Program

1994: the Supreme Council ratifies the Treaty reducing offensive strategic weapons;

signing the Agreement on Partnership with the European Union in Luxembourg;

1994: signing the Agreement on Partnership with the European Union in Luxembourg;

1995: Ukraine has **42** embassies, **4** permanent representations, and **8** consulates in general. Ukraine's prestige increased considerably after it had acceded to the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty.

Independence. On June 16, 1990 the Supreme Council (the Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine passed the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament solemnly proclaimed Ukraine's independence and the formation of the independent state of Ukraine, proceeding from the right to self-determination, provided for by the UN Charter and other international documents, acting in pursuance of the Sovereignty Declaration.

On December 1, 1991, a referendum took place in Ukraine, involving 84.14 percent of the citizens; 90.3 percent of voters seconded the Independence Act of August 24. After winning 61.6 percent of votes, Leonid Kravchuk was elected President of Ukraine. The nation supported Leonid Kravchuk's program aimed at the construction of a New Ukraine, where generations would combine efforts in asserting a strong state system, genuine democracy, material well-being, elevated spiritual awareness, and trust in each other.

At the summit meeting in Belovezhskaya Pushcha (December 7-8, 1991) the heads of the states of Byelarus', Russia and Ukraine signed a Treaty on the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), thus putting an end to the USSR.

Independent Ukraine proceeded to lay the formation on which to achieve the set goals. Over a short period a new system of state administration was created, along with the National Armed Forces, the Security Service and law enforcement authorities. New, broader horizons opened for political freedoms; practically all restrictions on the spiritual progress of the Ukrainian and other nations were lifted. The economic emancipation of men began. The Ukrainian state entered the international community as an equal partner.

However, as in all other post-communist states, the process of social reforms in Ukraine took a winding and thorny path. Among the aggravating factors were the differences between the legislative and executive branches. Fortunately, a democratic way out of the resultant political crisis was found, as Parliamentary and then Presidential elections were held in 1994, and in 1999.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation:

Embassy, n	non-profilation, n
Representation, n	referendum, n
Accredit, v	sign, v
Consulate, n	accede, v
Ratify, v	sovereignty, n
Reduce, v	pursuance, n

II. Find the Ukrainian equivalents:

to pass the Declaration; solemnly proclaimed; to proceed; self-determination; to combine effort; to achieve the set goals; to trust; to support; to involve; to elevate; to put an end; to lay the foundation; restriction; pitched battle

III. Form derivatives of the following words: *diplomat; recognise; represent; elect; state; democracy; parliament, consider.*

IV. Suggest English equivalents to the following:

посол — посольство; консул — консульство; представник — представництво; постійне — тимчасове представництво; імперія — імператор; парламент — парламентарій; держава — державний діяч — державність; спільнота — член спільноти; законодавство — законодавець; історія — історик.

IV. Choose the necessary word or word combination:

1. Ukraine... a new phase in its development.

- a) entered
- b) is entering
- c) has entered
- d) to enter

2. Our state ... an embodiment of dreams and opportunities of the Ukrainian nation.

- a) can be
- b) might
- c) must be
- d) ought to

3. The art of Ukrainian minstrels, kobzars ... regarded as the corner stone of Ukrainian national culture.

- a) has been
- b) had
- c) was
- d) are

4. They sang ... the accompaniment of various string instruments, generally known as kobza, bandura.

- a) by
- b) to
- c) with
- d) without

5. Lysenko's selfless multifaceted activities laid the foundation ... new Ukrainian music.

- a) of
- b) for
- c) off
- d) to

6. Modern Ukrainian vocal school... worldwide by V.Pyvovarov, M.Stefanyk and others.

- a) are represented
- b) has been represented
- c) was represented
- d) is represented

7. It was on L'viv's stage that European operatic stars, such as O.Petrusenko, S.Krushel'nyts'ka and others ... their careers.

- a) begin
- b) begins
- c) begun
- d) began

V. DISCUSSION. "The Rebirth of the Ukrainian State".

Are you good at translating the following word combinations and expressions?

Word combinations	Expressions
частини різних імперій	бути визнаним кимось
дипломатичні відносини	бути акредитованим
державний суверенітет	мати місце
глава держави	бути обраним
державна адміністрація	покласти кінець
рівноправний партнер	об'єднувати зусилля
урочисто проголошений	досягати певної мети
справжня демократія	бути відомим по всій країні
духовний розвиток	піднімати престиж країни
струнні інструменти	

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1.1 Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:

come get happen look make start stay try work

- 'You---- hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- I --- for Christine. Do you know where she is?
- It --- dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- They haven't got anywhere to I've at the moment. They --- with friends until they find somewhere.
- 'Are you ready, Ann?' 'Yes, I ---.'
- Have you got an umbrella? It --- to rain.
- You --- a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I --- to concentrate.
- Why are all these people here? What ---?

1.2 Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.

- this week?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin/work)
- Why --- at me like that? What's the matter? (you/look)
- 'Jenny is a student at university.' 'Is she? What --- ?' (she/study)
- to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/listen)
- How is your English? --- better? (it/get)

1.3 Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative.

- I'm tired. I--- (go) to bed now. Goodnight!
- We can go out now. it (rain) any more.
- 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good at the moment. I --- (enjoy) it very much.'
- Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She --- (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.

5. I want to lose weight, so this week I --- (eat) lunch.
6. Angela has just started evening classes. She --- (learn) German.
7. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They --- (speak) to each other.

1.4 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs:

get change rise fall increase

You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use a verb more than once.

1. The population of the world ---- very fast.
2. Ken is still ill but he --- better slowly.
3. The world ---. Things never stay the same.
4. The cost of living ---. Every year things are more expensive.
5. The economic situation is already very bad and it --- worse.

UNIT 2

UKRAINE - OUR NATIVE LAND

Capital: **Kyiv**.

Official language: Ukrainian. **Official name:** Ukrayina (Ukraine)

Area: 603,700 km².

Greatest distances — north-south, 885 km; east-west, 1,335 km. *Coastline* 2.900 km.

Elevation: *Highest* — Mount Hoverla, 2,061 m above sea level. *Lowest* — level along the coast of the Black Sea.

Population: *Estimated 2006 population* — 46,710,816:0-14 years: 14.1 %; 15-64 years: 69,3%; 65 years and over: 16,6%.

Population growth rate: — 0.6% (2006 est.); *birth rate:* 8.82 births/1,000 population; *death rate:* 14.9 deaths/1,000 population. *Life expectancy at birth:* total population: 70,0 years; male: 64.7 years; female: 75.6 years (2006 est.)

Religions: Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate 50%, Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) 26%, Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church 8%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church 7%, Protestant, Jewish, Catholics, 9% (2006 est.)

Chief products: *Agriculture* — barley, beef and dairy cattle, maize, pigs, potatoes, sugar beet, sunflowers, tobacco, wheat. *Manufacturing* — chemical fertilizers, clothing, iron and steel, machinery, military equipment, processed foods, shoes, refrigerators, television sets, transportation equipment, washing machines. *Mining* — coal, iron, manganese, natural gas, salt.

National anthem: "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayiny i slava, i volya".

Money: Basic unit — hryvnya.

Ukraine is the second largest country in area in Europe. Only Russia, its neighbour to the east, is bigger. Until 1991, both Ukraine and Russia were part of an even larger country — the Soviet Union. Ukraine lies in south-eastern Europe and is washed by the Black Sea. Kyiv is Ukraine's capital and largest city with the population of approximately 4 million people. Other large cities are Kharkiv (1.5 million), Donetsk (1.05 million), Dnipropetrovsk (1.1 million), Odessa (1 million), Lviv (788 thousand people) (2006).

About three-quarters of the people are ethnic Ukrainians, a Slavic nationality group that has its own customs and language. Russians are the second largest group and make up about a fifth of Ukraine's population.

Ukraine is famous for its vast plains called *steppes*. The plains are covered with fertile black soil, which has made Ukraine one of the world's leading farming regions. Ukraine is also rich in minerals and has large deposits of coal, manganese, and natural gas.

Ukraine is a major producer of iron and steel, machines, ships, chemical fertilizers, grain, sugar beet, dairy products, meat, and wine. In the early 1990s, Ukraine began changing its economy from one owned and controlled by the government to an economy based on free enterprise, in which individual owners and managers run their own businesses.

During the AD 800s, Kyiv became the centre of a Slavic state called Kyivan Rus'. In the 1300s, most of Ukraine came under the Polish and Lithuanian rule. Ukrainian soldiers called Cossacks freed Ukraine from the Polish rule in 1648. In the late 1700s, nearly all Ukraine came under Russian control.

A revolt by Russian Bolsheviks in 1917 led to the establishment of a Communist government in Russia. The next year, Ukraine became an independent country but soon came under the rule of Communist Russia. It later became part of the Soviet Union and was called the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1932 and 1933, millions of Ukrainians died of famine. For many decades, a Soviet policy called *russification* forced Ukrainians to use the Russian language and favored the Russian culture over the Ukrainian one.

In 1991, following an upheaval in the Soviet government, Ukraine declared its political independence. Later that year, it became recognized as an independent country after the breakup of the Soviet Union. It also joined the Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose association of the former Soviet republics.

National government. Ukraine has a democratic political system. The government features the executive branch with strong powers and the legislative branch consisting of a national parliament (the Supreme Council / the Verkhovna Rada).

The President is the commander-in-chief of the military and can issue orders called *decrees* or *edicts* without the approval of the Parliament in some matters. The people of Ukraine elect President for a five-year term. Ukrainians 18 years old or older may vote.

Under the constitutional reforms that went into effect on January 1, 2006, the majority in the parliament takes the lead in naming the Prime Minister who selects ministers. The only exceptions are the Foreign and Defence Ministers, who are chosen by the President. The Cabinet of Ministers is appointed by the Supreme Council. Prime Minister heads the Cabinet. Other ministers have responsibility for such areas as foreign affairs, economy etc.

Ukraine's parliament, called the Supreme Council, is the nation's lawmaking body. It has 450 members, who are elected by the voters for a five-year term.

Local government. Ukraine — excluding the Crimea — is divided into 24 regions called *oblasts*. The Crimea, a peninsula in southern Ukraine that separates the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, has special status as an *autonomous* (self-governing) republic. The Crimea has greater control over its internal affairs than the oblasts do.

Politics. Rukh was the most important political organization in Ukraine. It was established in 1989 and included various political parties, groups, and individual citizens. It has strongly supported democracy for Ukraine.

In 2006 Ukraine had over 100 registered political parties. They included the Party of Regions, the block "Our Ukraine", the block of Yulia Tymoshenko, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine and the Peasant-Democratic Party, the Green Party, which promoted environmental issues.

Courts. In 1992, Ukraine began creating a legal system based on the rule of law — that is, a set of rules that are applied equally to everyone.

Armed forces. Ukraine has its own army and air force. About 230,000 troops serve in the country's armed forces.

Population. The Ukraine ethnic group makes up 77.8% of the population. The second largest ethnic group is the Russians, who make up 17.3% of the population. Other groups include Byelarus' (0.6%), Moldovans (0.5%), Crimean Tartars (0.5%), Bulgarians (0.4%), Hungarians (0.3%), Romanians (0.3%), Poles (0.3%), Jews (0.2%), Greeks (0.2%). Rukh and Ukrainian government leaders have encouraged co-operation among ethnic groups. Independent Ukraine has tried to accommodate the cultural concerns of its ethnic minorities.

Ancestry. Most Ukrainians are of East Slavic ancestry. In the AD 800s, the East Slavs included the ancestors of the Ukrainians, Byelarusians, and Russians. The three groups became separate states in the centuries that followed. Ukrainians are proud of having a nationality separate from the Russians and dislike being mislabelled as "Russians".

Language. Ukrainian 67%, Russian 24%, Crimean Tartar, Bulgarian-, Romanian, Polish-, Hungarian-, Rusyn-speaking minorities. Ukrainian became the official language of Ukraine in 1990. From the 1930s to the 1980s, the Soviet policy of russification forced Ukrainians to use the Russian language in government, school, and newspapers and on television. Many Ukrainians resented this policy. But decades of russification caused many Ukrainians to know the Russian language better than Ukrainian. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a growing number of ethnic Ukrainians and non- Ukrainians began mastering the Ukrainian language. The government allows ethnic minorities to use their own languages at schools and other local affairs. Ukrainians have several regional dialects, which vary according to a region's history and the influence of other cultures on the region. Ukrainian dialects spoken by west Ukrainians, for example, show some Polish influence, while eastern dialects reflect more Russian traits.

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe, translate, practice pronunciation:

equipment, neighbor, border, ethnic, make up, upheaval, business, famine, break up, run own, independence, democracy, minority, commander-in-chief, accommodate.

II. Give synonyms to the following words:

large, <i>adj.</i>	rule, <i>n</i>
force, <i>v</i>	affect, <i>v</i>
border, <i>n</i>	famine, <i>n</i>
declare, <i>v</i>	make up, <i>v</i>
vast, <i>adj.</i>	break up, <i>v</i>
be rich in	favour, <i>v</i>

III. Give derivatives of the following words:

Independence, border, rule, nation, legal, science

IV. Say what statements are false and what are true: correct the false ones:

1. President of Ukraine is elected for a four-year term.
2. Ukraine got its independence in 1990.
3. Ukraine is a major producer of iron and steel.
4. In the 1980s Ukraine began changing its economy.
5. Ukraine does not lead in farming.
6. Ukraine's area is 503,700 km².
7. The highest mountain in Ukraine is Everest.
8. After a revolt in 1917 Ukraine became the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

VI. Are you good at translating the following word combinations and expressions into English? Prove it.

Word combinations	Expressions
головний виробник; політична незалежність; виконавча гілка влади; законодавча гілка влади; місцевий уряд; законотворчий орган; демократичні реформи; питання релігії; етнічні меншості;	бути часткою чогось; бути відомим; бути під владою когось; керувати підприємством; бути гордим за; бути багатим на щось; померти від голоду; обирати на п'ятирічний термін;

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

2.1 Complete the sentences using one of the following:

cause(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) speak(s) take(s) place

1. Ann ---- German very well.
2. I never --- coffee.
3. The swimming pool --- at 9 o'clock and --- at 18.30 every day.
4. Bad driving --- many accidents.
5. My parents --- in a very at small flat.
6. The Olympic Games --- every four years.

2.2 Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Jane --- (not/drink) tea very often.
2. What time --- (the banks/close) in Britain?
3. 'Where --- (Martin/come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
4. 'What --- (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
5. It --- (take) me an hour to get to work. How long --- (it/take) you?
6. I --- (play) the piano but I --- (not/play) very well.
7. I don't understand this sentence. What --- (this word/mean)?

2.3 Use one of the following verbs to complete these sentences. Sometimes you need the negative:

believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate

1. The earth --- round the sun.
2. Rice --- in Britain.
3. The sun --- in the east.
4. Bees --- honey.
5. Vegetarians --- meat.
6. An atheist --- in God.
7. An interpreter --- from one language into another.
8. A liar is someone who --- the truth.
9. The River Amazon --- into the Atlantic Ocean.

2.4 Complete using one of the following.

I apologize I insist I promise I recommend I suggest

1. It's a nice day. ---- we go out for a walk.
2. I won't tell anybody what you said. ---.
3. (in a restaurant) You must let me pay for the meal. ---.
4. --- for what I said about you. It wasn't true and I shouldn't have said it.
5. The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good --- it.

UNIT 3

MILESTONES OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY

Early days. Human beings have lived in the region of Ukraine for about 300,000 years. One of the earliest cultures was that of the Trypillians, who lived in south-western Ukraine from about 4,000 to 200 BC. The Trypillians grew crops for a living, decorated pottery, and made drills for boring holes in wood and stone. By about 1,500 BC, nomadic herders occupied the region. They included a warlike, horse-riding people called the Cimmerians. The Scythians, a people from central Asia, conquered the Cimmerians about 700 BC. Between 700 and 600 BC, Greeks started to set up colonies on the northern coast of the Black Sea. But the Scythians controlled most of the region until about 200 BC, when they fell to a group called the Samarians. The region was invaded by Germanic tribes from the west in AD 270 and by the Huns, an Asian people, in 375.

Kyivan Rus'. During the AD 800s, a Slavic civilisation called Rus' grew up at Kyiv and at other points along river routes between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. Kyiv became the first of the East Slavic states and was known as Kyivan Rus'. Scandinavian merchant-warriors called Varangians (also known as Vikings) played a part in organising the East Slavic tribes into Kyivan Rus'. Oleg, a Varangian, became its first ruler in 882. During the 900s, other states recognised Kyiv's leadership. Volodymyr 1, the ruler of the city of Novhorod, conquered Kyivan Rus' in 980.

Before the East Slavs became Christians, they had worshipped idols and nature spirits. In 1240, Mongol tribes known as Tartars swept across the Ukrainians plains from the east and conquered the region.

Halych-Volhyn' Rus'. After the fall of Kyivan Rus', the principalities of Halych and Volodymyr Volhyns'kyi grew and prospered in Western Ukraine. In 1199, they were united by Prince Roman Mstyslavovych, a gifted military leader. Thus the ethnically homogenous Halych-Volhyn' Principality was created. Prince Roman curbed the arbitrary rule of the local secular and church feudals, and did his best to establish good order in his domain.

Prince Danylo (Daniel) of Halych (1228-1264), his successor, continued his father's work, further strengthening his state. He defended his independence against the Hungarians, Teutonic knights, and Tartars. He was a subtle and cautious diplomat in dealing with Western Europe and the Golden Horde, and he promoted culture and developed the new cities of L'viv and Kholm.

After the death of last Prince, Yuri II (1340), this state also fell apart. Polish King Casimir seized L'viv, the capital of Halychyna. In 1387, Halychyna was incorporated

into the Polish Kingdom. In the mid-fourteenth century the Eastern Ukrainian territories fell to Lithuania (Kyiv followed suit in 1362).

With the Union of Lublin (1569) the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania were joined in a single Commonwealth in which Poland was dominant and Lithuania's Ukrainian territories were transferred to Poland. The long period of struggle of the Ukrainian people for their national and social liberation began.

I. Consult a dictionary the following words and give the Ukrainian equivalents:

crop, *n* pottery, *n* drill, *n* bore, *v* herder, *n* conquer, *v* warlike, *adj.* domain, *n* Teutonic, route, *n* merchant, *n* warrior, *n* tribe, *n* east Slavs, *n* worshipped, *adj.* sweep across, *v* principality, *n* Commonwealth *n*, unite (by), *v* knight, *n* subtle, *adj.* caution, *n* fall (apart), *v* join (in), *v* secular (feudal), *adj.* Lithuania, *n* Tartar, *n*

II. Find adjectives to each of the following nouns from the text. Translate these word combinations:

pottery; herders; people; tribes; principality; feudal; diplomat; c commonwealth; liberation.

III. Answer the questions:

1. How long have human beings lived in the region of Ukraine?
2. What was one of the earliest cultures?
3. Who were Scythians?
4. When did a Slavic civilization grow up?
5. What did Vikings do?
6. Who conquered Kyivan Rus' in 980?
7. What happened in 988?
8. What did Danylo of Halych do?
9. What happened in 1387?
10. When did the long period of struggle of the Ukrainian people for their national and social liberation begin?

IV. 1. Fill in the missing words in a proper form:

Recognise, defend, incorporate, join in, deal with, invade, occupy

1. The region was ... by Germanic tribes.
2. During the 900s other states ... Kyiv's leadership.
3. By about 1500 BC, nomadic herders ... the region.
4. Prince Danylo ... his independence against the Hungarians.
5. He was very diplomatic in ... Western Europe and Golden Horde.
6. In 1387, Halychyna was ... into the Polish Kingdom.
7. With the Union of Lublin the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania were ... a single Commonwealth.

V. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text. Add some pieces of new information to each of the sentences:

1. The Trypillians grew crops for
2. After the fall of Kyivan Rus' the principalities of Halych and Volodymyr Volhyns'kyi grew....
3. Prince Roman curbed the arbitrary rule of the local secular and church feudals, and
4. During the AD 800s, a Slavic civilization called Rus' grew up at Kyiv and
5. With the Union of Lublin
6. In 980 Volodymyr I, the ruler of the city of Novhorod

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

3.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off?
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
5. The moon goes round the earth
6. I must go now. It gets late.
7. I usually go to work by car.
8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come.'

3.2 Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Let's go out. --- (not/rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages.
3. Hurry up! Everybody --- (wait) for you.
4. '--- (you/listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
5. '--- (you/listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.' – Do you listen
6. The River Nile --- (flow) into the Mediterranean.
7. Look at the river. It --- (flow) very fast today - much faster than usual.
8. We usually --- (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we --- (not/grow) any.
9. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It --- (improve) slowly.'

3.3 Finish B's sentences. Use always ~ing (see Section B).

1. A: I'm afraid I've lost my key again.
B: Not again! You're always losing your key.
2. A: The car has broken down again.
B: That car is useless! It ---
Is always breaking down
3. A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh no, not again! I ---
Am always making the same mistake

UNIT 4

BOHDAN KHMEL'NYTS'KYI

Khmel'nyts'kyi, Bohdan (Fedir) Zinoviy, was born in 1595/1596, died in 1657 in Chyhyryn. He is known to have been Hetman of the Zaporizhian Host from 1648 to 1657 and founder of the Hetman state (1648-1782). By birth he belonged to the Ukrainian lesser nobility and bore the Massalsti, and later the Abdank, coat of arms. His father, M.Khmel'nyts'kyi, served as an officer under the Polish crown hetman S.Zolkiewski and his mother, according to some sources, was of Cossack descent. Little is known about Khmel'nyts'kyi's education. Apparently, he received his elementary schooling in Ukrainian and his secondary and higher education in Polish at a Jesuit college, possibly in Yaroslav, but more probably in L'viv. He completed his schooling before 1620 and acquired a broad knowledge of world history and fluency in Polish and Latin. Later he acquired knowledge of Turkish, Tartar, and French. The Battle of Cecora (1620), in which he lost his father and was captured by the Turks, was his first military action. After spending two years in Istanbul, he was ransomed by his mother and returned to Ukraine.

There is no reliable information about Khmel'nyts'kyi's activities from 1622 to 1637. Only one fact is certain — in the 1620s he joined the registered Cossacks. Between 1625 and 1627 he married Hanna Somko, a Cossack's daughter from Pereyaslav, and settled on his patrimonial estate in Subotiv near Chyhyryn. By 1637 he attained the high office of military chancellor. By the Ordinance of 1638 the Polish king revoked the autonomy of the Zaporizhian Host and placed the registered Cossacks under the direct authority of the Polish military command in Ukraine. In the fall of 1638 he visited Warsaw with a Cossack delegation to petition King Vladyslav IV to restore the former Cossack privileges.

In the next few years Khmel'nyts'kyi devoted his attention mostly to his estates in the Chyhyryn region, but in 1645 he served with a detachment of 2,000-2,500 Cossacks in France, and probably took part in the siege of Dunkirk. By this time his reputation for leadership was such that King Vladyslav, in putting together a coalition of Poland, Venice, and other states against Turkey, turned to him to obtain Zaporizhian Cossacks. These events contributed to his reputation in Ukraine, Poland, and abroad, and provided him with wide military and political contacts.

Khmel'nyts'kyi, however, had been regarded with suspicion for many years by the Polish magnates in Ukraine who politically opposed to King Vladyslav. In spite of the fact that Khmel'nyts'kyi received a royal title to Subotiv in 1646, the Chyhyryn assistant vicegerent Chaplin'ski raided the estate, seized movable property, and disrupted the manor's economy. Khmel'nyts'kyi's small son was severely beaten at the

marketplace in Chyhyryn. In 1647 under these conditions of violence and terror Khmel'nyts'kyi's wife died.

At the end of December 1647 Khmel'nyts'kyi departed for Zaporizhzhya with a small (300-500-men) detachment. There he was elected hetman. This event marked the beginning of a new Cossack uprising, which quickly turned into a national revolution.

The great uprising of 1648 was one of the most cataclysmic events in the Ukrainian history. It is difficult to find an uprising of comparable magnitude, intensity, and impact in the history of modern Europe. A crucial element in the revolt was the leadership of B.Khmel'nyts'kyi, whose exceptional organizational, military, and political talents to a large extent accounted for its success.

Khmel'nyts'kyi was married three times. His first wife who was the mother of all his children, died prematurely. His second wife, Matrona, whom he married in early 1649, was the former wife of his enemy D.Chaplin'ski. In 1651 while Khmel'nyts'kyi was on a military campaign, she was executed for conspiracy and adultery by his son Tymish. In the summer of 1651 Khmel'nyts'kyi married Hanna Zolotarenko, a Cossack woman from Korsun' and the widow of Col. Pylyp (Pylypets). Surviving him by many years, she entered a monastery in 1671. Khmel'nyts'kyi had two sons and four daughters, Khmel'nyts'kyi was buried on August 25, 1657 in St. Eliya's Church in Subotiv, which he himself had built.

Khmel'nyts'kyi's greatest achievement in the process of national revolution was a Cossack Hetman state of the Zaporizhian Host (1648-1782). His statesmanship demonstrated in all areas of state-building: in the military, administration, finance, economics, and culture.

I.Read, translate and learn the following words.

ca = circa, *n* host, *n* nobility, *n* coat of arms descent, *n* jesuit, *n.*, *adj.* acquire, *v* capture, *v* ransom, *v* patrimonial, *adj.* attain, *v* survive, adultery, *n* chancellor, *n* ordinance, *n* revoke, *v* abolish, *v* demote, *v* regiment, *n* detachment, *n* siege, *n* suspicion, *n* vicegerent, *n* disrupt, *v* violence, *n* uprising, *n* magnitude, *n* impact, *n* crucial, *adj.* revolt, *n* prematurely, *adv.* execute, *v* conspiracy.

II. Answer the following questions and write 10 questions of your own.

1. When was Bohdan (Fedir) Zinoviy Khmel'nyts'kyi born and when did he die?
2. What do you know about his education?
3. What do you know about Khmel'nyts'kyi's activities during 1622-1637?
4. What was at the end of December 1647?
5. Speak on the great uprising of 1648.
6. What do you know about his family?
7. Why was the great uprising of 1648 a success?
8. What do you know about Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi's father?

9. When was Bohdan's first military action?
10. Why did he visit King Vladyslav IV Vasa?

Are you good at translating the following word combinations and expressions into English? Prove it.

- 1) широкі знання; 2) мистецтво управління 3) воєнні дії; 4) польське королівство; 5) місцеві командири; 6) виняткові військові здібності; 7) достовірна інформація; 8) реєстрові козаки;

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

4.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning.
2. I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat?
3. Are you believing in God? --- wrong, do you believe in God?
4. This sauce is great. It's tasting really good.
5. I'm thinking this is your key. Am I right?

4.2 Look at the pictures. Use the words in brackets to make sentences.

1. (you/not/seem/very happy today)
2. (what/you/do?) Be quiet! (I/think)
3. (who/this umbrella/belong to?) I've no idea.
4. (the dinner/smell/good)
5. Excuse me. (anybody/sit/here?) No, it's free
6. Can you ring me back in half an hour? (I/have/dinner)

4.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Are you hungry? Do you want something to eat? (you/want)
2. Jill is interested in politics but she --- to a political party. (not/belong)
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I --- it. (use)
4. Don't put the dictionary away. I --- it. (need)
5. Who is that man? What ---? (he/want)
6. Who is that man? Why --- at us? (he/look)
7. George says he's 80 years old but nobody --- him. (believe)
8. She told me her name but I --- it now. (not/remember)
9. I --- of selling my car. (think) Would you be interested in buying it?
10. I --- you should sell your car. (think) You --- it very often. (not/use)
11. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I --- tea. (prefer)

UNIT 5

KYIV

Kyiv is the capital and the largest city of Ukraine its population is equal to 4 million people (2006 est.). The city lies in north-central Ukraine on the Dnieper River in a rich agricultural and industrial region. The central area of Kyiv is on a high cliff along the western bank of the Dnieper. There are medieval buildings and modern structures standing side by side. Industrial districts and rows of modern apartment blocks extend in all directions from the centre of the city. As one takes a bus ride through Khreshchatyk or strolls in the shade of trees, it is difficult to believe that ages ago this was the sight of a deep valley covered with primeval forests and numerous ravins. Actually it was the valley called Khreshchataya, which later became Khreshchatyk, the main street of the capital. In 1037 St. Sophia Cathedral, an outstanding monument of ancient Rus' and world culture was built on the site of the battle against the Pechenigs in which the Kyiv warriors were victorious. It was founded during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. Leaving St. Sophia Cathedral through the gateway, one comes out into Sophiyivs'ka Square. It is bordered to the right by a strip of trees and shrubs while in the centre of the square there is the monument to Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi, the 17th century outstanding Ukrainian statesman and military leader. The monument to Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi was built by sculptor Myhailo Mikeshyn.

Landmarks of Kyiv include St. Sophia's Cathedral and the Golden Gates of Yaroslav the Wise, both built in the 1000s. The Monastery of the Caves, which has the network of catacombs, also dates from medieval times. The Mariyins'kyi Palace and the Church of St. Andrew were built during the 1700s. There are many institutions of higher learning, schools, colleges, the National Academy of Sciences, the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv etc.

Kyiv is a major manufacturing and transportation centre. Its factories produce aircrafts, cameras, chemicals, clothing, precision tools, watches and other products. The city is a road and rail junction and a river port. Slavic people established a settlement in Kyiv; perhaps as early as the AD 600s Kyiv prospered as a traditional centre. By the 1100s Kyiv was one of European's greatest centres of commerce and culture. Mongol invaders destroyed most of the city in 1240. Kyiv was rebuilt in the 1300s. As Kyiv's history is full of dramatic events and heroic deeds, there are many other places of interest such as the monument to Volodymyr, Kyiv-Pechersky Monastery, Askold's grave and others. In 1991 Kyiv became the capital of independent Ukraine.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, translate, transcribe and practice pronunciation
medieval, adj. come out, v side by side, adv. strip, n settlement, n

II. Fill in the necessary prepositions or postlogues:

out, by on, in, through, along, of

- 1.The city lies ... north-central Ukraine ... the Dnieper River.
- 2.The central Kyiv is on a high cliff... the western bank of the Dnieper.
- 3.When we take a bus ride ... Kreshchatyk we are impressed ... its beauty.
- 4.This monument was built... the site of the 1036 battle.
- 5.Leaving St. Sophia Cathedral... the gateway one comes ... into Sophiyis'ka Square.
- 6... the 1100s Kyiv was one of European's greatest centre of commerce and culture.

DISCUSSION

Discuss what Ukrainian cities you have visited and what you know about them.

ГОЛОВНА вулиця	СТОЯТИ пліч-о-пліч
визначний пам'ятник	сідати в автобус
слов'янський народ	виходити через ворота
героїчні вчинки	вставати з руїн
незалежна держава	простягатися в усіх
визначні зразки старовинної	гуляти(блукати)
архітектури	бути розташованим
державний діяч	заснувати поселення

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

5.1 Read what Sharon says about a typical working day:

SHARON

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Sharon. Write she did or didn't do yesterday.

1. She got up at 7 o'clock.
2. She --- a big breakfast.
3. She ---.
4. It --- to get to work.
5. --- at 8.45.
6. --- lunch.
7. --- at 5 o'clock.
8. --- tired when --- home.
9. -- a meal yesterday evening.
10. --- out yesterday evening/
11. --- at 11 o'clock.
12. --- well last night.

5.2 Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend teach throw win write

1. Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father --- me.'
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we --- it.
4. I was very thirsty. I --- the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he --- easily.
6. Don --- down the stairs this morning and --- his leg.
7. Jim --- the ball to Sue, who --- it.
8. Ann --- a lot of money yesterday. She --- a dress which --- 1100.

5.3 A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions.

1. (where/go?) Where did you go?
2. (go alone?) ---
3. (food/good?) ---
4. (how long/stay there?) ---
5. (stay/at a hotel?) ---
6. (how/travel?) ---
7. (the weather/fine?) ---
8. (what/do in the evenings?) ---
9. (meet anybody interesting?) ---

5.4 Complete the sentences, Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I --- her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I --- to bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I --- very well. (sleep)
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she --- anything. (eat)

UNIT 6

THE UKRAINIANS AND THEIR CHARACTER

Modern archaeological evidence shows that Ukrainians are the original inhabitants of Ukraine – the land, that their forefathers lived on this territory from the 3d or 4th millennium B.C. Ukrainian mentality was formed by many factors: geographical locations at the crossroads by the West and the East, specific climatic conditions and tragic historical events.

Since long ago Ukrainians have been known as hard-working, thrifty, skilled farmers, good family men and devoted wives. They are typically kind-hearted, friendly, hospitable to both fellow countrymen and foreigners. They are cautious yet opened to romanticism and sentimentality. They are resourceful, brave, staunch, ready for self-sacrifice.

Ukrainians have always valued restraint, consideration and a realistic view of life. Their passions burn low but strong and steady. Characteristically, they are melancholic; they may be sad, then suddenly burst with optimism and vitality. They have a very special sense of humor. They can be a bit ironical. Their very rich imagination shows the surrounding realities in a colorful, at times paradoxical way. Evidence of this is their inexhaustible folk vocal heritage, decorative art, and exotic folk rites.

1. Match the meaning of a word with its translation.

evidence	гнів, пристрасть
forefather	невичерпний
ready for self-sacrifice	народні обряди
passion	спадщина
inexhaustible	предок
heritage	доказ
folk rites	ГОТОВИЙ на самопожертву
consideration	розсудливість

2. Think and comment using the text information.

1. Prove that Ukrainians are the original inhabitants of Ukraine.

2. How was Ukrainian mentality formed?
3. Describe Ukrainians as a nation.
4. What do Ukrainians value most of all?
5. Name the most characteristic features of Ukrainians.

3. Read the following information about Ukrainian hryvnia and do the activities.

A currency called hryvna was used in Kievan Rus. In 1917, after the Ukrainian National Republic declared independence from the Russian Empire, the name of the new Ukrainian currency became hryvnia, a revised version of the Kievan Rus' hryvna. The designer was Heorhiy Narbut.

The hryvnia replaced the karbovanets during the period of September 2–16, 1996 (1 hryvnia = 100,000 karbovantsiv) due to hyperinflation in the early 1990s as the reason of collapse of the USSR.

To a large extent, the introduction of hryvnia was secretive. Hryvnia was introduced according to President's Decree dated August 26, 1996. During the transition period, both hryvnia and karbovanets were used in circulation, but merchants were required to give change only in hryvnias. All bank accounts were converted to hryvnia automatically. During the transition period, 97% of karbovanets were taken out of circulation, including 56% in the first 5 days of the currency reform. After September 16, 1996 the remaining karbovanets were allowed to be exchanged to hryvnias in banks.

The hryvnia sign is a cursive Ukrainian letter *He*, with a double horizontal stroke, symbolizing stability, similar to that used in other currency symbols such as ¥ or €. The sign was released in 2005. It is now supported by the latest computer systems. It is still rarely used in Ukraine; instead, the abbreviation UAH is preferred.

In 1996, the first series of hryvnia banknotes was introduced into circulation by the National Bank of Ukraine. They were dated 1992 and were in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 hryven'. The design of the banknotes was developed by Ukrainian artists Vasyl Lopata and Borys Maksymov. One hryvny banknote was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in 1992. Two, five and ten hryvny banknotes were printed two years later. Until introduction into circulation the banknotes were kept in Canada. Also in 1996, the 1, 50, and 100 hryvnia notes of the second series were introduced, with 1 hryvnia dated 1994. Later, highest denominations were added. The 200 hryvnia notes of the second series were introduced in 2001, followed by the 500 hryvnia notes of the third series in 2006.

4. Fill in the blanks using your knowledge on Ukrainian national currency or check the Internet.

b. Online investigation.

Using the Internet try to find out the origin of other world currencies.

5. Writing options. Try to make a story on the offered topics.

1. Are you a patriot of your country?
2. What is special about your country?
3. Would you like to live abroad? Give your grounds.
4. How do you see Ukraine growing in the next 10-20 years?
5. Is Ukraine worth visiting? Give your reasons.

HUMOUR TIME

Ukrainian people are famous for their ability to find the way out of difficult situations. But they are even more famous for their ability to find the way to get into them.

I handed the conductor 50 kopeks on Ternopil trolley. She took it and turned away. “Where’s my change?” I said. “Haven’t got any,” she said. “You’ll have to ride two more stops.”

Banknote value	Image description		Main color	Year of issue
	Obverse	Reverse		
1 hryvnia	Vladimir I of Kyiv	Ruins of Chersoneses	Green and brown	September 2, 1996

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

6.1. Open the brackets using the right form of adjectives:

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year.
2. Moscow is (large) than Rostov.
3. Which is (long) day of the year?
4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe.
5. Even (long) day has an end.
6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference.
7. Your English is (good) now.
8. Who knows him (well) than you?
9. We have (little) interest in this work than you.
10. Health is (good) than wealth.
11. Your son worked (well) of all.
12. Today you worked (slowly) than usually.

6.2. Translate the sentences:

1. This book is not so interesting as that one.
2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea.
3. The more you read, the more you know.
4. My brother is not as tall as you are.
5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do.
6. Today the wind is

as strong as it was yesterday. 7. Your room is as light as mine. 8. John knows Russian as well as English. 9. Mary is not so lazy as her brother. 10. The longer the night is, the shorter the day. 11. The less people think, the more they talk.

6.3. Build the sentences from the words:

1. Is, best, she, friend, my. 2. Learn, different, students, our, subjects. 3. The, is, Russia, the, in, country, the, largest, world. 4. In, the, we, city, live, a, flat, in, of, center, the. 5. Reading, is, my, of, best, son's, fond, friend. 6. Computer, better, his, mine, is, than. 7. Many, have, to, I, want, children.

6.4. Choose the correct word.

1. I was disappointing/disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
2. Are you interesting/interested in football?
3. The football match was quite exciting/excited I enjoyed it.
4. It's sometimes embarrassing/embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
5. Do you easily get embarrassing/embarrassed?
6. I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing/amazed when I was offered it.
7. She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing/astonished progress.
8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing/amused.
9. It was a really terrifying/terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very shocking/shocked.
10. Why do you always look so boring/bored? Is your life really so boring/bored?

PART II
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNIT 7

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT

Capital: **London**. Official language: **English**

Official name: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

National Anthem: "God Save the Queen"

Largest cities (2005):

London (7,300,000)

Sheffield (530,000)

Birmingham (1,000,000)

Liverpool (464,000)

Leeds (728,000)

Glasgow (612,000)

The United Kingdom's flag is known as the British Union Flag or the Union Jack. It was officially adopted in 1801. **Area:** 244,177 km² **Population:** (2005) — 60,154,000.

Religion: the United Kingdom has two established (national) churches. They are the Church of England, which is Episcopal, and the Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian. The British monarch must belong to the Church of England, and is its head.

Government: Forms of government: Constitutional monarchy. In practice a parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Monarch (queen or king) **Head of government:** Prime Minister. **Legislature:** Parliament of two houses: House of Commons — 646 members (5 May, 2005 election results); the House of Lords — 751 members (31 October 2006). **Executive:** Prime Minister (chosen by the House of Commons) and Cabinet. **Political subdivisions:** England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland — four "countries" united under one government. Each country has units of local government.

Economy

Chief products: Agriculture — wool, beef cattle, milk, chickens and eggs, pigs, wheat, potatoes, barley, sugar beet. Manufacturing — foods and beverages, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical and electronic goods, machinery, motor

vehicles, textiles and clothing, rubber and plastics goods, iron and steel, metal manufactures, ceramics.

Money: Basic unit — pound, also called pound sterling. The United Kingdom is an island country in north-western Europe. More than 70 countries are larger in size, and the United Kingdom has only about 1 per cent of the world's people. It has few natural resources. Yet for hundreds of years, the United Kingdom has been one of the world's most important countries. The British started the Industrial Revolution. They founded the largest empire in history. They have produced some of the world's greatest scientists, explorers, artists, and political leaders. The United Kingdom is really four countries united under one government. These countries are England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The nation's official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Most people call the country the United Kingdom, the UK, Great Britain, or simply Britain. London is the capital, and the largest city.

The landscape varies dramatically throughout the UK. Northern Scotland is a wild, windswept region, broken by long arms of the sea that reach far inland. Much of Northern Ireland has low mountains and rolling fields. Wales is famous for its rugged mountains and green valleys. Most of England is covered by rolling plains, laid out in a patchwork of fields and meadows. The coastline is a shifting scene of steep cliffs, golden beaches, jagged rocks, and fishing towns tucked in sheltered bays. The old and the new can be found almost everywhere. The UK has magnificent old castles and atomic laboratories, snug villages and sprawling cities, ancient universities and modern factories.

The English Channel separates the UK from France. This narrow stretch of water has helped shape the character and history of the British people. It has helped protect the UK from invasion, and has given the people a feeling of security. Since 1066, no enemy has crossed the channel and invaded the country. Crowded together on their "tight little island," cut off from the rest of Europe by the sea, and secure from invasion, the British developed their own character and way of life. They came to respect privacy and to value old traditions. They developed a dry wit, a love for personal freedom, and a high degree of self-criticism. The British have shown themselves at their best — brave and united — in times of crises.

The history of the United Kingdom is the story of how a small island country became the world's most powerful nation — and then declined. In the 1700s, the British began the Industrial Revolution and made the United Kingdom the world's richest manufacturing country. The British ruled the seas, and were the world's greatest traders. By 1900, they had an empire that covered about a fourth of the

world's land and included about a fourth of its people. They spread their way of life throughout their empire.

Then came the 1900s and the shock of two crippling world wars. The British Empire began to fall away. The UK faced one economic crisis after another. Today, the UK is still a leading industrial and trading nation. But it is no longer the world power it once was.

Population: The United Kingdom is more thickly populated than most countries. It has an average of 246 people per square kilometre. About 50 million people, or more than four-fifths of the British population, live in England. London and England as a whole have an enormous influence over the rest of the United Kingdom because of their large population. Most of the British are descendants of many early peoples who invaded Britain. These people included the Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Scandinavians, and Normans. It is difficult to tell which of these peoples are most important in the ancestry of the British. Since the late 1940s, many immigrants from Commonwealth countries have settled in the United Kingdom:

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words, translate them and practice their pronunciation :

natural, <i>adj.</i>	meadow, <i>n</i>	castle, <i>n</i>
windswept, <i>adj.</i>	scene, <i>n</i>	snug, <i>adj.</i>
rugged, <i>adj.</i>	jagged, <i>adj.</i>	invasion, <i>n</i>
valley, <i>n</i>	tucked, <i>adj.</i>	character, <i>n</i>
patchwork, <i>n</i>	sprawling, <i>adj.</i>	privacy, <i>n</i>
crippling, <i>adj.</i>		

II. Find in the text the English for:

острівна країна; район, незахищений від вітру; затишні села; почуття безпеки; ландшафт; спосіб життя; міста, що швидко розростаються; цінувати старі традиції; промислова країна; руйнівні світові війни; густонаселений; величезний вплив; нащадок; предки; оселятися в країні.

II. Complete the following list:

Country	Person	Adjective
England	an Englishman/an Englishwoman	English
Wales , Ireland, Scotland, Britain		

COMPREHENSION

III. Answer the questions:

1. *Why do people say Scotland is a separate nation?*
2. *Where do most Scots live?*
3. *Why are the Highlands called 'the last of the great wilderness'?*
4. *Why are young people moving away from the Highlands?*

WRITING

IV. Write an essay:

1. Wales and the Welsh.
2. Scotland and the Scots.

V. Are you good at translating the following words, word combinations and expressions into English? Prove it.

WORD COMBINATIONS	EXPRESSIONS
1) державна церква	1) офіційно приймати
2) глава держави	2) очолювати уряд
3) глава уряду	3) підпорядковувати одному
4) законотворчий орган	4) формувати особистість
5) виконавча влада	5) захищати від нападу
6) місцеве самоврядування	6) надавати почуття безпеки
7) електротовари	7) вторгтися в країну
8) гумові та пластмасові вироби	8) цінувати старі традиції
9) острівна країна	9) бути захищеним бухтою
10) державний діяч	10) панувати на морі
11) офіційна назва	11) поширювати чийсь спосіб життя
10) величезний вплив	10) оселятися в країні

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

7.1 What were you doing at the following times? Write one sentence as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening)

I was having dinner with some friends.

2. (at 5 o'clock last Saturday)

I was on a train on my way to London.

3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning)

4. (at 4.30 this morning)

5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening)

6. (half an hour ago)

7.2 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use the past continuous.

1. Tom burnt his hand while he was cooking the dinner.

2. The doorbell rang while I ---

3. We saw an accident while we ---

4. Mary fell asleep while she ---

5. The television was on but nobody ---

7.3 Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday but she --- (look) the other way.

2. I --- (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They --- (go) to Berlin and I --- (go) to Madrid. We --- (have) a chat while we --- (wait) for our flights.

3. I --- (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man --- (step) out into the road in front of me. I --- (go) quite fast but luckily I --- (manage) to stop in time and --- (not/hit) him.

7.4 Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jane was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

2. 'What --- (you/do) this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'

3. '--- (you/go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'

4. 'Was Carol at the party last night?' 'Yes, she --- (wear) a really nice dress.'

5. How fast --- (you/drive) when the accident --- (happen)?

6. John --- (take) a photograph of me while I --- (not/look).

7. We were in a very difficult position. We --- (not/know) what to do.

UNIT 8

A TALE OF CANTENBURY

Canterbury is a town in Kent with a population of about 120,000. It is the religious capital of England because its cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury who is head of the Church of England.

From the 12th to the 15th centuries, it was a place of pilgrimage. Thousands of people came to pray at the shrine of a former Archbishop of Canterbury who was murdered in the Cathedral in 1170. His name was Thomas Becket. During the 12th century, King Henry II decided that the Church had too much power. In 1162, he made Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, thinking that his friend would help him to weaken the position of the Church. Although the king himself liked Thomas, he was not popular with other powerful men in England. They were jealous of his friendship with the King, and they also disliked him because he was not a nobleman. As Thomas was not even a priest, many people were very angry that he had been made Archbishop.

The King was amazed when Thomas began to defend the position of the Church against the King. After a while, Thomas had to leave England because relations between him and the King had become very bad, and Thomas was afraid that he might be killed. He lived in exile for five years until the King asked him to come back. The people, the bishops and the Pope were causing the King problems because they all wanted Thomas to continue as Archbishop of Canterbury.

When Thomas returned, in 1170, he brought authorization from the Pope to excommunicate the priests and noblemen who had acted against him. The King was furious when he learned this — soon afterwards; four of Henry's knights entered Canterbury Cathedral and murdered the Archbishop on the steps of the altar.

Three years later in 1173, Becket was made a saint and his tomb became the destination of thousands of pilgrims for three centuries. It was said that miracles happened there, and many thick people went there in the hope of finding a cure. In the 16th century, when King Henry VIII separated from the Roman Catholic Church and established the Church of England, he said that Becket was no longer a saint, and his tomb was destroyed. Although there is no tomb, Becket is not forgotten. His face and name are still there, on postcards and souvenirs in every other shop! The best-known Canterbury pilgrims are probably those who appear in

the book by Geoffrey Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales*. It was written in the 14th century, when the pilgrimage had become a rather pleasant holiday for the groups of people who travelled together for protection and companionship.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation:

feudalism, *n* plague, *n* rebellion, *n* religious, *adj.* cathedral, *n* archbishop, *n* jealous, *adj.* exile, *n* \ *v* authorisation, *n* furious, *adj.* altar, *n* weaken, *v* miracle, *n* shrine, *n* knight, *n*

II. In group B find English equivalents to the words and expressions of group A:

A. Місце паломництва; титулована особа; бути популярним серед.; державна церква; захищати позицію церкви; жити у засланні; бути надзвичайно злим; мета (подорожі); в надії знайти зцілення; бути задрісним; відлучати від церкви; ослабити позицію церкви;

B. To weaken the position of the church; to be jealous; to excommunicate; to defend the position of the church; to be popular with ...; place of pilgrimage; nobleman; to live in exile; to be furious; destination; in the hope of finding a cure; established church.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

8.1 You are writing a letter to a friend. In the letter you give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences. Use the present perfect.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. I/buy/a new car

I've bought a new car.

2. my father/start/a new job

3. I/give up/smoking

4. Charles and Sarah/go/to Brazil

5. Suzanne/have/a baby

8.2 Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:

arrive break go up grow improve lose

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He has lost his key.

2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. She ---

3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is much better. ---

4. Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard. ---
5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. ---
6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. ---

8.3 Complete Bs sentences. Use the verb in brackets + just/already/yet (as shown).

1. A: Would you like something to eat?
B: No, thanks. I've just had lunch. (just/have)
2. A: Do you know where Julia is?
B: Yes, I --- her. (just/see)
3. A: What time is David leaving?
B: He --- (already/leave)
4. A: What's in the newspaper today?
B: I don't know. I --- (not/read/yet)
5. A: Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?
B: No, she --- the film. (already/see)
6. A: Are your friends here yet?
B: Yes, they --- (just/arrive)
7. A: What does Tim think about your plan?
B: I --- (not/tell/yet)

8.4 Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says 'Would you like something to eat?'
You say: No, thank you. I've just had lunch. (have lunch)
2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?'
You say: I'm afraid --- (go out)
3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
You say: Wait a minute! --- (not/finish)
4. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No --- it. (do)

UNIT 9

ELIZABETH II

Who rules in Great Britain?

What is the Queen's hobby?

Is monarchy popular?

Elizabeth II was born in 1926. In 1947 she married Lieutenant Phillip Mountbatten /b. 1921/, son of the Greek Prince and grandson of Queen Victoria, Duke of Edinburgh.

Prince Phillip's Uncle George Mountbatten was married to great granddaughter of A. Pushkin Nadezhda Mikhailovna, Countess Torby. Prince Phillip is grand nephew of the last Russian empress Alexandra Fedorovna /1872-1918/, Princess Alix-Victoria-Helen-Louise-Beatriz, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip have four children: Charles /b.1948/, Prince of Wales, Anne /b.1950/, Princess Royal, Andrew /b.1960/, Duke of York, and Edward /1964/. The Queen is probably the wealthiest woman in the world. Most of money come from family investments. Her State salary, the Civil List, pays for her servants and transport. Since 1952, the Queen has been given 1,765,000 pounds sterling in cash each year for personal and household expenses. Household salaries include pay for the ladies-in-waiting, seven chefs, 40 maids, five bodyguards, one druggist, and one mistress of the wardrobe. There are payoffs to the Girl Scouts, and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Queen helps her favourite magazine *Sporting Life*. The Queen has relatives to support. Queen Mother /b.1900/gets aid of 140,000. Prince Phillip gets 85,000 pounds sterling. Princess Margaret, Queen's sister, gets 50,000. In 1960 she married Lord Snow- don. They have two children: David, Viscount Linley, and Sarah. In 1976 Princess Margaret divorced. It has been the first divorce in the royal family since the times of Henry VIII.

The Queen and her family are a symbol that people can identify with. When people feel that the Queen has family problems, they see her as a real person with the same problems as themselves.

The Queen has some particular likes. Hobby number one is horse racing. Were it not her duties, she would be off in her plane to Longchamps every Sunday. Her Majesty likes Scottish country dancing, and the Beatles film, *Yellow Submarine*. The Queen likes quiet evenings at home watching TV with her supper on a tray. She enjoys crossword and jigsaw puzzles.

Her Majesty dislikes dictating letters, laying foundation stones, listening to after-dinner speeches and sailing. Among her dislikes are snails and grouse. The Queen hates cold and cigar smoke. She also dislikes milk pudding, ivy, and tennis, including

Wimbledon. Her Majesty dislikes Charles Dickens and any talk of Edward VIII, her uncle, who gave up the throne to marry a divorced American woman.

Elizabeth II has some dear to her things in her handbag. Once, visiting a kindergarten the Queen was asked by a little girl: "Your Majesty, what is there in your handbag?" Elisabeth opened her handbag and emptied it on the table. There were a make-up kit, 50 years old — her husband's present, a picture of her grandchildren, a hare's paw—a talisman, and an S-shaped hook, nobody knows for what.

On travelling Her Majesty takes her favourites: her feather pillows and hot water bottle, her favourite China tea , Malvern water and her monogrammed electric kettle. She takes her cameras and jewellery, associated with the countries she is visiting. The Queen takes on journey mourning clothes and black- edged writing paper in case of bereavements.

The Queen meets thousands people every year. She has to shake hands with each of them and she has to find something interesting to say. Her favourite royal conversation starters are: " How long have you been waiting?" "Where have you come from?"

Queen has become a roving ambassador for Britain. After the royal visit abroad there is an increase in trade. The nation has some profit from her activities and the income from tourism in Britain generated by the monarchy.

Elizabeth II is a very popular monarch. If there were not monarchy 80% of the British would vote for her as President.

In 1837 Roland Hill proved the advantage of prepaid postage. People had to pay for sending a letter beforehand. He also foresaw the letter-boxes. His ideas were supported by the British people, and on May 6,1840 the famous stamp "Black Penny" was issued.

May 6,1910 was the day of accession of George V who had a passion for philately. He approved the sketches of the future stamps. The Royal collection of stamps began in 1856 when Prince of Wales, future King Edward VII acquired the first stamp during his visit to the stamp printing firm "De La Rue". Prince George, future King George V was an outstanding stamp collector.

In 1904 he was lucky to acquire the 1-penny and 2-pence stamps printed by the post department of the island of Mauritius in 1847. They were first stamps printed by a colonial post department and are very expensive. At the auction George V paid 1450 pounds of sterling.

One of the unique stamps of the Royal collection is the stamp portraying King Edward VII on the envelope, which was addressed to Prince of Wales and was received on May 10, 1910 v. hen Prince became King. When King George died in

1936, the collection was increased by his son George VI /1895—1952/, and his granddaughter Queen Elizabeth II.

I. Fill in the words from the box to complete the sentences.

royal	Carnations	Scottish	palace	bright
home	horse racing	crown	puzzles	Beatles

VOCABULARY

- 1.Hobby number one of the Queen is
- 2.Her Majesty likes country dancing,
- 3.The Queen likes film *Yellow Submarine*.
- 4.She enjoys crossword and jigsaw
- 5.Her Majesty likes red dresses.
- 6.She likes long-stemmed, deep-pink ----- .
- 7.The Queen likes quiet evenings atwatching TV.

COMPREHENSION

II. Scanning for the details.

1. Her Majesty dislikes a/ dictating letters, b/ writing letters, c/ reading letters.
2. The Queen dislikes a/ travelling b/ laying foundation stones, c/ disputing.
3. Elizabeth dislikes listening to a) long speeches, b/music, c/after-dinner speeches.
4. She also dislikes a/ sailing, b/ riding, c/ hiking.
5. Among her dislikes are a/ snails, b/ grouse, c/snakes.
6. The Queen hates a/ heat, b/ cold, c/ cigar smoke.
7. She also dislikes a/ milk, b/ milk pudding, c/ milk cocktail.
8. Her Majesty dislikes a/ willow, b/ ivy, c/ thorn.
9. The Queen dislikes a/ badminton, b/ rugby, c/ tennis.
10. Her Majesty dislikes a/ Charlotte Bronte, b/ Charles Dickens, c/ George Byron.
- 11.Elizabeth dislikes any talk of Henry VIII, b/ Edward VIII, c/ Richard

DISCUSSION

III. Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. Does the Queen meet thousands people every year?
2. Does she have to shake hands with each of them?
3. What are her favorite royal conversation starters ?

4. Queen has become a roving ambassador for Britain, hasn't she?
5. After the royal visit abroad there is an increase in trade, isn't there?
6. Does the nation have some profit from the Queen's activities ?
7. Is there any income from tourism in Britain generated by the monarchy?

If there were not monarchy would the British vote for the Queen as President?

PROJECT.

V. Make a class exhibition of English stamps. Write your commentary.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

9.1 You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions from the words in brackets.

1. (ever/ride/horse?)
Have you ever ridden a horse?
2. (ever/be/California?)
3. (ever/run/marathon?)
4. (ever/speak/famous person?)
5. (always/live/in this town?)
6. (most beautiful place/ever/visit?) What

9.2 Complete Bs answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use a verb from this list:

be be cat happen have meet play read see see try

1 A: What's George's sister like?

B: I've no idea. I've never met her.

2. A: How is Amy these days?

B: I don't know. I --- her recently.

3. A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes. I --- much today.

4. A: Can you play chess?

B: Yes, but --- for ages.

5. A: Did you enjoy your holiday?

B: Yes, it's the best holiday --- for a long time.

6. A: What's that book like?

B: I don't know ---

7. A: Is Brussels an interesting place?

B: I've no idea --- there.

8. A: Mike was late for work again today.

B: Again? He --- every day this week.

9. A: Do you like caviar?

B: I don't know ---

9.3 Complete these sentences using today/this year/this term etc.

1. I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.

2. I read a newspaper yesterday but I --- today.

3. Last year the company made a profit but this year ---

4. Tracy worked hard at school last term but ---

5. It snowed a lot last winter but ---

6. Our football team won a lot of games last season but we ---

9.4 Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the examples.

1. Jack is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: Have you driven a car before?

2. Len is playing tennis. He's not very good and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: Have ---

3. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: ---

She says: ---

4. Maria is in London. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: ---

She says: ---

UNIT 10

HISTORY OF LONDON

How old is London?

Who built London?

What does London's name mean?

London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. London traces its history back nearly 2,000 years. London is one of the largest cities in the world, with about 7 million people.

London began about A.D. 43, when armies of the Roman Empire started to conquer Britain. The Romans built a seaport on the Thames /Dark/ near present-day London Bridge. The Romans called the port Londinium / from Celtic "londin" - wild, bold/. By the 200's, the Romans had built a wall around London, which formed London's boundaries for hundreds of years. In 410 the Roman troops in Britain were called home. The native Britons who had moved to London kept the settlement alive as a trading center.

After the Romans left, seafaring Germanic tribes repeatedly attacked London. The two powerful tribes, the Angles and Saxons, divided England into separate kingdoms. The Saxons controlled London. The Saxon king Edward the Confessor built a palace and rebuilt a church about two miles southwest of London. It became the start of the City of Westminster. The church became Westminster Abbey.

In 1066, **William the Conqueror** was crowned king in Westminster Abbey. William granted Londoners self-government. He built a castle, called the White Tower, to impress them with his authority and power. The White tower today forms the central part of the Tower of London.

About 1100, work began on Old **St. Paul's Cathedral** to replace a church destroyed by fire. It was finished 200 years later. In 1209, London Bridge became the first stone bridge across the Thames. It replaced a wooden bridge of Roman times.

London's craft and trade guilds began to develop. Guild members elected London's first mayor in the 1190's. London had about 50,000 people and its mayor was now called the Lord Mayor.

London grew rapidly. Under King **Henry VIII** nobles built estates outside London's walls. The West End thus began to develop. The king owned six palaces in the London area, in-

cluding the Palace of Westminster. In 1547 Henry VIII died, the palace of Westminster became the meeting place of Parliament.

London developed into a world-trading center under Queen **Elizabeth I**. The Royal Stock Exchange was completed in 1571. England's first theaters opened in London's suburbs. The theatres attracted such noisy crowds that they were prohibited inside London's walls. One of the most popular theaters was the Globe, across London Bridge. William **Shakespeare** began to present his plays at the Globe about 1599.

War, plague and fire struck London in the 17th century. A struggle for power between King **Charles I** and Parliament resulted in civil war in 1642. London sided with Parliament, led by Oliver **Cromwell** and other Puritans. The Puritans opposed the king, the Church of England and the luxurious life of the nobility. The Puritans beheaded the king in 1649.

London grew less prosperous under **Puritan** rule. The Puritans made themselves unpopular by closing the theatres. When Parliament restored the monarchy in 1660, most Londoners welcomed the new king, Charles II /1630-85/.

The **Great Plague**, a terrible epidemic broke in London in 1665. The disease was spread by fleas from infected rats and had taken about 100,000 lives.

On September 2, 1666, the **Great Fire** of London broke. Most of the City lay in ashes. The losses included St. Paul's Cathedral, more than 80 churches and about 13,000 houses. The fire was brought under control five days later and caused no known death.

Londoners rebuilt **City** with brick and stone. The great architect of the new city was Sir Christopher Wren. London's business soon recovered from losses. A new **Royal Exchange** opened in 1675. **Lloyd's** insurance company started in the coffee house of Edward Lloyd /1648- 1712/ in 1686. Coffee houses on Fleet Street were a chief source of news, and so London's newspaper industry grew up in this area.

London's main role in the **Industrial Revolution** was to develop markets for the factory- produced goods. The merchants and the bankers made enormous fortunes. The **West End** became famous for its fashionable life. The workers lived in slums in the **East End**.

In the 1840's a ring of railroad stations went up around central London. The first station, Euston **Station**, opened in 1846. London's **subway** system, which was the first in the world, started in 1863.

During **WWI** German airships dropped a few bombs on London. In 1940, Germany began an all-out attack on Britain. London became the chief target of the attack. The **blitz** lasted from September 1940 to May 1941. German planes dropped tons of bombs on the built-up area. The City and the East End were especially hard-hit. The air attacks on London continued throughout the war. Much of London lay in ruins. Bombs had destroyed 80% of London's houses.

In the 1960's, **skyscrapers** began to appear in central London. The 26-story Shell Center opened in 1962. In 1965, the 189-meter Post Office Tower became the tallest structure in Britain.

The London Government Act replaced the County of London with **Greater London**. It also divided Greater London into 32 boroughs.

The problems of London include air pollution, housing shortage, and traffic jams. But London has had more success than most other cities in solving its problems.

London was long noted for its **smogs**. A terrible smog in 1952 killed about 4000 Londoners. In 1956 Parliament passed a Clean Air Act and by the 1970's, London was noted for its clean air.

The new towns outside the Green Belt have helped ease a **housing shortage** in London. Housing projects have cleared out many slums and provided low -cost housing for many families.

To relieve some of the **traffic** problems, the government built a road that completely circles London. Motorway 25 / M 25/ opened in 1986.

VOCABULARY

I. Fill in the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Thames	southwest	Romans v	London	Londinium v
Wall v	Britain v	start	Germanic	separate

1. London began about A.D. 43, when----- started to conquer Britain.
2. The 6 men built a seaport on the
3. The Romans called the port.....
4. By the 200's, the Romans had built a around London.
5. In 410 the Roman troops inwere called home.
6. The native Britons kept -----.....alive as a trading center.

COMPREHENSION

II. Scanning for the details.

1. The Angles and Saxons, divided England into a/ two, b/ four separate kingdoms,.
2. The a/ Angles, b/ Saxons, c/ Jutes controlled London.
3. The Saxon king Edward the Confessor built a a/ church, b/ palace, c/ fortress.
4. It became the start of the a/ City of Westminster, b/ City, c/ London.
5. William the Conqueror was crowned in Westminster Abbey in a/ 1066, b/ 1660, c/ 1606.

6. William granted Londoners a/ privileges, b/ Tower, c/ self -government.
7. He built a castle, called the a/ White Hall, b/ White Tower, c/ Big Ben.
8. The White tower today forms the a/central, b/ northern, c/ southern part of the Tower.
9. About 1100, work began on a/ Old St. Paul's Cathedral, b/ Tower, c/ Big Ben.
10. It was finished a/ 200, b/ 20, c! 120 years later.

DISCUSSION

III. Discuss the answers to these questions .

1. London developed into a world-trading center under Queen Elizabeth I, didn't it?
2. When was the Royal Stock Exchange completed?
3. Where did England's first theaters open? -----
4. Why were the theatres prohibited inside London's walls? -----
5. What was the Globe?-----
6. When did William Shakespeare begin to present his plays at the Globe?
7. What struck London in the 17th century?
8. What was the result of the struggle between King Charles I and Parliament?
9. Did London side with Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell, or King?
10. Did the Puritans opposed the luxurious life of the nobility?

RESEARCH

IV. Find more facts about Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans. Share your opinions.

PROJECT

v. William Shakespeare and the Globe.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

10.1.Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

1. a beautiful table (wooden/round) _a beautiful round wooden table_.
2. an unusual ring (gold) ---.
3. a new pullover (nice) ---.
4. a new pullover (green) ---.
5. an old house (beautiful) ---.
6. black gloves (leather) ---.
7. an American film (old) ---.

8. a long face (thin) ---.
9. big clouds (black) ---.
10. a sunny day (lovely) ---.

10.2. Complete each sentence with a verb (in the correct form) and an adjective from the boxes.

verb: feel smell look seem smell sound taste

adjective: awful fine nice interesting upset wet

1. Ann seemed upset upset this morning. Do you know what was wrong?
2. I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it ---.
3. I wasn't very well yesterday but I --- today.
4. What beautiful flowers! They --- too.
5. You --- Have you been out in the rain?
6. Jim was telling me about his new job. It --- quite ---, much better than his old job.

10.3. Choose the correct word.

1. This tea tastes a bit strange. (strange/strangely)
2. I always feel --- when the sun is shining. (happy/happily)
3. The children were playing --- in the garden. (happy/happily)
4. The man became --- when the manager of the restaurant asked him to leave. (violent/violently)
5. You look --- Are you all right? (terrible/terribly)
6. There s no point in doing a job if you don t do it ---. (proper/properly)

UNIT 11

THE BRITONS AS A NATION

Many people say "England" and "English" when they mean "Britain", or the "UK", and "British". This is very annoying for the 5 million people who live in Scotland, the 2.9 million in Wales and 1.7 million in Northern Ireland who are certainly not English. (50 million people live in England.) However, the people from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England are all British. So what is the difference between the names "Great Britain" and "the United Kingdom" — and what about "the British Isles"?

"The United Kingdom" is an abbreviation of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". It is often further abbreviated to "UK" and is the political name of the country which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Several islands off the British coast are also part of the United Kingdom (for example, the Isle of Wight, the Orkneys, Hebrides and Shetlands, and the Isles of Scilly).

"Great Britain" is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales and so, strictly speaking, it does not include Northern Ireland. The origin of the word "Great" is a reference to size, because in many European languages the words for Britain and Brittany are the same. In fact, it was the French who first talked about Grande Bretagne. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean The United Kingdom.

"The British Isles" is the geographical name that refers to all the islands off the north-west(ern) coast of the European continent: Great Britain, the whole of Ireland (Northern and Southern), the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. But it is important to remember that Southern Ireland — that is the Republic of Ireland — is completely independent. So you can see that "The United Kingdom" is the correct name to use if you are referring to the country in a political, rather than in a geographical way. "British" refers to people from the UK, Great Britain or the British Isles in general. How was the United Kingdom formed? This took centuries, and a lot of armed struggle was involved. In the 15 century, a Welsh Prince, Henry Tudor, became King Henry VII of England. Then his son, King Henry VIII, united England and Wales under one Parliament in 1536. In Scotland a similar thing happened. The King of Scotland inherited the crown of England and Wales in 1603, so he became King James I of England and Wales and King James VI of Scotland.

The Parliaments of England, Wales and Scotland were united a century later in 1707. The Scottish and Welsh are proud and independent people. In recent years there have been attempts at devolution in the two countries, particularly in Scotland where the Scottish Nationalists Party was very strong for a while. However, in a referendum in 1978 the Welsh rejected devolution and in 1979 the Scots did the same. So it seems that most Welsh and Scottish people are happy to form part of the UK even though they sometimes complain that they are dominated by England, and particularly by London. The whole of Ireland was united with Great Britain from 1801 up until 1922. In that year the independent Republic of Ireland was formed in the South, while Northern Ireland became part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, after a civil war and by means of referendum. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross (with the arms going into the corners) is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Ireland. St. David is the patron saint of Wales. Britain is a stable and democratic society. Its citizens have freedom of speech, and political and religious belief. It is the leading member of both the European Community and the Commonwealth and has a major world role as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The home of the industrial revolution, it continues to be an important industrial nation. Although small in area and accounting for only about 1 per cent of the world's population, Britain is the fourth largest trading nation in the world. After years of sustained growth it is one of the largest exporters of goods and a major centre for financial and insurance services. It has the largest energy resources of any country in the European Community and is an important world producer of oil, natural gas and coal. Its labour force has high levels of technical and commercial skill. British agriculture is noted for its efficiency and productivity and at the same time comprehensive planning and control have steadily reduced air and water pollution. Britain's National Health Service is famous world wide and its universities and institutes of higher education attract over 50,000 foreign students a year. Britain has for centuries encouraged research and innovation and its record of achievements has been maintained throughout the twentieth century. In the fields of arts, broadcasting and sport Britain continues to lead the world. Britain has a rich and varied cultural heritage. Colourful royal ceremonies attract millions of visitors each year. London has an international reputation for its historic sites, museums and famous institutions: of these Madame Tussaud's is the most popular, attracting more than two million visitors each year. Historic cities such as Oxford, Cambridge and Bath are visited by large numbers of tourists. People who travel to Scotland, and Lake District and other areas of upland Britain find beautiful scenery which can

vary dramatically over short distances. International cultural events, such as the Edinburgh Festival attract many visitors.

VOCABULARY

I. Give the adjectives formed from the following countries:

1. Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Poland, Finland, Scotland, China, Ukraine, Spain, India, Wales, Japan, Ireland, Switzerland.

II. Study the following nouns and give their meaning, paying attention to the way of their formation.

What verbs do these nouns correspond to?

Annoyance, abbreviation, inclusion, reference, involvement, devolution, rejection, inhabitant, invasion, origin, reduction, pollution.

III. Find in the text the English for:

А. Бути приємним для когось; походження слова; успадковувати корону; бути гордим і незалежним; відмінність в освіті, релігії і т. п.; правова система; стабільне та демократичне суспільство; свобода слова; добре відомий (чимось); ефективність і продуктивність; забруднення води і повітря; облік досягнень; теле-, радіомовлення.

COMPREHENSION

B. Reproduce the sentence in which this or that word or word combination is used in the above text.

IV. Ask questions to which the following sentences would be the answers:

1. The people from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England are all British.
2. The Parliaments of England, Wales and Scotland were united in 1707.
3. The Scottish and Welsh are proud and independent people.
4. The whole Ireland was united with Great Britain from 1801 until 1922.
5. Britain is a stable and democratic society.
6. British agriculture is noted for its efficiency and productivity.
7. Britain has a rich and varied cultural heritage.

V. Choose the right answer:

1. "The United Kingdom" is an abbreviation of:
 - a) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 - b) England, Wales and Scotland
 - c) England and Wales
2. The Parliaments of England, Wales and Scotland were united in:
 - a) 1536
 - b) 1603

- c) 1707
3. The whole of Ireland was united with Great Britain:
- a) from 1801 until 1922
- b) from 1922 until 1972
- c) from 1541 until 1609
4. The capital of Scotland is:
- a) London
- b) Cardiff
- c) Edinburgh
5. Republic of Ireland was formed in:
- a) the South
- b) the North
- c) the Southeast
6. Who united England and Wales under one Parliament in 1536?
- a) a Welsh Prince, Henry Tudor
- b) King Henry VIII
- c) King James I
7. The Republic of Ireland:
- a) is an independent state
- b) has a special treaty with the British Parliament
- c) has a special treaty with the United States
8. In 1922 Northern Ireland (Ulster) remained in the United Kingdom because:
- a) the majority of the people wanted to
- b) the ruling government decided to
- c) Ireland did not want them

Are you good at translating the following words, word combinations and expressions into English? Prove it.

Word combinations	Expressions
Європейський континент озброєна боротьба незалежний народ незалежна республіка святий покровитель стабільне та демократичне суспільство	об'єднуватися під юрисдикцією одного парламенту; успадкувати корону; відмовитися від передачі (обов'язків, функцій); 4 поступово зменшувати забруднення повітря та води;

свобода слова релігійна нетерпимість постійний член промислова революція безперервний ріст строкова служба робоча сила комерційна майстерність культурна спадщина королівська церемонія	заохочувати розвиток досліджень та новаторства привертати увагу відвідувачів;
--	---

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

11.1 What has happened in these situations?

1. Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. He has shaved off his beard.
2. Linda was here five minutes ago. Now she's in bed. She ---
3. The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17. The temperature ---
4. The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody ---
5. The tree was only three metres high. Now it is four. The tree ---
6. The plane was on the runway a few minutes ago. Now it is in the air.
The plane ---

11.2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've lost it.' (lose)
2. I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)
3. Mary --- to Australia for a while but she's back again now. (go)
4. 'Where's Ken?' 'He --- out. He'll be back in about an hour.' (go)
5. I did German at school but I --- most of it. (forget)
6. I meant to phone Diane last night but I --- (forget)
7. I --- a headache earlier but I feel fine now. (have)
8. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There --- an accident. (be)
9. They're still building the new road. They --- it. (not/finish)
10. 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she --- out.' (just/go)
11. The police --- three people but later they let them go. (arrest)
12. Ann --- me her address but I'm afraid I --- it. (give, lose)
13. Where's my bike? It --- outside the house. It --- (be, disappear)
14. What do you think of my English? Do you think I ---? (improve)

11.3 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the

ones that are wrong.

1. Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job. RIGHT
2. The Chinese have invented printing. WRONG: The Chinese invented
3. How many plays has Shakespeare written? ---
4. Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays? ---
5. Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher. ---
6. Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding. ---
7. My grandparents have got married in London. ---
8. Where have you been born? ---
9. Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping. ---
10. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity. ---

9.4 (Section C) Put the verb into the most suitable form, present perfect or past simple.

1. A: Look! Somebody has split (spill) coffee on the carpet.
B: Well, it wasn't (not/be) me. I didn't do (not/do) it.
2. A: Ben --- (break) his leg.
B: Really? How --- (that/happen)?
A: He --- (fall) off a ladder.
3. A: Your hair looks nice. --- (you/have) a haircut?
B: Yes.
A: Who --- (cut) it? --- (you/go) to the hairdresser?
B: No, a friend of mine --- (do) it for me.

UNIT 12

IMPORTANT PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Margaret Thatcher faced serious problems when she came to power in 1979. Britain still had a reputation for frequent strikes. Inflation was high. Traditional heavy industries such as coal, steel, and shipbuilding were declining, and as a result, many cities in the north and west of Britain, which had been rich since the Industrial Revolution now faced high levels of unemployment.

There were a number of major political debates during this period. The Conservatives cut taxes and claimed they were giving power back to the people. They also returned a large number of state-owned industries to the private sector. The Labour Opposition saw these policies as encouraging selfishness: they described the new "enterprise economy" as widening the gap between the rich and the poor. In their view lower taxes helped those who were already wealthy. They strongly criticized the sale of industries, which they considered to belong to the nation.

The state continued to provide education, health and social services largely free of charge. In all these areas, the Conservative philosophy was to increase efficiency and individual choice, but the Labour party members were concerned by what they interpreted as a decline in standards. The Government and Opposition were bitterly divided in their view of how Britain was changing. On the one hand, the Conservatives saw a richer, freer country, while Labour saw a decline in essential services for those who could not afford to pay for them.

Margaret Thatcher and her ideas dominated British policies until she resigned in 1990. She brought an entirely new tone to government. "I am not a consensus politician...". Margaret Thatcher announced in one of her most famous remarks, "I am a conviction politician". In fact she had become convinced since she took over the party leadership in 1975, that the Conservatives as well as Labour had implemented basically socialist-type policies since 1945. She was determined to destroy the position of socialism in Britain, which she blamed for the countries ills. Her targets were the labour strongholds: council estates (homes rented by local government to people on low incomes); the trade unions; the local authorities; and the nationalized industries.

Margaret Thatcher's philosophy, put simply, was to create a stable economic climate by low rates of inflation and taxation. This, she believed, would allow a market economy to recover. The government role in economic revival would be minimal beyond securing these stable conditions, and cutting public expenditure.

Mrs. Thatcher pressed on where her predecessors had retreated. Indeed, she said at the time, "I have no time for arguments" — even with her colleagues. She arranged for the

coal and steel industries to be "slimmed down" in order to improve efficiency and meet demand but no more.

High interest rates and her refusal to assist struggling industries led to dramatic changes. By its second anniversary in 1981 the Thatcher government had presided over the greatest decline in total output in one year since the Depression of 1931, and the biggest collapse in industrial production in one year since 1921. Britain's balance of payments began to deteriorate. Its share of world trade fell by 15 per cent between 1979 and 1986, a larger fall than in any other industrialized country during that period. In 1983 the import of manufactured goods exceeded exports for the first time in 200 years. There were social consequences, too. In May 1979 there had been 1.2 million unemployed. By May 1983 this figure had risen to 3 million, over 13 per cent of the workforce.

Furthermore, the stress created by Mrs. Thatcher's policies began to divide the nation into areas, which responded to them and ones which could not. Growth in the south of the country was three times as fast as in the rest of the country during most of the fifth decade. The divide was not purely geographical. Mrs. Thatcher's policies also tended to a growing gulf between the richest and poorest all over the country.

But Mrs. Thatcher was determined to break with the past and did not look back. She began to sell into private hands many publicly owned production and service companies, for example British Telecommunication, British Gas, British Airways, Jaguar Cars, Rolls Royce, even British Regional Water Authorities. She had two basic interests: to free these areas from government control and also to persuade ordinary individuals to buy a stake in these enterprises.

In both she was largely successful, Government largely gave up its traditional intervention in the economy and began to turn Britain into a "share-owning democracy". Between 1979 and 1992 the proportion of the population owning shares increased from 7 to 24 per cent, powerfully emphasizing that the accepted philosophy of the 1980s was personal wealth rather than public ownership. Such was the attraction of this philosophy that even the Labour Party, traditionally the party of public ownership, felt compelled to accept the new realities.

In local government she had greater success, but the struggle was more bitter because much of local government was controlled by the Labour Party. Her government abolished the metropolitan authorities — created to co-ordinate the affairs of London and six other large conurbations — all of which had been Labour-controlled. She also undermined local authorities (or councils) by limiting their ability to raise money, by forcing them to allow occupants of council-owned rented accommodation to purchase their homes at attractive prices, by reducing their authority in areas like education, and by breaking up local authority bus services.

While she freed the economy from previous restraints, she also brought other areas of national life under closer central control, by stricter laws on national security, closer scrutiny of "sensitive" material in the press or on television, and the introduction of a national curriculum for all state schools. Some people disliked the more authoritarian style of government.

Fundamentally, Mrs. Thatcher faced the same dilemma her predecessors had all faced since the war. The commitment to reduce government spending conflicted with the need for investment in education, training, research and development, in order to produce long-term improvements in the economy. Some felt that Britain's weakness stemmed from the failure of successive governments to plan enough, and that the real challenge was to create a powerful central planning body including both managers and trade unionists, which could evolve and implement a co-ordinated strategy.

Overseas, Britain went to war with Argentina in 1982 over the future of the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. Mrs. Thatcher's close relationship with President Reagan brought American support in that war, a favour which was returned in 1986, when the United States raided Libya with bombers based in Britain. Nearer home, there still seemed to be no acceptable solution to the problems of Northern Ireland. Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet narrowly escaped death in 1984, when an IRA (Irish Republican Army) bomb exploded in their hotel during the Conservative Party conference in Bridgeton.

Margaret Thatcher resigned as Prime Minister in November 1990, when she lost the confidence of over one third of her party colleagues in Parliament.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation:

decline, <i>v; n</i>	expenditure, <i>n</i>	metropolitan, <i>adj.</i>
essential, <i>adj.</i>	predecessor, <i>n</i>	conurbation, <i>n</i>
resign, <i>v</i>	preside, <i>v</i>	undermine, <i>v</i>
consensus, <i>n</i>	exceed, <i>v</i>	restraint, <i>n</i>
authority, <i>n</i>	consequence, <i>n</i>	scrutiny, <i>n</i>
revival, <i>n</i>	stake, <i>n</i>	commitment, <i>n</i>
evolve, <i>v</i>		

II. Remember synonyms to these words:

power (*n*) — force, strength, might; determine (*v*) — decide, resolve, settle;

destroy (*v*) — ruin, spoil, extinguish, wipe-out, abolish, demolish;

argument (*n*) — reason, cause, ground;

rise (*v*) — raise, lift, increase, bring up, rear, elevate, pick up;

target (*n*) — aim, purpose, goal, object, intent, end;

allow (v) — permit, let;
increase (v) — enlarge, multiply;
purchase (v) — buy;
look (v) — gaze, stare, gape, glare, glance, glimpse.

COMPREHENSION

III. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word in the correct form. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

Restraint, stake, to deteriorate, to stem, predecessor, revival, consensus, to resign, ill, expenditure, stronghold.

1. The EC Council failed to reach a ... on the pace of integration.
2. The manager was forced ... his post after allegations of corruption.
3. Free-market economics was seen as the cure for all our... .
4. The area is a Republican
5. The Roosevelt administration wanted to stimulate an economic
6. The total ... on defence has dropped since 1989.
7. The President inherited his economic problems from his
8. Relations between the two countries ... since 9.1 just don't feel I have a ... in the country's future.
10. The government imposed ... on the export of military hardware.
11. Most of the difficulties ... from poor workmanship.

v. **Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false. Use the following phrases in your answers:**

It's not quite so; I'm afraid you are wrong; in my opinion; I think it's absolutely wrong; as far as I know; I'm of another opinion.

1. Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1990.
2. She did not face serious problems when she came to power.
3. Mrs. Thatcher dominated British policies throughout the 1970s.
4. She wasn't Britain's first woman Prime Minister, leader of the ruling party and the longest-serving Prime Minister of this century.
5. Under Thatcher, it was Labour policy to return state-owned industries to private ownership, cut taxation and control inflation.
6. In 1997 Thatcher was replaced as Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative Party by Mr. Blair.

vii. Find words and expressions in the text which mean:

- 1) the government or political organisation of a country;

- 2) something that you say when you express an opinion or say what you have noticed;
- 3) problems and difficulties;
- 4) the total amount of money that a government, organisation or person spends during a particular period of time;
- 5) someone who had your job before you started doing it;
- 6) a process of something becoming active or strong again;
- 7) an opinion that everyone in a group will agree with or accept;
- 8) coming from or happening abroad.

VIII. Answer the questions:

1. What major events happened in these years: 1979, 1982, 1984, 1986 in Great Britain?
2. When did Margaret Thatcher come to power?
3. Which are the two largest political parties in Great Britain?
4. Which party does Margaret Thatcher belong to?
5. Which of her policies are mentioned in the text?
6. Which party was in government and which was the major opposition party throughout this period?
7. What problems did Mrs. Thatcher's government face abroad?
8. What problems did it face in Britain?
9. What is the Labour Party's view of her solutions?
10. When did Margaret Thatcher resign as Prime Minister?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

12.1 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. RIGHT
2. Have you seen the news on television last night? WRONG: Did you see
3. I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it? ---
4. I've bought a new car last week. ---
5. Where have you been yesterday evening? ---
6. Jenny has left school in 1991. ---
7. I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him? ---
8. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today. ---
9. Diane hasn't been at work yesterday. ---
10. When has this book been published? ---

12.2 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or

past simple.

1. (it/not/rain/this week) It hasn't rained this week.
2. (the weather/be/cold/recently) The weather ---
3. (it cold/last week) It ---
4. (I not/read/a newspaper yesterday) I ---
5. (I not/read/a newspaper today)
6. (Ann/earn/a lot of money/this year)
7. (she not/earn/so much/last year)
8. (you have/a holiday recently?)

12.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. I don't know where Amy is. Have you seen (you/see) her?
2. When I --- (get) home last night, I --- (be) very tired and I --- (go) straight to bed.
3. Your car looks very clean --- (you/wash) it?
4. George --- (not/be) very well last week.
5. Mr Clark --- (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
6. Molly lives in Dublin. She --- (live) there all her life.
7. --- (you/go) to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, but it --- (be) a mistake. The film (be) awful.
8. My grandfather --- (die) 30 years ago. I --- (never/meet) him.
9. I don't know Carol's husband. I --- (never/meet/him).
10. A: Is your father at home?
B: No, I'm afraid he --- (go) out.
A: When exactly --- (he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.
11. A: Where do you live?
B: In Boston.
A: How long --- (you/live) there?
B: Five years.
A: Where --- (you/live) before that?
B: In Chicago.
A: And how long --- (you/live) in Chicago?
B: Two years.

12.4 Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

1. (something you haven't done today)
I haven't eaten any fruit today.
2. (something you haven't done today)
3. (something you didn't do yesterday)
4. (something you did yesterday evening)
5. (something you haven't done recently)
6. (something you've done a lot recently)

UNIT 13

BRITISH TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

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.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

Another tradition is the holiday called Bonfire Night.

On November 5, 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day. But Guy Fawkes was unable to realize his plan and was caught and later, hanged. The British still remember that Guy Fawkes' Night. It is another name for this holiday. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5th, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks.

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.

Questions:

1. What nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe?
2. What are the best examples of their conservatism?
3. What are the most popular English traditions?
4. What is the original name of Halloween?
5. What is a popular Scottish event?
6. What is the Eisteddfod?
7. What peculiarities of the English monetary system do you know?

Activity. Every country has its written and unwritten rules. There are also some stereotyped beliefs about different countries. Decide whether the following statements about Britain's customs are true or false:

1. It is customary to shake hands when you are first introduced to someone.
2. It is fairly common for the British to shake hands with their colleagues at work every morning. ¹
3. It is very rare for English people to shake hands with children.
4. English people rarely kiss or hug friends as a form of social greeting.
5. You would normally address someone as «sir» or «madam» if you don't know their names.

6. British people tend to say their surname first when answering phones at home.
7. It is considered rude in Britain to ask people how much they earn.
8. It is considered bad manners to blow your nose in public.
9. Most British people tend to greet the shop assistant with «good morning» or «good afternoon» when they are served in the shop.
10. In a restaurant it is customary to attract the waiter's attention by calling out «Waiter!»
11. In England you can't turn your back to a statue of the Queen.
12. In English cities you can't sound your car horn from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.
13. If you are invited to dinner you shouldn't arrive earlier than the time given and you shouldn't arrive more than about 15 minutes late.
14. If you are invited to someone's home for the first time it is recommended to take a bottle of wine to your host.
15. British people like to stand very close to each other when they speak.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. Make the following sentences positive and negative .

- 1) You must make your bed
- 2) Peter can tell you a lot of psychological anecdotes.
- 3) You need ring the bell
- 4) You must drink this
- 5) You need bring an umbrella
- 6) You can open lion's cage.
- 7) You must do all the exercises
- 8) You need clean the window
- 9) You can make some more sandwiches
- 10) You must put salt in any of his dishes
- 11) They could help him when he needed it.
- 12) He could buy the Turkish delight beforehand.
- 13) You will be able to catch the train.
- 14) We may occupy this room.
- 15) You can turn on the light
- 16) The students may spend the night in the camp.
- 17) You must organize your work on English.

- 18) I must read a lot of psychological books.
- 19) Your tastes can show your character.
- 20) He had to return home.

2. Answer the questions

- 1) Can you play chess?
- 2) Can your friend play the piano?
- 3) Can you show me the new textbook?
- 4) Must you stay in the library tonight?
- 5) Must students do their homework every day?
- 6) May I take your pencil?
- 7) May I stay here till seven?
- 8) May he go home?
- 9) May I smoke?

3. Put the verb into the correct form

- 1) They can visit Kiev (next month)
- 2) She must study French (next year)
- 3) He can't lecture on English (last year)
- 4) You must study in the University library (the day before yesterday)
- 5) Can she bring me a few books? (next Friday)

4. Translate the following sentences using modal verbs may, can, could, should, must, need, to have to, to be to

- 1) Ваші улюблені цукерки можуть багато розповісти про ваш характер.
- 2) Ви можете придбати будь-які цукерки у цьому магазині.
- 3) Вам не слід їсти так багато солодкого. Це шкідливо для фігури.
- 4) Він зможе пролити світло на цю справу.
- 5) Він навіть не міг запропонувати їм чашку кави, так йому було погано.
- 6) Не треба говорити пошепки. Ми вже все знаємо про цих людей.
- 7) У мене ще багато роботи, тож вам не слід приходити раніше шостої.
- 8) Вам не слід було купувати дитині молочний шоколад. Вона його не їсть.
- 9) Тоді слід стерегтися робити ті самі помилки.
- 10) Не чекайте мене. Я маю ще дещо закінчити.
- 11) Доведеться мені ще подумати над цим.

PART III

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNIT 14

UNITED STATES IN BRIEF

Capital: Washington D.C.

Language: English spoken throughout the country, but does not have official status. Spanish — second most common language. **Official name:** The United States of America. **National anthem:** "The Star — Spangled Banner". **Largest population centers** (2006): New York City (8,143,197) Los Angeles (3,844,829) Chicago (2,842,518) Philadelphia (1,463,281) Houston (2,016,582) Detroit (886,671) Dallas (1,213,825) San Diego (1,255,540)

Symbols of the United States include the American flag and the Great Seal. The eagle holds an olive branch and arrows, symbolising a desire for peace but the ability to wage war. The reverse side bears the Eye of Providence, representing God, and a pyramid dated 1776.

Area: 9,372,571 km (including Alaska and Hawaii). **Elevation:** Highest — 6,194 m (Mount McKinley in Alaska). Lowest — 86 m below sea level (Death Valley in California). **Population:** The USA is world's third largest country in terms of population — 300,332,443. Population density: 27 persons per sq. km. Distribution: 74% urban, 26% rural.

Major ethnic/national groups: 80.3 % white, 12.1% black, 9% Hispanic origin, 2.9 % of Asian descent, 0.8% American Indians (native peoples).

Major religions: 31% Protestant (chiefly Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Pentecostals and Presbyterians), 22% Roman Catholic, 3% Jewish, 2% Mormon. 2% Eastern Orthodox. **Economy**

Chief products: Agriculture — beef cattle, milk, maize, soybeans, pigs, wheat, chickens and eggs, cotton. Fishing: tuna, salmon. Manufacturing — foods and beverages, cars, aircrafts, communications equipment, printed materials, fabricated metal products, paper, clothing, computers, drugs, wood and wood products. Mining — petroleum, natural gas, coal. **Money:** Basic unit — US dollar.

Foreign trade: Major exported goods — motorcars and parts, computers and other office equipment, aircraft, electrical machinery, scientific measuring instruments, telecommunications apparatus, grain, soybeans. Major imported goods — petroleum and petroleum products, cars and parts, clothing and shoes.

seafood.

The United States of America is the third largest country in the world in population and the fourth largest in area. China and India are the only countries with more people. Only Russia, Canada, and China have larger areas. The United States covers the entire midsection of North America, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It also includes Alaska, in the northwest part of North America; and Hawaii, far out in the Pacific. The United States is often called the US, USA, or America.

The land of the United States is as varied as it is vast. It ranges from the warm beaches of Florida and Hawaii to the frozen northlands of Alaska, and from level Midwestern prairies to the snow-capped Rocky Mountains. This huge and beautiful country is rich in natural resources. It has great stretches of some of the most fertile soil on earth, a plentiful water supply and excellent water routes, and large stretches of forests. There are also huge deposits of valuable minerals which lie underneath the ground.

Economically, the United States is one of the world's most highly developed and productive nations.

No other country equals the United States in the production of goods and services. Its people enjoy one of the world's standard of living.

Until the 1500s, what is now the United States was largely a wilderness. Indians lived scattered over the land between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Eskimos inhabited what is now Alaska, and Polynesians lived in Hawaii. People in Europe saw in this vast "new world" a chance to build new, better lives.

In 1776, colonists in the East established an independent nation based on freedom and economic opportunity. Through the years, large numbers of people from Europe continued to settle in the United States. In addition, people from almost every other part of the world settled in the country. Except for black Africans brought in as slaves, these immigrants came seeking the rights and the opportunities that had become part of the American way of life. As a result of this immigration the United States today has one of the most varied populations. It has been called "a nation of immigrants".

The vast space and resources of the land, the ideals of freedom and economic giant have made it a super powerful country as it is today. The Americans — as the people are commonly called — also made major contributions in such fields as technology, science and medicine. Americans developed the mass production system of manufacturing. They also created the skyscraper and such new art forms as jazz and musical comedy.

The United States consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a piece of land set aside by the federal government for the nation's capital, Washington, D.C.

The United States has a federal system of government, which gives the states many powers that national government have in most countries. For example, the states have broad control over public education and the establishment of criminal and civil laws. The states of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, are often divided into seven major regions. Each region is made up of states, that have similarities in geography, climate, economy, traditions and history. The regions are: (1) New England, (2) the Middle Atlantic States, (3) the Southern States, (5) the Rocky Mountains, (6) the South Western States, and (7) the Pacific Coast States.

The climate of the United States varies greatly from place to place. Average annual temperature range from -13 °C in Barrow, Alaska, to 25.7 °C in Death Valley, California. In general, most parts of the United States have seasonal changes in temperature and moderate precipitation. The Midwest, the Middle Atlantic States and New England experience warm summers and cold, snowy winters. In the South, summers are usually long and hot, and winters are mild. Along the Pacific Coast and in some other areas, near large bodies of water, the climate is relatively mild all year round. Mountains also affect the climate. In the West, for example, the mountainous areas are cooler and wetter than the neighbouring plains and plateaus. Parts of the West and South-West of the United States have a desert climate. The moderate climate in much of the United States has encouraged wide spread population settlement. It has also helped make possible the production of a great variety of agricultural goods.

The United States ranks first in the world in the total value of its economic production. The nation's gross national product (GNP) — the value of all the goods and services produced by a country in a year — amounted to about 11.5 trillion US dollars in 2003. A per capita Gross National Income of 37,610 (2003 est.). This total was more than twice the GNP of Japan, which is ranked second.

The United States' economy is based largely on a free enterprise system. In such a system, individuals and companies are free to make their own economic decisions. Even though the US economy is based on free enterprise, the government have placed regulations on economic practices through the years. Government regulations have protected consumers from unsafe merchandise and protected workers from unsafe working conditions and unreasonably low wages.

A variety of natural resources provide the raw materials that support the economy of the United States. The most valuable resources are minerals, soils, water, forests, and fish.

The United States has large deposits of coal, iron ore, natural gas, and petroleum, which are vital to the country's industrial strength. Its many other important minerals, include copper, gold, lead, phosphates, potash, silver, sulfur, and zinc. To meet its needs, however, the United States must import additional amounts of iron ore. petroleum and other minerals.

Forests cover nearly a third of the United States and they yield many valuable products.

Agriculture accounts for 2 per cent of the US gross domestic product and provides jobs for 2 per cent of the nation's workers. Yet, the United States is a world leader in agriculture production. The country's farms turn out as much food as the nation needs, with enough left over to export food to other countries. About a third of the world's food exports come from US farms.

The US population amounts to 300,332,443 people according to the US update Census Bureau. Whites make up about 80 per cent of the country's population. Blacks form the largest minority group. They account for about 12 per cent of the population. About 3 per cent of the population is of Asian descent. American Indians make up almost 1 per cent of the population. Other groups combine to make up the remaining 4 per cent. The population of the United States includes many Hispanic people, such as people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban descent. Hispanic consist mainly of whites, but they also include some blacks and American Indians. Hispanic make up 8 per cent of the US population.

About 51.5 percent of the people in the United States are females. The United States has one of the highest life expectancies of any country — 74. 9 years old. Since 1945, the part of the US population that is over 65 years old has increased from 8 per cent to 12 per cent. Improvements in medical care have been the main reason for the increase.

Approximately 94 per cent of the total population was born in the United States. The largest foreign-born groups are in order of size, Mexicans, Germans, Canadians, Italians, British and Cubans. The United States has an overall average population density about 27 people per square kilometer.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation:

density, *n* census, *n* throughout, *prep.* rural, *adj.* resources, *n pi.* Alaska Hawaii
Hispanics China plateau, *n* consumer, *n*

COMPREHENSION

II. Match the word (word combination) with the corresponding definition

1) Gross national product	for or by each person in particular place
2) Anthem	to be different from one another
3) Density	an official process of counting a country's population
4) Vary	the official song of a nation that is sung or played on certain occasions
5) Immigrants	people who come from abroad to live permanently in an other country
6) Census	the total value of all the goods and services produced in the country, including income from abroad
7) Population boom	a period when a lot of babies were born esp. between 1946 and 1964
8) Life expectancy	the amount calculated by adding together several quantities, and then dividing this amount by the total number of quantities
9) Baby boom	someone who is paid to work for someone else
10) Average	climate which is neither very cold nor very hot
11) Density	the degree to which an area is filled with people
12) Natural resources	th. such as land, minerals, or natural energy that exists in a country and can be used to increase its wealth
13) Life span	length of time that a person or animal is expected to live
14) Population	number of people living in a particular area, country, etc.

III. Put the words in the following questions in the correct order and answer them:

- 1) the United states, does, among, rank, how, other, of the world, countries, population, in, and, area?
- 2) the country's, anthem, is, national, what?
- 3) people, many, live, the United States, how, in?
- 4) are, the, natural, the, country's, what, resources?
- 5) lowest, the, in the, United, where, States, land, where, is?
- 6) are, leading, products, farm, what, the United States, in?
- 7) is, the, life, what, expectancy, reason, what, for, high?
- 8) major, what, in, the, are, religions, the, United, are, States?
- 9) the US, federal, monarchy, a, republic, or, is, a?
- 10) states, how, does, the US, consist, many, of?

IV. Say whether these statements are true or false. If it is false, give your version using the following expressions: I disagree; to my mind; in my opinion; as far as I know (understand); I think, it's absolutely wrong, etc.

-The United States of America is the fifth largest country in the world in population and the tenth largest in area.

- The USA has scarce natural resources.

-The USA is one of the world's most highly developed and productive nations.

-The United States consists of 49 states and the District of Columbia.

-American people enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living.

-The District of Columbia is a piece of land set aside by the President for the nation's capital.

-The capital of the United States is New York.

-The United States has a totalitarian system of government.

DISCUSSION

Topics for discussions:

1. The USA is the very country I'd like to live in.
2. Positive and negative sides of the American life.
3. **Write an essay** on one of the states of the USA.

Imagine that you are an inhabitant of that state. Advertise your state; finish up your advertising with the words, "...welcome you to explore its history, culture, traditions and even business

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

14.1 Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. I was very tired when I arrived home.

(I/work/hard all day)

I had been working hard all day.

2. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.

(they/play/football)

3. There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.

(somebody/smoke/in the room)

4. Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.

(she/dream)

5. When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.

(he/watch/TV)

14.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain.

We had been playing for half an hour when it started to rain.

2. I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realised that I was in the wrong restaurant.

I --- for 20 minutes when I ---

3. Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down.

At the time the factory ---, Sarah --- there for five years.

4. I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting.

The orchestra --- when ---

5. This time make your own sentence:

I began walking along the road. I --- when ---

14.3 Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done) or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours were having (have) a party.

2. We were good friends. We had known (know) each other for a long time.

3. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he --- (walk) so fast.

4. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She --- (run)

5. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They --- (eat).

6. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They --- (eat).

7. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He --- (look) for his contact lens.

8. When I arrived, Kate --- (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she --- (wait) for a very long time.

9. I was sad when I sold my car. I --- (have) it for a very long time.

10. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We --- (travel) for more than 24 hours.

UNIT 15

MILESTONES OF US HISTORY

The history of the United States is the story of a great nation that was carved out of a wilderness by brave and freedom-loving people. The men and women who built the United States came from almost every part of the world. They represented many different nationalities and religions. Through the years, the people and their descendants learned to live and work together, and to take pride in being Americans. This spirit of cooperation and pride helped make the United States the huge, powerful and wealthy nation it is today. It also helped the country and its people survive many challenges and hardships — including dangers, wars, social turmoil and economic depressions.

The First Americans.

As many as 80 million Indians may have been living in America when Columbus reached the New World. The American Indians formed hundreds of tribes, with many different languages and ways of life. Some of them, such as Aztec, Inca, and Maya — established advanced civilizations. They founded magnificent cities and accumulated gold, jewels and other riches.

European Discovery.

The Vikings. About AD 1,000, Vikings from Greenland explored part of the North American mainland. Led by Leif Ericson they were probably the first white people to reach the mainland of the continent but the Vikings did not establish permanent settlements, and their voyages were soon forgotten.

Columbus.

Before Columbus' voyage, Europeans did not know the Western Hemisphere existed. During the 1400s, Europeans became interested in finding a short sea route to the Far East — a region of spices and other valuable goods. Columbus, an Italian navigator, believed he could find a short route to the East by sailing west. Financed by the Spanish king and queen, he set sail westward from Spain on August, 3, 1492. Columbus reached land on October, 12, and assumed he had arrived in the Far East. Actually, he landed on San Salvador, one of the islands just east of the North American mainland. Before he died in 1506, Columbus made three more voyages to the Western Hemisphere. He came to believe he had discovered a vast, unknown continent which he called an "Other World", other Europeans called this unexplored area the New World and honoured Columbus as its discoverer. Europeans also called the Western Hemisphere America, after Amerigo

Vespucci. An Italian, Vespucci claimed he made Voyages to the New World for Spain and Portugal beginning in 1497.

The Declaration of Independence.

The 4th of July is the most important holiday in the USA, for it commemorates : at famous day in 1776 when the Americans declared their independence. Congress made the declaration in Philadelphia, and that night in the city there were joyful :celebrations which soon became nationwide. Ever since, the 4th of July has been marked in the American calendar as Independence Day, and there are parades and " activities of all kinds there. The basic cause of the Americans' struggle for independence against the mother country England, was too much interference and intolerance from London and very little understanding of Americans problems and pride. Most galling to the Americans v as the assumption by the English Government and the King that they had a right to tax their subjects overseas without their consent and without giving them anything in return. The American Revolution (1775-83) is regarded by military historians as a war 3main should never have lost. Many colonists were half-hearted about the conflict. I thought of themselves as Englishmen misused by other Englishmen, and had no wish to kill their cousins. There were also many loyalists, some of whom fled to Canada, while others joined British regiments in America. The British too were divided. It was a war, which inspired no patriotism. In the British Parliament there was fierce opposition to the war from a powerful minority, led by Edmund Burke, the great orator. Burke told the House of Commons, that he was not interested in what the Law told him he could do, but in what "humanity, --on and justice" told him he should do. Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest leaders, said: "We might have been a free and great people together". As for the troops which the government sent to fight the rebels, they were unenthusiastic and incompetent, especially their leaders. Large numbers of them were German mercenaries, whom the Americans learned to hate. Neither the British nor German troops had been taught to fight the sort of war the rebels waged against them. They had been taught only to fight set battles. They were bewildered and helpless against the American sharp-shooters who ambushed them in the thick forests. The Americans, to begin with, had no army. In fact, it is quite possible that but for the extraordinary faith and leadership of George Washington, the revolution might have come to nothing. He built an army which remained loyal to him until the end despite terrible hardships. George Washington had been an officer in the British Army which fought an(defeated the French in the wilderness of Canada twenty years earlier. His experience of this war had opened up to him visions of an exciting future for his country. H was given valuable support by the two great patriots, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. It was Franklin who helped persuade the French to come into the war against the British. They did not need

much persuading, for they longed to recover their lost colonies. In 1781 a British army commanded by an exceptionally incompetent general Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to the Americans at Yorktown, Virginia, and the war was over. Not long afterwards, the 13 colonies became States and joined together in a Union. The effect of the American Revolution was far-reaching. The Declaration of Independence drawn up by Thomas Jefferson is one of the most important documents ever published. Here are the two sentences which shook the ruling classes of Europe "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed".

The Civil War.

Many people are under the illusion that the main issue of the Civil War was the abolition of slavery, but there was a more basic reason. The eleven agricultural Southern States suspected that the industrial Northern States were threatening their rights, one of which was the right to own the slaves who worked on their plantations. So afraid were they of this threat, that in 1861 they seceded from the Union and formed an independent Confederacy based in Montgomery, Alabama. This secession was a serious challenge to the new President of the USA, Abraham Lincoln, who was determined at all costs to preserve the unity of the nation, even if it meant war. The war was fought to preserve the Union, and Lincoln only declared the war to be a crusade against slavery when he realized the strength of feeling against it in the rest of the world.

In the Southern States there were 3 million slaves, but only 340 thousand slave owners out of a white population of 6 million. There were several distinguished abolitionists in the South, including General Robert E. Lee, who freed all his slaves before taking command of the Confederate Army. There had been slaves in the (Southern States since the early 18th century. Negroes were brought from West Africa; in the stinking holds of small sailing ships and auctioned in the slave markets. Their masters could do what they liked with them. There were cases of frightful cruelty) and neglect. The Civil War began on April, 1861, when Southern troops fired on Fort Sumter, a military post in Charleston Harbor. It did not seem that the fighting could last long, since the Confederates were outnumbered by more than three to one. Besides the Unionists held command of the sea, which meant that supplies could only be brought into Southern ports by blockade-runners. Yet, at first General Lee won some astonishing victories. His men fought with fanatical bravery because they were defending their homeland and their whole way of life. But at last the North found a general who could match General Lee. When Ulysses S. Grant took command of the Unionist forces, he

gradually pushed the Confederates back until his troops were deep in Confederate territory. Atlanta, Georgia were burnt down to the ground and a Unionist Army under General Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea. Sherman destroyed everything in his path, and the memory of this destruction is said to have haunted him for the rest of his life. On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee — the commander of the Confederate Army — surrendered to the Union commander General Ulysses S. Grant. When the war was over, the slaves were free and 600 thousand men lay dead. Altogether 50% of the 2 million men who fought each other with such ferocity were casualties of this "war between brothers». The four years of bloody fighting (1861-1865) between the North and South had staggering effects on the nation. No other war in history has taken so many American lives.

The September 11,2001 attacks (often referred to as 9/11 — pronounced "nine eleven") consisted of a series of coordinated terrorist suicide attacks by Islamic extremists on the United States on September 11, 2001. The victims were predominantly civilians. There were 2,973 fatalities: 246 on the four planes (no one on board any of the hijacked aircraft survived), 2,602 in New York City in the towers and on the ground, and 125 at the Pentagon. Among the fatalities were 343 New York City Fire Department firefighters, 23 New York City Police Department officers, and 37 Port Authority Police Department officers. An Additional 24 people remain listed as missing. Many US citizens held the view that the attacks had "changed the world forever". The Bush administration declared a war on terrorism, with the stated goals of bringing Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda to justice and preventing the emergence of other terrorist networks.

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents:

voyage, *n* assumption, *n* rebel, *n,v* unalienable, *adj.* secede, *v* neglect, *v* casualty, *n* tierce, *adj.*

cruelty, *n* bravery, *n* haunt, *v* staggering, *adj.* surrender, *v* galling, challenge, *n* commemorate, *v* inspire, *v* ambush, *v* pursuit, *n* secession, *n* haunt, *v* assume, *v* wilderness, *n* hemisphere, *n* interference, *n* persuade, *v* endow, *v* crusade, *n* ferocity, *n* intolerance, *n* turmoil, *n* voyage, *n*

COMPREHENSION

II. Check yourself if you can answer the questions or explain the following:

1. Do you know the difference between a voyage and a journey?
2. Who can be called a descendant?
3. What is the difference between a parade and festivity?
4. What did Americans mean by loyalists?

5. Who can be called a great orator? What great orators of different times can you name?
6. How well does an incompetent person do his job?
7. Paraphrase: The sharp-shooters ambushed a British regiment.
8. How do you feel when you are bewildered?
9. What did the abolitionists want to do?
10. How do you understand the meaning of the word "issue"?
11. Where is the hold of the ship?
12. What does a blockade-runner do?
13. What is a fanatic ready to do that an ordinary patriot might refuse to do?
14. What do you do if you secede from a union?
15. What is the meaning of the word "casualty"?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

15.1 Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.

1. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.
2. 'It's a bit cold in this room.' 'Is It? --- on the heating then.'
3. 'We haven't got any milk.' 'Oh, haven't we? --- and get some.'
4. 'Do you want me to do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right. --- it.'
5. 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'OK, --- you.'
6. 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '--- coffee, please.'
7. 'Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.' 'Thanks. --- you a postcard.'
8. Thank you for lending me your camera. --- it back to you on Monday, OK?
9. 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think --- here.'

15.2 Read the situations and write sentences with I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ...

1. It's a bit cold. You decide to close the window. You say: I think I'll close the window.
2. You are feeling tired and it's quite late. You decide to go to bed. You say: I think --
-
3. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk. You say: Thank you but ---
4. You arranged to play tennis today. Now you decide that you don't want to play. You say: I don't think ---
5. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go. ---

15.3 Which is correct?

1. 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. _I phone (X)/I'll phone (O)_ her now.' (I'll phone is correct)
2. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. _I'm playing (O)/I'll play (X)_ tennis. (I'm playing is correct)
3. _I meet/I'll meet_ you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'
4. 'I need some money.' 'OK, _I'm lending/I'll lend_ you some. How much do you need?'
5. _I'm having/I'll have_ a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
6. 'Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. _I don't forget/I won't forget.' _
7. What time _does your train leave/will your train leave_ tomorrow?
8. I asked Sue what happened but she _doesn't tell/won't tell_ me.
9. _'Are you doing/Will you do_ anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
10. I don't want to go out alone. _Do you come/Will you come_ with me?
11. It's a secret between us. I promise _I don't tell/I won't tell_ anybody.

15.4 What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with shall I ...? or shall we ...?

1. You and a friend want to do something this evening but you don't know what. You ask your friend. What shall we do this evening?
2. You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. You ask a friend for advice. --- it?
3. It's Ann's birthday next week. You want to give her a present but you don't know what. You ask a friend for advice. What ---
4. You and a friend are going on holiday together but you haven't decided where. You ask him/her. ---
5. You and a friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk. You ask him/her ---

UNIT 16

BECOMING A NATION

/1784-1815/

What is July 4 in the USA?

What is the birthday of the American flag?

What is the name of the US National Anthem?

1776 - Declaration of Independence was approved by the Continental Congress on **July 4** in Philadelphia. **Liberty Bell** told that a new **nation was born**. On Christmas night, 1776, Washington defeated British troops at Princeton. France secretly encouraged Americans.

1777 - On June, 14, 1777 the first **national flag** was taken. The American armies enlisted African Americans. Americans won the British troops at Saratoga on October 17. It was a turning point of the war. It convinced Louis XVI to sign a treaty with the U.S. B. Franklin went to Paris to get help.

1778 - Benjamin Franklin brought about alliance with France. *

1780 - French army of 5,000 landed at Newport. British fleet blocked Washington.

1781 - Lord Cornwallis, British general, was forced to surrender at **Yorktown**, October 19.

1783 - Treaty of Paris officially ended Revolutionary war 1775-83.

1784 - Russia established settlement in Kodiak in Alaska.

1787 - **Constitution** of the **U.S.** was adopted. Delaware was the first state to ratify.

1788 - The constitution was ratified on June 21.

1789 - George Washington was inaugurated as first US President.

1803 - Napoleon sold the U.S. the area of Louisiana for \$15 million.

1804 - Lewis and Clark were sent to describe the land and tell Indians about the U.S. 16-year-old Shoshoni Indian girl Sacajawea /Bird Woman/ was their guide-interpreter.

1805 - Lewis and Clark expedition reaches the Pacific.

1812 -Fort Ross is built by the Russians in what is now California. The Russians considered trying to establish a huge empire in America. Fort Ross was to be the "jumping off" place. Threats of revolution in Russia, trouble with China, and the growing power of the U.S. ended the plans. The founder Ivan Kuskov /Vologda/ left in 1821. Fort Ross was sold in 1841. President Madison declared war to Britain on June 18. Britain -on June 23. **War of 1812** began. The nation was divided. The U.S had 6 ships and only 6,700 soldiers. Napoleon had met defeat in Russia.

1813 - The Indian leader Tecumseh was named a general in the British army. After his death, the Indians were left without strong leaders. Many settlers took Indian land.

1814 - President Madison fled from Washington on August 22. The British entered on August 24 and burnt Washington D.C. because earlier some **U.S.** troops burned the capital of Canada York, now Toronto. On September 13 they attacked Fort McHenry. F. Key watched the attack from sea. He wrote "**The Star-Spangled Banner**". It became the national anthem. The battle of New Orleans was a great victory but a peace treaty was signed 2 weeks earlier.

1825 - President Monroe began moving Indians west of Mississippi.

1828- Andrew Jackson, the old Indian fighter, was elected President.

1830 - Under the **Indian Removal** Act the Indians were driven out of land east of the Mississippi River. Country's first railroad was built in South Caroline.

1832 - The Sauk leader Black Hawk tried to stop the theft of Indian lands. In the **Black Hawk War** Abraham Lincoln gained military experience. Black Hawk was put in jail. Later he and 5,000 Indians were pushed west.

1836 - Texas became an independent republic.

1838 - The removal of Cherokees began. They lived in the South as a separate nation. They had their own alphabet and published a daily newspaper. But their land was good for growing cotton, and gold was discovered there. They were in the way. The removal lasted until **1839**. They had walked 1,000 mi^{Sr} for 4 months. 4,000 Cherokees died. The way was known as the **Trail of Tears**

1876 - King George III send German mercenaries to fight the colonists. Washington moved army of 5,000 from Boston to New York. Britain sent 32,000 troops. Americans retreated.

VOCABULARY

I. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Treaty of Paris	National flag	Liberty Bell	British	Saratoga
Alaska	Independence	Constitution	France	French

1. Declaration of was approved by the Congress on July 4, 1776.
2. told that a new nation was born.
3. On June, 14, 1777 the first was taken.
4. Americans won the British troops at on October 17.
5. Benjamin Franklin brought about alliance with

6. -.....army of 5,000 landed at Newport.
7. Lord Cornwallis, general, was forced to surrender on October 19, 1781
8. - officially ended Revolutionary war 1775-83.
9. Russia established settlement in Kodiak in 1784.
10. In 1787 of the U.S. was adopted.

COMPREHENSION

ii. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. The constitution was ratified on June 21, a/ 1788, b/ 1777, c/ 1780.
2. George Washington was inaugurated as first US President in a/ 1789, b/ 1788, c/ 1780.
3. Napoleon sold the U.S. the area of Louisiana for \$ a/ 1,5, b/ 10, c/ 15 million.
4. In 1805 Lewis and Clerk expedition reached the a/ Pacific, b/ Ontario, c/ Rockies.
5. In 1812 Fort Ross was built by the Russians in a/ Alaska, b/ California, c/ Oregon.
6. The founder of Fort Ross Ivan Kuskov /Vologda/ left in a/ 1821, b/ 1831, c/ 1841.
7. On June 18, 1812 President Madison declared war to a/ France, b/ Germany, c/ Britain.
8. The Indian leader Tecumseh was named a general in the a/ British, b/ American army.
9. President Madison fled from Washington on August 22, a/ 1812, b/ 1813, c/ 1914.
10. The British burnt a/ Washington D.C., b/ the White House, c/ the Capitol.

iii. Here are some answers. What are the questions?

1. George Washington was inaugurated as first US President.
2. Napoleon sold the U.S. the area of Louisiana.
3. Lewis and Clerk expedition took place in 1805.
4. Fort Ross was built by the Russians in 1812.
5. The founder of Fort Ross was Ivan Kuskov.

PROJECT.

V. Make a synchronic diagram of American and Ukrainian history.

16.1 Complete the sentences. Each time use at, on or in + one of the following.

the evening the moment Sundays about 20 minutes 21 July 1969 the Middle Ages
1492 the 1920s 11 seconds Christmas the same time night

1. Columbus made his first voyage from Europe to America in 1492.

2. In Britain most people do not work ---.
3. If the sky is clear, you can see the stars ---.
4. After working hard during the day, I like to relax ---.
5. The first man walked on the moon ---.
6. It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking ---.
7. Jazz became popular in the United States ---.
8. I'm just going out to the shop. I'll be back ---.
9. (on the phone) 'Can I speak to Clare?' 'I'm afraid she's not here ---.'
10. In Britain people send each other cards ---.
11. Many of Europe's great cathedrals were built ---.
12. Bob is a very fast runner. He can run 100 metres ---.

16.2 Put in at, on or in where necessary. Leave an empty space (-) if no preposition is necessary.

1. a. I'll see you on Friday.
- b. I'll see you (-) next Friday. (no preposition)
2. a. What are you doing --- Saturday?
- b. What are you doing --- the weekend?
3. a. They often go out --- the evenings.
- b. They often go out --- Sunday evenings
4. a. Do you work --- Wednesdays?
- b. Do you work--- every Wednesday?
5. a. We usually have a holiday --- the summer.
- b. We often have a short holiday --- Christmas.
6. a. Pauline got married --- 1991.
- b. Pauline got married --- 18 May 1991.
- c. Chris is getting married --- this year.

16.3. Put in at, on or in.

1. Mozart was born in Salzburg --- 1756.
2. I haven't seen Kate for a few days. I last saw her --- Tuesday.
3. The price of electricity is going up --- October.
4. I've been invited to a wedding --- 14 February.
5. Hurry up! We've got to go --- five minutes.
6. I'm busy just now but I'll be with you --- a moment.
7. Jenny's brother is an engineer but he's out of work --- the moment.
8. There are usually a lot of parties --- New Year's Eve.
9. I hope the weather will be nice --- the weekend.
10. Saturday night I went to bed --- 11 o'clock.

11. I don't like travelling --- night.
12. We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived --- 5 o'clock --- the morning.
13. The course begins --- 7 January and ends sometime --- April.
14. It was quite a short book and easy to read. I read it --- a day.
15. I might not be at home --- Tuesday morning but I'll probably be there --- the afternoon.
16. My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready --- two hours.
17. The telephone and the doorbell rang --- the same time.
18. Mary and Henry always go out for a meal --- their wedding anniversary.
19. Henry is 63. He'll be retiring from his job --- two years' time.

UNIT 17

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Did you read "Uncle Tom's Cabin"? What are "greenbacks"? When did Gold Rush in Alaska begin?

1841 - The Russians sold Fort Ross to John Sutter. 1849 - "California 49-er" gold rush began.

1852 - 300,000 copies of H.B. Stow's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* were sold.

1859- John Brown who wanted to free the slaves was tried and hanged on December 2.

1860- With election of Abraham Lincoln /40% of votes/, 7 states *seceded* from the Union

and formed **Confederacy** /Southern states/ with **J. Davis** as president

1861-**Abraham Lincoln** became President on March 4. He wanted *united* States. Kansas

entered the Union as a free state -Southern states numbering 11. On April 12, Confederate cannons open fire at the Fort Sumter. 4 states seceded from the Union. The **Civil War** began.

1862- Many northerners lost interest in the Union. The government printed more money.

New paper dollars were called "**greenbacks**". In Russia serfs became free.

1863- In January Lincoln issues *Emancipation Proclamation*, freeing *Confederate* slaves. It kept Europe out of the war. **Russia** was very good friend of the Union. In winter

of 1863 a **Russian fleet** stood in the harbors of New York and San Francisco. Confederate troops were defeated on July 3 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. On July 4, Grant took Vicksburg.

1864- General Grant /1822-85/ became Commander-in-chief of the Union Army. In May,

Union forces led by Sherman invaded Georgia and destroyed it.

1865- Commander- in-Chief of Confederates Robert Lee /1807-70/ surrendered on April

9. Grant told Lee to lay down their weapons and go home. President Lincoln promised moderation to the South but was assassinated by a Southern fanatic Booth on April 14.

RECONSTRUCTION

1867 -Alaska is purchased from Russia by the United States for \$7,2 million. 1872 - **Yellowstone** became first national park.

1875 - **The Sioux War** started when prospectors headed to seek gold on the Sioux land. Indians attacked the invaders. In response, General Crook led Army forces to Montana, the heart of Indian country. Colonel Custer, Hero of the Civil War, had to put down the Indian's best chiefs Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Gall.

1876-Custer was defeated by Indians in Montana at Little Bighor on June 25. It was **Custer's Last Stand**. By late 1876, the Indians were defeated and moved onto **reservations**.

1877-Indian Chief Joseph was defeated in Nez Perce War.

1878-Yellow fever epidemic struck the South.

1879Thomas Edison invented the electric lamp.

1880-Gold rush in Juneau in Alaska began.

1881- President Garfield was assassinated.

1885-Washington Monument dedicated. World's first skyscraper rose in Chicago.

1886-Statue of Liberty was dedicated. Coca-Cola was introduced in Atlanta.

1890-Indian Sioux leader Sitting Bull was killed by US forces in the last Indian battle.

1891-Thomas Edison invented the motion picture camera.

1898-US battleship was blown up in Havana Harbor, igniting **Spanish-American War**.

US marines invaded Cuba, captured Philippines, Puerto Rico, and annexed Hawaii.

1899-Gold rush in Nome in Alaska occurred.

1900-Chicago River was reversed, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

1903 -Gold was discovered in Fairbanks in Alaska. Wrights made first airplane flight.

1906 -Diamonds were discovered in Arkansas.

1908 -First Model T Ford was introduced.

1914 World War I broke on July 28, 1914.

1915- The British ship with 1,200 passenger /128 Americans/ was sunk by a German U- boat.

1917-American ships were sunk by German U-boats. Congress declared war on Germany.

1918-Russia surrendered to Germany in March. Britain and France pleaded the US for troops. 30,000 Americans helped stop the German drive on Paris. **WW I** ended on November 11, 1918.

1920 -19th Amendment was ratified, giving women right to vote.

1924 -All Native American Indians were made US citizens.

1927 - Charles Lindbergh made first solo flight across the Atlantic on May 20.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

1929 -Stock market collapsed on October 24. The **Great Depression** began.

1932 -First woman was elected to US Senate.

1933 -Franklin Roosevelt became president and began New Deal to combat Depression. **1937** -Golden Gate Bridge opened in San Francisco.

1939-On September 1, German troops attacked Poland. **World War II** broke.

1940-Roosevelt was elected to unprecedented third term.

THE USA AT WAR 1941-1945

1941-US Lend-Lease aid was extended to Britain and Soviet Union. Attacked by Japan at Pearl Harbour on Dec.7, the USA declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.

1942-Japanese took control of the Philippines. Americans of Japanese ancestry were moved to isolated camps. Japanese suffer naval defeat at Battle of Midway. First controlled nuclear chain reaction was produced at University of Chicago.

1943-Japanese were defeated in Battle of Bismarck Sea.

1944-American Fifth Army entered Rome. On June **6**, Allied forces landed in France ZD- Day/.

1945-Buchenwald extermination camp was liberated. Allied leaders met at Yalta. Roosevelt died. Germany surrendered unconditionally. World's first atomic bomb explosion at Alamogordo in New Mexico. The USA dropped atomic bombs on Japan, on August 6-over Hiroshima /60,000 died/, in 3 days - on Nagasaki - 36,000 died. On August 4, Japan surrendered. **World War** was over. **Cold War** began.

POST-WAR YEARS

1947 -Marshall Plan led way towards European recovery from war.

1949-The United States joined NATO.

1950-Truman sent combat troops to Korea. The U.S plunged into a **red scare**.

1952 - First H-bomb was exploded.

1957 - First Soviet satellite brought space race.

1955 - First US satellite was launched. American Van Cliburn won Tchaikovsky contest.

1959 - Nikita Khrushchev visited US. First hints of better US/Soviet relations.

1960- American U-2 spy plane was shot down over Soviet Union.

1961- First American troops arrived in **Vietnam**.

1962 -Astronaut John Glenn made first US orbital flight.

1968 -Dr. **Martin Luther King** was killed in Memphis, Tennessee. Large oil deposits were discovered in Alaska. Senator R. Kennedy was killed.

1969-Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the **moon**.

1971 -Spacecraft Mariner 9 orbited Mars.

1973-Vietnam War ended ingloriously, with 50,000 US servicepersons dead.

1974- The Watergate scandal shook Americans. President Nixon resigned.

1986 -Challenger exploded; six astronauts and teacher Christa McAuliffe were killed.

ALONE AT THE TOP

1991 -Soviet Union separated into individual nations and the USA was the only "superpower".

1994 -Republicans gained control of both houses of Congress.

2000 - President Clinton visited **Ukraine**.

VOCABULARY

I. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

united	John Brown	Stow	greenbacks	gold rush
fleet	Civil War	Confederacy	slaves	Russia

1. In 1849, "California 49-er"began.
2. In 1852, 300,000 copies of H.B.—.....—'s *Uncle Tom's Cabin* were sold.
3. In 1859 who wanted to free the slaves was tried and hanged.
4. With election of Abraham Lincoln 7 states formed
5. Abraham Lincoln wanted.....-States.
6. The..... began. On April 12, 1861
7. The government printed more paper dollars called " -".
8. -----In 1863, President Lincoln emancipated *Confederate*.....
..... was very good friend of the Union.
9.In winter of 1863 a Russian stood in the harbors of New York and San Francisco.

COMPREHENSION

II. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. Commander- in-Chief of Confederates R. Lee surrendered in a/ 1865. b/ 1867, c/ 1868.
2. Confederates were told to lay down their weapons and a/ surrender, b/ go home.
3. President Lincoln promised moderation to the a/ soldiers, b/ officers, c/ South.
4. In 1867, Alaska was purchased from Russia by the U.S. for a/ \$7,2 b/ \$72million.
5. In 1872, Yellowstone became first a/ big, b/ national, c/ state park.
6. The Sioux War started when prospectors found a/ gold, b/ oil on the Sioux land.
7. Colonel Custer had to put down the a/ Indian's best chiefs, b/ prospectors.
8. Custer was defeated by Indians in a/ Montana, b/ Nevada, c/ Oregon.
9. It was Custer's Last a/ hope, b/ Stand, c/ chance.
10. By late 1876, the Indians were moved onto a/ north, b/ south, c/ reservations.
11. In 1878, Yellow fever epidemic struck the a/ North, b/ South, c/ East.
12. In 1879, Thomas Edison invented the a/ telephone, b/ electric lamp, c/ cinema.

DISCUSSION

III. Discuss the answers to these questions with your fellow students

1. When did Gold rush in Alaska begin?
2. Washington Monument was dedicated in 1885, wasn't it?
3. Did the world's first skyscraper rise in Chicago or New York?
4. Why was Statue of Liberty dedicated in 1886?
4. Who invented motion picture camera?
5. When did brothers Wrights make first airplane flight?
6. Did Americans help to stop the German drive on Paris?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

17.1 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause damage hold include invite make overtake show translate write

1. Many accidents _are caused_ by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese --- from milk.
3. The roof of the building --- in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service --- in the bill.

5. You --- to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films ---
7. In the United States, elections for President --- every four years.
8. Originally the book --- in Spanish and a few years ago it
9. We were driving along quite fast but we --- by lots of other cars.

17.2 Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?)
When was the telephone invented?
2. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How ---
3. Ask about Australia. (when/discover?)
4. Ask about silver. (what/use for?)
5. Ask about television. (when/invent?)

17.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people _are employed_ (employ) there.
2. Water --- (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface --- (cover) by water.
4. The park gates --- (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter --- (post) a week ago and it --- (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat --- (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody --- (rescue).
7. Ron's parents --- (die) when he was very young. He and his sister --- (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I --- (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera --- (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera --- (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why --- (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
12. Why --- (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It --- (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody --- (call) an ambulance but nobody --- (injure) so the ambulance --- (not/need).
15. Where --- (these photographs/take)? In London? --- (you/take) them?

17.4 Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. _The room is cleaned every day._
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All ---
3. People don't use this road very often. ---
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I ---
5. How do people learn languages? How ---

UNIT 18

IMPORTANT PEOPLE OF THE USA

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826), was the third President of the United States, holding the office from 1801 to 1809. He is also remembered as the author of the US Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was also an important architect, inventor, lawyer, and scholar.

Jefferson was one of the leading American architects of his time. He designed the Virginia Capitol, the University of Virginia, and his own home, Monticello. He encouraged the advancement of art and music in the United States. In addition, he invented a decoding device and an improved type of plough. His collection of more than 6,400 books became a major part of the Library of Congress. Jefferson also revised Virginia's laws and founded its state university. In politics, Jefferson worked for freedom of speech, the press, religion, and other civil liberties. He supported the addition of the Bill of Rights to the US Constitution.

Early life. Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743, in the British colony of Virginia. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a successful planter and his mother belonged to the aristocratic Randolph, one of the oldest families in Virginia. Jefferson graduated from William and Mary College in Virginia in 1762, chose law as his profession, and became extremely successful. Although he was shy and reserved with strangers, his bold mind, gentle manner, brilliant intellect, and friendly attitude made him easy to like. Jefferson began his political career as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1769. It was here that he became known as a strong liberal with democratic ideas. He believed that political power should remain with the common people, and he supported freedom of religion and freedom of the press. Jefferson's support of the rights of the American colonists led to his appointment to the Second Continental in 1775 and 1776. The English colonies in America decided to meet in order to speak with one voice in complaining to the King. Finally, those who wanted independence from England for the 13 colonies won a majority. They named a committee which included Thomas Jefferson to prepare a declaration giving their reasons for this serious move.

For 17 days Jefferson sat in a room writing, revising, polishing and copying his draft of the declaration. He concluded his declaration with the electrifying statement: "all men are created equal". The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July, 4, 1776 — a date now observed annually as the birthday of the United States.

Political career. During the spring of 1776, after the American Revolution began, Congress appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. Jefferson

wrote the draft and it was approved with few changes. Congress adopted the Declaration on July, 4.

In September 1776, Jefferson resigned from Congress and returned to the Virginia House of Delegates. The Virginia Assembly elected him governor for one-year term in 1779 and 1780. In 1784, he was elected to the US Congress. In May 1784, Congress sent Jefferson to France to negotiate European treaties of commerce. The next year, Jefferson succeeded Franklin as minister to France.

Jefferson returned to the United States in November 1789. He became Secretary of State under President George Washington. Sharp differences soon arose between Jefferson and the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. Jefferson opposed Hamilton's plans to encourage shipping and manufacturing.

The differences between Jefferson and Hamilton led to the development of the first US political parties. The Federalists adopted Hamilton's principles. Jefferson led the Democratic-Republicans.

In 1796, Jefferson ran for President against John Adams, the Federalist candidate. Adams was elected President. Jefferson became Vice-President.

The Democratic-Republicans again nominated Jefferson for President in 1800, to run against President Adams. They nominated former Senator Aaron Burr of New York for vice-President. Jefferson defeated Adams, but Burr had received the same number of votes as Jefferson. Because of the voting procedures of the time, Burr was technically also a candidate for President. The House of Representatives had to settle the election, and on February 17, 1801, chose Jefferson.

First administration (1801-1805). Probably the greatest achievement of Jefferson's first administration was the Louisiana Purchase. The Louisiana Territory, a vast region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, had been transferred from France to Spain in 1762. Jefferson learned in 1801 that Spain planned to cede the area back to France. In 1803, Jefferson's government reached an agreement with the French government for the purchase of the whole of Louisiana. The purchase almost doubled the country's size.

Second administration (1805-1809). In 1804, Jefferson was reelected President. War had broken out between Great Britain and France in May 1803. Jefferson worked to keep the US out of the war, while at the same time upholding the country's rights as a neutral.

In June 1807, the British frigate *Leopard* fired on an American ship, the *Chesapeake*, after the captain of the American vessel refused to let the British search his ship for deserters. The incident almost brought the two nations to war. Jefferson believed that he could bring the warring nations to reason by closing American markets to them, and not selling them any supplies. In 1807, he forced a law through Congress prohibiting exports from the United States and barring American ships from sailing

into foreign ports. After 14 months, it became clear that the embargo was hurting the United States more than either Britain or France. Public clamour against the measure grew overwhelming, and Congress eventually repealed it in March 1809.

Jefferson retired from the presidency in 1809. He turned to the study of music, architecture, chemistry, religion, philosophy, law and education. He also founded the University of Virginia, which opened in March, 1825.

Possibly no other man has influenced the institutions of government in the United States as much as Thomas Jefferson. He was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, supporter of the Bill of Rights, founder of one of the two major political parties through which people of the United States govern themselves, and third President of the United States.

Jefferson was far ahead of his time in his social thinking. For example, he defended the freeing of slaves a century before Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War accomplished this.

Important dates in Jefferson's life:

1743 (April 13) — bom in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia.

1776 — wrote the Declaration of Independence.

1779 — elected governor of Virginia.

1785 — appointed minister to France.

1789 — became United States' Secretary of State.

1796 — elected Vice-President of the United States.

1801 (Feb. 17) — Elected President of the United States.

1804 — re-elected President.

1826 (July 4) — died at Monticello, his Virginia home.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation. Explain their meaning using English-English dictionary (or translate them into Ukrainian):

architect *n* advancement, *n* differences, shy, *adj.* design, *v* encourage, *v*
governor, *n* treasury, *n* purchase, *n*, *v* retire, *v* accomplish, *v*

COMPREHENSION

II. Match the following words or word combinations with the corresponding explanations:

supporter	A unwilling to express your emotions about your pro
reserved	to stop work at the end of your working lif
with one voice	to have an important job or position of pow
statement	to prepare a written documen
to retire from	to officially and permanently leave your job or position because you want to
to hold the office	piece of writing, a drawing, or a plan that is not yet i its finished for
to draw up	to win a victory over someone in a war, competition gam
draft	to try to be elected in an election
to resign from	something you say or write publicly to let people know your intentions or opinions, c to record fact
to negotiate	unanimously
to run for	strong feeling expressed loudly by a large group of people;
to defeat	discuss something in order to reach an agreement;
clamour	formal agreement between two or more countries c government
treaty	someone who supports a particular person, group c plan, e.g. stron

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

18.1 Some of these sentences need a/an. Correct the sentences which are wrong. If the sentence is already correct, put 'RIGHT'.

1. Jim goes everywhere by bike. He hasn't got car.
a car
2. Ann was listening to music when I arrived.
RIGHT.
3. We went to very nice restaurant last weekend.
4. I clean my teeth with toothpaste.

5. I use toothbrush to clean my teeth.
6. Can you tell me if there's bank near here?
7. My brother works for insurance company in London.
8. I don't like violence.
9. Can you smell paint?
10. We need petrol. I hope we come to petrol station soon.

18.2 Complete the sentences using one of the following words. Use a/an where necessary.

accident biscuit blood coat decision electricity key letter moment question sugar

1. It wasn't your fault. It was _an accident._
2. Listen! Can you hear _music?_
3. I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have ---.
4. It's very warm today. Why are you wearing ---?
5. Do you take --- in your coffee?
6. Are you hungry? Would you like --- with your coffee?
7. Our lives would be very difficult without ---.
8. I didn't phone them. I wrote --- instead.
9. The heart pumps --- through the body.
10. Excuse me, but can I ask you ---?

18.3 Complete the sentences using one of the following words. Sometimes the word needs to be plural (-s).

air country day friend meat language letter patience people photograph queue space

1. I had my camera but I didn't take many _photographs._
2. There are seven --- in a week.
3. A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat ---.
4. Outside the cinema there was --- of people waiting to see the film.
5. I'm not very good at writing ---.
6. Last night I went out with some --- of mine.
7. There were very few --- in the shops today. They were almost empty.
8. I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh ---.
9. George always wants things quickly. He's got no ---.
10. Do you speak any foreign ---?

UNIT 19

U.S. – UKRAINE : A NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Is the success of Ukraine important to the U.S? What is business development program?

Is Ukraine a new strategic partner of the U.S?

Over 1,200,000 Ukrainians live in the USA. The first political Ukrainian emigre to the United States was Anapii Honcharenko /1832-1916/. He established in San Francisco newspaper Alaska Herald with a Ukrainian supplement Svoboda. He published the paper ifying Ukrainian Cossacks, popularizing T. Shevchenko's poems, and defending democracy.

Ukrainians in the U.S. achieved less success than in Canada because of large assimilation. But linians in the USA organized a wide network of different societies to help each other, with a total sum loney over 1 billion dollars. The percent of persons with higher education among Ukrainians is higher among the white Americans. Ukrainian women can use their education to get profit better than American women.

No one in **Washington** is too busy for Ukraine. While America's foreign aid is sinking, Kiev's share of it is growing. In fact after Israel and Egypt Ukraine gets more aid money than any other country 225 million in the fiscal year. Why? In part Washington is awarding the Ukrainians for giving up all their ear warheads. But more money than Russia, with three times the population? Who made their ributions?

Mitch McConnell, Republican senator from Kentucky visited Ukraine in 1993. He returned to mer the Clinton administration that more funds be earmarked for Ukraine. McConnell have succeeded earmarking \$5 million for aiding Ukrainian small business, \$5 million for coping with the effects of rnobyl and so on. This drives the

State Department crazy, but officials admit that they focused too h on Russia in the yearly years of the administration.

Ethnic Ukrainians in the United Stales made their contributions in this case too. It was largely in person of Eugene Ivankiv, a columnist for The Ukrainian Week and a familiar face on Capitol Hill.

Ukrainian ambassador Scherbak pointed out that only 7 countries in the world Can claim such a partnership with the U.S. Clinton announced that he plans to expand NATO eastward probably to the border of Ukraine.

President Clinton visited Ukraine in June, 2000. At signing ceremony of the Ukraine-United States joint statement in Mariiivskiy palace on June 5, President Clinton remarked:

"I am delighted to be back in Ukraine to work on our strategic partnership, because the success of Ukraine as a free and prosperous nation is very important to the United States. Of course, succeeding in the future requires learning from the past. I am very proud and moved to be here today - this is World Environment Day - for this historic announcement by President Kuchma that "the nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant will be shut down and the entire plant closed forever December 15. This is a hopeful moment. It is also a moment when we remember those who suffered as result of the accident there.

The President and I agreed that we can grow our economies and protect the environment and public health at the same time, and so we must. I am pleased to announce that the United States will pledge \$10 million for the Chernobyl Shelter Fund, to contain radiation from the destroyed reactor; and another \$20 million to expand efforts to improve safety at Ukraine's other nuclear power plants.

The President and I also discussed his plan for economic reform. He and his team have an economic plan that can put Ukraine on a path towards sustainable growth and much higher living standards. President Kuchma has moved to give his people their own land, to reduce government bureaucracy, to promote entrepreneurship.

He has taken recent steps to enhance Ukraine's protection of intellectual property, to promote rights and the rule of law. And these things improve the climate for investment in Ukraine and will attract more investment dollars from the United States and other places across the world.

In that spirit, I am pleased to announce a new five-year, \$25-million business development program for small-and medium-sized businesses in Ukraine to help them participate in the growing economy.

Finally, I want to take another important step today. Because of Ukraine's strong efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation, I am announcing our decision to eliminate commercial space quotas and open the door to expanded U.S. cooperation with Ukraine's space program. This decision will have a positive, long-term impact on Ukraine's economic prospects, creating more high-tech jobs and positioning Ukraine to be a leader in a cutting-edge area of 21st century commerce. It will also enhance the ability of American companies to compete in space.

This represents the kind of high-level partnership our countries can look forward to as we enter the century together."

VOCABULARY

I. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

education	Cossacks	Alaska Herald	money	Ukrainians
women	ethnic	assimilation	societies	emigre

1. Over 1,200,000.....- ... live in the USA.
2. The first political Ukrainian ----- to the U.S. was Anapii Honcharenko.
3. He established a newspaper with a Ukrainian supplement.
4. He glorified Ukrainian.....and popularized T. Shevchenko's poems.
5. Ukrainians in the U.S. achieved less success than in Canada because of large
6. But Ukrainians in the USA organized a wide network of ..-... to help each other,
7. The total sum ofis over 1 billion dollars.
8. The percent of Ukrainians with higher is very high.
9. Ukrainian—can use their education to get profit better than American women.
10. Ukrainians in the United States made their contributions in Ukraine's economy.

COMPREHENSION

II. Scan for the details and circle the correct answer.

1. No one in Washington is a/ also, b/ too, c/ so busy for Ukraine.
2. While America's foreign aid is sinking, Kyiv's share of it is a/ growing, b/ sinking too.
3. After Israel and Egypt Ukraine gets a/ more, b/ less aid money than any other country.
4. Mitch McConnell, Republican senator visited Ukraine in a/ 1998, b/ 1993, c/ 1983.
5. He hammered the administration that a/less, b/more funds be earmarked for Ukraine.
6. He succeeded in earmarking \$5 million for aiding Ukrainian a/ big, b/ small business.
7. a/ Senator, b/ Congress earmarked \$5 million for coping with the effects of Chernobyl.

DISCUSSION

IV. Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. Is the success of Ukraine as a free nation important to the United States?
2. Is the Chernobyl nuclear power plant to be closed forever?
3. Did the United States pledge \$80 million for the Chernobyl Shelter Fund?

4. What things will improve the climate for investment in Ukraine?
5. What is the purpose of the business development program?
6. What will be the impact of the space program on Ukraine's economic prospects?

PROJECT

- v. **Work out your plan how to improve the climate for investment in Ukraine.**
- vi. **Work out the business development program for your regio**

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

19.1 Put in a/an or the.

1. This morning I bought a newspaper and --- magazine ---newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where I put --- magazine.
2. I saw --- accident this morning --- car crashed into --- tree. --- driver of --- car wasn't hurt but --- car was badly damaged.
3. There are two cars parked outside: --- blue one and --- grey one. --- blue one belongs to my neighbors; I don't know who --- owner of --- grey one is.
4. My friends live in --- old house in --- small village. There is --- beautiful garden behind --- house. I would like to have ---garden like that.

19.2 Put in a/an or the.

1. a. This house is very nice. Has it got --- garden?
b. It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in --- garden.
c. I like living in this house but it's a pity that --- garden is so small.
2. a. Can you recommend --- good restaurant?
b. We had dinner in --- very nice restaurant.
c. We had dinner in --- most expensive restaurant in town.
3. a. She has --- French name but in fact she's English, not French.
b. What's --- name of that man we met yesterday?
c. We stayed at a very nice hotel - I can't remember --- name now.
4. a. There isn't --- airport near where I live --- nearest airport is 70 miles away.
b. Our plane was delayed. We had to wait at --- airport for three hours.
c. Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to --- airport?
5. a. 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, --- week after next.'
b. I'm going away for --- week in September.
c. George has a part-time job. He works three mornings --- week.

19.3 Put in a/an or the in these sentences where necessary.

1. Would you like apple? an apple.

2. How often do you go to dentist? ---
3. Could you close door, please? ---
4. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake ---
5. Excuse me, where is bus station, please? ---
6. I've got problem. Can you help me? ---
7. I'm just going to post office. I won't be long ---
8. There were no chairs, so we had to sit on floor. ---
9. Have you finished with book I lent you? ---
10. My sister has just got job in bank in Manchester. ---
11. We live in small flat near city centre. ---
12. There's small supermarket at end of street I live in ---

19.4 Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use the structure in Section D (once a week/three times a day etc.).

1. How often do you go to the cinema? _Three or four times a year._
2. How much does it cost to hire a car in your country? _About L30 a day._
3. How often do you go away on holiday? ---
4. What's the speed limit in towns in your country? ---
5. How much sleep do you need? ---

UNIT 20

WASHINGTON

Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States. It is also one of the country's most beautiful and historic cities and the site of its most popular tourist attractions.

Washington serves as the headquarters of the federal government. The President of the United States, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court justices, and about 374,000 other government employees work in the Washington area.

Every year millions of people from all parts of the United States and from other countries visit Washington. They go there to see such important government buildings - the United States Capitol, where Congress meets, and the White House, where the President lives and works. They visit the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and other famous structures dedicated to American heroes of the past. They also tour the city's many museums, which together house the world's largest collection of items from America's past.

Washington lies in the south-eastern United States, between Maryland and Virginia. It is the only American city that is not part of a state. Washington covers the entire area of the District of Columbia, a section of land that is under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

Washington is one of the few cities in the world that was designed before it was built. President George Washington chose the city's site in 1791. He hired Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer, to draw up plans for the city. Washington replaced Philadelphia as the nation's capital in 1800. Nowadays the city covers 179 square kilometres and has a population of 550,521. The city and its suburbs form a metropolitan area that covers 10,249 square kilometres. About 70 per cent of Washington's people are Afro-Americans. No other major American city has so large a percentage of black people. Whites make up about 27 per cent of the city's population. The other 3 per cent includes small groups of American Indians and Asians. About 41,000 people who live in Washington are citizens of countries other than the United States. Many of these people work for foreign embassies or for international organisations in the city. The foreign population includes people from almost every country, and gives the city a cosmopolitan flavour which is enhanced by millions of tourists all over the world who come here to admire the sights of the capital of the USA.

Most of Washington's government buildings, famous monuments and museums, and other tourist attractions are located in the west-central part of the city.

Capitol Hill rises 26.8 metres near the centre of Washington. Several huge government buildings stand on the hill. They include the United States Capitol, congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court Building, and the conservatory of the United States Botanic Garden.

United States Capitol is the place where the members of Congress meet to discuss and vote on proposed legislation. The Capitol ranks among Washington's most magnificent buildings. A bronze Statue of Freedom 5.94 metres high stands on top of the dome. The Capitol, including the statue, rises almost 90 metres above the ground. The Capitol has 540 rooms. Many contain beautiful paintings, sculptures and wall carvings that portray events and people important in American history.

Supreme Court building also stands east of the Capitol. In this building the nine justices of the Supreme Court of the United States decide on the constitutionality of laws, government practices, and decisions of lower courts.

The white marble exterior of the Supreme Court building resembles a Greek temple.

Smithsonian Museums. The Smithsonian institution is a government corporation that operates cultural, educational and scientific facilities throughout Washington.

National Air and Space Museum has exhibits that trace the history of flight. Its attractions include the aeroplane Orville Wright used in making the first successful flight and the one in which Charles Lindbergh made the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

National Museum of Natural History exhibits stuffed animals from many parts of the world and skeletons of prehistoric animals.

Washington Monument is a towering, slender white marble obelisk dedicated to the memory of George Washington. The tallest structure in Washington, D.C., it rises 169,29 metres. 220

Lincoln Memorial is a temple like white marble monument that honours Abraham Lincoln. On the outside, 36 Doric columns — one for each state that existed when Lincoln died — support the roof. Inside is a majestic marble statue of Lincoln seated in a chair.

Jefferson Memorial honours Thomas Jefferson. It is a circular white marble structure ringed by 26 Ionic columns and topped by a beautiful dome. A bronze statue of Jefferson stands inside.

White House has served as the home and the office of every United States President except George Washington. Some of the world's most historic decisions have been made in this famous building. The White House is constructed of white sandstone and has 132 rooms. Five of the rooms are opened to the public.

Washington has some of the nation's most luxurious housing, including the Watergate apartments and the mansions and townhouses of Georgetown. It also has much good middle-class housing. However, the city faces a shortage of good housing for low

income, as well as moderate-income families. This housing shortage exists in both the city and the suburbs and ranks among the biggest problems experienced in the Washington area.

Washington also faces a variety of social problems. Among these problems are poverty and crime.

Overall, the people of Washington have a high standard of living. But thousands of people in both the city and suburbs do not share in the wealth. Though, of course, the authorities are trying to improve the situation.

The museums, government buildings, monuments, libraries, parks and theatres help make Washington a leading cultural and recreational centre. Residents as well as tourists enjoy these facilities.

VOCABULARY

I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe the following words:

design, v attraction, n suburb, n portray, v constitutionality, n temple, n luxurious, *adj.*

COMPREHENSION

II. Put the words in the following questions in the correct order and answer them:

- 1) the city's, when, was, site, chosen?
- 2) drew, the, plans, who, city, for, the?
- 3) the, replace, when did, Washington, Philadelphia, nation's, in, capital, as?
- 4) how, rooms, many, does, the, have, Capitol?
- 5) exterior, what, does, of, Supreme, the, Court, the, resemble?
- 6) is, what, exhibited, museum, Smithsonian, in?
- 7) Washington, is, what, the, structure, in, tallest?
- 8) many, how, the, House, rooms, White, does, have?
- 9) the, rooms, of, House, White, public, open, to, are, the?
- 10) problems, Washington, face, does, what?

III. Say whether the following statements are true or false. If it is false, give the correct version:

1. Washington, D.C., lies along the northeast bank of the Mississippi River.
2. President Thomas Jefferson chose the city's site in 1795.
3. The **D.C.** in the city's name stands for the District of Columbus.
4. United States Capitol is the place where the US President lives and works.
5. In Supreme Court Building the ten justices of the Supreme Court of the United States decide on the constitutionality of law.
6. The White House has served as the place where members of Congress meet to discuss and vote on proposed legislation.

7.About 70 per cent of Washington's population are whites.

8.About 41,000 people who live in Washington are citizens of countries other than the United States.

9.Washington faces a lot of social problems, among them poverty and crime. 10. The tallest structure of Washington, D.C. is the Capitol.

IV.Are you good at translating the following the following word combinations and expressions

rd combinations	ressions
1)Плавильний котел	1)Зберігати традиції
2)середньостатичний американець	2)приймати рішення
3)щоденні речі	3)бути безробітним
4)життєвий рівень	4)бути яскраво вбраним
5)класові відносини	5) накопичувати багатство
6)безкласове суспільство	6)набувати дивної форми
7)вільне підприємництво	7)чекати майбутнього
8)життєва сфера	8)займати високий пост

UNIT 21

NATIVE AMERICANS CULTURES

Do you know what is potlatch?

What served as money for Woodland Indians?

Who were "town-criers"?

All of the Native American people follow one of the three major traditions: the Old Northwest, the Desert, and the Woodland.

The **Northwest Coast** tribes were the wealthiest people in North America. The Indians could gather a year's supply of food in a month of salmon fishing. Redwood trees grew in the region. Trees of softwood could be made into planks. The Indians used the planks to build their houses.

One especially interesting custom of the Northwest Coast Indians was the *potlatch*. Potlatches were given for all sorts of reasons - marriages, birthdays, or capturing an enemy. The main reason for giving a potlatch was to show off wealth. Groups that sponsored potlatch usually did so in winter. There was a plentiful supply of food: fish, clams, and wild berries. By custom, hosts gave gifts to each of their guests. Potlatch, a Chinook word, means, "to give". The highest-ranking guest got the first and largest gift. Sometimes this gift was a beautifully carved canoe. The other guests received handmade blankets, copper goods, and furs - in order of their social ranking. The chief /host/ knows that his gifts will be reciprocated with interest at future potlatches. The families are called by rank to perform their song. This is their great gift to the host, to which they add presents for his family and fellow guests. If a family is in mourning and therefore unable to sing and dance, it will ask another family if it can "ride in their canoe". The Makah elders remember potlatches that went for two weeks without a song being repeated. Today a potlatch lasts but a night.

People of the *Makah* tribe live as their ancestors nowadays. They still build dug-out canoes. The Makah still catch salmon in large numbers.

The tribes of the **Woodland tradition** learned to use the forests east to the Rocky Mountains to great advantage. *Wampum*, belts of seashells, served as money, records of agreement and reminders. Some Woodland tribes became traditional enemies, and there were wars between them. Many villages buried their dead under mounds of earth. Children's toys were often small versions of things used by adults. Parents tried to scare young people into behaving properly. Some villages even had a special "frightener". In some tribes, a "**town crier**" would go around the village, loudly reporting misdeeds of older children. Although the crier would not mention names, the method worked. The folk tales were passed from generation to generation.

Quiltmaking, like ribbon work or **patchwork**, is but one example of Native transformation of new materials into a distinctive aesthetic tradition. In many native

communities, quilts are used to honor individuals. Quilting allows for sharing of many cultural traditions and a deeper understanding of Native life in our century.

Etowah in July have four-day Green-Corn Ceremony, the New Year celebration of fertility and renewal. Walls and poles are repainted in red and white, the colors of war and peace. The stomp dances in the plaza take place under the direction of managers. In October comes Big Chestnut Month, three lunar periods into the New Year. This was the time to harvest the dried corn and gather fallen acorns. Soon the wild turkeys would emerge from the forests, a signal for the hunters; the last of them would not return till spring. Spring was also a time for fighting. War was endemic. All could lead to conflict. The warriors went into battle almost naked, their faces and upper bodies painted red and black. Each man carried a war club, knife, and bow and arrows. After a successful campaign there would be festivities.

The Indian was in total harmony with nature. He says: "We are like our brothers, the wolves. We hunt the deer, but we do not wipe them out. If there are too many, they will starve. If we hunt them in the right way, the Deer People will be stronger and their children's children will survive to support our own children to come." His keen observation of nature led to some unique inventions. The snowshoe was inspired by the structure of the grouse's foot.

Indian families banded together in clans, and then merged into tribes. Marriage between clan members was forbidden. Indian religion and Christianity reveal some similarities. There is the struggle between good and evil. The Indians pointed out to missionaries that the Christian's God and their Great Spirit were one and the same.

MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN in Browning, Montana, exhibits the creative achievements of Native American artists and craftsmen of the United States. The museum was founded in 1941. It is administered by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. The Board administers also the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota, and the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko. Oklahoma.

VOCABULARY

I.Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

native	planks	Potlatches	wealth	fishing
Northwest Coast	Indians	custom	winter	redwood

- All of the _____ American people followed one of the three major traditions.
- The _____ tribes were the wealthiest people in North America.
- The Indians could gather a year's supply of food in a month of salmon
- _____ trees grew in the region.
- Trees of softwood could be made into _____ .
- The _____ used the planks to build their houses.

7. One especially interesting ____ of the Northwest Coast Indians was the *potlatch*.
8. _____ were given for all sorts of reasons.
9. The main reason for giving a potlatch was to show off ____ .
10. Groups that sponsored potlatch usually did so in _____ .

COMPREHENSION

ii. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. There was a plentiful supply of food: a/ fish, b/ beef, c/ wild berries.
2. By custom, hosts gave gifts to a/ some, b/ each of their guests.
3. Potlatch, a Chinook word, means, a/ "to bring", b/ "to give", c/ "to cook".
4. The highest-ranking guest got the first and largest a/ dish, b/ gift.
5. Sometimes this gift was a beautifully carved a/ knife, b/ canoe.
6. The other guests received handmade a/ coats, b/ blankets, d furs.
7. The families are called by rank to perform their aJ song, b/ dance.
8. The potlatches went for two weeks without a /song, b/ dance being repeated.

ACTIVITY

IV. Match the lines.

1. Big Chestnut Month
 2. Red and white
 3. Green-Corn Ceremony
 4. Quilts
 5. Indian families
 6. Spring
 7. Museum
 8. Marriage
- a) are used to honor individuals.
 - b) was the New Year celebration.
 - c) are the colors of war and peace.
 - d) was the time to harvest the corn.
 - e) was also a time for fighting.
 - f) banded together in clans.
 - g) between clan members was forbidden.
 - h) of the plains Indian was founded in 1941.

PROJECT

"Reference Book"

Choose one of the native American tribes and write your commentary about its culture.

QUIZ

How long have human beings lived in the region of Ukraine?

What was one of the earliest cultures?

Who were Scythians?

When did a Slavic civilization grow up?

What did Vikings do?

Who conquered Kyivan Rus' in 980?

What happened in 988?

What did Danylo of Halych do?

What happened in 1387?

When did the long period of struggle of the Ukrainian people for their national and social liberation begin?

What do you know about Khmel'nyts'kyi's activities during 1622-1637?

What was at the end of December 1647?

What two songs after 1848 enjoyed popularity of national celebration and patriotic demonstrations?

What did the Zaporizhian Sich mean for the Ukrainians?

What events happened in Ukraine in 1648?

What happened during the Northern War between Russia and Sweden? » What do you know about the document entitled "Vyvid prav ukrainskoho narodu"?

What does it mean "to bring together people of their "own kind"?"

When did Ukraine join the European Convention on Human Rights and why is the document supposed to be of great importance?

If someone in the world hears the words "Ukraine", "Ukrainian", what kinds of associations come upon this someone's mind?

What do you know about his family?

Why was the great uprising of 1648 a success? What do you know about Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi's father?

When was Bohdan's first military action?

Why did he visit King Vladyslav IV Vasa?

What is the name of the national flag of Great Britain?

What is the "time-made England" ?

Where does the prime meridian of 0 pass?

What are "pea-supers" ?

What are the "green-belts" ?

Who founded the Salvation Army?

Who is the "fountain of justice" ?

What is the bulwark of civil liberties in Great Britain?

What is Stratford upon-Avon famous for?

What link did Ulster make to the White House?
Who of the British kings wore the uniform of Kiev Dragoons?
If there were not monarchy in Great Britain, who would be president today?
Who was a real people's princess?
What music does Prince William like?
What are Victoria Crosses made of?
Who is gentleman's gentleman?
Who is Godmother of Prince William?
How did the Romans call what is now Great Britain?
Who were Britons?
Who summoned the first parliament?
Who was "Grandma" to every royal family in Europe?
Who was the Iron Lady?
In what country English is served as *lingua franca*?
What is Chartism?
Who founded the city of Donetsk?
What is the heart of London?
Who was the first king to be crowned in Westminster Abbey?
Who are the only "real" Londoner?
When does Lord Mayor's Show take place?
What is the Roseta Stone?
Where in London can you see a Sleeping Beauty?
Where does Queen Elisabeth II like to spend her weekend?
Where are royal birthday gun salutes fired?
What London square is famous for the start of television?
What is the name of the song about the London bridge?
Who introduced the printing press into England?
Who was the most popular novelist of the Victorian age?
What was the first poem of William Shakespeare?
Where was the Battle of Waterloo won?
What do the godparents give as a christening present?
When Mother's Day is observed?
What is "Little G"?
Who is the Best Man?
What is personal income per capita in the USA?
Who was Pocahontas?
What was the Boston Tea Party?
Who invented JBM computers?
What state is home of the first computer?

Who was John Hancock?
What is Amendment 4 of the US Constitutions?
Who became a symbol of the American nation?
Who declared freedom for slaves in the US?
How high is the Washington Monument?
How many senators are there in Congress?
Who laid the cornerstone for the Capitol?
Who was the first political Ukrainian emigre to the US?
What is the best selling car in the world?
How many rooms are there in the White House?
What is proper name of Statue of Liberty?
Who was first man on the moon?
What is cultural shock?
What is pot luck?
How much is the sales tax?
What is the record held by The New York Times?
Who is a G.I.?
What is the Glorious Fourth?
Who was the "American Raphael"?
What are two great nations divided by a common language?
Who wrote the first American book?
What is potlatch?
What is the ACT?
What are the four major sports in the U.S.?
What is the picture capital of the world?
What is the biggest amusement resort in the world?
What is the first National Park of America?
Who were the first Ukrainian emigrants in Canada?

VOCABULARY TEST

1. The region was ... by Germanic tribes.
A) incorporated B) invaded C) invited D) joined E) organized
2. During the 900s other states ... Kyiv's leadership.
A) recognized B) defended C) performed D) occupied E) incorporated
3. By about 1500 BC, nomadic herders ... the region.
A) settled B) recognized C) occupied D) monopolized E) arranged
4. In 1387, Halychyna was ... into the Polish Kingdom.
A) recognized B) captured C) incorporated D) conquered E) invaded
5. With the Union of Lublin the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania were ... a single Commonwealth.
A) curbed B) joined in C) organized D) occupied E) incorporated
6. President of Ukraine is for a four-year term.
A) settled B) joined in C) organized D) occupied E) elected
7. A sovereign state or country which is organized with a form of government in which power resides in elected individuals representing the citizen body and government leaders exercise power according to the rule of law.
A) Republic B) monarchy C) dictatorship D) democracy E) oligarchy
8. After a revolt in 1917 Ukraine became the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
A) war B) elections C) revolution D) referendum E) riot
9. Ukraine got its in 1991.
A) war B) elections C) revolution D) revolt E) independence
10. The central Kyiv is on a high ... on the western bank of the Dnieper.
A) island B) way C) step D) cliff E) coast
11. The act of giving power from a national government to a group or organization at a lower or more local level is
12. A man with a high rank in former times who was trained to fight while riding a horse is ...
A) heritage B) devolution C) pollution D) innovation E) efficiency
13. To force someone to leave their country, especially for political reasons means ...
A) to weaken B) to protect C) to go D) to leave E) to exile
14. "The United Kingdom" is an abbreviation of:

A) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; B) England, Wales and Scotland; C) England and Wales; D) England and Scotland; E) the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

15. A government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections

A) Republic B) monarchy C) dictatorship D) democracy E) oligarchy

16. is the head of the government.

A) officer B) president C) attorney general D) knight E) The Prime Minister

17. The President inherited his economic problems from his

A) officer B) predecessor C) attorney general D) knight E) Minister

18. A form of government where a country is ruled by one person or political entity, and exercised through various mechanisms to ensure the entity's power remains strong

A) dictatorship B) monarchy C) republic D) democracy E) oligarchy

19. The EC Council failed to reach a ... on the pace of integration.

A) Agreement B) stake C) consensus D) treaty E) expenditure

20. The manager was forced ... his post after allegations of corruption.

A) To resign B) to exile C) to deteriorate D) to sign E) to fail

21. A is a form of government in which sovereignty is actually or nominally embodied in one or several individual(s) reigning until death or abdication

A) Republic B) monarchy C) dictatorship D) democracy E) oligarchy

22. A form of power structure in which power effectively rests with a small number of people.

A) dictatorship B) monarchy C) republic D) democracy E) oligarchy

23. Volodymyr I, the ruler of Novgorod, the Kyivan Rus' in 980

A) conquered B) invaded C) recognized D) departed for E) exile

24. The President is of the military.

A) official B) officer C) the commander-in-chief D) executive E) soldier

25. Declaration of was approved by the Congress on July 4, 1776.

A) Constitution B) Liberty Bell C) Treaty of Paris D) Independence E) National flag

26. One of the earliest cultures was that of , who lived in southwestern Ukraine from about 4,000 to 200 BC

A) the Trypillians B) the Cimmerians C) The Scythians D) Varangians E) Tartars

27. The judge will hear the next after lunch.

A) case B) charge C) lawsuit D) trial E) behavior

28. The detective inspector told the young to make some tea.

- A) officer B) official C) guardian D) police E) attorney
29. The man jumped out of the window and committed
- A) death B) homicide C) murder D) suicide E) evil
30. This was one of the few crimes he did not
- A) achieve B) commit C) make D) suicide E) perform
31. The sentenced the accused to 15 years in prison
- A) barrister B) counsel C) judge D) solicitor E) attorney
32. The driver admitted that the accident was his own
- A) fault B) evil C) cause D) suicide E) blame
33. As he was caught in of a gun, he was immediately a suspect.
- A) control B) handling C) ownership D) possession E) trial
34. The spy ... the desk in an attempt to find the secret documents.
- A) invaded B) committed C) kidnapped D) looted E) ransacked
35. When the police examined the house they found that the lock had been
- A) broken B) hindered C) tampered D) touched E) performed

GRAMMAR TEST

1. It ... a lot in Britain.

- a) rain b) rains c) is rain d) rainy e) are rain

2. I ... pizza very much.

- a) likes b) is like c) am like d) like e) alike

3. I ... English very well.

- a) not speak b) no speak c) speak not d) don't speak e) doesn't speak

4. I ... married.

- a) am not b) is not c) don't d) doesn't e) aren't

5. Your brother ... tennis very well.

- a) play b) plays c) is play d) are play e) playing

6. Mozart ... more than 600 pieces of music.

- a) writes b) wrote c) wrote d) was write e) was wrote

7. We ... David in town a few days ago.

- a) did see b) was saw c) did see d) was see e) saw

8. I ... to the cinema three times last week.

- a) went b) going c) did go d) goed e) was go

9. The film wasn't very good. I ... it very much.

- a) enjoyed b) wasn't enjoy c) didn't enjoyed d) didn't enjoy e) enjoying

10. The window was open and a bird ... into the room.

- a) fly b) flew c) was flew d) did fly e) flying

11. He ... five letters.

- a) write b) was write c) has written d) is write e) writing

12. We ... a severe storm in this area recently.

- a) has b) was have c) did have d) has had e) have had

13. They ... an electric car.

- a) never drive b) never have drive c) have never driven d) drives never e) never
drived

14. She ... a new dress.

- a) just buy b) has just bought c) has just buy d) just is buy e) is just buy.

15. I ... to Italy yet.

- a) have not been b) not be c) not am d) is not e) have not

16. He ... when the phone rang.

- a) was sleeping b) were sleeping c) slept d) slept e) sleeps

17. All the rivers and lakes ... yesterday.

- a) freeze b) froze c) freezes d) were freezing e) frozed

18. At six o'clock I ... for Jennie at the station.

- a) waited b) wait c) waites d) was waiting e) had waited

19. Toby ... up very late yesterday. (wakes, woke, wake)
a) wake b) wakes c) will wake d) waken e) woke
20. Nora ... her friends in the park last week.
a) meets b) met c) has met d) meet e) was meeting
21. While my son for my call, somebody knocked at the door.
a) waits b) was waiting c) waited d) has waited e) wait
22. I ... by the window when I heard the noise.
a) sat b) sits c) have sat d) sit e) was sitting
23. Anna ... her cousin at the party a fortnight ago.
a) saw b) see c) sees d) have seen e) had seen
24. When we came in, the children their desks.
a) clean b) cleaned c) had cleaned d) were cleaning e) clean
25. He ... to join them because of a very bad weather.
a) refuses b) will refuse c) had refused d) refused e) refuse
26. She ... to play the piano in her childhood.
a) hasn't like b) doesn't like c) likes d) don't like e) didn't like
27. When I arrived, they ... tennis.
a) were playing b) play c) played d) plays e) would play
28. Their brother ... a lot last year.
a) had travelled b) travelled c) have travelled d) travel e) travels
29. Yesterday at six I ... dinner.
a) prepare b) was preparing c) have prepared d) prepared e) prepares
30. He ... a poem at the party yesterday.
a) recite b) recites c) have recited d) was reciting e) recited
31. I have bought a computer, ... is more expensive than this one.
a) who b) which c) what d) where e) whose
32. This is a school ... I used to study
a) whose b) which c) where d) that e) who
33. This is the girl ... comes from Spain
a) that b) whose c) who d) what e) which
34. I talked to the girl ... car had broken down in front of the shop
a) who b) which c) what d) where e) whose
35. Thank you very much for your e-mail ... was very interesting
a) what b) whose c) who d) what e) which

APPENDIX

Table
(Nationality Words)

	Countr y	Adjectiv e (languag e, etc.)	Pers on	Nati on
1.	Ukraine	Ukrainian	a Ukrainian	the Ukrainians
2.	the USA	American	an American	the Americans
3.	Germany	German	a German	the Germans
4.	Italy	Italian	an Italian	the Italians
5.	Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian	the Belgians
6.	Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian	the Brazilians
7.	Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican	the Mexicans
8.	Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian	the Norwegians
9.	China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese
	also:	Japanese, Lebanese, Vietnamese, Congolese		
10.	Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss	the Swiss
11.	Denmark	Danish	a Dane	the Danes
12.	Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finns
13.	Poland	Polish	a Pole	the Poles
14.	Scotland	Scottish	a Scot/ Scotswoman/ man	the Scots / Scotsmen
15.	Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	the Swedes
16.	Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	the Turks

17.	England	English	an Englishman/ woman	the English
18.	France	French	a Frenchman/ woman	the French
19.	the Netherlands (Holland)	Dutch	a Dutchman/ woman	the Dutch
20.	Ireland	Irish	Irishman/woma n	the Irishmen
21.	Spain	Spanish	Spaniard	the Spanish
22.	Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese	the Portuguese
23.	Austria	Austrian	an Austrian	the Austrians
24.	Bulgaria	Bulgarian	a Bulgarian	the Bulgarians
25.	Greece	Greek	a Greek	the Greeks

II. Table of irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Переклад
arise	arose	arisen	виникати
awake	awoke	awoken	прокидатися
be	was, were	been	бути
bear	bore	born(e)	носити
beat	beat	beaten	бити
become	became	become	ставати
bend	bent	bent	гнути
bind	bound	bound	зв'язувати
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	розбивати
bring	brought	brought	приносити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	горіти
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
come	came	come	приходити
cost	cost	cost	коштувати

creep	crept	crept	повзати
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt [<i>delt</i>]	dealt [<i>delt</i>]	мати справу з
dig	dug	dug	копати
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	малювати
dream	dreamt [<i>dremt</i>], dreamed	dreamt [<i>dremt</i>], dreamed	мріяти
drink	drank	drunk	пити
drive	drove	driven	приводити в дію
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	почувати
fight	fought	fought	боротися
find	found	found	знаходити
fly	flew	flown	літати
forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзати
get	got	got	отримувати

give	gave	given	давати
go	went	gone	йти
grow	grew	grown	рости
hang	hung	hung	вішати
have	had	had	мати
hear	heard	heard	чути
hide	hid	hidden	ховатись
hit	hit	hit	ударяти
hold	held	held	тримати
keep	kept	kept	зберігати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти
lead	led	led	вести
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	вивчати
leave	left	left	залишати
lose	lost	lost	губити
make	made	made	робити
mean	meant <i>[ment]</i>	meant <i>[ment]</i>	означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати
pay	paid	paid	платити

put	put	put	класти
read	read <i>[red]</i>	read <i>[red]</i>	читати
ride	rode	ridden	їхати
ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
rise	rose	risen	підніматися
run	ran	run	бігти
say	said <i>[sed]</i>	said <i>[sed]</i>	говорити
see	saw	seen	бачити
speak	spoke	spoken	розмовляти
take	took	taken	брати
teach	taught	taught	навчати
tear	tore	torn	рвати
tell	told	told	розповідати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
write	wrote	written	писати

III. TABLE

PRESENT AND PAST TENSES

PRESENT	SIMPLE I do	CONTINUOUS I am doing
	Ann often plays tennis. I work in a bank, but I don't enjoy it much. <i>present simple</i> It doesn't rain so much in summer.	<i>present continuous</i> Where's Ann? * 'She's playing tennis.' Please don't disturb me now. I'm working. Hello. Are you enjoying the party? It isn't raining at the moment.

PRESENT PERFECT	PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
	Ann has played tennis many times. I've lost my key. Have you seen it anywhere?	Ann is tired. She has been playing tennis. You're out of breath. Have you been running?

PAST	I did PAST SIMPLE	I was doing PAST CONTINUOUS
	Ann played tennis yesterday afternoon.	I saw Ann at the sports centre yesterday. She was playing tennis.

PAST PERFECT	I had done PAST PERFECT	I had been doing PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
	It wasn't her first game of tennis. She had played many times before.	Ann was tired yesterday evening because she had been playing tennis in the afternoon.

<p>BRITISH</p> <p>The <i>present perfect</i> is used for an action in the past with a result now: I've lost my key. Have you seen it?</p> <p>Sally isn't here. She's gone out.</p>	<p>AMERICAN</p> <p><i>The present perfect OR past simple can be used:</i> I've lost my key. Have you seen it? <i>or</i> I lost my key. Did you see it? She's gone out.</p> <p>Sally isn't here. She went out</p>
<p>The <i>present perfect</i> is used with just, already and yet: I'm not hungry. I've just had lunch.</p> <p>A: What time is Mark leaving? B: He has already left.</p> <p>Have you finished your work yet?</p>	<p>The <i>present perfect OR past simple</i> can be used: I've just had lunch. I'm not hungry I just had lunch.</p> <p>A: What time is Mark leaving? B: He has already left. He already left.</p> <p>Z Have you finished your work yet? <i>or</i> Did you finish your work yet?</p>
<p>British speakers usually say: have a bath; have a shower; have a break; have a holiday;</p>	<p>American speakers say: take a bath; take a shower; take a break; take a vacation;</p>
<p>Will or shall can be used with I/we: □ I will/shall be late this evening. Shall I ... ? and shall we ... ? are used to ask for advice etc. : O Which way shall we go?</p>	<p>Shall is unusual: □ I will be late this evening. Should I ... ? and should we ... ? are more usual to ask for advice etc. : Z Which way should we go?</p>
<p>British speakers use can't to say they believe something is not probable: Sue hasn't contacted me. She can't have got my message</p>	<p>American speakers use must not in this situation: Sue hasn't contacted me. She must not have gotten my message.</p>
<p>You can use needn't or don't need to: We needn't hurry. <i>or</i> We don't need to hurry</p>	<p>Needn't is unusual. The usual form is don't need to: We don't need to hurry.</p>
<p>After demand, insist etc. you can use should: I demanded that he should apologise. We insisted that something should</p>	<p>The <i>subjunctive</i> is normally used. Should is unusual after demand, insist etc.: I demanded that he apologize.* We insisted that</p>

be done about the problem.	something be done about the problem.
British speakers generally use Have you? / Isn't she? etc. □ A: Liz isn't feeling well. B: Isn't she? What's wrong with her?	American speakers generally use You have? / She isn't? etc. : A: Liz isn't feeling well. B: She isn't? What's wrong with her?
to/in hospital (without the): Three people were injured and taken to hospital.	to/in the hospital: Three people were injured and taken to the hospital.
Nouns like government/team/family etc. can have a singular or plural verb: The team is/are playing well.	These nouns normally take a singular verb in American English: The team is playing well.
at the weekend / at weekends: Will you be here at the weekend?	on the weekend / on weekends: □ Will you be here on the weekend?
at the front / at the back (of a group etc.): ~ Let's sit at the front (of the cinema).	in the front / in the back (of a group etc.): □ Let's sit in the front (of the movie theater).
British speakers use both round and around: He turned round, or He turned around.	American speakers use around (not usually 'round') □ He turned around.
British speakers use both fill in and fill out: □ Can you fill in this form? or Can you fill out this form?	American speakers use fill out: □ Can you fill out this form?
<i>get on</i> = progress How are you getting on in your new job? get on (with somebody): Richard gets on well with his new neighbours	American speakers do not use get on in this way. get along (with somebody): Richard gets along well with his new neighbors
BRITISH The verbs in this section (burn, spell etc.) can be regular or irregular (burned or burnt, spelled or spelt etc.). The past participle of get is got: □ Your English has got much better. (= has become much better) Have got is also an alternative to have: I've got two brothers. (= I have two brothers.)	AMERICAN The verbs in this section are normally regular (burned, spelled etc.). The past participle of get is gotten: Your English has gotten much better. Have got = have (as in British English): □ I've got two brothers.
British spelling: travel — travelling / travelled cancel -> cancelling / cancelled	American spelling: travel -> traveling / traveled cancel -> canceling / canceled

GLOSSARY

Archive - a collection of documents and records.

Autobiography – an individual's account of their life.

Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic – volunteer units which made up the armed forces of Ukraine during the 1917-1920 struggle for independence.

Bibliography – a list of works, including books, journals and essays on a particular subject.

Biography –an account of an individual's life, written by another person.

Book Review –a critical examination of a text, usually including a summary of the work and opposing views.

Carpatho-Ukraine – an autonomous Ukrainian republic which existed in 1938-39 in the Transcarpathia region, which was then part of Czechoslovakia.

Christian Social Party [*Khrystyiansko-suspilna partiia*] – a Ukrainian political party, established in Galicia in 1896 (until 1911 known as the Catholic Ruthenian People's Union), with a programme of social and economic reform based on Christian ethics.

Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic [*Dyrektoriia Ukrainskoi Narodnoi Respubliky*; named after the *Directoire*, the French revolutionary government of 1795-1799] – a body established in November 1918 by a coalition of Ukrainian political parties and other organizations to lead an uprising against the government of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi. It subsequently exercised the powers of head of state in the restored Ukrainian People's Republic.

Displaced persons camps – sites in Germany, Austria and other countries of Western Europe where displaced persons and refugees, mainly from Eastern Europe, were accommodated in the years immediately after the Second World War.

Drahomanov, Mykhailo (1841-1895) – a Ukrainian historian, ethnographer and political thinker. He became a leading member of the Kyiv *Hromada*, a secret society which played a key role in the Ukrainian national revival in Russian-ruled Ukraine. In 1876 he emigrated to Geneva and became the *Hromada's* spokesman in Western Europe.

Encyclopedia –a written reference work, composed of informative articles arranged alphabetically.

Famine of 1932-33 (*Holodomor*) – a famine in Soviet Ukraine, engineered by the regime of Joseph Stalin, as a result of which several million Ukrainians died (estimates vary from around three million to ten million).

General government [General Governorate, *Heneralna hubernia*] – a territorial entity, initially covering an area in central Poland, occupied in 1939-1945 by Nazi Germany. In 1941, after the German invasion of the USSR, it was expanded to

include the predominantly Ukrainian pre-war Polish provinces of Lviv, Stanislaviv and Ternopil, which became the Galicia District.

Greek Catholic – a term used in the context of a church (or its members) which is in communion with the Roman Catholic church but practices the Eastern/Byzantine, or “Greek”, rite.

Hetman – the title used by heads of the Ukrainian Cossack state (the Hetman State) which existed from 1648 to 1782. The title was revived by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi, head of the Ukrainian State from April to December 1918.

Hetmanite movement – an émigré Ukrainian monarchist movement led by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi and his successors, embracing organizations such as the Ukrainian Union of Agrarians-Statists and Union of Hetmanites-Statists in Europe, and the United Hetman Organization in North America.

History – either the study of the past, or the product of our attempts to understand the past.

Historian – an individual who studies the past.

Historiography – either the methods and principles used in the study of history, or the written result.

Hromada societies – clandestine Ukrainian societies which existed in the Russian Empire from the second half of the nineteenth century until the early twentieth.

Hrushevsky, Mykhailo (1866-1934) – an eminent Ukrainian historian who was also a key figure in the Ukrainian national revival of the early twentieth century.

Interdisciplinary – the study, or practice, of a subject which applies the methods and approaches of several disciplines. For instance, while History, Literature and Archaeology are separate disciplines, they can be combined

Khmelnyskyi, Bohdan (c.1595-1657) – hetman of the Zaporozhian Cossacks from 1648. He led the Cossack war against Poland which resulted in the creation of the Hetman State of 1648-1782.

Kyivan Rus [*Kyivska Rus*] – a mediaeval Eastern Slav state, centred on the city of Kyiv. It arose in the ninth century and was destroyed as a result of the Mongol invasion of Europe in the thirteenth century. At the height of its expansion it covered much of the territory of present-day Ukraine, Belarus and European Russia.

Lemko region [*Lemkivshchyna*] – a territory, partly in Poland and partly in Slovakia, historically occupied by the Lemko ethnic group of Ukrainians.

Lviv (Underground) Ukrainian University [*Lvivskiy (taiemnyi) ukrainskyi universytet*] – a clandestine higher education institution established in 1921 in Lviv after the Polish authorities had abolished all Ukrainian teaching posts at Lviv University. It ceased operating in 1925.

Mazepa, Ivan (1639-1709) – hetman of Ukraine from 1687 who led an unsuccessful attempt to unite all Ukrainian territories in a single state. After his death he became a symbol of Ukrainian independence.

Mikhnovskiy, Mykola (1873-1924) – a political and community activist who was a key proponent of Ukrainian independence in the early twentieth century.

Orlyk, Pylyp (1672-1742) – the closest adviser to Hetman Ivan Mazepa, with whom he fled from Ukraine in 1709 after the defeat at the Battle of Poltava. In exile he sought international support for the liberation of Ukraine from Russian rule.

Pacification – a campaign of repression conducted in 1930 by the Polish authorities against Ukrainians in Galicia.

Paris Peace Conference – an international conference held in Paris, France, between January 1919 and January 1920 to negotiate peace treaties between the victorious and the defeated nations in the First World War. It was attended by delegates from the Ukrainian and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic who lobbied for recognition of Ukrainian independence.

Primary Sources – material from, or directly related to, the past. In History, primary sources are usually letters, records or other documents created during the period that is being studied, such as diaries, legal notices or accounts. However, primary sources can include photographs, jewelry and other items.

Prosvita societies – organizations which provided focal points for Ukrainian community activity in Ukraine between the late 1860s and the 1940s.

Reference Work – a text, usually in the form of a dictionary or encyclopedia which contains facts and information, but not normally discussions.

Secondary Sources – material created by somebody removed from the event being studied - who was either not at the event, or was working later. For instance, all historical textbooks are secondary sources.

Revolutionary Ukrainian Party [*Revoliutsiina ukrainska partiia*] – the first Ukrainian political party in Russian-ruled Ukraine, founded clandestinely in 1900 in Kharkiv. In December 1905 it was reorganised into the Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party.

Shevchenko Scientific Society [*Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka*] – a Ukrainian scholarly society dedicated to the advancement of the arts and sciences, founded in 1873 in Lviv. It was dissolved by the Soviet authorities in January 1940, re-established in 1947 outside Ukraine, and restored in Ukraine in 1989.

Shevchenko, Taras (1814-1861) – a Ukrainian poet whose work had a major impact on the growth of Ukrainian national consciousness. He was a key figure in the development of modern Ukrainian literature and the Ukrainian language.

Skoropadskyi, Pavlo (1873-1945) – head (with the title "Hetman") of the Ukrainian State from April to December 1918, and subsequently leader of the émigré monarchist hetmanite movement.

Ukrainian Central Committee [*Ukrainskyi Tsentralnyi Komitet*] – a Ukrainian political and community organization in the General government in 1939–45.

Ukrainian Central Rada [*Ukrainska Tsentralna Rada*] – a body established in March 1917 in Kyiv, consisting of representatives of various Ukrainian political parties and other organizations, which evolved into the parliament of the Ukrainian People's Republic. It was dissolved in April 1918 when the government of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi took power.

Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences [*Ukrainska Vilna Akademiia Nauk*] – an association of Ukrainian émigré scholars established in Germany in 1945.

Ukrainian Free University [*Ukrainskyi Vilnyi Universytet*] – an émigré Ukrainian academic institution established in January 1921 in Vienna, Austria, and transferred to Prague, Czechoslovakia, later that year. After the 1945 Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia it was abolished and re-established in Munich, Germany.

Ukrainian Husbandry Academy [*Ukrainska Hospodarska Akademiia*] – a school of higher technical learning founded in 1922 by Ukrainian émigrés in Poděbrady, Czechoslovakia, with financial support from the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It had departments of agronomy, forestry, economics and statistics, hydrotechnology and chemical technology. In 1932 the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute (*UTHI*) was established as the distance-learning branch of the Academy. In 1935 the Academy closed and its remaining activities were taken over by the *UTHI*.

Ukrainian Information Committee [*Ukrainskyi Informatsiynyi Komitet*] – an organization established in Lviv (within the Austro-Hungarian Empire) in November 1912, after the outbreak of the First Balkan War, with the aim of promoting, in Europe, the idea of an independent Ukraine. Its members were mainly political émigrés from Russian-ruled Ukraine, but also included prominent Western Ukrainians, and it had representatives in several other European countries. It existed until August 1914 when it was superseded by the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine.

Ukrainian Mohyla and Mazepa Academy of Sciences [*Ukrainska Mohyliansko-Mazepynska Akademiia Nauk*] – a scholarly institution founded in 1938 in Warsaw by the Government in exile of the *UNR*. It ceased to function after the 1939 German invasion of Poland. In 1978 it resumed its work in the Ukrainian Diaspora and existed until 1992.

Ukrainian National Alliance [*Ukrainske natsionalne obiednannia*] – an émigré Ukrainian organisation which was active in 1933-1945, mainly in Germany.

Ukrainian National Council [*Ukrainska Natsionalna Rada*] – a quasi-parliamentary body, established in 1947-48, comprising representatives of various Ukrainian émigré political parties and organizations which stood for the restoration of an independent Ukrainian state. Together with its Executive Committee (*Vykonnyi Orhan*) it represented a continuation of the pre-war government in exile of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The Council was dissolved in 1992 after Ukraine became independent.

Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance [*Ukrainske natsionalno-demokratychnе obiednannia*] – the dominant mainstream Ukrainian political party in Polish-ruled Western Ukraine between the two world wars. It was founded in 1925 and dissolved in 1939. In 1947 it was revived as an émigré party by a group of its pre-war members.

Ukrainian National Rada [*Ukrainska Natsionalna Rada*] – an assembly formed in October 1918 in Lviv, comprising 150 representatives of the population of the ethnic Ukrainian lands of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It proclaimed the establishment of the Western and served as its parliament.

Ukrainian People's Republic [*Ukrainska Narodna Respublika, UNR*; also translated as Ukrainian National Republic] – a Ukrainian state proclaimed in November 1917 on the ethnic Ukrainian lands of the Russian Empire. From 29 April to 14 December 1918, under the government of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi, the state was officially known as the "Ukrainian State". From January 1919 the restored UNR incorporated the Western Ukrainian lands of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, which were formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In November 1920 the *UNR* government was forced into exile in Poland.

Ukrainian-Polish War, 1918-19 – a war between the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and Poland, for control over Eastern Galicia, which lasted from November 1918 to July 1919.

Ukrainian Revolution (1917-1920) – a period of political, military and diplomatic struggle for Ukrainian independence which gave rise to the Ukrainian People's Republic, the Ukrainian State and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party [*Ukrainska sotsial-demokratychna robotnycha partiia*] – a clandestine political party formed in December 1905 in

Russian-ruled Ukraine as successor to the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party. After the fall of the Ukrainian it became an émigré party. In 1950 in Germany it united with three other parties to form the Ukrainian Socialist Party.

Ukrainian State [*Ukrainska Derzhava*] – the official name of Ukraine from 29 April to 14 December 1918 under the government of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi.

Union for the Liberation of Ukraine [*Soiuz Vyzvolennia Ukrainy*] – a political organisation of Ukrainian émigrés from the Russian Empire which campaigned for an independent Ukrainian state during the First World War (1914-1918). It was based in Vienna, Austria, and was supported by activists from Western Ukraine.

Union of Brest – a union, concluded in 1595-96, between the Ukrainian-Belarusian Orthodox church and the Holy See, in which the former accepted the authority of the Pope of Rome while retaining its autonomy and Eastern (Byzantine) rite.

Union of Hetmanites-Statists [*Soiuz Hetmantsiv Derzhavnykiv*] – an émigré monarchist organization, part of the hetmanite movement. It was founded in 1937 as the successor of the Ukrainian Union of Agrarians-Statists.

United Hetman Organisation [*Soiuz Hetmantsiv Derzhavnykiv*] – a Ukrainian émigré monarchist organisation which evolved in Canada and the USA between the two world wars as part of the hetmanite movement.

Volodymyr Monomakh (1053-1125) – the grand prince of Kyivan Rus from 1113 to 1135.

Yalta Conference – a conference held on 4-11 February 1945 in Yalta in the Crimea, at which the leaders of the USA, the UK and the USSR agreed plans for the reorganization of Europe after the end of the Second World War.

REFERENCE LIST:

1. Мисик Л. В. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект : Підручник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, 2013. – 465 с.
2. Числова А.С. Английский для гуманитариев. Учебник по английскому языку для студентов неязыковых вузов. Ростов н/Д: изд-во «Феникс», 1999. – 320 с.
3. English for Everyday Communication / за ред. Шпака В. К. – Київ, Вища школа, 2007. – 302 с.
4. English grammar: Reference and Practice. Дроздова Т. Ю., Бурустова А. И. Химера, Санкт-Петербург, 2000. – 320 p.
5. Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use. – Cambridge, 1988. – 328 p.
6. Swan, Michael. Practical English English Usage. Oxford, 1995. – 358 p.
7. A.T. J. Thompson, A. V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar Exercises № 1. Oxford University Press. – 181 p.
8. A.T. J. Thompson, A. V. Martinet. A Practical English Grammar Exercises № 1. Oxford University Press. – 199 p.

Формат 60×84 ¹/₁₆. Умовн. друк. арк. 7,15.

Тираж 100 пр. Зам №1406-01.

ВИГОТОВЛЮВАЧ

Поліграфічне підприємство СПД Румянцева Г.В.

54038, м. Миколаїв, вул. Бузника, 5/1.

Свідоцтво МК № 11 від 26.01.2007 р.