

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
„ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ”
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

E N G L I S H

**for the 3rd year Students not Majoring
in English**

**Навчально-методичний посібник
для студентів III курсу
спеціальностей:
231 Соціальна робота,
232 Соціальне забезпечення**

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Навчально-методичний посібник містить навчальний матеріал, передбачений робочою програмою.

Основні завдання навчально-методичного посібника – сприяти накопиченню словникового запасу, розвитку комунікативних компетенцій та стимулювати мовленнєву взаємодію студентів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Величезне значення, яке зараз надається вивченню іноземних мов і, перш за все, англійської мови як домінуючої у світі мови міжнародного спілкування, пов'язане з євроінтеграційними та світоінтеграційними прагненнями нашої країни, що не можуть бути реалізованими, коли більшість її населення не володіє іншомовними мовленнєвими навичками та вміннями для вільної участі у міжнародній комунікації. З огляду на це зростає соціальна значущість загального та професійного володіння іноземною мовою випускників закладів вищої освіти. Саме вони забезпечують стан і можливість країни в плані її професійної готовності до міжнародного спілкування через міжнародно прийняті мови такого спілкування. Мабуть, найголовнішою з таких функцій є поширення професійного володіння англійською мовою серед майбутніх фахівців.

Навчально-методичний посібник "English for the 3rd year Students not majoring in English" призначений для студентів 3 курсів спеціальностей: 231 Соціальна робота, 232 Соціальне забезпечення денного та заочного відділення, вищих навчальних закладів, які вже володіють базовим та середнім рівнем мовленнєвої компетенції.

Мета посібника:

- підвищення загальної мовленнєвої компетенції студентів;
- формування та актуалізація знань з володіння фаховим лексичним матеріалом;
- розвиток граматичних навичок, в обсязі, необхідному для ведення бесіди в сферах ситуативного та професійного спілкування;
- здійснення самостійної роботи над проектами та їх презентація.

Навчально-методичний посібник складається з трьох частин, які за тематико-ситуативним змістом, мовним та граматичним матеріалом відповідають робочій навчальній програмі третього курсу навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для спеціальностей: 231,232.

Перша частина містить загальну краєзнавчу тематику, що містить текстовий матеріал та комплекс вправ для розвитку навичок усної та письмової мови студентів третього курсу.

Друга частина містить граматичний матеріал та вправи, що сприяють освоєнню та закріпленню граматичних аспектів з метою забезпечення повноцінного оволодіння граматичною мікросистемою.

Третя частина складається з текстів професійної спрямованості, тематичного вокабуляру та системи вправ, що сприяє розвитку комунікативних компетенцій та стимулює мовленнєву взаємодію студентів на професійну тематику.

PART I

Essential Topics

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

What is Ben Nevis?

Is the Thames the longest river?

What is Greenwich?

The United Kingdom is located off northwestern coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the straight of Dover and the English Channel, 34 km. wide.

It's total area of 244,035 sq. km. is shared by four constituent units: England /130,373 sq.km./, Wales /20,767 sq.km./, and Scotland /78,775 sq.km./, forming Great Britain, and Northern Ireland /14,120 sq.km./ on the island of Ireland separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

There are also several island groups, of which the best known are the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Outer Hebrides, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

The distance from the southern coast to the extreme North of Scotland is under 1000 km, and the widest part of Great Britain is under 500 km. No place in Britain is more than 120 km from tidal water. The prime meridian of 0 passes through the Old Observatory at Greenwich, near London. The total boundary length is of 8,352 m.

The seas surrounding the British Isles are shallow, usually less than 90 m because the islands lie on the continental shelf. The coastline is long and rugged and heavily indented with towering cliffs and numerous bays. There is a marked movement of tides.

Most of England consists of low plains and rolling downs, where the land doesn't rise higher than 305 m. Running from east to west on the Scottish border are the Cheviot Hills, and from north to south is the Pennine Range. South of the

Pennines lie the Central Midlands, a plains region with fertile valleys. The highest point in England is Scafell Pike /978 m./ in the Lake District in the Northwest.

The longest of the rivers flowing from the Central Highlands to the sea, are the Severn /338 km/ and the Thames /322 km./ Other rivers include the Humber, the Tees, the Tyne, the Tweed, the Avon, the Exe, and the Mersey. Many river estuaries serve as fine harbours.

Scotland has three distinct topographical regions: The Northern Highlands, containing the highest point in the British Isles, Ben Nevis /1,343 m. /, the Central Lowlands /152 m/ and the Southern Uplands /842 m. /

Wales is a country of hills and mountains. The Cambrian Mountains occupy almost the entire area and include Wale’s highest point, Mount Snowdon, /1,085 m. /. There are narrow coastal plains in the South and West and small lowland areas in the North, including the valley of the Dee.

Northern Ireland consists mostly of low-lying plateaus and hills from 152 to 183 m. high. The Mourne Mountains include the highest point in Northern Island, SlieveDonard /852 m. /. In the central depression lies Lough Neagh /153 sq. miles /, the largest lake in the kingdom.

Exercise 1. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
• Britain	• Channel
• Greenwich	• constituent
• North Sea	• extreme
• part	• units
• Orkney	• island

1. The United Kingdom is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the _____.
2. It is separated from the continent by the English _____, 34 km. wide.
3. Its total are of 244,035 sq. km. is shared by four _____ units.
4. The four constituent _____ are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
5. There are also several _____ groups.
6. The best known islands are the _____ Islands, the Shetland Islands, and the Outer Hebrides.
7. The distance from the southern coast to the _____ North of Scotland is under 1000 km.
8. The widest _____ of Great Britain is under 500 km.
9. No place in _____ is more than 120 km from tidal water.
10. The prime meridian of 0 passes through the Old Observatory at _____, near London.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with one of the following words.

Scafell Pike	Snowdon	Ben Nevis	SlieveDonard	Severn
---------------------	----------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------

1. The highest point in the British Isles is _____/1,343 m/.
2. The highest point in England is _____/978 m/.
3. Wale’s highest point is Mount/1,085 m/.
4. The longest of the British rivers is the _____/338 km/.
5. The highest point in Northern Island is _____/852 m/.

COMPREHENSION

Exercise 3. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. The total boundary length is of a/ 8,352 km., b/ 3,852 km.
2. The seas surrounding the British Isles are a/ deep, b/ shallow.
3. The islands lie on the a/ continental, b/ old shelf.
4. The coastline is a/ short, b/ long and rugged.
5. It is heavily indented with towering cliffs and numerous a/ islands, b/ bays.
6. There is a/ a marked movement of tides, b/ no tides.
7. Most of England consists of a/ low, b/ high plains and rolling downs.
8. The land doesn't rise higher than a/ 305, b/ 503 m.
9. Running from east to west are the Cheviot a/ Hills, b/ Mountains.
10. The Pennine Range runs from north to a/ south, b/ west.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Do they have climate in Britain?

What are pea-soupers?

What is weather-brotherhood?

The climate is for the English a stock subject for conversation, a traditional joke, and a source of delusion. Its only constant feature is its changeableness. “*We haven't a climate, we have only samples of weather*”, runs an English saying. You leave home hatless and coatless in fine autumn sunshine, and arrive in the office in pouring rain. No wonder that Shakespeare once reminded of the weather in Sonnet 34:

*“Why didst't thou promise such a beautiful day
And make me travel forth without my cloak,
To let base clouds o'ertake me on the way?”*

As it is always interfering with one's plans, it is indeed a subject of the widest possible topicality. Two people who do not know each other can talk about the weather for hours. It seems that English are of a friendly nature and live in a weather brotherhood without any necessity of knowing each other. It is often said that the English manner is very cool, like their weather, but it is not so when talk about it. The English climate is moody but not impossible. You can never give a definite idea of what is going to come, but you are sure about it in your mind – it will be a case of bringing umbrellas with you always!

The art of meteorological forecasting has in most countries gained deserved prestige. But in England, it is little more than a music-hall joke. Some time ago, the Meteorological Office reminded the English that its forecasts had been fifty percent correct. The public, with a friendly smile, pointed out that the same degree of accuracy could be obtained by spinning a coin.

From October to March, there are many dense mists called fogs or “pea-soupers”. In cities where they mix with smoke, they become “smog” and sometimes interrupt traffic.

After the Autumn rain, and the penetrating chill of Winter, the English Spring has all the more charm. The rain is always there to join in with “the sweet showers of April”.

Nevertheless, the filtered sunlight smiles on the sap-filled woods and pastures. Great Britain, once more the green land of legend, clothes herself in a thick mantle of green grass pierced by the first crocuses. An April madness takes hold of London when the flower girls in the street start to sell the first pale meadow daffodils.

The real reason why an Englishman can never be a townsman at heart is that his weather obtrudes itself so regularly in his daily life that his mind can never be far from the things that the weather speaks of – the seed time and harvest...

The United Kingdom has a mild and temperate climate warmed by the North Atlantic Drift /a continuation of the Gulf Stream/ and by southwestern winds.

The prevailing winds are southwesterly, and daily weather is mainly influenced by depressions moving eastward across the Atlantic.

The climate is subject to frequent changes but to few extremes of temperature. It is rarely above +32C /90F/ or below +10C /14F/. The mean annual temperature ranges from +8C to +11C. The mean monthly temperature in the extreme North, in Shetland ranges from +3C during the winter to +11C during the summer.

The annual average rainfall is over 1600 mm. in the mountainous areas and 700 over central parts. March to June are the driest months and September to January the wettest.

During May, June and July the daily duration of sunshine varies from 5 hours in Northern Scotland to 8 hours on the Isle of Wight. During the months of shortest daylight /November, December and January the duration varies from an hour and a half in northern Scotland to two hours on the southern coast.

Scanty sunshine with the prevalence of fogs and drizzle give rise to the proverbial dreary English weather.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with the words from the box.

Vocabulary	
• brotherhood	• spring
• interfering	• winter
• climate	• topicality
• autumn	• hours
• changeableness	• weather

1. The _____ is for the English a traditional joke, and a source of delusions.
2. Climate’s only constant feature is its _____.

3. “*We haven’t a climate, we have only samples of _____*”, runs an English saying.
4. It is always _____ with one’s plans.
5. It is indeed a subject of the widest possible _____.
6. Two people who do not know each other can talk about the weather for _____.
7. It seems that English live in a weather _____.

Exercise 2. Write the opposites.

with a hat on	
with a coat on	
with clouds	
possible	

Exercise 3. Make if-sentences of the following.

1. You leave home hatless and coatless in autumn sunshine, and arrive in the office in pouring rain.
_____.
2. You light a fire on a chill October morning and by midday you are trying to damp it down.
_____.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the missing words.

1. The English manner is very cool, like their _____, but it is not so when they talk about it.
2. The English c_____ is moody but not impossible.
3. You can never be sure about the weather – you must have u_____ with you.
4. In England the art of meteorological f_____ is a music-hall joke.
5. From October to March, there are many dense mists called fogs or “p_____”.
6. In cities fogs mix with smoke and become “s_____”.
7. The rain is always there to join in with “the sweet sh_____ of April”.
8. Great Britain clothes herself in a thick mantle the first cr_____s.
9. April London flower girls in the street start to sell the first meadow daf_____s.
10. The United Kingdom has a mild and temperature c_____ warmed by the Gulf Stream.

Exercise 5. Nine sentences or phrases have been removed from the text below. Choose from A-I the one which fits each gap (1-9).

A. several holiday resorts located	F. home to 641 famous fortresses
B. offers ideas hiking opportunities	G. the largest city and capital
C. two-thirds of the population can be found here	H. lying on a mountainous western peninsula of the island of Great Britain
D. that make up	I. the second largest urban area
E. the coast with its stunning national parks	

WALES

Wales (Welsh: Cymru) is one of the countries (1)_____ the United Kingdom. Rich in history and natural beauty. Wales has a living Celtic culture distinct to the rest of the UK. Travelers are attracted to Wales because of its beautiful landscape, including the mountains and (2)_____, the wealth of history and a large number of imposing castle.

(3)_____, Wales is bordered to the east by England, while the Republic of Ireland sits to the west across the Irish Sea.

Wales is geographically and culturally divided into three regions. North Wales with (4)_____ along the coast is primarily a rural area with the highest mountains in the UK south of Scotland. Mid Wales is a sparsely populated region of mountains, moorlands, forests, wide river valleys and a coastline facing the Irish Sea, and South Wales. The South is by far the most urbanized area. (5)_____, especially in the eastern half. The western half is rural and includes some stunning coastal scenery.

Wales has many picturesque cities and towns such as Cardiff, (6)_____ of Wales; Swansea, Wales' city by the sea and (7)_____. Wales is rich in history, culture, myth and legend. Known as 'the land of castles', it is (8)_____ - more castles per square mile than anywhere else in the world.

Snowdonia, known in Welsh as Eryri (land of the eagles), is a land of high peaks, steep, plunging valleys and open moorland. Rocky mountains, glacial lakes, waterfalls and wilderness complete for attention. Wales' highest mountains Showdon is the highest mountain in Wales and (9)_____.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the necessary articles and read about a wonderful small town in Northern Ireland.

Newcastle in Northern Ireland

Newcastle, Northern Ireland, is (1)_____ small town compared to its English namesake. Its population is slightly over 7 thousand people. (2)_____ seaside resort lies on (3)_____ Irish Sea coast, and is known for its sandy beach.

(4)_____ name of the town is thought to derive from (5)_____ castle which was built in (6)_____ late 16th century and demolished in the 19th century.

However, it is mentioned by name of Newcastle as early as 1433, so it is likely that (7)_____ another castle had previously stood there.

The town's history is poorly recorded and is held mostly by (8)_____ local people and their stories of (9)_____ past. There are stories of 'the Blue Lady', (10)_____ woman abandoned by her husband whose ghost still haunts the mountains. Many of the stories are only folklore and give names to (11)_____ number of the town's attractions. Maggie's Leap, for example, is an abyss named after (12)_____ local girl called Maggie, who was chased by (13)_____ drunken soldiers while gathering the eggs of nesting seagulls. To save herself she leapt over the abyss and landed on the other side without hurting herself or breaking (14)_____ single egg.

The town is also famous for Saint Patrick's Stream because popular mythology claims that (15)_____ nearby mountains were (16)_____ site where Saint Patrick banished the snakes from Ireland. The legend has it that there is (17)_____ rock in the stream with his hand print where he knelt down to drink (18)_____ water.

Many other places in (19)_____ Newcastle area get their names from other sources, "The Brandy Pad", a path through the mountains, is named so because of (20)_____ illegal brandy smuggling that took place through the area.

On 13 January 1843, boats from Newcastle set out for usual fishing and were caught in (21)_____ storm. 14 boats were lost in the heavy seas. Only two boats survived. 76 men perished, 46 of them were from Newcastle. They left twenty seven widows and one hundred and eighteen children. A Public Subscription was raised and (22)_____ cottages, known as Widows' Row, were built for (23)_____ families. (24)_____ local song about the disaster says "Newcastle town is one long street entirely stripped of men."

Now Newcastle is (25)_____ popular seaside resort and it attracts (26)_____ visitors from elsewhere in Northern Ireland and from abroad. In recent years (27)_____ town has started _____ large Halloween festival. (28)_____ free event includes fireworks and (29)_____ fancy dress competition.

Exercise 7. Answer the questions using the information from the text.

1. How many towns named Newcastle are there in Great Britain?
2. How much is known about the history of Newcastle in Northern Ireland?
3. Whose ghost is believed to appear in the mountains?
4. Was Maggy seriously injured when she jumped over the abyss?
5. What happened to serpents in Ireland according to popular mythology?
6. What place name is connected with criminal actions?
7. Why is one of the streets in Newcastle known as Widows' Row?
8. How much does it cost to attend the Halloween festival in Newcastle?

Exercise 8. Read the text and answer the questions supporting you answer with the facts from the text.

1. What theory as to the origin of the name of London is mentioned in the text?

2. How was the place for the settlement chosen?
3. What do you know about the history of London Bridge?
4. What geographical, meteorological and political conditions influence the direction in which London districts developed?
5. Is London symmetrically planned? Why did it happen?
6. Which other cities used to be the most prominent in the course of English history?
7. Why has London won supremacy in the last thousand years?

LONDON: SOME GLIMPSES OF HISTORY

When the Romans invaded Britain in the first century, the London area contained a few ancient British settlements. Some scholars claim that the name London dates back to one of these, Llyn-dyn, which in Celtic meant “a fortified hill near the river”. The Romans changed it to Londinium and made it an important town. The plan of the City of London remains broadly Roman, nestling next to the Thames, and roughly skirted by its Roman Wall built around AD 200. It is interesting to know that it was made of the same stone from Kent that was later used on St Paul’s Cathedral and the Tower of London.

Londinium was settled at the most easterly fordable (the narrowest and shallowest) point of the river before it glew too wide; a point where the tide can bring ships forty miles inland. That lowest fordable spot on the Thames was where the Romans built the first London Bridge out of wood. Roman London’s road network revolved round the bridge which was later rebuilt by the Normans in stone in the 12th century. It was replaced again in the 19th century by the bridge that was demolished in 1971 and sold to Arizona where you can see it nowadays.

It’s telling that the Romans chose the north, less marshy river bank as the basis for Londinium; the area that still roughly marks the square mile of the City of London. The marshiness of the south bank explains why the north was settled first; and why the major administrative and commercial areas of the city were founded there. It also explains why south of London has been unfashionable for centuries. The north-south divide also explains why the majority of the city’s grandest buildings with the oldest origins – Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St Paul’s Cathedral among them – are on the north bank of the Thames. Note that this divide is opposite to the well-known North-South divide of the UK – the perceived economic and cultural differences between Southern England and the rest of Great Britain which has been far less developed.

London’s significant political, religious and commercial buildings are still on the river bank or near it. And most royal palaces are on or close to the river: Hampton Court, Windsor, Whitehall, Buckingham Palace etc.

After the Great Fire of London, which happened in 1666, the rows of new terraced houses migrated west from the City of London – the natural direction for prosperity to spread since the prevailing wind blew to the east. In the seventeenth

century, at the time of a declining royal court and an increasingly powerful Parliament, new developments went up in and around Westminster.

Symmetrical town-planning isn't a naturally English thing. London, like the majority of other English cities, looks less impressive from the air – no grand avenues, no pleasing grand-scale geometry. But on the ground, at eye-level, it presents more surprises – more curves, more side streets, alleys, dead ends. The taste for natural development has triumphed over more symmetrical project.

After the heavy bombardment of the City during the Second World War, a new financial centre of concrete, steel and glass skyscrapers was erected over the next sixty years – but still on the medieval plan. Buildings have been getting higher due to planning restrictions in old cities (cities cannot expand outwards) and the race in show-off high-rise, high density development. The London horizon is now dominated by skyscrapers.

Before William the Conqueror invaded the island, London was neither the formal nor the informal capital of England. Canterbury was the religious capital, Winchester the secular one. It was only in the eleventh century that London became first the informal capital of England, as the country's biggest, richest city, and then the formal one.

In the last thousand years, London's supremacy over the rest of England has only intensified. One can now speak about London and Not-London division of Britain. London has become a place of attraction for the young and the talented, sucking them away from other English cities; and for immigrants too, who think of England as London. London is now an international city drawing in the super-rich: more than half the homes sold in London in 2010 for one million or more were sold to foreign buyers.

SPEAKING

Exercise 9. Project work

Choose Your London

People can discover London in different ways depending on their aims, age, interests, time and money budgets etc. If you were lucky to plan a day in London, what kind of London would you like to see? Choose one of the options and describe your day in London giving grounds for your choice. Use the following guidelines:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) where to spend your morning | 4) what to do for late-night culture lovers |
| 2) what to do after lunch | 5) some tips for eating out |
| 3) what are the options for evening activities | 6) transport to use |

- **Royal Day Out** (live like royalty with a regal day out)
- **Family London** (London for kids)
- **Classic London** (London's iconic attractions)
- **Budget London** (a day out with free activities and cheap eats)

- **Literary London** (Literary Day Out: Peter Pan Day Out, Sherlock Holmes London, Harry Potter’s London)
- **Luxury London** (Luxury lovers will adore London’s wealth of indulgent delights)

Here is a list of the most popular attractions in London which will help you to plan your itinerary.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Eye • The Tower of London • Tower Bridge Exhibition • Buckingham Palace • The House of Parliament • Westminster Abbey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums and Art Galleries (the National the British Museum, the Tate Gallery of Modern Art, the Maritime Museum Greenwich, Madame Tussaud’s Museum, the Sherlock Holmes Museum, the Victoria & Albert Museum)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windsor Castle • Hampton Court Palace • Kensington Palace • St Paul’s Cathedral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London parks and gardens (Hyde Park, Regent’s Park, St. James’s Park, Hampstead Heath, Victoria Park, Battersea Park, Kensington Gardens, Holland Park, Richmond Park)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre • London dungeon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theatres: the Lyceum theatre, the Royal Opera House (Covent Garden), the Duke of York Theatre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Zoo • London aquarium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warner Brothers Studio Tour • Famous department stores: Harrods, Hamleys Toy Shop, Harvey Nichols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Ormond Street Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places to eat: Peter Pan’s café, Simpson’s-in-the-Strand restaurant, McDonald’s

HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

*What is your favorite holidays?
Do you observe St. Valentine’s Day?
What is Boxing Day?*

here are six public holidays in Great Britain. They are:

TChristmas Day, observed on December 25,
Boxing Day, on December 26,
Good Friday, observed before Ester Sunday, after a full moon on or
March 21th, Easter Monday, observed next day after Sunday,
Spring Bank Holiday on the last Monday of June or on the first Monday of July,
Late Summer Bank Holiday on the last Monday of August or on the first Monday
in September.

In Scotland, the New Year’s Day is also a public holiday.

Besides public holidays other festivals and traditions are observed.

NEW YEAR IN ENGLAND

In England the New Year is not as widely observed as Christmas. Some people ignore it. Many others do celebrate the New Year. The most common type of celebration is a New Year party. It begins at 8 pm and goes on until morning. There is a buffet supper of cold meat, pies, sandwiches, cakes and biscuits. At midnight everyone can hear the chimes of Big Ben and drink a toast to the New Year. Then the party goes on.

Another way of celebrating is to go to a New Year's dance. Dance halls are decorated and there are several bands playing merry music.

The most famous celebration is in London round the statue in Piccadilly Circus where crowds welcome the New Year. In Trafalgar Square someone usually falls into the fountain.

Some people watch others celebrating on television. There are no traditional English New Year festivities, and television producers show Scottish ones.

Some people send New Year cards and give presents and make "New Year resolutions".

On New Year's Day the "New Year Honours List" is published in the newspaper of those who are to be given knighthoods, etc.

NEW YEAR IN SCOTLAND

New Year's Eve in Scotland is called Hogmanay. It is time for merrymaking and giving of presents. There is the Flamebeaux procession of town folk in fancy dress. They throw the flamebeaux /torches/ into a pile and dance around the blaze.

In Scotland the old custom of First-Footing is still observed. The first person to enter a house on New Year's Day should be a dark-haired /or fair-haired/ man. He should bring a piece of coal, a fish and a piece of bread.

Brass and silver must be glittering and fresh linen must be put on the beds. All work must be finished, all bills must be paid and the letters written. There must be plum puddings, apples and lemons, tangerines and toffee. The traditional gathering place is the Mercat Cross. Towards midnight the crowd awaits "the Chapplin o' the Twal" – the striking of 12 o'clock.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Saint Valentine's Day is observed on February 14. The first Valentine of all was a bishop, who before he was put to death by the Romans sent a note of friendship to his jailer's blind daughter. Roman soldiers had no right to get married. Valentine wed them secretly and for this he was sentenced. February 14 is the date of an old pagan festival when Roman maidens put love letters into an urn to be drawn out by their boyfriends.

It is the day when people exchange greetings of affection with a Valentine card.

"I'll be your sweetheart, if you will be mine,
All of my life I'll be your Valentine".

"The rose is red; the violets are blue,

The honey's sweet and so are you." Comic valentines are also traditional. "Here's the key to my heart, Valentine!"... "use it before I change the lock".

MOTHER'S DAY

Mother's Day is observed in March on the fourth Sunday in Lent. The day known as Mothering Sunday dates from the time when many girls worked as domestic servants away from home. On Mothering Sunday they could go home to see their mother and give her a present from the housewife. This custom remained and is called "Mother's Day". People visit their mothers, give them flowers and presents or send them "Mother's Day" cards. It is mother's day off.

EASTER

In England Easter is a time for the giving and receiving of presents /Easter eggs/, for the Easter Bonnet Parade and hot cross buns. Nowadays Easter eggs are made of chocolate but painting egg-shells is still popular in some country districts. Emblems of Easter are also fluffy chicks, baby rabbits, daffodils, catkins, and lily. They signify the Nature's reawakening.

London greets the spring with Easter Parade on Easter Sunday. The parade begins at 3 p.m. It consists of many decorated floats bearing the Easter Princess and her attendants. The finest bands take part in the parade.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Northern Ireland observes St. Patrick's Day on March 17.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

April Fool's Day is named from the custom of playing practical jokes. It is related to the vernal equinox, when nature fools mankind with sudden changes. It is a season when all people are given an excuse to play the fool. In April comes the cuckoo, emblem of simpletons. In Scotland the victim of a joke is called "cuckoo" or "gowk": "On the first day of April, Hunt the gowk another mile".

MAY DAY

The 1st of May was a pagan spring festival. It was celebrated with garlands and flowers, dancing and games. A Maypole wreathed with flowers was erected. The girls put on their best summer frocks, and plaited flowers in their hair awaiting the crowning of the May Queen. The most beautiful girl was crowned with a garland of flowers. After this there was dancing. The dancers dressed in fancy costume represented characters in the Robin Hood legend. Games were followed by refreshments in the open.

The Queen of May is still chosen in most countries. In many Maypoles are erected around which the children dance. At Oxford at 6 a.m. the college choir gathers to greet the coming of the new day with song.

LONDON MAY QUEEN FESTIVAL

London May Queen Festival has been held since 1880. Visitors from many parts of the world gather in Kent to witness the Crowning of London's May Queen. Over a thousand children take part. Forty May Queens from different parts of the country are present. Their dresses are beautifully made. The actual crowning takes place at 3 p.m.

WHITSUN

There are no special customs associated with Whitsun, the seventh Sunday after Easter Sunday. The Morris men can be seen at Whitsun. The Morris is a rustic merry-making introduced by Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I /1272-1307/. The dances are performed by sets of dancers accompanied by traditional the Man-Woman, Hobby Horse and the Fool. Basic dress is a white shirt and trousers tied at the knee, ribbons, and handkerchiefs.

On Whit Monday large crowds gather at Cooper's Hill in Gloucestershire, to watch the cheese-chasing contest at 6 p.m. The huge cheese is set on the top of the hill. The starter gives the signal and the cheese is set rolling down the hillside. After the cheese the contestants chase. The first person to retrieve the cheese keeps it. There are prizes for the runners-up to.

Queen's birthday as a National holiday is celebrated in June;

Scotland observes the spring bank holiday in mid-May; the summer bank holiday in mid-August.

Northern Ireland and the commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne on July 12.

LATE SUMMER BANK HOLIDAY

On Bank Holiday the town folk usually flock into the country and to the coast. They take a picnic-lunch and enjoy their meal in the open. Seaside towns near London are invaded by thousands of holiday-makers.

Bank holidays is also an occasion for big sports meetings. There are large fairs, a Punch and Judy show, and bingo. Many Londoners will visit Whipsnade Zoo. There is also much boat activity on the Thames and other rivers.

BONFIRE NIGHT

Guy Fawkes /1570-1606/ was one of the English conspirators who tried to destroy Parliament and King James I as a protest against anti-Papist measures. They dug a tunnel where they stored 36 barrels of gunpowder. On October 26, one of the conspirators warned Lord Monteagle about conspiracy. On November 5 the gunpowder was found, together with Guy Fawkes. He revealed the names of the conspirators. Fawkes was hanged.

The Plot is still commemorated by an official ceremonial search before the opening of Parliament, burning of Fawkes's effigy and the explosion of fireworks every November 5.

Guy Fawkes Night is one of the most popular festivals in Great Britain. There is extremely well-organized celebration at Winchester. People prepare elaborate guys, for which prizes are awarded. The guy awarded the first prize is the first to be cast upon huge bonfire. The thousands of onlookers sing:

“Remember, remember The Fifth of November.

Gunpowder, treason and plot,

For I see no reason

Why gunpowder treason Should ever be forgotten”.

Very young children should be kept indoors. Some can be frightened by fireworks. The nasty accidents usually happen on November 5.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day /Poppy Day/ on Sunday before November 11 is observed in commemoration of British warriors who fell during the two World Wars. On that day special services are held in the churches. Wreaths are laid at war memorials throughout the country.

At London's Cenotaph, people observe two-minute silence and perform the Remembrance Day ceremony. The silence begins at the first stroke of Big Ben booming 11 o'clock. The members of the Royal family and political leaders lay wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph.

Then comes the march past the memorial of ex-servicemen and women, followed by ordinary citizens. On that day artificial poppies, a symbol of mourning, are traditionally sold in the streets everywhere. The money is later used to help the men who had been crippled during the war.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

Christmas Day is observed on December 25. In Britain this day was a festival long before the conversion to Christianity. On that day people began the year and it was called "modranecht" – mother's night. Many Christmas customs go back to pagan times. In 1644 the English puritans forbade the keeping of Christmas by Act of Parliament. At the restoration Charles II revived the feast in 1660.

On Christmas Eve everything is rush. Offices close at one o'clock, but the shops stay open late. London and big cities are decorated with coloured lights. In the homes there is a great air of expectation. The children are decorating the Christmas tree with baubles and coloured lights. The house is decorated with holly and mistletoe under which the boys kiss the girls. Christmas cards are hung round the walls.

The housewife is busy in the kitchen. The Christmas bird usually a turkey, is being prepared. The pudding is inspected and the cake is iced.

In villages carol-singers come and sing Christmas carols. They expect Christmas box for their musical efforts. The money collected is then donated to some deserving cause.

In Trafalgar Square stands an enormous Christmas tree. It is a gift from the people of Oslo for help during the war. The tree is over 15 feet high. It is brightly decorated. This sparkling tree seems to catch the spirit of Christmas.

BOXING DAY

Boxing Day is observed on December 26. It is a legal holiday in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Scotland observes Boxing Day on January 12. Christmas boxes /tips/ are traditionally given to dustmen and a few other public servants.

This is the day when one visits friends. Tradition demands a visit to the pantomime to watch the story of Cinderella, Dick Whittington or whatever it may be. There are pantomimes on ice, with a well-known pop singer or pantomime with a famous comedian.

In the country there are usually Boxing Day Meets for fox-hunting.

Exercise 1. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
First-Footing	television
torches	Valentine
party	Hogmanay
festivities	procession
Piccadilly	dance

1. The most common type of celebration of a New Year is a New Year _____.
2. Another way of celebration is to go to a New Year's _____.
3. The most famous celebration is in London round the statue in _____ Circus.
4. Some people watch others celebrating New Year on _____.
5. There are no traditional English New Year _____, only Scottish ones.
6. New Year's Eve in Scotland is called _____.
7. There is the Flamebeaux _____ of town folk in fancy dress.
8. They throw the flamebeaux / _____ / into a pile and dance around the blaze.
9. In Scotland the old custom of _____ is still observed.
10. The first _____ of all was a bishop.

GRAMMAR

Exercise 2. Put questions to the following answers.

1. February 14 is the date of an old pagan festival.

2. Roman maidens put love letters into an urn to be drawn out by their boyfriend.

3. Mother's Day is observed in March on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

4. London greets the spring with Easter Parade on Easter Sunday.

5. April Fool's Day is named from the custom of playing practical jokes.

6. The Queen of May is still chosen in most countries.

7. The Morris merry-making men can be seen at Whitsun.

8. On Bank Holiday the town folk usually flock into the country and to the coast.

ACTIVITY

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps, translate and act as an interpreter.

1. Guy Fawkes Night, on November 5, is one of the most popular f_____ in Great Britain.
2. Remembrance Day on Sunday before November 11 is observed in commemoration of British w_____ who fell during the two World Wars.
3. Christmas Day is o_____ on December 25.
4. In 1644 the English puritans f_____ the keeping of Christmas by Act of Parliament.
5. At the restoration Charles II re_____ the feast in 1660.
6. B_____ Day is observed on December 26.
7. Christmas boxes /tips/ are traditionally given to public s_____.

THE USA

FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE NEW YORK ISLAND

*America, America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.*

Capital: Washington D.C. Motto: In God We Trust. Bird: Bald Eagle. Song: "The Star-Spangled Banner". Population. 276,000,000. Foreign born – 8%. Top three ancestries: German – 23%, Irish – 15%, English – 13%. White – 83%, African American – 12,5%, Native American – 0,8%, Asian – 3,4%.

Language. The U.S. has never had an official language, but English has always been the chief language spoken in the country. Today Spanish is the second most common language in the U.S. Since the 1950's many Spanish-speaking people have immigrated to the U.S. many of the people learned English, but others speak only Spanish. Many people believe every American should know English. A language is a unifying force for the country. Some states passed laws declaring English to be the only official language. But in some places public documents and signs are written in both English and Spanish. Religion. 56% of Americans are Roman Catholics.

Making a Living. Personal income per capita: \$22,000. Below poverty level: 15%.

Geography. The United States is a land of spacious skies, majestic mountains, and rich plains. The country's 50 states encompass a total area of 3,717,522 square miles. Alaska is the largest of the states, with Rhode Island being the smallest..

The conterminous /main land/ United States is bounded by Canada to the north. Mexico to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Highest point is Mount McKinley in Alaska /20,320 ft/. Lowest point is -282 ft in Death Valley in California. The longest river is the Mississippi /3,950 km/. The largest lake is the Lake of the Woods. The largest city is New York /7,3 mln/.

The nation's reach extends much farther – to Guam in the west, to American Samoa in the far south, and to the Virgin Islands in the east. Only three miles of ocean separate Russia's Big Diomedes Island from America's Little Diomedes Island.

Largest of U.S. "territories" is Puerto Rico. Other dots of US land are scattered about the Pacific.

The North American Continent may be divided into 8 major physical regions. The Atlantic Coastal Plain begins as a broad flat land around the Atlantic Ocean. The Appalachian system is composed of long mountains and narrow valleys. The Canadian Shield covers half of Canada and reach south into New York and Minnesota. The Mississippi River has its source in the Canadian Shield. The Central Lowland occupies the interior of the North American continent. Many years ago it was a shallow sea. The Rocky Mountain System was formed by volcanic eruptions. Past volcanic activity can be seen now in Yellowstone /Old Faithful geyser/. The Intermontane Plateau lies west of the Rocky Mountains. Within this plateau is the magnificent Grand Canyon. The Pacific Coast extends from Alaska to Mexico. Central American Mountains and Plains support large populations.

The U.S. may be divided into 6 economical regions. The NORTHEAST includes New York, Boston, Washington D.C., and Detroit. The CENTRAL BASIN from Ohio to Nebraska is a rich grass land. The SOUTHEAST stretches from Virginia to Texas. GREAT PLAINS include Montana, Wyoming and Colorado with Denver as the only large city. The MOUNTAINS AND DESERTS region includes the desert land between the Rockies and the coastal Sierra Nevada with Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. The COAST VALLEYS with Washington, California and Oregon face toward the Orient.

Today the United States is one of the world's largest countries. It is close in size to Canada, but much smaller than Russia. The prehistoric Americans produced many well-developed civilizations. Indian tribes had created highly civilized nations.

It has the world's largest economy by far. Among the "Big Ten" nations, the US ranked only seventh in life expectancy /75 years/ and the same in literacy rate.

Structural additions made to the landscape of the United States include some of the world's tallest buildings, longest bridges, and grandest dams. The USA initiated the atomic age and landed the first and only men on the moon. It is the world's only remaining superpower with the largest economy.

U.S. Climate. The climate of the U.S. varies greatly from place to place. Average annual temperatures range from -13°C in Alaska to +25.7°C in California. The highest temperatures ever recorded were +57°C and -62°C.

Exercise 1. Choose the words from the text to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
• capital	• America
• language	• superpower
• climate	• Alaska
• German	• Moon
• Spanish	• Literacy

- The _____ of the U.S. is Washington D.C.
- Top three ancestries are _____, Irish, and English.
- The U.S. has never had an official _____.
- Today _____ is the second most common language in the U.S.
- _____ is the largest of the fifty states.
- 3 miles separate Russia's Big Diomedes Island from _____'s Little Diomedes Island.
- Among the "Big Ten" nations, the US ranked only seventh in _____ rate.
- The USA initiated the atomic age and landed the first and only men on the _____.
- It is the world's only remaining _____ with largest economy.
- The _____ of the U.S. varies greatly from place to place.

COMPREHENSION

Exercise 2. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

- The U.S. has never had an a/ official, b/ national, c/ state language.
- English has always been the a/ common, b/ chief, c/ official language in the country.
- Today a/ English, b/ German, c/ Spanish is the second most common language in the U.S.
- A/ all, b/ some, c/ ten states passed laws declaring English to be the only official language.
- Personal income per capita is a/ \$2,000, b/ \$22,000, c/ \$12,000.
- Below poverty level is a/ five, b/ ten, c/ fifteen per cent.
- A/ Texas, b/ Alaska, c/ Nevada is the largest of the fifty states.
- A/ Vermont, b/ Delaware, c/ Rhode Islands is the smallest of all the U.S.
- The largest city is a/ Washington, b/ New York, c/ San Francisco.

10. Largest of U.S. "territories" is a/ Virgin Lands, b/ Puerto Rico, c/ Guam.
 11. The U.S. may be divided into a/ eight, b/ six, c/ ten economical regions.

Exercise 3. Match the economic region and its location.

NORTHEAST	From Ohio to Nebraska.
CENTRAL BASIC	From Virginia to Texas.
SOUTHEAST	New York, Boston, Washington D.C., and Detroit.
GREAT PLAINS	Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.
MOUNTAINS AND DESERTS	Washington, California and Oregon.
COAST VALLEYS	Between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada.

Exercise 4. Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. What is the motto of the U.S.?
2. What is the state bird of the U.S.?
3. Is English a unifying force for the country?
4. Do they speak Spanish in the United States?
5. Is Alaska the largest of the 50 states?
6. What is the longest river of the U.S.?
7. The largest lake is the Lake of the Woods, isn't it?
8. What is the distance between the U.S. and Russia?
9. What were the highest temperatures ever recorded in the U.S.?

WRITING

Exercise 5. Write a short account of the geography of the U.S.

WASHINGTON

Who selected the site of the U.S. capital?

What is the Washington Monument?

Where is the grave of George Washington?

Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States. It is a big business and financial center. City area is 61 sq. ml. Population is 555,000, mostly African Americans /65,8%/. The District Columbia was established by Congress in 1791. George Washington selected the site for the capital. Maryland and Virginia ceded land for the District and the capital moved there from Philadelphia in 1800. During the War of 1812, the city fell to the British, who burned the Capitol and White House. The district was run by the federal government.

In 1961 Washingtonians were given the right to vote in Presidential elections, but till cannot vote in Congressional elections. Washington has 17 Universities and colleges. Harvard University in one of the largest in the U.S. The Washington public school system includes 180 schools with 88,000 students.

Three professional sports teams play in the Washington area. They are the *Washington Redskins* of the NFL, the *Washington Bullets /Wizards/* of the NBA, and the *Washington Capitals* of the NHL.

Washington has many imposing buildings and monuments. The Capitol and White House are the most historic. Other leading tourist attractions are the Washington Monument /1884; 555 ft high/ and Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. In Washington there is a monument to Ukrainian bard TarasSherchenko.

Washington Monument is a white marble obelisk dedicated to the memory of George Washington. The tallest structure in Washington, D.C. it rises 555 feet /169m/. An elevator inside carries visitors to the top. From there, a person can see much of the Washington area.

Lincoln Memorial is a temple like white marble monument that honors Abraham Lincoln. On the outside, 36 Doric columns - 1 for each state that existed when Lincoln died – support the roof. Inside is a majestic marble statue of Lincoln seated in a chair. Painting and quotations from Lincoln’s writings appear on the interior walls.

Jefferson Memorial honors Thomas Jefferson. It is a circular white marble structure ringed by 26 columns and topped by a beautiful dome. A bronze statue of Jefferson stands inside. Quotations from Jefferson’s writing appear on the interior walls.

The Library of Congress houses the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Library of Congress Web Site <http://www.log.gov/> offers a gateway to many history resources and primary materials. Important support materials include Legislative information, Today in History, and American Memory. The Library of Congress assembles exhibits on various topics for visitors to the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. Portions of these exhibits are digitized and presented on the Web.

The many additional point of interest include the Supreme Court Building, Constitution Hall: the Smithsonian Institution; the Pentagon, the U.S. Naval Observatory; the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon is a private estate of George Washington in Virginia 24 km of Washington. The first President’s home, many of his belongings, and his grave are there.

The fashionable Georgetown area was designated a national monument in 1967.

The Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River connects Washington with Arlington National Cemetery which contains graves of men and women who served in the U.S. Armed Forces. It also includes the gravesites of President Kennedy. Marine Corps War Memorial north of the cemetery ranks the American flag.

Among the 150 city’s beautiful parks are West Potomac Park, East Potomac Park, Rock Creek Park, National Zoological Park, and Anacostia Park. Many Washingtonians enjoy boating on the Potomac River.

Exercise 6. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
District	Sports
Presidential	Universities
Congress	African

Site	Capital
Capitol	school

1. Washington, D.C. is the _____ of the United States.
2. Its Population is 555,000, mostly _____ Americans /65,8%/.
3. The District Columbia was established by _____ in 1791.
4. George Washington selected the _____ for the capital.
5. Maryland and Virginia ceded land for the _____ and the capital moved there in 1800.
6. During the War of 1812, the British burned the _____ and White House.
7. In 1961 Washingtonians were given the right to vote in _____ elections.
8. Washington has 17 _____ and colleges, Harvard University being the largest.
9. The Washington public _____ system includes 180 schools with 88,000 students.
10. Three professional _____ teams play in the Washington area.

Exercise 7. Scan for the details and fill in the gaps.

1. Washington has many imposing buildings and m_____.
2. The Capitol and White House are the most h_____.
3. In Washington there is a monument to Ukrainian b_____ Taras Shevchenko.
4. Washington Monument is a white marble o_____ dedicated George Washington.
5. The tallest s_____ in Washington, D.C. rises 555 feet /169m/.
6. An e_____ inside carries visitors to the top to see much of the Washington area.
7. Lincoln Memorial is a t_____ like white marble monument.
8. 36 Doric c_____ -1 for each state that existed in Lincoln time – support the roof.
9. Inside is a majestic m_____ statue of Lincoln seated in a chair.
10. Painting and q_____ from Lincoln's writings appear on the interior walls.

Exercise 8. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. Jefferson Memorial is ringed by a/26, b/36, c/32 columns.
2. A a/marble, b/bronze statue of Jefferson stands inside.
3. Quotations from Jefferson's writings appear on the a/interior, b/exterior walls.
4. The Library of Congress houses the a/Declaration of Independence, b/the Constitution.
5. Mount Vernon is in Virginia a/14, b/24, c/34 km of Washington.
6. The fashionable Georgetown area was designated a national monument in a/1867, b/1967.

7. Arlington National Cemetery contains graves of a/servicemen, b/Presidents.
8. Marine Corps War Memorial is a dramatic a/marble, b/bronze sculpture.
9. Among the city's beautiful parks are a/North, b/West Potomac Park.
10. Many Washingtonians enjoy boating on the a/Hudson, b/Potomac River.

Exercise 9. Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. What states ceded land for Washington D.C.?
2. Can Washingtonians vote in the Congressional elections?
3. What is the largest University in the U.S?
4. Is there a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington?
5. What does the Library of Congress house?
6. What are the most historic places of interest in Washington?

GOVERNMENT

Who has the ultimate power under the U.S. Constitution?

What is "one person, one vote"?

Who holds office for life?

In 1776, the 13 weak British colonies in America came together, stood up and told that from now on they would be free and independent states. **I**The Revolutionary War /1776-83/ followed. A new republic was founded. Americans decided that it was *their* right to choose their own form of government. Something new was under the sun. It was a system of government, in Lincoln's words, "of the people, by the people, for the people".

In 1787, delegates from the states met in Philadelphia and wrote the Constitution. The Constitution, the oldest still in force in the world, sets the basic forms of government; three separate branches, each one having powers over the others.

The ultimate power under the Constitution is not given to the President /the executive branch/, or to the Congress /the legislative branch/ or to the Supreme Court /the judicial branch/. It belongs to "We the People", in fact and in spirit.

The Bill of Rights determines the fundamental rights of Americans: the freedom of religion, speech and the press, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to petition the government to correct wrongs.

There are several basic principles of American government. One of these is the "*one person, one vote*" principle. Under this principle, all election districts must have the same number of residents. Another principle is "the President proposes, but Congress disposes".

Congress is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two from each state. The House has 435 members. They represent the population of "congressional districts". The number of Representatives from each state is based upon its population. Congress makes all laws. Each house of Congress has the power to introduce legislation. Legislation only becomes law if both houses agree.

The President of the United States is elected directly by the voters every four years to a four-year term of office. The President must be able to convince Congressmen of his point of view. He must bargain and compromise. This is a major difference between the American system those in which the nation's leader represents the majority part, that is, parliamentary system. The President earns \$320,000 plus \$150,000 for expenses. His lifetime pension is \$97,500.

The Supreme Court watches over Congress and the President. It determines whether or not their laws and acts are in accordance with the Constitution. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and 8 associate justices. They are nominated by the President but must be approved by the Senate. Once approved, they hold office for life.

The two leading political parties are the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats are associated with labor and the Republicans with business. The parties have not much power.

The division of power between the states and the national government is known as federalism. The national government has to have more power than the states for the nation to survive. Some powers belong only to the national, or federal government, such as powers to declare war or coin money.

Some powers belong to the states alone. Only the states can set up public school systems. Marriage and divorce laws are made by state legislature, not by Congress. Most criminal laws are state laws; they may differ from state to state.

The division of government power among legislative, executive, and judicial branches is called separation of powers. As a result, no one branch of government can become too powerful. The principle of separation of powers was first proposed in 1784 by the Baron de Montesquieu in 1748.

The system by which each branch of government can check-limit the power of the other two is called checks and balances. The President can check the lawmaking power of Congress by vetoing. Congress can check the President's veto by overriding a veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses. The Supreme Court can check both the President and Congress by declaring their actions unconstitutional.

Because the Constitution has provided a flexible framework for controlling both the people who govern and the people who are being governed, it has served the American people long and well.

Exercise 10. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
government	new
election	War
colonies	vote
President	principles
Constitution	republic

- In 1776, the 13 weak British _____ in America became independent states.
- The Revolutionary _____ /1776-83/ followed.

3. A new _____ was founded.
4. Something _____ was under the sun.
5. It was a system of _____ “of the people, by the people, for the people”.
6. In 1787, delegates from the states met in Philadelphia and wrote the _____.
7. There are several basic _____ of American government.
8. One of these is the “*one person, one* _____” principle.
9. Under this principle, all _____ districts must have the same number of residents.
10. Another principle is “the _____ proposes, but Congress disposes”.

Exercise 11. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. Congress is made up of the a/Senate, b/Senate and the House of Representatives.
2. There are a/50, b/100, c/90 Senators, two from each state.
3. The House has a/435, b/453, c/543 members.
4. The number of Representatives is based upon its a/parties, b/population.
5. Legislation only becomes law if a/both, b/one the houses agree.
6. The President of the United States is elected every a/3, b/4, c/5 years.
7. He a/must, b/mustn’t bargain and compromise.
8. The Supreme Court watches over a/the Congress, b/the President.
9. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and a/6, b/7, c/8 associate justices.
10. They hold office for a/4 years, b/8 years, c/for life.

Exercise 12. Match the words.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The Democrats | Business |
| 2. The Republicans | The division of power |
| 3. Federalism | Labor |
| 4. Checks and balances | The Supreme Court |
| 5. Unconstitutional actions | Veto |
| 6. Public school systems | State legislature |

Exercise 13. Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. What are the two leading political parties in the U.S.?
2. Which of the parties is associated with labour?
3. What is federalism?
4. Who can set up public school systems?
5. So criminal laws differ from state to state?
6. What is separation of powers?
7. Can the President check the lawmaking power of Congress by vetoing?
8. Can Congress check the President’s veto by overriding?

PROJECT

Exercise 14. Election campaign. Prepare a bulleting board, a poster and a program.

NEW YORK CITY

What is Wall Street?

What is the proper name of Statue of Liberty?

What is Metropolitan Museum?

New York City is the nation's largest city and richest port. It is the national leader in business and art. New-York City was the first capital /1789-90/ of the United States. It is the financial headquarters of the world. Park Avenue, Wall Street and Broadway have become synonyms for wealth. As a cultural capital the city has its theater district and the cultural complex of Lincoln Center. New York City is home of the United Nations Buildings. City area is 320 sq. miles. Population is 8 million.

History of New York City. The first Europeans came to Manhattan from Holland in 1605. Later, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from Indians for a barrel of rum and glass necklaces, total \$26. In 1613, the Dutch founded a city of New Amsterdam. The English took over the city in 1626. And renamed it New York after the Duke of York, the commander of English Army.

New York City consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond.

Manhattan is the heart of the city. It is a rocky island, 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. The first Dutch governor bought Manhattan from Indians for \$24. Manhattan is crossed by avenues /11/ and streets /300/. *Fifth Avenue* is a symbol of wealth and elegance. *Seventh Avenue* symbolized the women's fashion industry. *Broadway* is a place where most theatres are situated. Manhattan is divided into 3 parts: downtown, midtown /20th St – Central park/, and uptown. Downtown Manhattan is the business center. *Wall Street* – American's financial center – has become world famous. The *City Hall* houses the offices of the Mayor. In *China Town* there are shops with goods from the Orient. There is the campus of NY University. *Greenwich Village* is home of literary and artistic world. *Statue of Liberty Museum* is on Liberty Island. You can get there by subway 4 and 5. Its proper name is *Liberty Enlightening the World*.

The statue is largest ever made. There are exhibits of Museum of Immigration in base of statue. The Statue was presented by France on July 4, 1884 for the U.S. centennial. The French sculptor F. Bartholdi designed the statue. The French engineer A. Eiffel figured out how to make the heavy /225 tons/ statue stand. The French people donated \$250,000 for the statue. Americans gave \$280,000 to build the pedestal for the statue. A model of the statue stands on a bridge that crosses the Seine River in Paris.

It was shipped to the U.S. in 214 cases in May 1885. The site chosen for the statue was the center of old Fort Wood. President Cheveland dedicated the

monument on October 26, 1886. The statue represents a proud woman, dressed in a loose robe. The right arm grasps a tablet bearing the date of the Declaration of Independence. A crown, like sunrays, rests on the head. At the feet is a broken shackle, symbolizing the overthrown tyranny. The statue is made of 300 thin sheets of copper /100 tons/. It is 50 m high and stands on a pedestal of the same height. It gleams at night with powerful lights as a symbol of liberty “The new Colossus” a poem by Emma Lazarus was inscribed on a tablet in the pedestal in 1903.

Visitors can go inside the statue. An elevator carries visitors up the pedestal to the foot of the statue. At this point, an observation balcony affords a magnificent view of the city. Visitors can climb a spiral staircase as high as the crown. A ladder inside the arm leads to the torch but it is too narrow for public use. The statue became a national monument in 1924. The Statue of Liberty symbolized a welcome to a land of freedom.

Midtown Manhattan has many places of interest. *Empire State building*, 34th St and 5th Ave, 10118, has 102nd floor observatory for panoramic day and night views. There are exhibits *Eight Wonders of the World* and Animated *King Kong* display. There are the twin 110-story towers of *World Trade Center*. *United Nations* Headquarters occupy 6-block area. *Rockefeller Center* of “Radio City” is home of Music Hall. *Museum of Modern Art* has a collection of modern painting and sculpture. *Carnegie Hall* presents many famous musicians.

Uptown Manhattan has a Memorial to Christopher Columbus in *Columns Circle*. *New York Coliseum* is most modern exhibition hall *Central Park* has playgrounds and tennis courts. *Lincoln Center* includes the new Met/ the Metropolitan Opera/ and the NY State Theatre and Philharmonic Hall. *American Museum of Natural History* has finest collections. *Metropolitan Museum of Art* collections cover 5,000 years. Columbia University was founded in 1754. The tuition is \$6,000 a year.

The Bronx in the north is a residential part of the city. The places of interest include Bronx Museum of the Arts, and Bronx Zoo.

Queens in the east is both residential and industrial part of the city. The places of interest are *American Museum of the Moving Image*, *Queens Botanical Garden*, and *Queens Museum of Art*.

Brooklyn is the largest on population. Its 66 sq. miles is home for 3,000,000. Brooklyn is called “bedroom of New York”. It has its own dialect “Brooklynese”. Places of interest In Brooklyn are *Brooklyn Children’s Museum*, *Brooklyn Museum*, and *New York Aquarium*.

Richmond is a borough of piers and warehouses. Its population is 200,000. The places of interest include *Historic Richmond Town* and *children’s Museum*.

The NY subway is one of the most complex subway in the world. Trains stop at 468 stations. A subway ride costs \$1.50. You’ll need a token or a MetroCard to enter the subway. Up to three children under 44 inches ride free.

A fleet of 3,700 blue white buses runs in each of the 5 boroughs along 220 routes. A bus ride costs \$1.50. You’ll need to have exact change, a token or a MetroCard. Bus drivers can not make change. MetroCards are sold at 900 vendors. To stop the bus where you want to get off push the tape strip. Exit at the rear doors.

In some buses, doors open automatically if you press the tape strip. You can transfer for free between buses if you request a transfer ticket. There are 30 express buses between Manhattan and Staten Island /Richmond/.

Exercise 15. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
leader	theater
capital	largest
headquarters	Hudson
Population	United Nations
area	Broadway

1. New York City is the nation's _____ city and richest port.
2. It lies at the mouth of the _____ River.
3. City _____ is 320 square miles.
4. _____ of New York is over eight million.
5. It is the national _____ in business and art.
6. New-York City was the first _____ /1789-90/ of the United States.
7. It is the financial _____ of the world.
8. Park Avenue, Wall Street and _____ have become synonyms for wealth.
9. The city has its _____ district and the cultural complex of Lincoln Center.
10. New York City is a home of the _____ Building.

Exercise 16. Scan for the details and circle the correct letters.

1. New York City consists of a/five, b/four, c/three boroughs.
2. Manhattan is 13 miles long and a/two, b/four, c/six miles wide.
3. Manhattan is crossed by 11 avenues and a/100, b/200, c/300 streets.
4. *Fifth Avenue* is a symbol of a/fashion, b/wealth and elegance, c/cinema.
5. *Seventh Avenue* symbolizes a/banks, b/the women's fashion industry, c/show.
6. *Broadway* is a place where most a/supermarkets, b/banks, c/theatres are situated.

Exercise 17. Put the verbs in the brackets in the Past Simple.

1. The first Europeans /come/ _____ to Manhattan from Holland in 1605.
2. Peter Minuit /buy/ _____ Manhattan Island from Indians for \$26.
3. In 1613, the Dutch /found/ _____ a city of New Amsterdam.
4. The English /take/ _____ over the city in 1626.
5. They /rename/ _____ the city after the Duke of York, the commander of English Army.

CITIES

*What is “Paris of the West”?
Would you like to go by cable car?
Did you see the Golden Bay Bridge?*

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco is the financial center of the West, and the largest port on the Pacific coast. It is America’s most international city speaking in more than 30 languages. San Francisco is called “**the Paris of the West**”, and “Gateway to the Orient”. It is hometown of the famous American author Jack London.

San Francisco is situated on a peninsula between Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay on the seven hills connected by cable cars. Its area is 45 sq.ml. The population is over 715,000.

In 1579, Sir Francis Drake stopped in the vicinity on his voyage around the world. In 1776 a mission and fort were founded at the site. In 1846, during the Mexican War, a U.S. naval force took Yerba Buena /Good Grass/, the settlement that had grown up. The community got the name of its bay named after St. Francis by Spanish voyagers in 1595.

In 1848, the Californian gold rush began. Newcomers from all over the world gave the city a cosmopolitan air. After the earthquake of 1906 San Francisco was rebuilt and continued to expand.

There are two Bay Bridges built in the 1930s. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge built in 1936 is over 14 km long. The **Golden Bay Bridge** built in 1937 is shorter /1280 m/ but more impressive.

San Francisco is famous for its historic cable car, Chinatown – the country’s largest – with its Oriental architecture, tearooms and temples; Little Italy, with its pizzerias, and Japantown. Telegraph Hill which signaled arrival of ships, and Nob Hill, once a home of millionaires. Also of interest are: Fisherman’s Wharf; Golden Gate Park, with its planetarium, museum of natural history, aquarium and flower gardens; the Presidio, major Army installation; mission Dolores, the Veterans War Memorial Building, and the Civic Center. The Cow Palace is the home of political conversations, sports events, and livestock exhibitions. The Union Square is the commercial heart of the city.

CHICAGO

Chicago is the nation’s second largest city, the most important Great Lakes port, and the world’s largest railroad terminal. The booming industry of the city attracted immigrants from all over the world. The skyscrapers were Chicago’s contribution to American architecture. The first skyscraper, designed by William Jenney, was built here in 1883. The city’s impressive skyline is still expanding. Among the newest buildings are the 50-storey Civic Center and Marina Towers Apartments. A 100-storey Hancock Center which opened in 1969, now ranks as the country’s second tallest building.

Chicago is a leading producer of steel, telephone equipment, appliances, and electrical machinery.

Landmarks of interest in the Chicago area include the Merchandise Mart, the largest commercial building in the world; and the Water Tower, one of the 4 structures to survive 1871 fire.

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles is the nation's third most populous city. In 1781, the town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels was founded. Later it was shortened to Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles area is rich in agricultural resources and well-known for its citrus fruit. It leads the U.S. in producing of aircraft and aircraft parts. In addition, Greater Los Angeles is the nation's sportswear center and the world's second largest garment manufacturer. Other important industries are food processing and the production of machinery, chemicals, and electronic equipment.

Los Angeles has the heaviest per-capita concentration of automobiles in the world. Of interest to the thousands of tourists who flock Los Angeles are Disneyland, considered the biggest attraction in the West; Mount Wilson Observatory; Griffith Park with its zoo, golf course, and observatory; and Laguna Beach, the art center of Southern California. Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated in Los Angeles on June, 5 1968, the night of California's primary elections.

BUFFALO

Buffalo is the second largest city in New York State, was named after the local creek, which in turn derived its name from that of an Indian who once lived in the area. The city was laid for the Holland Land Company in 1803. It was completely destroyed during the War of 1812. Buffalo grew slowly until the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, after which it mushroomed. The city became an important transportation center, a major Great Lakes port.

Buffalo is the largest grain-milling center in the world. The largest employers in the area are Bethlehem Steel and General Motors. Industry flourishes mostly because of hydroelectric power from Niagara Falls.

Of interest in the area are nearby Niagara Falls; the Buffalo Museum of Science, Historical Museum, and Zoological Gardens, and the Allbright-Knox Art Gallery.

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia is the fourth largest city in the nation. The site was originally settled by Swedes. In 1682, William Penn founded a Quaker settlement, naming it Philadelphia, from the Greek phrase 'brotherly love'. The city was the largest within the 12 Colonies and served as a capital in the region of adoption the Articles of Confederation and the drafting of the United States constitution. From 1790 to 1800 it was the capital of the United States.

The city is the seat of many societies devoted to philosophy, the art and science. Its diversified economy includes such industries as printing and publishing, shipbuilding and manufacture of machinery, chemicals and textiles. It has the largest fresh water port in the world.

There are numerous historic monuments in the city. Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Liberty Bell is kept, it is

independence National Park. Nearby is Congress Hall, seat of Congress from 1790 to 1800. Other points of interest are Elfreth's Alley, one of the nation's oldest streets; Christ Church; and the Betsy Ross house. Fairmount Park, one of the largest in the world, contains many historic monuments and the country's oldest zoo.

MIAMI

Miami is a world's famous resort. The city was founded in 1870. 'Miami' is an Indian word meaning 'big water'. By 1910 the city was booming. The region was the scene of wild land speculation, in which many fortunes were lost. However, the city continued to grow, despite disastrous hurricanes in 1928 and 1935.

Miami is considered the principal gateway to Latin America. It has the largest population of Cuban refugees in the United States-more than 200,000. Although tourism is the leading industry in the area, the city is the nation's third garment manufacturing center. Concrete, metal, meat products, and commercial fishing also contribute to the economy.

Greater Miami consists of more than a dozen independent municipalities, including Miami Beach, which is situated in an island across Biscayne Bay from Miami. The Greater Miami region is renowned for its luxurious resort hotels and fine beaches. Major tourist attractions include Bayfront Park, containing an outdoor amphitheater; the Civic Auditorium; the Miami Seaquarium, the Dade County Art Museum. Everglades Park, a preserve for tropical birds and flora, is nearby. The area has also horse-racing at Tropical and Gulfstream Parks, dog racing and deep-sea fishing. The U.S. Environmental Science Administration's Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, which opened in 1967, make Miami a world leader of undersea studies.

Exercise 18. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
hometown	cosmopolitan
international	Mexican
St. Francis	cable cars
Spanish	Paris
Californian	West

1. San Francisco is the financial center of the _____.
2. It is America's most _____ city speaking in more 30 languages.
3. San Francisco is called "the _____ of the West", and "Gateway to the Orient".
4. It is _____ of the famous American author Jack London.
5. San Francisco is situated on the seven hills connected by _____.
6. It was a _____ settlement Yerba Buena /Good Grass/.
7. In 1846, during the _____ War, a U.S. naval force took Yerba Buena.
8. The community got the name of its bay named after _____ by Spanish voyagers.

9. In 1848, the _____ gold rush began.
10. Newcomers from all over the world gave the city a _____ air.

Exercise 19. Scan for the details and circle the correct letter.

1. There are two Bay Bridges built in the a/1930s, b/1940s, c/1950s.
2. San Francisco is famous for its historic a/tramway, b/cable car, c/streetcar.
3. The skyscrapers were Chicago's contribution to American a/architecture, b/landscape.
4. The first skyscraper, designed by William Jenney, was built here in a/1883, b/1903.
5. A 100-storey Hancock Center ranks as the country's a/first, b/second tallest building.
6. In a/1781, b/1871 the town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels was founded.
7. Los Angeles is famous for Disneyland, the biggest attraction in the a/World, b/West.
8. Buffalo is the largest grain-milling center in the a/U.S., b/world, c/North America.
9. A/New York, b/Philadelphia is the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed.
10. Miami is considered the principal gateway to a/North America/, b/Latin America.

Exercise 20. Match the words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. San Francisco | Hancock Center |
| 2. Chicago | The Liberty Bell |
| 3. Los Angeles | The Golden Bay Bridge |
| 4. Buffalo | Disneyland |
| 5. Philadelphia | Fine beaches |
| 6. Miami | Niagara Falls |

Exercise 21. Discuss the answers to the questions with your classmates.

1. What is San Francisco famous for?
2. Where were the first skyscrapers built?
3. What is Los Angeles famous for?
4. Why did industry flourish in Buffalo?
5. What historic monuments are there in Philadelphia?
6. What is the Greater Miami region renowned for?

WRITING

Exercise 22. Write a short account of any of American cities.

PROJECT

Exercise 23. "A Dream City I Want to Visit". Choose any city of the USA and write what you know about its history and places of interest. Find or draw pictures and make a collage.

LIVING IN THE U.S.A.

Is the U.S.A. “a melting pot”?

What is cultural shock?

What is one hard rule in the U.S.A.?

U.S. POPULATION

The United States has always prided itself on being a “melting pot”, a changing, developing heterogeneous society. Everywhere in the U.S. you will meet people of many different cultural backgrounds. Since 1980, the U.S. population has risen 7% to 242,2 million.

U.S. society has traditionally stressed individuality. Some manifestations of this “individuality” may seem to be rude. In the U.S., there are as many exceptions as there are rules. One hard rule – **expect the unexpected.**

SOCIAL CUSTOMS

Forms of address. In U.S. culture, there are three titles which can be used for women – miss, mrs. and mr, and one for men – mr. The title “dr.” is used in academic settings. Some professors will prefer to be addressed by their first name. In the U.S., people tend to be informal.

Personal space and handshaking. Americans tend to guard their personal space. Generally people stand 61 cm apart. People in the U.S. shake hands when they are first introduced. Touching the elbow or kissing the hand are considered too intimate.

Hello and goodbye. Americans are friendly. Strangers may smile to you and say “hello” or “how are you?” – it is a U.S. version of politeness. In U.S. culture one “hello” per day is sometimes not enough. There may be many hellos in a day but the good-byes are too few. One will often leave the room without saying “excuse me” or “goodbye”. Students in a rush to get to the next class, may not say “good-bye” or “thank you”. It is customary to say “good-bye” at the end of the working day.

The U.S. Public Face. Besides greetings from complete strangers in public places visitors can expect – loud laughter, singing, whistling, yelling, running and skipping. Children may play ball or skateboard on sidewalks. When people converse, they often use sweeping hand gestures, use direct eye contact, and tend to smile a lot.

Speech. People in the U.S. also tend to be informal. They use a lot of slang. There are also differences in American and British English.

In the U.S. classroom. Europeans are surprised by the teachers’ informal atmosphere of U.S. classrooms. They may eat, drink or chew gum in the classroom. Teachers have a right, however, to ask their students not to do these things in their classroom. Students also dress rather informally. Students often wear jeans and tennis shoes to class. Jeans are often purposely ripped for a “stylish” effect. Some students wear revealing clothing – short skirts, tank tops, and sheer clothing. Students also sit rather informally, sometimes on their own legs or cross-legged. Students often rush to and from classes without saying hello or good-bye to teachers. Sometimes students come into classrooms after the class period has

begun, or leave before it has ended. They say nothing to the teacher, since they may consider that interrupting would be rude.

Dress. People in the U.S. wear different types of clothing in different situations. Students often wear informal clothing. Professors dress in more formal, yet comfortable clothing. It is appropriate to alternate clothing daily. People often wear different combinations of three or four outfits. They mix and match a few shirts with 3 or 4 pairs of pants or shirts.

Smoking is prohibited in elevators and some bathrooms, on buses, subways, on all domestic airline flights and most public buildings/museums, markets, classrooms and offices/. Violators are subject to fines. It is polite to ask your companions if they mind if you smoke.

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages. The purchase of alcoholic beverages by or for people under the age of 21 is unlawful in the U.S. It is also prohibited on many university campuses. No beer or alcoholic beverages may be consumed in public areas, including streets and parks.

ATTITUDES AND VALUES IN THE U.S.

Individuality and independence. People in the U.S. consider themselves individuals. They value independence and self-reliance. Children are encouraged to think and do things on their own. The educational system seeks to cultivate an adult who can manage his/her life independently.

Frankness and Curiosity. Directness is a desirable trait in the U.S. people often respond to questions in a frank manner. People are quick to get to the point. In the classroom frankly disagree with a professor and express their own opinion. People in the U.S. are eager to learn. Their curiosity may lead them to ask many questions.

Privacy. People in the U.S. feel comfortable answering most personal questions. However, some people may take offence to certain questions regarding personal finances, house or car costs, family details and health.

Achievement. People in the U.S. tend to value personal achievements. This lends to the competitive nature of U.S. society. Honor codes are taken very seriously.

Materialism. Some people in the U.S. take great pride in their possessions as measures of their success. However, there are many people who do not agree with this definition of success.

Time Orientation. People in the U.S. value time. They are often rushing around. This creates a very rapid pace of life. They keep very busy even during their leisure time. People punctuality is respected. There is a great emphasis on meeting deadlines. U.S. society is focused on the present and not the past.

International Naivete. Some people in the U.S. are relatively unaware of other nations and cultures. They may ask questions which are very uninformed and may even seem rude.

ADJUSTMENT

“**Jet Lag**” is the first of many adjustments which you will have to make during your stay in the U.S. After the long flight, it may take some days to rid yourself of sleepiness.

Cross-cultural adjustment comes next. Cultural shock happens to everyone. There is a general cycle of emotional phases that a person experiences.

Phase 1 - “The honeymoon period”. This is a time in which everything will seem new and interesting. You will be happy to explore.

Phase 2 – “Culture fatigue”. You will realize that you will have to work to adjust to a new culture. You may feel stressed, isolated, imitated, homesick or unmotivated. You may not want to eat or sleep too much and even believe that you are ill.

Phase 3 – “Rejection of the host culture”. At this point you may feel hostile towards the U.S. as the cause of your discomfort. You may wonder how Americans live as they do. You may not want to speak English and may withdraw from others.

Phase 4 – “The new culture makes sense”. You will become more self-confident and outgoing.

Phase 5 – “Adaptation to the new culture”. You will feel comfortable and effective.

All these feelings are normal.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Time. There are 4 time zones: Eastern Standard, Central, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Time Alaska and Hawaii are 5 hours earlier than Eastern Standard Time. In the U.S. time is measured on a 15 hour basis. Time is expressed in a.m. and p.m. Daylight savings time is also practiced. Most regions in the United States turn back their clocks one hour on the Sunday of October. They turn their clocks forward one hour on the first Sunday of April.

Temperature. In the U.S., temperature is measured in degrees Fahrenheit. To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade /Celsius/, subtract 32 and divide by 1,8. To convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply 1,8 and add 32: 0 C = 32 F, 37 C = 98,6 F.

Voltage. Electrical current is 110 volts in the U.S. Sometimes, appliances of 220 volts will work with a transformer. You may purchase a transformer and a 110-v plug.

Exercise 24. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
Americans	“melting pot”
personal space	society
individuality	slang
politeness	backgrounds
eye contact	jeans

1. The United States has always prided itself on being a _____.
2. It is a changing, developing heterogeneous _____.
3. Everywhere in the U.S. you will meet people of many different cultural _____.
4. U.S. society has traditionally stressed _____.
5. _____ are friendly.
6. Americans tend to guard their _____.
7. "How are you?" – is a U.S. version of _____.
8. When people converse, they often use direct _____, and tend to smile a lot.
9. People in the U.S. also tend to be informal and use a lot of _____.
10. _____ are often purposely ripped for a "stylish" effect.

Exercise 25. Scan for the details and fill in the gaps.

1. People in the U.S. consider themselves i_____.
2. They value I _____ and self-reliance.
3. Children are encouraged to think and do things on their o_____.
4. The educational system cultivates an adult who can manage i_____.
5. People in the U.S. are eager to l_____.
6. Americans feel comfortable answering most p_____ questions.
7. They tend to value personal a_____.
8. People in the U.S. value t_____.
9. Some people in the U.S. are relatively un _____ of their nations and cultures.
10. They may ask questions which are very uni_____.

Exercise 26. Match the notions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. "Jet Lag" | Happens to everyone. |
| 2. Cultural shock. | After the long flight, you feel <u>sleepiness</u> . |
| 3. "The honeymoon period". | You will feel comfortable and effective. |
| 4. "Culture fatigue". | You will become more self-confident. |
| 5. "Rejection of the host culture". | You may feel hostile toward the U.S. |
| 6. "The new culture makes sense". | You may feel stressed, irritated, homesick. |
| 7. "Adaptation to the new culture". | Everything will seem new and interesting. |

Exercise 27. Convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade:

32F _____.

64F _____.

96F _____.

Convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit:

15C _____.

27C _____.

32C _____.

WRITING

Exercise 28. Write a short account on living in the U.S.

RESEARCH

Exercise 29. Find more facts about living in the U.S.

PROJECT

Exercise 30. “When in Rome, do as Romans do”. Compare your own attitudes and values with the American ones.

AMERICAN HOLIDAY

What is the Glorious Fourth?

Do you celebrate Father’s Day?

What is Thanksgiving Day?

There are 12 federal holidays in the U.S. Banks, government offices, and public schools are closed on these days. Stores and restaurants may be open for fewer hours. Public Transportation follows a limited schedule on federal holidays. There are 13 other holidays observed in the U.S.

January 1, New Year’s Day had been the most popular holiday in the colony during Dutch rule. It was a traditional day of visiting and exchanging of gifts. The English took over the Dutch customs and added a turkey shoot. People remain awake until after midnight on December 31 to watch the old year out and the new year in. Many parties are given on this night. The favourite song at parties is “Auld Lang Syne”. The people make noise any way they can.

Groundhog Day is observed in February 2 which indicated early or late coming of spring.

Presidential Inauguration Day is observed on January 20, every four years.

Martin Luther King’s Day is observed on third Monday in January. Martin Luther King was Afro-American civil rights leader.

Abraham Lincoln’s birthday is observed on February 12.

The date is not a national holiday. President Lincoln, “Honest Abe” was a great American. He freed the slaves and fought to save the Union. He was shot on April 14, 1865. Lincoln took his place as the leading martyr of American nation. The progressive people pay tribute to his memory.

February 14. Valentine’s Day is not a national holiday but a happy little festival. The day is time to send little gifts to those you love. Sometimes, a King or Queen of Hearts are chosen.

President Day is observed on third Monday in February.

February 22 is the birthday of George Washington. It is not a national holiday. The Congress observes the day with speeches. George Washington was born in 1732 in Virginia. There is a story that little George chopped down a cherry tree. He knew his father would punish him. But he answered bravely: “Father, I can’t tell a lie. I chopped down the cherry tree.” The people like to tell the story. Cherry pie and cherry candy are served on this day. Washington is called the

“Father of the Nation”, “first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen”.

March 17 is St. Patrick’s Day. St. Patrick is saint patron of Ireland. The day is celebrated by Irish and Irish Americans. The traditional “wearing of the green” and parades make this day a gala event. Bands play and people sing Irish songs.

April 1 is All Fools’ Day. Children like to put a purse on the sidewalk to pull it away with a string if someone tries to pick it up. Newspapers print long articles which turn out to be jokes. People play jokes on their friends.

Easter is a religious holiday. It comes on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25. The students have a week of spring vacations. There is Easter Parade tradition in New York. There is a tradition of decoration eggs and preparing candy eggs with Easter Rabbit for children. In Washington, the President opens the grounds to the White House so that children may roll Easter Eggs on the lawn.

Passover is observed 8 days in April.

April 22 is Earth Day. The idea of the Earth day originated in the U.S. Congress in 1970. Earth Day is expression of national concern over industrial pollution of the planet.

Mother’s Day comes on the second Sunday in May. It is a day when Americans honour their mothers. It is not a national holiday. It was set by an act of Congress in 1914. Many people send their mothers a card or a gift, or take them to a restaurant for dinner. It is the custom to wear a red flower if one’s mother is living and a white flower when one’s mother is dead.

May 20 is Armed Forces Day.

Memorial Day is a national holiday celebrated on last Monday in May. On this day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They hold memorial services and hang up American flags.

June 14 is Flag Day. The Flag of the United States of America was adopted on June 14, 1776. The Salute to the Flag is one of the diary rituals in American schools. Americans pledge allegiance to their Flag, by standing with the right hand over the heart: I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, invisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Father’s day comes on the third Sunday in June. On that day Americans honour their fathers. Many people send their father a card. Americans are great letter-writers. One can find printed text for all possible occasions: “All my love and best wishes to the finest Dad in the world on his day. Mother was smart as she could be in picking a dad like you for me, All my love”.

The Fourth of July is the U.S. Independence day. On June 4, 1776 the Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. It was drafted by Thomas Jefferson /1743-1826/. The Declaration proclaimed the basic rights of the American people to life, liberty and happiness. The Glorious Fourth is celebrated with fire-works and speeches praising Americanism, democracy and free enterprise.

Labor Day comes on the first Monday of September. It is a legal holiday. Stores, offices and banks close. There are great parades of workers of all crafts.

On September 10 Americans observe **Grandparents Day**.

Columbus Day is celebrated on second Monday in October. On October 12, 1492, Columbus discovered the first island in America San Salvador.

Halloween comes on October 31. It is not a national holiday. Halloween is the evening before All Saint's Day. American children dress up in Halloween costumes and go out on the streets to beg. They often wear masks. They go from house to house and say: "Trick or treat!" People give them candy, cookies and apples. The most common trick is soaping the windows. A favourite Halloween custom is to make a jack-o' – lantern. The children scrape out a pumpkin and cut the outlines of eyes, nose, and mouth. They light a candle inside to scare their friends.

At Halloween parties the guests wear every kind of costume. The hosts decorate the rooms with paper witches and ghosts. The guests tell fortunes or ghost stories.

November 1 is All Saints Day.

Election Day is celebrated on first Tuesday of November.

November 11 is **Veteran's Day**. It is a legal holiday. World War I ended on November 11, 1918 at 11 a.m. This day was called Armistice Day. Now it is called Veteran's Day. There are usually parades and Boy Scouts and American Legion march. The ceremonies include a short period of silence at 11 a.m.

Thanksgiving Day comes on the fourth Thursday in November. It is a national holiday. When the first English colonists landed in 1620, their first year was very hard. In the spring of 1621 the Pilgrims planted a large crop. In the fall they had a good harvest. December 13, 1621 was the day of giving thanks to God. The colonists fired a cannon as a salute at dawn on that first Thanksgiving Day. The pilgrims had a church service of thanksgiving. Then they set long tables outdoors. A great feast and three days of celebration began. Indians were invited as good friends. Indians brought pop-corn and turkeys. Today turkey is still traditional Thanksgiving dish. In 1863 President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday to be observed on the last Thursday in November. Thanksgiving is a family holiday to be spent at home. The family eats a large traditional dinner. The main course is the turkey. Pumpkin pie is often served in remembrance of the Indians' gift to the first settlers. After dinner there are traditional games. The churches hold Thanksgiving services.

On December 25, Christmas is celebrated. Most churches have Christmas Eve services. Many Christmas customs are relics of pagan celebrations. Christmas is a family holiday. Schools, colleges and business houses close. Everybody tries to come for Christmas. People send Christmas greetings to their friends. Children sing carols and trim their Christmas tree. Parents hang up little candy canes for the children. The use of mistletoe is a part of Christmas decoration. Kissing under the mistletoe originated in Britain. The custom was for a berry to be removed from the bough every time a girl was kissed under it. When all the berries had been removed the kissing came to an end.

Little children hang up their stocking on Christmas Eve. They believe that Santa Claus comes down the chimney with a big bag of toys. The whole family has a big Christmas dinner. There is a traditional plum-pudding dessert.

Sometimes American families trim trees outside their houses with electric lights. Singers go from house to house singing the “glad tidings”. The stores are decorated in red and green. Santa Clauses welcome the customers with bell ringing.

December 31. On this day New Year’s Eve is celebrate.

Exercise 1. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

Vocabulary	
New Year’s Day	parties
turkey	holidays
old year	schools
noise	federal
song	gifts

1. There are 12 _____ holidays in the U.S.
2. Banks, government offices, and public _____ are closed on these days.
3. There are 13 other _____ observed in the U.S.
4. _____ had been the most popular holiday in the colony during Dutch rule.
5. It was a traditional day of visiting and exchanging of _____.
6. The English took over the Dutch customs and added a _____ shoot.
7. People watch the _____ out and the New Year in.
8. Many _____ are given on this night.
9. The favourite _____ at parties is “Auld Lang Syne”.
10. The people make _____ any way they can.

COMPREHENSION

Exercise 2. Right, Wrong or Don’t Know.

1. Presidential Inauguration is observed on January 20, every four years.
2. Martin Luther King’s Day is observed on third Monday in January.
3. Abraham Lincoln’s birthday is a national holiday.
4. February 14, Valentine’s Day is a national holiday.
5. February 22, the birthday of George Washington is a national holiday.
6. March 17, St. Patrick’s Day is celebrated by all Americans.
7. The students have two weeks of spring vacations.
8. Mother’s Day comes on the second Sunday in May.
9. The Salute to the Flag is one of the weekly rituals in American schools.
10. Father’s day was set in 1914.
11. The U.S. Independence Day is celebrated with gun salutes.

ACTIVITY

Exercise 3. Match the dates and holidays.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. December 31 | Halloween |
| 2. The first Monday of September | New Year's Eve |
| 3. September 10 | Labor Day |
| 4. November 11 | All Saints Day |
| 5. October 31 | Columbus Day |
| 6. November 1 | Christmas |
| 7. First Tuesday of November | Grandparents Day |
| 8. Second Monday of October | Election Day |
| 9. The fourth Thursday of November | Veteran's Day |
| 10. December 25 | Thanksgiving Day |

Exercise 4. Imagine that you are a guest to the celebration of one of the holidays in the USA. You are to choose the holiday and the city. Explain your choice. Write about the holiday and the city. Stick pictures or postcards.

UKRAINE

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

Exercise 1. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) urban	a) незмінності
2) boundary	b) споживчі товари
3) lowlands	c) озера
4) consumer goods	d) високогір'я
5) uplands	e) ґрунти
6) steppes	f) сільський
7) plains	g) щільність населення
8) highlands	h) гирло річки
9) lakes	i) кордон
10) rural	j) міський
11) tributary	k) поклади корисних копалин
12) soils	l) степи
13) deposits	m) рівнини
14) mouth	n) притік
15) density	o) височини

Exercise 2. Read the following texts and do the activities that follow.

Geographical position of Ukraine

Ukraine is a sovereign state whose independence was declared in 1991. Before that it was one of the republics of the USSR. The name Ukraine is of Slavic

origin and is connected genetically with the word "Ukraine" which originally meant "borderland". It is really a borderland of Europe, the gateway to Asia and its desolate steppe region, on the outskirts of the Mediterranean Sea and on the border between the forests and the steppe.

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe, and it borders on other European countries: Russia, Byelorussia, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova and Romania. The territory of our country is about 600,000 square kilometers. It is slightly larger than France, much larger than Great Britain but considerably smaller than the USA and Russia. The population of our country is about 52 million people. If we compare it with Great Britain which has 54 million people, we'll see that the density of population in Ukraine is much less. 68% of the population is urban, and 32% is rural. Not only Ukrainians live in our country. There are also Russians, Jews, Byelorussians, Moldovans, Rumanians, Greeks, Tatars, Poles, Hungarians, Armenians, Germans, Gypsies and some other ethnic minorities.

The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level treeless plain, called the steppe. Ukraine is not a mountainous country, though there are Crimean Mountains in the Crimean Peninsula and the Carpathian Mountains in the west of the country; both not very high. The Carpathians are the only mountainous natural boundary of Ukraine. Mountains cover only 5% of the whole area of Ukraine. They are covered with mixed forests of pine, fir, beech and oak trees. There are many picturesque mountain resorts there and winter sports are very popular. The thickest forests in Ukraine can be found in Volyn; they are part of the famous Byelovezhskaya Puscha. The Crimean Mountains are an all year round tourists' and mountain-climbers' attraction. They are close to the second natural boundary of Ukraine — the Black Sea and the Azov Sea which are famous for their holiday centres and children's summer camps.

The Ukrainian landscape can't be called monotonous, it has some diversity as its plains are broken by highlands — running in a continuous belt from northwest to southwest — as well as by lowlands. The largest highland area is the Dnieper Upland, which lies between the middle reaches of the Dnieper and Southern Buh, rivers in west-central Ukraine. It is broken by many rivers, valleys, ravines and gorges, some of them more than 1,000 feet deep.

The main river in the country is the Dnieper which is the third longest in Europe. One of the oldest Ukrainian cities, its capital Kyiv is situated on both sides of this wide and powerful river. The Dnieper has many tributaries which unify central Ukraine economically, connecting the Baltic coast countries with the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The mouth of another Ukrainian river, the Danube provides an outlet for our country's trade to the Balkans, Austria and Germany. The Danube River connects Ukraine with 7 European countries. Other less important rivers of Ukraine are the Dniester, the Southern Bug, the Desna, the Prypyat, the Severskiy Donets and about 70 thousand small rivers:

Ukraine is not very rich in mineral resources but there are deposits of coal in the Greater Donbas (Donetsk Basin) and deposits of iron ore, gas, non-ferrous metals, oil mineral salts and clay in other regions of Ukraine.

The biggest cities of Ukraine are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhiya, Donetsk, Odesa, Mikolaiv and some others. Main industrial enterprises are concentrated in and around them. They produce planes, turbines, different kinds of machines and equipment, and various consumer goods.

Exercise 3.Decide which of these statements are true and which are false.

1. Ukraine is situated in the south-east of Europe.
2. It has only two natural borders.
3. Ukraine borders on 8 countries.
4. The territory of Ukraine is smaller than that of France but larger than Great Britain's.
5. Fewer people live in Ukraine than in Great Britain.
6. More people live in the country than in the city.
7. The Crimean Peninsula with its mountains is in the west of the country.
8. You will not find beech trees in the Crimean Mountains.
9. There are deposits of iron ore in Donetsk Basin.
10. The main rivers of Ukraine are important trade routes.

Exercise 4.Read the following text and do the activities that follow.

The climate of Ukraine

The climate of Ukraine is determined by its geographical location in the continental temperate zone. So, it is temperate, cool and continental. Since the principal weather elements in Ukraine — temperature, cloudiness, humidity and winds — differ considerably from those in neighboring countries, some geographers invented a term "Ukrainian climate". The climate of Ukraine as a whole is characterized by considerable variations due to the great range from south to north and from west to east, stretching from the areas under the influence of the Atlantic to the interior of the continent. As a result, the air temperature decreases not only from south to north but also from west to east. The continental character of the climate also shows in higher summer and lower winter temperatures and in less rainfall. The influence of the Black and the Caspian seas is small and is felt only in coastal areas. The warmest region is found in the neighborhood of the Black Sea, the coldest — in the north-east and in the mountains. Subtropical climate can be found only on the southern coast of the Crimea where the mountains obstruct the movement of cold Arctic air to the coast creating conditions for one of the best resort areas in Ukraine. In the rest of the country the climate varies increasing its continental nature from west to south. On the whole, Ukraine can be divided into four different climatic regions: 1 — cool snow forest climate, 2 — steppe climate, 3 — Mediterranean climate, 4 — mountain tundra climate.

Weather conditions in Ukraine change from year to year: one summer, for example, may be droughty with strong dry winds and practically no rains, while the other may be extremely wet.

Exercise 5. Find these word-combinations in the text:

Помірний пояс, несприятливі погодні умови, величезна протяжність, внутрішні райони континенту, вплив морів, перешкоджати руху повітря, створювати умови, решти території, погодні умови, посушлива погода.

Exercise 6. Insert the missing words:

Ice-free, typhoons, mountains, arid, territory, abundance, zones.

1. When we were on the southern coast of the Crimea last winter, there were a lot of snow-covered _____.
2. The _____ of the USA is so large that it lies in different climatic _____.
3. All the British ports are _____ and the rivers do not freeze during the winter which allows successful navigation.
4. The south-west region is very hot and dry, the soil is _____, the rains are rare and droughts are frequent.
5. This _____ of rainfall results in thick fogs which can last for days and weeks at a time during winter and autumn.
6. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring _____.

Exercise 7. Match the following English words with their definitions.

Arid region, climate, influence, weather, gulf.

- To have an effect on thing, position etc.
- A large deep bay.
- Having little or no rain; dry.
- The term prevalent weather conditions of an area; determined by latitude, position relative to oceans or continents etc.
- The whole day-to-day meteorological conditions, esp. temperature, cloudiness and rainfall, affecting a specific place.

CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

Exercise 8. Try to match the following words that you will meet in the texts below with the Ukrainian.

1) pastures	a) печери
2) meadows	b) рови, яри
3) invasions	c) предки
4) deeds	d) вуличні торговці
5) wisdom	e) лати, обладунки
6) forefathers	f) флот
7) monks	g) благодійність
8) caves	h) луки
9) ravines	i) в'язниця, застінки
10) insurance companies	j) ворожі навали
11) street vendors	k) подвиги
12) armory	l) пасовища

13) fleet	m) ченці
14) charity	n) страхові компанії
15) dungeon	o) мудрість
16) to bury	p) дзвонити
17) to erect	q) створювати
18) to burn to ashes	r) увічнювати
19) to conquer	s) ховати
20) to witness	t) зводити, споруджувати
21) to create	u) завойовувати
22) to toll	v) бути свідком
23) to commemorate	w) згоріти вщент

Exercise 9. Match the following English words with their synonyms.

1) medieval	a) to change
2) contemporary	b) monarchs, kings and queens
3) to alter	c) writers and poets
4) sovereigns	d) ancestors
5) site	e) church-yard
6) men of letters	f) soldiers
7) cemetery	g) from the Middle Ages
8) forefathers	h) present day
9) warriors	i) place

Exercise 10. Read the following text and answer the questions that follow it.

Kyiv — the capital of Ukraine

The founding of the city

Like any other ancient city Kyiv was born on the bank of a river. It happened more than 2000 years ago. The beautiful old legend about the foundation of Kyiv tells about the three brothers — Kyi, Shchek and Khoriv and their sister Lybid, who sailing down the Dnieper saw the picturesque green banks and thought that this place would be perfect for a new city. They settled there and named the place Kyiv after the eldest brother. The new city started quickly to rise on the hills among the dark forests, full of wild animals, and rich meadows which provided good pastures for the cattle. The river Dnieper was both the friend, as it gave food and water to its people and helped in the city's trade and development, and the enemy, as it flooded the city every year ruining houses, destroying crops and taking away people's lives.

Kyiv grew larger and larger; it attracted many people from other cities, towns and villages. Rich people settled on the hills where the Princes' palaces were built, while common people lived in the lower part of the city, known as Podil, which later developed into a busy trading district. In the 9th century with the establishment of Kyivan Rus, Kyiv became its capital.

Historical sights

In the 10th century Prince Volodymyr the Great expanded the city, and his son Yaroslav the Wise ordered many beautiful churches to be built, including the famous St. Sofia's Cathedral (1037), a wonderful architectural monument which miraculously survived all the invasions and fires and still charms the citizens and the guests of the city with its unique beauty. The Cathedral was erected at the exact place of the victorious battle over the Pechenegs so that other generations would remember the deeds of their forefathers. It was not only a place of worship, it was also a place of learning and preserving the wisdom of the past, because it is there that the first school and library in Kyivan Rus was founded. At the same time the first monks settled in the caves on the steep left banks of the Dnieper, giving the beginning to another place of worship and amazing architectural beauty — Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra. It was an outstanding cultural centre of Kyivan Rus where many famous people lived and worked: the Chronicle writers Nestor, Nikon and Joan, the painters Alimpiy and Grigoriy, the doctors Agapyt and Damian. Several times the Lavra was burnt to ashes by numerous invaders but each time it was restored, and now we can admire the wonderful churches and cathedrals of this architectural gem.

Another famous place in Kyiv is the Golden Gates which were one of the entrances to the city in ancient times and were usually opened to welcome very important guests. Now it has been turned into an interesting museum where you can wander around and imagine yourself in medieval Kyiv.

Opposite St. Sofia's Cathedral there is an impressive monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the 17th century outstanding Ukrainian statesman and military leader who played an important part in Ukrainian history. If you walk up Shevchenko Boulevard you will be amazed by the beauty of Volodymyr Cathedral, whose icons and frescoes were painted by the famous artists Victor Vasnetsov, Mykola Nesterov and Mykhaylo Vrubel. In Andreivskiy Spusk your attention will be attracted by Rasstrelli's masterpiece — Andreyvska Church, and Mykhaylo Bulgakov's readers will find his museum just round the corner from the church.

Where to go and what to see in Kyiv

Khreshchatyk, the beautiful many-faced, brightly-lit main street of Kyiv, hasn't always been like this. Originally it was Khreschata Dolyna covered with forests and ravines. At the beginning of the 19th century the first wooden houses were built there, later stone buildings were erected. Practically all of them were ruined during the Great Patriotic War but later were restored by the Kyivites. The street leads to Independence Square, the main square of Kyiv which now together with Khreshchatyk, is the favourite place for entertainment for the citizens and guests of the city.

Museum lovers will find hundreds of beautiful exhibits in the Museum of Ukrainian Fine Arts whose 21 galleries contain valuable collections of Ukrainian icons, pictures and sculptures from the 14th to the 20th century, including some works by Taras Shevchenko. His other paintings, manuscripts and personal belongings can be found in the Taras Shevchenko State Museum in Shevchenko

Boulevard and in the museum in Kanev, his burial place. Another rich collection of pictures and sculptures can be seen in the Russian Arts Museum, which is the third largest after those of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Theatre-goers will never be bored in Kyiv as there are theatres to all tastes: the Taras Shevchenko National Opera and Ballet House with wonderful singers and dancers, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, the Tchaikovsky Conservatory, the Kyiv Philharmonic Society, the Musical Drama Theatre and many others, all with wonderful highly-professional performers.

Kyiv has always been a very important scientific, educational and cultural centre. Among the best known higher educational establishments there are Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Kyiv State Conservatory and many others. Kyiv is the home of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and hundreds of research institutes. It is also a huge industrial centre but the air in the capital does not seem to be very polluted due to the nearness of the river and plenty of greenery.

Wherever you go in Kyiv, you will see either a beautiful old building or a monument, a green park or an amazingly decorated church — it is so full of places of interest that it's difficult to name even half of them.

The present and the past live side by side in Kyiv, and both lovers of history and people who are interested in the contemporary life of the capital, will find something to their taste in the busy streets of Kyiv.

Answer the following questions.

- Have you ever been to Kyiv? If yes, when? How long did you stay there? Why did you go there?
- Do you have any relatives or friends living in Kyiv? What did you do there? What places of interest did you visit? Which of them impressed you most of all? Can you say that you have seen all places of interest in Kyiv? Would you like to go to Kyiv again? What would you like to see?
- If you haven't been to Kyiv, can you say that you would like to go there? What would you like to see?
- If you are a theatre-goer, which of Kyiv's theatres would you like to go to and why?
- Which of Kyiv's museums do you want to visit? Why?
- Which part of Kyiv are you interested in more: the old or the modern one?
- If you go to Kyiv, will you visit Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra? Yes/No? Why?
- Would you be interested to go down the Dnipro by boat as far as Kanev? Yes/No? Why?

Exercise 11. Translate this text into English.

Київ – столиця України

Великий, красивий та величний сьогоднішній Київ – столиця України. Широко розстилається місто на високому правому березі Дніпра. Більшість

міста стоїть на лівому березі річки – це район Дарниці. Навколо ростуть розкішні ліси та сади. Київ також відомий своїми чудовими парками, широкими вулицями та бульварами. Київ вважається одним із найкрасивіших міст Європи. Місто було засноване у V столітті трьома братами — Кієм, Щеком та Хоривом та назване Києвом на честь старшого брата.

Головна вулиця міста – Хрещатик. Хрещатик – це гордість киян (у Києві живе 2,2 млн. осіб). Київ місто на пагорбах, тому такий мальовничий його вигляд. На одному з пагорбів височить видима здалеку Андріївська церква. Софійський собор – інша чудова пам'ятка. Це розкішна будівля дванадцятого століття, найстаріша архітектурна пам'ятка Київської Русі.

Exercise 12. Fill in prepositions in the following text and learn about another large Ukrainian city - Dnipropetrovsk.

Dnipropetrovsk

Dnipropetrovsk is one _____(1) the most important cities _____(2) the South-Eastern part _____(3) Ukraine. It stands _____(4) a curve _____(5) the Dnipro River and spreads _____(6) its both banks _____(7) many kilometres. It was founded _____(8) 1776 _____(9) the reign _____(10) Catherine II and named _____(11) her honour - Katerynoslav. She visited the city _____(12) 1787 and laid a cornerstone _____(13) the Transfiguration Cathedral which is today one _____(14) the most beautiful sights _____(15) the city. Katerynoslav was an out-of-the-way provincial town, but started to grow very quickly _____(16) the railway linked it _____(17) the Donetsk coal-basin and the Kriviy Rig iron ore basin, and it soon turned _____(18) an important centre _____(19) Southern Russia's ferrous metallurgy.

Today Dnipropetrovsk is the third largest city _____(20) Ukraine _____(21) a population _____(22) 1 million people. It is a significant industrial, scientific, educational and cultural centre _____(23) hundreds of schools, libraries, Dnipropetrovsk State University, and various institutes, museums and theatres.

It has many places _____(24) interest that are worth seeing. You can begin _____(25) Glory Square and the monument _____(26) the liberators _____(27) the city _____(28) the Great Patriotic War. Then walk _____(29) Taras Shevchenko Park which was started _____(30) a ZaporizhiyaCossak Lazar Hloba as an orchard _____(31) the end _____(32) the 18th century. You will find _____(33) that the orchard was so beautiful that it was bought _____(34) Prince Potyomkin, one _____(35) Catherine II's favourites. He ordered a wonderful palace to be built there. Now it is the oldest building _____(36) the city and it houses Dnipropetrovsk Students'Club.

Another very interesting place is Komsomolsky Island. _____(37) the 9th century there was a Greek monastery there which was visited _____(38) several Grand Kyivan Princes and Princess Olga _____(39) their way _____(40) Byzantium. Unfortunately it was ruined _____(41) Khan Baty's

army _____(42) 1240. Today the island is a popular leisure centre _____(43) the largest fresh-water aquarium _____(44) Europe.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF UKRAINE

Exercise 13. Sort out the political terms given in the box into the corresponding columns of the table according to the words with which they can go.

national	human rights	demonstration	political	reform
situation	educational	point of view	summit	big
country's	Ukrainian	growth	planning	career
position	important	environmental	party	key
local	recession	major	system	
politics/policy	economic	issue	political	

Note: Policy — is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics or business. **Politics** — are the actions or activities which people use to achieve power in a country, society or organisation.

Exercise 14. Complete the gaps with one of the words given in the box in Activity 13. The first sentence is done for you.

- The key issue in the next election will be unemployment.
- The worsening _____ situation in the southern regions of the country means that many people will lose their jobs.
- The 1950s saw a period of _____ growth in the UK.
- The Prime Minister of that country left teaching to pursue a _____ career.
- The President discussed the _____ of human rights during his visit to Geneva.
- Many young people nowadays are not interested in _____.
- The latest book of this writer who is the leader of the Green Party is dealing with _____ issues.
- The former president's economic _____ put a lot of people out of work.
- Unemployment and crimes were the _____ issues in the election campaign.
- Even when she studied at university, Margaret Thatcher was deeply involved in local _____.

Exercise 15. Read the texts below. Use the words given next to each line in the appropriate form related to its root to fit the space. the first is done for you.

<p>Text 1. <i>Vote on April 10th!</i> Vote for the Social Democrats in the next election _____</p>	<p>elect govern employ</p>
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<p>(1)! If you look at the record of our present _____(2), you will see a huge increase in taxes and _____ (3), and a rate of _____ (4) which is out of control. If we win, we will tackle the _____ (5) situation by investing in _____ (6) projects and training courses to help our young people become better _____ (7). We will make it our priority to eliminate _____ (8) and to fight _____ (9) wherever we find it. So, exercise your _____ (10) right and vote on April 10th!</p>	<p>inflate economy educate qualify bureaucrat corrupt democrat</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Text 2. <i>Join Friends of the Earth!</i></p> <p>Our campaign to protect the _____ (11) world could not have succeeded without our _____ (12), whose _____ (13) have helped us win some significant victories against some of the most _____ (14) _____ (15) companies in the world. We have raised public awareness of _____ (16) issues in general, and recently we have _____ (17) to make the use of ozone destroying CFCs _____ (18). Join us now and help us find alternative _____ (19) to world problems, and make our _____ (20) sit up and listen.</p>	<p>nature support contribute power industry environment campaign legal solve politics</p>

Exercise 16. Read the following texts and do the activities that follow them.

The political system of Ukraine

Ukraine is a sovereign state whose independence was declared on August 24, 1991. Before that it was one of the 15 republics of the former Soviet Union. The country has a democratic political system which means that its executive branch is headed by the president with strong powers, and its legislative branch is represented by a national parliament.

The president who is elected to a five-year term is the commander-in-chief of the military forces and can issue orders, called edicts, without the approval of the parliament. The first president of Ukraine was Leonid Kravchuk, whose programme was aimed at the construction of a new Ukraine with a strong state system, genuine democracy, material well-being of the Ukrainian people and their elevated spiritual awareness.

In 1994 people elected a new president, Leonid Kuchma, and Ukraine entered a new phase of development. In 1999 he was re-elected to a new term of presidency and stated among his main concerns the rapid implementation of crucial economic reforms.

Ukraine's parliament, called Verkhovna Rada (the Supreme Council), is the nation's law-making body. It has one chamber consisting of 450 members who are elected by voters at general elections to a five-year term. Every citizen of Ukraine over 18 has the right to vote in the elections.

Judicial power in Ukraine is represented by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

The president is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers whose responsibilities lie in the areas of foreign affairs, home policy, economy, science and technology, industry, law and humanitarian matters. The Cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the president and approved by the majority of the Parliament.

In other words, it is possible to say that state power in Ukraine is based on the division of authority into legislative, executive and judicial branches, and Ukraine can be called a country with a parliamentary-presidential form of government.

Administratively Ukraine is divided into 24 regions, called "oblasty". Crimea, which is also part of our country, has a special status of an autonomous, self-governing republic. Each region has its local government bodies which are responsible to the Cabinet of Ministers and the President.

There are a variety of political parties in Ukraine, they currently number more than 60. The most influential are the Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine (united), the Rukh, the People's Democratic Party (NDP) and the Socialist party. The President of Ukraine does not belong to any of the parties.

The main trend of foreign policy in Ukraine is to live in peace with the rest of the world community, to co-operate with other countries and participate in European and world structures through membership in the United Nations Organisation and other international political, economic and cultural organisations.

ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE

Exercise 16. Match the following words and word combinations with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) total output	a) національний продукт
2) share	b) солі калію
3) investments	c) поклади
4) ore	d) зниження попиту та виробництва
5) extraction	e) валовий продукт
6) deposits	f) ртуть
7) rock salt	g) частина
8) national output	h) видобуток
9) recession	i) паливо
10) coke	j) кам'яна сіль
11) fuels	k) інвестиції
12) mercury	l) руда
13) potassium salts	m) кокс
14) natural sulfur	n) цукровий буряк
15) Subcarpathia	o) ячмінь
16) mineral springs	p) дохід
17) spas	q) гречка
18) crops	r) гирло
19) black soils	s) зерно

20) sugar beets	t) мінеральні джерела
21) grain	u) споживання
22) barley	v) натуральна сірка
23) buckwheat	w) урожай
24) estuary	x) курортні зони
25) income	y) чорноземи
26) consumption	z) Прикарпаття

Exercise 17. Match the following set expressions with their Russian/Ukrainian equivalents.

1) manufacturing productivity	a) виробничі відносини
2) international trade	b) приватний сектор
3) inflation rate	c) машинобудування
4) inward investment	d) річний товарообіг
5) economic strategy	e) міжнародна торгівля
6) private sector	f) свавілля цілісність праці
7) income tax	g) прибутковий податок
8) industrial relations	h) рівень інфляції
9) annual turnover	i) зовнішні інвестиції
10) mechanical-engineering	j) економічна стратегія
11) crude steel	k) часта власність
12) self-sufficient	l) рівень безробіття
13) free enterprise	m) валовий національний продукт на душу населення
14) private enterprise	n) самодостатній
15) unemployment rate	o) роздрібна торгівля
16) purchasing power	p) приватне підприємництво
17) gross national product percapita	q) необроблена сталь
18) private property	r) купівельна спроможність
19) retail businesses	s) вільне підприємництво

Exercise 18. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the verbs given in the box. Use the appropriate grammar form.

to decline	to obtain	to produce	to share	to rival	to expand
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- The government encourages farmers _____ their own land for independent farming.
- When heated, metals _____, and when they are cooled their size becomes smaller.
- My father is the only owner of his factory. So he does not have _____ his income with any partners.
- The economy of most of the republics of the former Soviet Union _____ greatly after the split of the USSR.
- The advertisements usually try to show that the products they advertise _____ all the other products of the same kind.

6. Kharkiv Turbine plant _____ turbines that are exported to many countries of the world.

Exercise 19. Read the following text and do the activity which follows it.

Economy and industry in Ukraine

Ukraine's present-day economy was developed as an integral part of the larger economy of the Soviet Union. While receiving a smaller share (16% in 1980s) of the USSR's investment funds and producing a greater proportion of goods with a lower set price, Ukraine was still able to produce a larger share of total output in the industrial (17%) and especially the agricultural (21%) sectors of the Soviet economy. In effect, a centrally directed transfer of wealth from Ukraine amounting to 20% of its national income helped to finance economic development in other parts of the Soviet Union, especially Russia and Kazakhstan.

Ukraine has extremely rich and complementary mineral resources in high concentrations and close to each other. Rich iron ore reserves located near KryvyRih, Kremenchuk, Bilozerka, Mariupol, and Kerch form the basis of Ukraine's large iron and steel industry. One of the richest areas of manganese-bearing ores in the world is located near Nikopol. Bituminous and anthracite coal used for coke are mined in the Donets Coal Basin (commonly called Donbas). Energy for thermal power stations is obtained using the large reserves of brown coal in the Dnipro basin (north of KryvyRih) and the bituminous coal deposits of the Lviv-Volhynian Basin north of Lviv.

The 3 major natural-gas and petroleum producing areas in Ukraine are the Subcarpathian region, the Dnipro-Donets region and the Crimean region. In the 1960s, the extraction of natural gas in Ukraine accounted for one-third of the USSR's total output. However, both gas and oil productions declined after 1975, which made Ukraine an importer of fuels today.

Ukraine also has important deposits of titanium, bauxite and mercury ores. A large deposit of izokerite (a natural paraffin wax) is near the city of Boryslav. There are large deposits of potassium salt in Subcarpathia and rock salt in the Donets Coal basin. Some phosphorites and natural sulfur are also found in Ukraine. In many places of the country there are health spas famous for their mineral springs, and in addition, spas near the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov specialize in mud baths.

Owing partly to rich soils and a favourable climate, Ukraine's crop production is highly developed. Its grain and potato output almost rivals that of France, and our country is the world's largest producer of sugar beets. Ukraine's livestock sector lags behind the crop sector, but its total output is still considerably larger than those of most European countries.

The chernozem (black) soils of the forest-steppe zone are among the world's more productive farmlands and are exceptionally good for wheat and sugar beet. Besides wheat, Ukraine produces such grains as barley (mostly for animal feed), buckwheat and rice. Other crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries, fruit, nuts and grapes. Ukraine's most important industrial crop, sugar beet, is concentrated in the forest-steppe: zone. Truck farming or market gardening is

particularly developed on the outskirts of large cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv, and others.

Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine, while chicken, geese and turkey are kept for meat and egg production. There are many large-scale broiler and egg-laying farms close to big cities. Bees are kept in all parts of Ukraine for honey and wax.

Though the collective and state farms remain in the country, the declared intent of the Ukrainian government is to bring about a gradual privatization of farming, but it is a difficult and costly process.

The main fishing grounds are the Black Sea estuaries and the Sea of Azov, though the latter is heavily polluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides. All the main rivers are full offish but they suffer from pollution, too.

Industry

The industrial heartland of the country is the Donets Coal Basin. It is the most densely populated and highly industrialised region of the country and one of the world's major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes. The basin has large iron and steelworks, and plants that produce mining equipment, other types of heavy machinery and a variety of chemicals.

Ukraine has a major ferrous-metals industry, and it rivals China as the fourth largest steel producer in the world. Another important branch of the economy is mining. Its main products are coal, natural gas and iron ore. The most prominent manufactured goods include metallurgical equipment, diesel locomotives, tractors and TV sets. Ukraine also has well-developed chemical and food industries. There are more than 50 plants which produce a wide range of agricultural equipment. Machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries are also being developed. The growing importance of consumer goods is reflected in the increasing output of cameras, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. Some of the principal products of light industry are textiles, ready-made clothes and shoes.

Ukraine has a well-developed transportation system.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. When Ukraine was part of the USSR all its national income was used for economic self-development.
2. The extraction of natural gas in Ukraine satisfies all its need in fuels.
3. Ukraine produces as much grain and potatoes as France.
4. Livestock sector in Ukraine can rival that in most European countries.
5. Ukraine's most important industrial crop is such grains as wheat, rye and barley.
6. All the farmland belongs to the people who work on it.
7. Major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes are located in the Donets Coal Basin.
8. Ukraine takes the fourth place in the world production of ferrous metals.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS IN UKRAINE

Exercise 20. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) warriors	кордон
2) varangians	влада
3) merchants	неволя
4) rulers	князівство
5) martial	шлях, маршрут
6) frontier	воїни
7) adventurers	варяги
8) revolts	занепад
9) captivity	купці
10) route	правителі
11) principality	шукачі пригод, авантюристи
12) decline	військовий
13) authority	повстання
14) claimant	підтримка
15) invasion	угода
16) injustice	союзники
17) battles	цілісність
18) evil	спроби
19) threat	претендент на престол
20) treaty	несправедливість
21) agreement	навала
22) serfs	битви
23) allies	загроза
24) support	злю
25) attempts	договір
26) integrity	кріпаки

Exercise 21. Match the following English verbs with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) to take revenge	a) підривати
2) to divide	b) здаватися
3) to land	c) хрестити
4) to conquer	d) приймати
5) to defeat	e) розчаруватися
6) to surrender	f) підписувати
7) to establish	g) ділити
8) to undermine	h) перемагати, розгромити
9) to promote	i) мстити
10) to baptize	j) висаджуватися на берег
11) to adopt	k) завойовувати

12) to defend	l) встановлювати, зміцнювати
13) to offend	m) зраджувати
14) to sign	n) сприяти, допомагати
15) to betray	o) кривдити
16) to disappoint	p) захищати

Exercise 22. You, no doubt, know a lot about the history of Ukraine. Just to test your own knowledge, finish the following sentences with the right completion.

- The famous trade route "from Varangians to Greeks" went along the river
 - Danube.
 - Dniper.
 - Dniester.
 - Vistula.
- Before his death Yaroslav the Wise
 - divided the country between his sons.
 - divided the country between his sons and daughters.
 - divided the country between his sons and grandsons.
 - divided the country between his sons, daughters and grandsons.
- In the 10th century the capital of Orthodox Christian religion was
 - Rome.
 - Byzantium.
 - Kyiv.
 - Constantinopol.
- The Cossacks originally were
 - hunters, fishermen and honey gatherers.
 - warriors.
 - runaway serfs.
 - noble adventurers.
- The supreme authority in ZaporizhskaSich was
 - a general.
 - a hetman.
 - a commander-in-chief.
 - a general meeting of all cossacks.
- The Cossacks' revolts were caused by the Polish government attempts
 - to limit their freedoms.
 - to use them as a fighting force.
 - to drive them away from their lands.
 - to enslave them.
- Bohdan Khmelnitsky headed the Ukrainian war of independence because
 - he was the Hetman o f ZaporizhskaSich.
 - he was offended by the Polish Tsar.
 - he was offended by the Russian Tsar.
 - he was asked by Cossacks to do it.
- In the battle under Berestestechky Khmelnitsky's army was defeated because

- a) the Polish army was stronger.
 - b) his army had an unfavourable dislocation.
 - c) his army was exhausted by the long way they had covered.
 - d) his allies changed sides.
9. The Pereyasliv agreement helped
- a) the allied Ukrainian and Tatar armies to defeat the Poles.
 - b) the allied Ukrainian and Russian armies to defeat the Poles and the Tatars.
 - c) the allied Ukrainian and Russian armies to defeat the Poles.
 - d) the allied Ukrainian and Russian armies to defeat the Tatars.
10. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was formed on
- a) December 1, 1991.
 - b) December 8, 1991.
 - c) May 24, 1991
 - d) August 24, 1991.

Exercise 23. The choice of the historical events for the text which you are going to read was prompted by a survey held among the senior school and junior university students in Kharkiv. They were asked which 3 historic events they considered to be the most important for Ukraine, and their answers were used as a base for the following stories. Read them and answer the questions that follow.

Important historical events of Ukraine
KyivanRus

The formation of the Kyivan state that began in the middle of the IXth century, the role in this process of Varangians (the Norsemen), and the origin of the name Rus by which this state came to be known, have frequently been disputed by historians. However, it is clear that the formation of the state was connected with developments in international trade and the importance of Kyiv, which stood at a strategic place in the Dnipro route from the Baltic to Byzantium. The trade along this route was controlled by Varangian merchant-warriors, and the first Kyivan princes came from them, but were very soon Slavized. In the early chronicles the Varangians were also called Rus, and this name was used to refer to the Kyivan region, and later to the whole territory ruled by the members of the Kyivan dynasty.

By the end of the 10th century, KyivanRus covered a vast area, from the edge of the open steppe (in modern Ukraine) as far north as Lake Ladoga and the upper Volga basin. Like other medieval states, it was not governed by one ruler but consisted of several principalities, each having its own prince. Kyiv became most important in the reigns of Prince Volodymyr the Great and his son Yaroslav the Wise.

In 988 Prince Volodymyr (also called the Red Sun) adopted Christianity as the religion of his state and had the inhabitants of Kyiv baptized in the Dnipro River. In this way KyivanRus entered Byzantium (later Orthodox) religion and culture. With new religion came new forms of architecture, art and music, a written language (Church Slavonic) and the beginning of a literary culture. Yaroslav the

Wise adopted the first code of laws and promoted culture and education. He was a very wise politician and had friendly relations with most European rulers, often through marriages of his sons and daughters. He himself was married to a Swedish princess. With Yaroslav's death Kyivan, Rus entered a long period of decline with only one short break for peaceful life under the rule of Volodymyr II Monomakh in the 12th century. The trade route along the Dnieper River became less important for the European nations, and the wars with Polovtsians and then the Mongol invasion in the 12th century undermined Kyivan Rus both politically and economically.

The Cossacks

In the 15th century a new martial society, the Cossacks (from the Turkish *kazak* which meant "a free man"), was beginning to form on Ukraine's southern steppe frontier. At the beginning, local people only the men who came to the steppe for hunting, fishing and honey gathering were called Cossacks. But soon those men were joined by peasants who had run from serfdom, and by noble adventurers. Those people joined together for mutual protection and by the middle of the 16th century the Cossacks turned into a military organisation with a peculiar democracy. Their supreme authority was a general assembly called "Rada" and it had elected officers and a commander-in-chief, called "hetman". The centre of the Cossack community was the Sich, an armed camp in the lands of the lower Dnieper River, "beyond the rapids" — Zaporozhye, which gave the name to Zaporizhzhya.

The Cossacks defended people on the Ukraine's southern frontier from Tatar invasion and held their own raids into the Crimean territory and even as far as the coastal Turkish cities in Anatolia. The Polish government of that time used the Cossacks as a fighting force in their wars with the Tatars, Turks and Muscovites, but during peaceful times looked at them as dangerous and violent people. The government tried to control the Cossacks and limit their freedoms but this only led to revolts that were put down with great difficulty.

Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

One such revolt headed by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, led to a revolutionary war of independence. Bohdan Khmelnytsky was a poor nobleman and Cossack officer, who suffered from the injustice of the Polish government. Bohdan was a clever and educated person who studied in Kyiv, Yaroslav and Lviv. He was also a brave warrior and took part in many battles with the Turks. In one of those battles he was taken prisoner and had to spend two years in captivity. There he learnt the Turkish and Tatar languages, which later helped him a lot. After he returned to his native land, Bohdan took part in several Cossacks' revolts, which angered the authorities of Chyhyryn region, where Khmelnytsky owned a little village. Very often Bohdan, with the hundred of cossacks who were under his command, was sent to fight with Turkish raiders. During one of his absences, his village was ruined and his youngest son was killed by the Polish soldiers. When Bohdan turned to the Polish King Volodyslav IV, asking him to punish those who had done the evil, the King refused to help, and Bohdan Khmelnytsky "decided to take revenge for his own son and also for the people who suffered so much under the Polish landlords.

The Treaty of Zboriv

Bohdan Khmelnytsky went to Zaporizhska Sich and gathered all the Cossacks into one strong army. He was elected Hetman, and in the spring of 1648 led his army against the Polish shlyakhta and landlords. His army won victory after victory, liberated more and more Ukrainian lands and by the next spring was very close to the capital of Poland, Warsaw. But at that time a new king of Poland was elected, and Bohdan Khmelnytsky hoped that the new monarch would punish the offenders of the Ukrainian people. His dream unfortunately did not come true, and in the spring of 1649 the Polish army moved back into Ukraine's territory. Bohdan Khmelnytsky with his Cossacks met them under the town of Zboriv, and under the threat of taking the King prisoner, made him sign the Treaty of Zboriv, under which Ukraine beyond the river Sluch became an independent state, and Bohdan Khmelnytsky, its Hetman. Khmelnytsky made Chyhyryn its capital, and very soon the independence of Ukraine was recognized by most European states.

The Pereyasliv Agreement

The Polish King and the shlyakhta did not want to lose the rich lands and cheap serfs of Ukraine and in 1651 another war began. In the battle at Berestechko, the Tatar allies betrayed Khmelnytsky, and his army was defeated. Then Hetman decided to look for support in Moscow. In 1654 in Pereyasliv he made an agreement with Muscovy, under which Ukraine partially kept its independence, its self-government and could elect its Hetman. Muscovy entered the war against Poland, but very soon Khmelnytsky became disappointed with his new allies, and before his sudden death in 1657 he even thought about new coalitions with Sweden, Transylvania, Moldova and other countries.

Independent Ukraine

On December 1, 1991 the All-Ukrainian referendum showed a remarkable level of support for independence: over 90% of voters declared their wish to live in an independent state. Despite Mykhaylo Gorbachev's attempts to save the integrity of the USSR, by the end of 1991 the union of the 15 republics formally came to an end.

Ukraine was immediately recognized by the international community. Relations with Russia and other former republics of the USSR were the main concern for the new Ukrainian government, and on December 8, 1991 Ukraine, Russia and Byelorussia announced the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). All the sides agreed to their separate independence, respect for territorial integrity and inviolability of borders. They also identified areas of joint activity and cooperation, and a unified control of nuclear weapons.

Though Ukraine is now undergoing certain economic difficulties, throughout recent years the country has shown political stability, progress in building democratic institutions, and ethnic peace which are the guarantees of its future prosperity.

WAY OF LIFE, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN UKRAINE

Exercise 24. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) behaviour	a) у середньому
2) unemployment	b) покоління
3) ambition	c) роздратування
4) influence	d) рівень розлучень
5) attitude	e) поведінка
6) adults	f) виживання
7) divorce rate	g) безробіття
8) birth rate	h) відношення
9) generation	i) дорослі
10) on average	j) рівень народжуваності
11) zest for life	k) вплив
12) survival	l) честолюбне прагнення
13) irritation	m) смак до життя
14) despair	n) ділянка землі
15) common sense	o) підлітки
16) obedience	p) замський будинок, дача
17) responsibility	q) консервування
18) household	r) життєві цінності
19) a patch of land	s) втома
20) city dwellers	t) відчай
21) hunt	u) здоровий глузд
22) tiredness	v) господарство
23) canning	w) відповідальність
24) country house	x) послух
25) teenagers	y) міські жителі
26) values of life	z) полювання

Exercise 25. Match the following English verbs with their English/Russian equivalents.

1) to rebel	a) забезпечувати
2) to disapprove	b) виховувати
3) to claim	c) зазнати невдачі
4) to accept	d) проколювати
5) to dye	e) дозволяти собі
6) to pierce	f) знижуватися, падати
7) to afford	g) заробляти
8) to fail	h) не схвалювати
9) to bring up	i) надихати
10) to provide for	j) приймати
11) to decline	k) фарбувати

12) to earn	l) повставати
13) to inspire	т) заявляти

Exercise 26. Read the following text and answer the questions that follow it.

Customs and traditions in Ukraine

Speaking about modern Ukrainian customs and traditions it is necessary to stress that the hardworking Ukrainians proudly maintain their colourful folk culture, with music and art playing an important role, and their distinctive literary traditions. Ukrainians in general are kind, open, generous, easygoing and hospitable. They love good food and drink and have a hearty zest for life.

A modern average Ukrainian family has two working parents and usually one or two children. Children tend to live with their parents long after they finish school to an unspecified point when they are regarded as independent and are able to provide for themselves and their families. Sometimes children even have to rely on their aged parents in financial matters as the unemployment rate among the young is very high. A newly married couple often lives with either of their parents because they have no money to buy a house or flat of their own.

At the same time there is a growing number of one-parent families usually headed by a woman rearing a child. While the marriage rate gradually declines, the divorce rate slowly grows. Like in many other European countries there are quite a lot of young unmarried people living together and sharing a household. Bringing up a child in Ukraine is very costly now, and many couples decide to have only one child, or no children at all, if they are not well established in life. This leads to a definite decline of the birth rate.

In the village the families are usually larger, and the whole family works on the farm (or a patch of land they have) together. Most parents who live in the country want to get their children a higher education, so they send them to study to big cities and towns. After 5 years of studies, the children get used to the city way of life and seldom go home. In this way the number of the city dwellers increases all the time while the number of rural workers gradually declines.

Within families people become less dependent on each other, they spend less time together. In their struggle for survival, seeking money to provide for their families and being constantly tired, they forget about each other's feelings and bring home their irritation and despair. Still parents think it important to teach their children daily skills and basic values of life. The results of a recent nationwide survey showed that the most important values parents want to teach their children are honesty, common sense, purpose, responsibility, good manners and obedience to parents.

Teenagers of today are different in their minds from their parents when they were the same age and even from those in the early 90s. They grow up too fast, and they are very independent. They face many problems, much cruelty and many stresses. Today they should be brought up to expect that they will have to struggle to succeed. They want to go their own way which their parents do not always understand. Recent statistics showed that only 22% of teenagers want to be

like their mothers and 17% like their fathers. Sometimes parents realize that their children can be good teachers for grown-ups, because teenagers can adjust to the new conditions of life quicker and more easily. When this happens, parents and children create a family microworld where they live in respect, love and harmony.

Most Ukrainian middle-class and lower class urban families live in flats in multi-storied houses; only rather rich people can afford to build cottages either inside or outside the city boundaries. Many families have small country houses where they grow fruit and vegetables which are usually canned in season to be used in winter. Few people can afford to have a full-time rest during their holidays and to go to the sea-side or travel abroad. Most people have two or more jobs to be able to provide for their families.

Like most other people Ukrainians like holidays and merrymaking. They usually try to cook many tasty dishes and invite a lot of friends and relatives to their homes, or go to the country and have picnics in the woods or somewhere near the water when the weather is fine.

Answer the following questions.

- 1) Has the way of life in your family changed since 1991? How?
- 2) If you compare the family of your grandparents and yours, what differences would you notice?
- 3) How many of your classmates and schoolmates live with two parents and how many in one-parent families? What conclusions can you make?
- 4) What is your opinion about unmarried couples living together? What do your parents and grandparents think about it?
- 5) Do you have relatives in the country? Compare their way of life with yours. Who has to work harder?
- 6) Does your family have a country house? How often do you go there? What do you do there? Do you have to help your mother to do the canning in summer?
- 7) Do you know any unemployed people among your friends and acquaintances? What do they do for a living? Do they get any compensation money from the government?
- 8) Have you ever tried to find a temporary job for yourself? If yes, was it easy?
- 9) What is the usual way of celebrating holidays in your family?
- 10) What kind of traditions, if any, has your family kept?

LANGUAGES IN UKRAINE

Exercise 27. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) chronicles	a) обставини
2) invasion	b) вплив
3) conquest	c) коріння
4) annals	d) посилення
5) diasporas	e) особливість
6) branch	f) занепад
7) conditions	g) літопис, хроніки

8) circumstances	h) аннали
9) influence	i) діаспори
10) decline	j) умови
11) peculiarity	k) завоювання
12) exile	l) вторгнення, навали
13) roots	m) гілка
14) medieval period	n) заселяти, селитися
15) accent	o) зменшувати, скорочувати
16) tribes	p) грабувати
17) archaic	q) асимілюватися
18) to inhabit	r) робити внесок
19) to absorb	s) запозичувати
20) to assimilate	t) руйнувати
21) to contribute	u) вбирати, поглинати
22) to robot settle	v) середньовіччя
23) to destroy	w) населяти
24) to reduce	x) акцент, наголос
25) to borrow	y) племена
26) to rob	z) архаїчний, застарілий

Exercise 28. Read the following text and do the activities that follow it.

The Ukrainian Language

According to the Constitution, Ukrainian is the state language of so vereign independent Ukraine. It is also spoken by Ukrainians living in other countries of the former Soviet Union and in Ukrainian diasporas in Canada, Australia, the USA, Great Britain and other countries of the world. Ukrainian is an independent and original unit of the Slavic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. Together with Russian and Byelorussian it forms the East Slavic group of languages.

The history of the Ukrainian language embraces, on the one hand, the history of the phonetic, morphological and syntactical system of the spoken language in its various dialects, and, on the other hand, the history of the literary language. In the latter there have occurred great changes and breaks with tradition, brought about by circumstances in the cultural and political history of Ukraine. Consequently, the history of the literary language is divided into three periods:

1) the old period (10-12th centuries), when the basic literary language of KievanRus was Church Slavonic, to which popular elements were added slowly but regularly;

2) the middle period (14-18th centuries), when the so-called literary language of the 17th century was formed which was a mixture of different elements. Russian influence and pressure put an end to this development and led to its decline in the second half of the 18th century.

3) the modern period (19-20th centuries), when the literary language was reconstructed and based entirely on the popular language.

The fact that the literary Ukrainian language did not develop in urban centres and for the most part is based on the variety spoken in the countryside, has largely determined the peculiarities of its vocabulary which includes a lot of words and phraseological units describing village life and work, folklore, emotionally coloured elements, localisms, etc.

Under the Soviet power the linguistic policy for Ukraine was at first Russifying. Then from 1926 up to 1930, the so-called "Ukrainization" policy was introduced. At that time much was done in preparing and publishing new dictionaries, opening Ukrainian schools, theatres, cinemas and newspapers. But then the general policy was changed again, and "de-Ukrainization" began which lasted practically till the time of "perestroika". During that period the majority of Ukrainian philologists and a number of writers and poets who fought for the rights of the Ukrainian language, found themselves in exile or in prison.

Now that Ukraine is independent, Ukrainian language, traditions and culture are experiencing their rebirth.

Exercise 29. Fill in the gaps with the necessary prepositions and read the text.

Thanks _____ (1) oral literature, the roots _____ (2) the Ukrainian language can be traced back _____ (3) pre-Christian times when ritual songs were sung _____ (4) various holidays. Later they were modified to celebrate church feasts, _____ (5) example, Christmas kolyadky (Ukrainian carols). The heroic epics _____ (6) early medieval period, reflected _____ (7) historic ballads, byliny, survived _____ (8) Ukraine _____ (9) the 16th century, and then were replaced _____ (10) historical songs, dumy, which were based _____ (11) the events _____ (12) the 16—17th centuries _____ (13) Cossack Ukraine.

The evolution _____ (14) the language can be followed _____ (15) written literature which begins _____ (16) Christianization and the introduction _____ (17) Old Church Slavonic as a liturgical and literary language. The language _____ (18) Kievan Rus was the common property _____ (19) the three nations: the Ukrainians, the Russians and the Byelorussians. The earliest works _____ (20) the Kievan period (old Ukrainian) were the historical annals: "Povist Vremennykh Lit" ("Tale _____ (21) Bygone Years"), the Hypatian (Kievan) chronicle, the Galician-Volhynian chronicle and the unique historical epic _____ (22) the 12th century "Slovo o Polku Ihorevi" ("The Song _____ (23) Igor's Campaign"). The major authors _____ (24) this period were the chronicler Nestor, the sermon writer Ilarion _____ (25) Kiev and Cyril of Turov, and Prince Volodymyr II Monomakh.

Due to historical conditions it was difficult _____ (26) the Ukrainian language _____ (27) centuries Ukraine was an attraction _____ (28) foreign invaders _____ (29) neighbouring states. First _____ (30) the 11—13th centuries there was the Mongol-Tatar conquest _____ (31) 1362 Ukraine was _____ (32) Lithuania, later _____ (33) Poland _____ (34) Russia.

PART II GRAMMAR SECTION

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

В англійській мові група дієслів (*can, may, must, ought, shall, should, will, would, need, dare*), які називаються модальними. Ці дієслова не мають усіх основних форм, властивих іншим дієсловам, і тому вони щеназиваються недостатніми (Defective Verbs).

Модальні дієслова не вживаються самотійно, а лише в сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова:

I **can help** you. Я можу допомогти вам.

He **must go** there. Він мусить іти туди.

Без інфінітива іншого дієслова модальні дієслова вживаються лише тоді, коли інфінітив зрозумілий з контексту:

Can you do it? Yes, I **can**. Ви можете зробитице? Так.

I wanted to open the window but I **couldn't**. Я хотіла відчинити вікно, але не змогла.

Модальні дієслова не виражають дії або стану, а лише можливість, необхідність, бажаність, імовірність, сумнів, дозвіл, заборону, здатністьвиконання дії, позначеної інфінітивом.

У модальному значенні вживаються також дієслова **to have** і **to be**.

Модальні дієслова мають ряд особливостей:

1. Модальні дієслова не мають форм інфінітива, дієприкметника і герундія, а тому не мають складних часових форм — майбутнього часу, тривалих і перфектних часів.

2. Після модальних дієслів інфінітив вживається без частки **to**.

Виняток становлять дієслова **to be** і **to have** у модальному значенні та дієслово **ought**, після яких інфінітив вживається з часткою **to**, а також дієслова **need** і **dare**, після яких інфінітив може вживатися з часткою **to** і без неї.

3. У третій особі однини теперішнього часу модальні дієслова не мають закінчення **-(e)s**:

He **may come** tomorrow. Можливо, він прийде завтра.

4. Питальна й заперечна форма теперішнього і минулого часу модальних дієслів утворюються без допоміжного дієслова **to do**.

У питальній формі модальні дієслова ставляться перед підметом:

May I come in? Можна ввійти?

У заперечній формі після модальних дієслів вживається заперечна частка **not**:

You **should not do** it. Вам не слід цього робити.

Can у теперішньому часі пишеться разом з часткою **not**:

He **cannot** dance. Він не вмє танцювати.

В усному мовленні у заперечних реченнях вживаються переважно скорочені форми модальних дієслів:

cannot – **can't**

couldnot – **couldn't**

maynot – **mayn't**

mightnot – **mighn't**

mustnot – **mustn't**

shallnot – **shan't**

willnot – **won't**

shouldnot – **shouldn't**

wouldnot – **wouldn't**

oughtnot – **oughtn't**

neednot – **needn't**

Дієслово CAN

Дієслово **can** має дві форми: теперішній час **can** і минулий час **could**:

I **can** swim.

Я **вмію** плавати.

He **could** read when he was five.

Він **умів** читати, коли йому було п'ять років.

Could часто вживається також як форма умовного способу – Subjunctive II. У цьому значенні **could** у сполученні з неозначеним інфінітивом (Indefinite Infinitive) вживається відносно теперішнього або майбутнього часу, а в сполученні з перфектним інфінітивом (Perfect Infinitive) минулого часу:

Could you eat now?	Ви могли б зараз їсти?
I could learn Latin very soon.	Я могла б вивчити латинську мову дуже скоро.
You could have gone to the library yesterday.	Ти міг би піти в бібліотеку вчора.

Дієслово **can** виражає фізичну або розумову здатність, уміння або можливість виконати дію в теперішньому (**can**) або минулому (**could**) часі:

He **can** lift this weight.

Він **може** підняти цю вагу.

Can you see anything?

Ви **що-небудь бачите**?

I **can** read French.

Я **можу** читати французькою мовою.

I **couldn't** solve the problem.

Я **не зміг** розв'язати задачі.

You **can** buy this book; it is on sale now.

Ти **можеш** купити цю книжку, вона зараз у продажу.

Після форми **could** у цих значеннях може вживатися перфектний інфінітив, який вказує на те, що дія, яка могла відбутися, не відбулася:

You **could** have bought this book, it was on sale.

Ти **міг** купити цю книжку, вона була в продажу (*але не купив*).

He **could** have guessed it.

Він **міг** здогадатися про це (*але не здогадався*).

Дієслово **can** не має майбутнього часу. Замість **can** вживається сполучення **to be able** *бути спроможним*: інфінітив після нього вживається з часткою **to**. Вираз **to be able** іноді вживається також відносно теперішнього і минулого часу:

Perhaps this young man **will be able to** help you.

Можливо, цей молодий чоловік **зможє** допомогти вам.

She **wasn't able to** answer.

Вона **не могла** відповідати.

Дієслово **MAY**

Дієслово **may** має дві форми: теперішній час **may** і минулий час **might**.

Але в значенні минулого часу дійсного способу форма **might** вживається дуже рідко, головним чином у підрядних реченнях за правилом послідовності часів:

He asked the doctor if he might use his telephone.	Він запитав лікаря, чийомуможна скористатися його телефоном.
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Дієслово **may** найчастіше виражає припущення з відтінком сумніву, невпевненості. У цьому значенні **may** вживається у стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях з усіма формами інфінітива.

Indefinite Infinitive з дієсловом **may** звичайно виражає дію, що стосується майбутнього часу:

She may come back.	Може, вона повернеться.
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Сполучення **may** з Continuous Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбувається в момент мовлення:

He may be waiting for you.	Можливо, він чекає на вас.
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Якщо дієслово не вживається в формі Continuous, то дія, що стосується теперішнього часу, позначається формою Indefinite Infinitive:

She may know about it.	Можливо, вона знає про це.
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They may be at school now.	Можливо, вони зараз у школі.
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Perfect Infinitive вказує на те, що припущення тут стосується лише минулого часу:

I may have put it on the table.	Може, я поклав його на столі.
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Дієслово **MUST**

Дієслово **must** має лише одну форму. Дія, виражена інфінітивом у сполученні з **must**, може стосуватися теперішнього і майбутнього часу:

He must be at school now.	Зараз він мусить бути в школі.
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She must come tomorrow.	Вона має прийти завтра.
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Must може стосуватися минулого часу в додаткових підрядних реченнях, якщо дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть у минулому часі:

He told that she must consult a doctor.	Він сказав, що вона повинна порадитися з лікарем.
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Дієслово **must** виражає обов'язок, необхідність. У цьому значенні **must** вживається у стверджувальних і питальних реченнях лише з неозначеним інфінітивом:

To catch the train I must get up at six.	Щоб потрапити на поїзд, я мушу встати о 6 годині.
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Must we come to school tomorrow?	Чи треба нам приходити в школу завтра?
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Для вираження необхідності стосовно минулого і майбутнього часу вживається дієслово **tohave** у відповідних часових формах:

But he had to wait a quarter of an hour.

Але він мусив чекати чверть години.

I shall have to pay him something.

Мені доведеться щось заплатити йому.

У заперечних реченнях **must** виражає заборону. У цьому значенні **must** вживається лише з неозначеним інфінітивом:

You must not talk aloud in the reading-hall.

У читальному залі не дозволяється голосно розмовляти.

Коди йдеться про те, що нема потреби, необхідності виконати дію, вживають заперечну форму дієслова **need – neednot (needn't)** або заперечну форму модального дієслова **tohave**:

Must we come to school tomorrow?

Треба нам приходити в школу завтра? — Ні, не треба.

No, you needn't.

You don't have to learn the poem by heart.

Не обов'язково вчити цей вірш напам'ять.

Дієслова **SHOULDIOUGHT**

Дієслова **should** і **ought** майже не різняться за значенням. Кожне з них має лише одну форму. **Should** вживається з інфінітивом без частки **to**. Після **ought** інфінітив вживається з часткою **to**.

Дієслова **should** і **ought** виражають моральний обов'язок (з точки зору того, хто говорить), пораду, рекомендацію. У цих значеннях **should** і **ought** вживаються з різними формами інфінітива.

Сполучення **should** і **ought** з IndefiniteInfinitive виражають дію стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього часу:

You **ought to go** to the movies more.

Вам слід більше ходити в кіно.

Kate is in hospital. You **should visit** her.

Катя у лікарні. Ви б відвідали її.

ContinuousInfinitive з **should/ought** виражає дію стосовно теперішнього часу, іноді стосовно моменту мовлення.

You **oughtn't to be working** for those people.

Вам не слід працювати у тих людей.

I think we **ought to be starting**.

Я думаю, нам треба вирушати.

Сполучення PerfectInfinitive з дієсловами **should** і **ought** у стверджувальній формі означає, що дія, бажана на думку того, хто говорить, не відбулася. Заперечна форма **should** і **ought** у сполученні з PerfectInfinitive виражає дію, що відбулася як небажана з точки зору того, хто говорить:

You **should have sent** her to school.

Вам слід було послати її до школи.

He **ought to have waited** for you.

Йому слід було почекати на вас.

You **shouldn't have left** her.

Вам не слід було залишати її.

We have done things we **ought not to have done**.

Ми робили те, чого не треба було робити.

Модальне дієслово **TOHAVE**

Дієслово **tohave**, вжите як модальне, виражає необхідність чи обов'язковість дії, зумовленої обставинами.

На відміну від інших модальних дієслів дієслово **tohave** має форми інфінітива, дієприкметника і герундія і може вживатися в часових формах, яких не мають інші модальні дієслова, зокрема в майбутньому часі. З модальним дієсловом **tohave** вживається лише IndefiniteInfinitive з часткою **to**:

Ihave to get up the next morning at seven.	Завтра вранці я маю встати о сьомій годині.
Ihad to sell most of my things.	Я змушений був продати більшість своїх речей.
You'llhave to go home now.	Вам доведеться зараз піти додому.

Питальна й заперечна форми модального дієслова **tohave** у PresentIndefinite і PastIndefinite утворюються з допоміжним дієсловом **todo**:

Do we have to sleep with him in here?	Ми мусимо спати з ним тут?
You don't have to go in.	Вам не обов'язково заходити.
You did not have to think about it.	Вам не треба було думати про це.

В українській мові дієслово *мати* також вживається в значенні *мусити*, наприклад, «Господи, що ж я **маю** робити?» (І. Франко); «Хлопчемоладче, що **маю** діяти?» (*Народна пісня.*)

Модальнедієслово **TOBE**

Дієслово **tobe** як модальне вживається лише в двох часах: PresentIndefinite і PastIndefinite.

He is to come at five.	Він має прийти о 5 годині.
He was to come at five.	Він мав прийти о 5 годині.

З модальним дієсловом **tobe** в PresentIndefinite вживається лише IndefiniteInfinitive.

Після **tobe** в PastIndefinite вживається також PerfectInfinitive, який вказує на те, що виражена ним дія не відбулася:

He was to have come at five.	Він мав прийти о 5 годині (<i>але не прийшов</i>).
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Дієслово **tobe**, вжите як модальне, виражає обов'язок, що впливає з попередньої домовленості, плану, розкладу, графіка і т. п.:

We were to work two hours every morning.	Ми мали працювати дві години кожного ранку.
We are to meet at the theatre.	Ми повинні зустрітися у театрі.

Модальне дієслово **tobe** вживається для вираження наказу або інструкції:

You are to go to sleep.	Лягайте спати.
You renot to come here any more.	Більше сюди не приходьте.
The medicine is to be kept in a cool dark place.	Ліки треба тримати в прохолодному темному місці.

ПРАКТИЧНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

Вправа 1. Утворіть від наведених нижче речень питальну та заперечну форму.

1. We must pass the exam in physics. 2. He must learn the new words regularly. 3. They can continue their studies at the college. 4. She can play tennis after work. 5. My brother couldn't translate this text without a dictionary. 6. The tourists may attend the sitting of the Parliament. 7. The weather may change soon. 8. He might take books from his father's library.

Вправа 2. Замініть модальні дієслова еквівалентами. Перекладіть речення.

1. His parents can help him in his studies. 2. I could meet you at the metro station. 3. All the students must read this text again. 4. Everybody must begin the work in time. 5. They may continue the experiment. 6. You may keep this book as long as you need it. 7. You must try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work. 8. The team of experts can study the present situation in the country. 9. Could you speak English a year ago?

Вправа 3. Замініть модальні дієслова спочатку формами минулого часу, а потім – формами майбутнього часу.

1. Our secretary must reserve accommodation for foreign businessmen. 2. Can you speak English well? 3. The manager of the firm can't receive you now. 4. You may go home earlier today if you like. 5. At supermarkets you can buy not only food, but ready – made clothes, toys and other goods. 6. You may visit your sick friend today. 7. You must not cross the street on the red light.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на переклад модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів.

1. I hope they will be able to reach the village before it is dark. 2. You may go away now I shall finish the work myself. 3. Every engineer must know at least one foreign language. 4. Your son must stay in bed because he is still ill. 5. You should take a taxi if you don't want to be late for the concert. 6. Students are not allowed to smoke at the Institute. 7. He wasn't allowed to enter the concert hall after the third bell. 8. As he received a bad mark, he had to go over the material again. 9. We were to meet at the station at six. 10. The train is to arrive at 10 o'clock. 11. Tomorrow I'll have to be there a little earlier to look through some documents. 12. The work is to be completed by the end of June. 13. Some business matters should be discussed before you sign a contract. 14. You should influence your friend. He is not studying the way he should.

Вправа 5. Запишіть замість крапок необхідні форми модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів.

1. Lena is ill. She stay in bed. 2. Drivers ... stop when they see a red light. 3. Betty asked her father: «... I go to the concert tonight?» 4. Nina is free tonight. She ... go to dance. 5. Alec will have an English lesson tomorrow. He ... study tonight. 6. Mark is a good student. He ... speak English well. 7. There is no ink in my pen.I write with a pencil? 8. You ... do what the doctor says. 9. You ... study much if you want to pass the exams well. 10. Little children ... go to bed early. 11. Children under 16 ... not see this film.

Вправа 6.Перетворіть речення, використовуючи зразок.

Why *didn't* you do it? (go home).

I *didn't* do it, because I *had to* go home.

1. Why didn't Harry come to see us? (do a lot of sums in maths). 2. Why didn't you take part in our concert? (in sport competition) 3. Why didn't Pete ride the bicycle? (repair it). 4. Why didn't you stay there? (go home' at once). 5. Why didn't you spend all the money? (save some for the next month). 6. Why didn't the man stay longer? (be at the office). 7. Why didn't Mother cook dinner? (go shopping). 8. Why didn't Phil play football? (prepare his home work). 9. Why didn't they go to the concert? (look after their sick child). 10. Why didn't the boys stay at home? (go to school).

Вправа 7.Перетворіть речення, використовуючи зразок.

Kate is not well. (*see a doctor*).

She *ought to see a doctor*.

1. The boys are too lazy. (study more). 2. Mary is so selfish (help her relatives). 3. Your husband works too much. (have a rest). 4. Your friend is very rude. (be more polite). 5. Phillip isn't very punctual. (come in time). 6. John is so untidy (be neater). 7. Mother is ill. (consult a doctor). 8. Jane is so extravagant (be more modest). 9. Grandfather is so forgetful. (write down telephone messages). 10. The dog is hungry. (you, feed it).

Вправа 8.Перекладіть речення та поясніть вживання модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів.

1. When Sophia asked professor Chebyshev for advice he said: 'You should ask for special permission to take examinations but I am not sure that you will be allowed to do it. 2. 'The examinations are to be held at the very beginning of next month,' said Sophia. 'Shall I be able to get the permission by that time?' 3. 'You may go abroad, but to do it you must get married,' said the professor. 4. 'You should discuss this problem with your family,' he added. 5. So strong was Sophia's wish to go on with her studies that her parents had to let her get married and go abroad. 6. When the Kovalevskys arrived in Berlin, they learned that women were not permitted to take examinations there either. 7. The only possible way out for her was to read privately, which she did. 'I shall have to work very hard to cover the University course in four years,» said she. 8. During the four years she stayed in Berlin Sophia Kovalevskaya was able not only to cover the University course, but also to write three dissertations. 9. 'In consideration of these dissertations they ought to let me make my Doctorate,» she thought. 10. It was the University of Gottingen that granted her a degree of Ph. D. for the paper 'On the Theory of Partial Differential Equations'. Their opinion was that the author of such a remarkable work should be granted a degree. 11. Moreover, they informed the young scientist that she needn't take oral examinations, as she had been excused from them. 12. It was then that the Kovalevskys decided to return to Ukraine, as Sophia hoped that with her Ph. D. she would be permitted to work at the University.

Вправа 9.Замініть модальні дієслова еквівалентами.

1. According to her father's plans Sophia (must) get a sound education. 2. As there were no teachers in Palibino Sophia's father (must) invite an experienced teacher from St. Petersburg. 3. To cover the school programme Sophia's teacher (must) instruct her in languages, arithmetic, grammar, literature, geography and history. 4. Sophia (can) speak and write French quite well since her childhood. 5. Sophia was a very capable pupil. She (can) write excellent compositions and solve complicated problems in mathematics as well. 6. Her teacher didn't expect that at the age of twelve Sophia (can) suggest a new solution for the determination of the ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference. 7. At the age of sixteen Sophia asked her father for permission to go on with her studies in Kyiv. 'You (must) take private lessons, as women (may not) attend lectures at the University,' he said. 8. He told her that women (must) obtain special permission from the University authorities. 9. Sophia did get that permission, but still she (may not) take examinations. 10. 'I (must) go abroad to complete my education,' decided Sophia.

ПІДСУМКОВІ ТЕСТИ З ГРАМАТИКИ

1. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. I tell stories, never could.
a) can; b) can't; c) may; d) have to.
2. He swim since childhood.
a) can; b) could; c) should; d) has been able to.
- 3.....I take Pete`s bag ?
a) can; b) shall; c) may; d) must.
4. I..... do a lot of work yesterday.
a) had to; b) have to; c) must; d) was able to.
5. Youmake notes in the books.
a) don't have to; b) aren't to; c) mustn't ; d) needn't.
6. His sister..... cook very well.
a) is able to; b) may; c) has to; d) can.
- 7.....it be done before tomorrow ?
a) can; b) may; c) must; d) should.
8. Nobody..... do it without your help.
a) couldn't; b) can; c) should; d) can't.
9. My mother was unwell, and I.....go to the chemist`s .
a) must; b) have to; c) could; d) had to.
10. He..... neither move nor speak.
a) couldn't; b) could; c) might; d) had to.
11. If you have done your homework, you.....go for a walk.
a) may; b) can; c) must; d) have to.
12. I..... give you my book for a couple of days after I have read it.
a) can; b) may; c) shall be able to; d) have to.
13. We..... discuss the matter not later than tomorrow.
a) had to; b) must; c) can; d) are able to.
14. He..... wait at the station till it stopped raining.

a) will have to; b) wasn't able to; c) had to; d) might.

2. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. She clean the house herself.

a) is to; b) can; c) has to; d) should.

2. We look into the matter.

a) must; b) can; c) may; d) don't have to.

3. I exactly express my meaning.

a) shan't; b) mustn't; c) can't; d) needn't.

4..... I bring my sister to the party ?

a) shall; b) can; c) must; d) may.

5..... you see anything in this inky darkness ?

a) can; b) may; c) must; d) need.

6.She asked me if she.....use my telephone.

a) can; b) could; c) might; d) may.

7. I..... go to hospital to visit my aunt.

a) could; b) had to; c) was able to; d) must.

8. Shestay at home because she didn't feel well.

a) could; b) was to; c) had to; d) must.

9. What is done..... be undone.

a) can; b) cannot; c) may not; d) must.

10..... we learn the poem today ?

a) shall; b) should; c) could; d) must.

11. Shegraduate that year.

a) had to; b) must; c) could; d) was to.

12. Sheget to the airport in time, there isn't much time left.

a) can; b) won't be able; c) wouldn't; d) won't have to.

13. Students..... do homework in time.

a) must; b) are to; c) have to; d) can.

14..... I shut the door ?

a) must; b) can; c) may; d) need

3. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. They start on Monday.

a) has to; b) must; c) were to; d) could.

2. Only a person who knows the language very wellanswer such a question.

a) can; b) may; c) has to; d) is to.

3. Mike write this exercise at school because he hadn't done it at home.

a) must; b) had to; c) was able to; d) was to.

4. Youknow how to raise your children not to be losers.

a) may; b) are to; c) have to; d) should.

5. you.....do the work tomorrow ?

a) will *** have to; b) will *** be able to; c) can;

d) will *** be allowed to

6..... I go to the post office with Mike ?

- a) may; b) can; c) must; d) shall.
7. After they had finished their homework, the children (дозволили) watch TV.
a) were able to; b) had to; c) were to; d) were allowed to.
8. We speak at the lessons.(недозволяють)
a) can't; b) mustn't; c) aren't allowed to; d) aren't able to.
9. Nothing be done, it's too late.
a) can't; b) can; c) may; d) must.
10. I wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.
a) am to; b) must; c) can; d) have to.
11. They decided that she send them a telegram every tenth day.
a) was to; b) had to; c) must; d) was able to.
12. You take any more pills after next Monday (непотрібно).
a) can't; b) mustn't; c) needn't; d) shouldn't.
13. They be taught a lesson (потрібно).
a) could; b) should; c) must; d) may.
14. The school was silent : nothing be heard in the long dark corridors.
a) can; b) couldn't; c) could; d) wasn't able to

4. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. You go when you have finished your compositions.
a) can; b) are able to; c) may; d) mustn't.
2. She translate this article without a dictionary.
a) may; b) can; c) has to; d) is allowed to.
3. The train leave at 5.15.
a) could; b) had to; c) must; d) was to.
4. It `s raining. You put on your raincoat.
a) have to; b) must; c) will be able to; d) can.
5. She help. Everything has been already done.
a) doesn't have to; b) can't; c) needn't; d) shouldn't.
6. He hasn't seen you and he
a) won't; b) shan't; c) wouldn't; d) mustn't.
7. He rather listen to the others than talk himself.
a) should; b) has to; c) must; d) would.
8. She sit for hours watching the ships.
a) could; b) would; c) might; d) was able to.
9. He never come here again. I'll take care of it.
a) shall; b) will; c) can; d) must.
10. You be afraid of him. He's a kind old man.
a) shan't; b) won't; c) shouldn't; d) wouldn't.
11. You learn all the new words for the next lesson.
a) must; b) can; c) will be able to; d) are to.
12. He asked if he borrow my car.
a) can; b) could; c) may; d) might.
13. He worry about her.

- a) needn't; b) shouldn't; c) mustn't; d) wouldn't.
14. I take your book ? – I`m afraid not : I need it.
a) can; b) could; c) may; d) must.

5. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. The meeting..... begin at 5 o'clock. Don't be late.
a) has to; b) is to; c) should; d) must.
2. It was raining hard and we wait until it stopped raining.
a) had to; b) were to; c) should; d) must.
3. I go there right now ? – Yes, you
4. I help you ? No, you....., I'll do everything myself.
a) can, can't; b) need, needn't; c) must, mustn't; d) should, shouldn't.
5. The question be solved before we begin doing anything.
a) can; b) may; c) is to; d) must.
6. Children, have you been playing with my umbrella ? It open !
a) can't; b) shouldn't; c) won't; d) needn't.
7. He was so weak that he..... lift his head.
a) can't; b) couldn't; c) isn't able to; d) wouldn't.
8. He is much better and walk without my help now.
a) may; b) must; c) has to; d) can.
9. Yesterday`s rain spoilt my hat completely. I buy a new one.
a) could; b) must; c) had to; d) ought to.
10. Children..... play with matches.
a) aren't; b) mustn't; c) shouldn't; d) needn't.
11. I knocked more than once but she let me in.
a) couldn't; b) shouldn't; c) mustn't; d) wouldn't.
12. There be a discussion later on.
a) was to; b) had to; c) must; d) should.
13. Tomorrow I shall be free and help you.
a) can; b) may; c) shall be able to; d) shall be allowed to.
14. It stopped raining, and mother told us that wego out.
a) could; b) might; c) were able to; d) had to.

PART III Professionally-Oriented Texts

UNIT I SUBJECT AND CONTENT OF SOCIAL WORK Section 1

Vocabulary	
abuse, <i>n</i>	схильний до жорстокого поводження
benefit, <i>n</i>	вигода, користь, прибуток
charitable, <i>adj</i>	благодійний
community, <i>n</i>	громади; суспільство
core, <i>adj</i>	основний, центральний
day care, <i>n</i>	догляд за дітьми вдень
dignity, <i>n</i>	почуття власної гідності
direct-care, <i>adj</i>	безпосередня допомога
diversity, <i>n</i>	різноманітність; різноманіття
empowerment, <i>n</i>	довіреність; повноваження
engage, <i>v</i>	займатися, бути зайнятим чим-небудь
enhance, <i>v</i>	збільшувати, посилювати, покращувати
establish, <i>v</i>	засновувати
gender, <i>n</i>	підлога
heal, <i>v</i>	лікувати, зцілювати (від чого-небудь)
holistic, <i>adj</i>	цілісний, загальний
indigenous, <i>adj</i>	місцевий, природний
indigent, <i>n</i>	бідняки, жебраки
integrity, <i>n</i>	чесність, цілісність
intervene, <i>v</i>	втручатися; вступатися (про людей)
involvement (in; with) , <i>n</i>	залученість; участь (у чому-небудь)
liberation, <i>n</i>	звільнення
maladjustment, <i>n</i>	неможливість адаптуватися
marginalized, <i>adj</i>	ізолюваний, відокремлений
oppressed, <i>adj</i>	зневажений, пригнічений
originate, <i>v</i>	брати початок, відбуватися, виникати
overcrowding, <i>n</i>	перенаселення; перенаселеність
practitioner, <i>n</i>	практик, професіонал
recreational, <i>adj</i>	розважальний
rely on/upon, <i>v</i>	покладатися на, залежати від
root (in) , <i>v</i>	грунтуватися (на чому-небудь)
setting, <i>n</i>	навколишнє оточення
settlement, <i>n</i>	невелике селище, група будинків
strive (for, after, to) , <i>v</i>	намагатися; боротися, докладати зусиль
supervision, <i>n</i>	нагляд, спостереження
support, <i>n</i>	підтримка, допомога

underpinning, <i>n</i>	основа
urban, <i>adj</i>	міський
violence, <i>n</i>	жорстокість, насилля, примус
vulnerable, <i>adj</i>	вразливий
worth, <i>n</i>	переваги

Section 2. Vocabulary, reading and speaking

Discovering connections

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

1. What is social work? Is it easy to answer this question?
2. Why have you chosen “social work” as your future profession?
3. What do you expect from it? What are your professional ambitions?
4. Do social workers play an important role in a socio-political-economic context nowadays?
5. What is the present situation with social work in the world and in your country?
6. In your opinion, what is the future of social work in the world and in your country?

Exercise 2. Check the following words and word-groups in your dictionary.

Nouns: setting, community, indigent, maladjustment, empowerment, liberation, underpinnings.

Adjectives: oppressed, marginalised.

Verbs: promote, enhance, intervene.

READING

Text 1

Read the text and say what social work is and what the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice are.

Introducing Social Work. Core Values of Social Work

The question “what is social work?” is surprisingly difficult to answer. The work that social workers do often goes unnoticed by members of the public. They often work out of sight, in families and institutional care settings.

Social workers tend to work with people at times when they are unable to rely on family or community support systems, and they may be poor, oppressed, and marginalised in society. This means that social work sometimes comes into people’s lives at times when they do not want it to.

Definitions of social work change over time. Formerly, social work activities focused primarily on solving the immediate problems of the indigent and did little to change the conditions that caused those problems. More recently, however, a vast amount of new social research has made possible analyses of the social and economic maladjustments of modern society, and the activities of social workers have been coordinated in an effort to achieve the maximum possible benefit both for those individuals who are in need and for the entire community.

Social work practitioners and educators from across the world agreed the following definition at an international conference in July 2001: The social work profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships, and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work.

Therefore, social work is a profession concerned with helping individuals, families, groups, and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. However, it is also concerned with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment, and domestic violence.

Human rights and social justice are the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice.

The primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. Fundamental to social work is attention to the environmental forces that create, contribute to, and address problems in living.

Social workers promote social justice and social change with and on behalf of clients. "Clients" is used inclusively to refer to individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers are sensitive to cultural and ethnic diversity and strive to end discrimination, oppression, poverty, and other forms of social injustice.

The mission of the social work profession is rooted in a set of core values. These core values are the foundation of social work's unique purpose and perspective:

- service;
- social justice;
- dignity and worth of the person;
- importance of human relationships;
- integrity;
- competence.

READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 3. Are the following statements true or false?

1. The public always see the work that social workers do.
2. Definitions of social work do not change over time.
3. Social workers try to achieve the maximum possible benefit only for the individuals who are in need.
4. Social work is concerned not only with individual and personal problems but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment, and domestic violence.
5. Social work practitioners never provide preventive services.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. Social workers often work out of sight, in families and ____.
2. Social workers tend to work with people at times when ____.
3. Formerly, social work activities focused primarily on ____.

4. Social work profession promotes ____.
5. Social work is a profession concerned with ____.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 5. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1) marginalized	a) соціальні та економічні невідповідності
2) institutional care settings	b) домашнє насилля
3) immediate problems	c) благоустрій людини
4) social and economic maladjustments	d) культурні та етнічні відмінності
5) human rights and social justice	e) фактори навколишнього середовища
6) domestic violence	f) ізольований, відокремлений
7) human well-being	g) насущні проблеми
8) environmental forces	h) філософське обґрунтування
9) philosophical underpinnings	i) права людини та соціальна справедливість
10) cultural and ethnic diversity	j) установи стаціонарного догляду

Exercise 6. Here are the definitions to the notions. Work out the notions. Words for reference: poverty, community, the indigent, social work, unemployment.

1. The profession or work of providing people in need with social services.
2. The state of not having enough money to take care of basic needs such as food, clothing, and housing.
3. The condition of having no job.
4. Poor people.
5. The people living in one locality.

Exercise 7. Make word combinations. Use them in the sentences of your own.

1) members	a) research
2) social	b) their collective well-being
3) primary	c) values
4) core	d) of the public
5) to enhance	e) mission

Exercise 8. Form the following groups of derivatives. Make four sentences of your own using the words from the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		focused
maladjustment		
		concerned
	promote	

empowerment		
	contribute	

Exercise 9. Insert the necessary preposition.

1. The indigent can rely ____ family or community support systems.
2. Formerly, social work activities focused primarily ____ solving the immediate problems of the indigent.
3. Principles of social justice are fundamental ____ social work.
4. Social workers are concerned ____ helping people in need.
5. Social workers promote social justice and social change ____ and ____ behalf of clients.
6. “Clients” is used to refer ____ individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
7. Human rights and social justice are the philosophical underpinnings ____ social work practice.
8. The mission of the social work profession is rooted ____ a set of core values.

Text 2

Exercise 10. Skim the text to get the reasons for establishing first social agencies.

Origins and History of Social Work

The desire to help other people is stressed by the major religions. The Bible tells of ways in which religious individuals assisted the needy.

Great changes took place in society during the Industrial Revolution. It brought such problems as overcrowding, unemployment, and poverty. Growing numbers of people began to depend on others for help. During the 1800’s, many private agencies were established in order to aid these people.

The Charity Organization Society (COS) and the settlement house movements were the two primary roots of social work. The COS was developed as a means to organize the manner in which the poor were assisted. The COS believed that the poor created their own problems and that they needed direction to correct the problem of poverty, but not financial assistance. The COS sent out individuals, usually women, to poor homes to act as “friendly visitors.” One of the pioneers of social work who came out of the COS movement was Mary Richmond. Mary Richmond was a key individual in the development of specialized training and education of those who engaged in charitable work.

The second significant movement in the development of social work was the social settlement, which originated in cities in the 1890’s. Settlement houses offered social services to the urban poor, especially immigrants. However, the social settlement movement did not place emphasis on individual defects but pointed to “environmental factors of poverty.” One of the individuals known in the settlement house movement is Jane Addams who founded the Hull House in Chicago, Illinois. The Hull House offered day care, “a club for working girls, lectures and cultural programs and meeting space for neighbourhood political

groups.” Moreover, it provided nurseries, adult education classes, and recreational opportunities for children and adults. In addition, Jane Addams worked for reforms in city and workplace conditions in order to assist the poor communities.

Throughout these two movements, the role of gender worked to determine the method in which individual would participate. Men largely held positions as administrators and women worked as the direct-care workers.

Exercise 11.Put down words and word combinations from the text you are going to use while speaking about the missions and goals of first social agencies.

Text 3

Exercise 12.Go through the text and get ready to speak according to the following items.

1. Social work methodological base.
2. Social work holistic focus.

Social Work as a Science

Using theories of human behaviour and social systems, social work intervenes at the points where people interact with their environments.

Social work in its various forms addresses the multiple, complex transactions between people and their environments. Professional social work is focused on problem solving and change. As such, social workers are change agents in society and in the lives of the individuals, families, and communities they serve. Social work is an interrelated system of values, theory, and practice.

Social work grew out of humanitarian and democratic ideals, and its values are based on respect for the equality, worth, and dignity of all people.

Social work bases its methodology on evidence-based knowledge derived from research and practice evaluation, including local and indigenous knowledge specific to its context. It draws on theories of human development and behaviour and social systems to analyse complex situations and to facilitate individual, organisational, social and cultural changes.

Social work uses a variety of skills, techniques, and activities consistent with its holistic focus on persons and their environments. Social work interventions range from primarily person-focused psychosocial processes to involvement in social policy, planning, and development. The holistic focus of social work is universal, but the priorities of social work practice will vary from country to country and from time to time depending on cultural, historical, and socio-economic conditions.

Exercise 13.Write an essay of your own on origins of Social Work in your country. Use any source available and no more than 200 words. See Appendices. 1. Writing an Essay.

Text 4

Read the extract from the article by Sara Kay Smullens published in The New Social Worker and do the review of it.

What I Wish I Had Known: Burnout and Self-Care in Our Social Work Profession

The training to become a social worker is demanding, and complex. My concentration was clinical social work, which during my graduate education was known as casework. I well remember studying my basic curriculum; receiving excellent supervision of my clinical work with individuals, couples, families, and groups.

I learned a great deal – but what it seemed that no one shared with me during these years, or seemed to discuss among themselves as either teachers or therapists, was the sheer exhaustion experienced in clinical work as we do our very best to meet the needs of others day after day, year after year. And many of us lack the attendant knowledge that can assess and direct this exhaustion, which is called “burnout” – or knowledge of the necessary practices to heal and soothe ourselves, which are collectively known as “self-care.”

The Problem of Burnout

“Burnout” as a term was first applied to describe what happens when a practitioner becomes increasingly “inoperative.” This progressive state of inoperability can take many different forms, from simple rigidity, in which “the person becomes ‘closed’ to any input,” to an increased resignation, irritability, and quickness to anger.

To explore and understand the phenomenon of burnout before it is too late, researchers have introduced several components of the term such as compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma.

Compassion Fatigue

Compassion fatigue describes “the overall experience of emotional and physical fatigue that social service professionals experience due to chronic use of empathy when treating patients who are suffering in some way”. There is evidence that compassion fatigue increases when a social worker sees that a client is not “getting better.”

Vicarious Trauma

Vicarious trauma results from a social worker’s direct exposure to victims of trauma. Social workers are far more likely to have painful personal histories than those working in other professions or vocations, for example, that women working in the mental health professions were more frequently traumatized as children by physical abuse, alcoholism, emotional and sexual abuse, and familial conflict than were women working in other fields.

Although I have separated vicarious trauma from compassion fatigue for ease of categorization, it is quite likely that they influence each other – that is, vicarious trauma provokes and promotes compassion fatigue, while the origins of compassion fatigue – an inability to establish proper boundaries – can be found in the social worker’s trauma history.

SPEAKING

Exercise 14. Work in pairs. Swap your ideas on the following statements.

1. People who pursue social work careers should plan on being happy but poor all their lives.

2. Social work is one of the insignificant professions in many countries.
3. Is the role of social work increasing or decreasing as the society develops?
4. Social work is an ethical profession.
5. The Social Work Profession is one of the most vitally important professions in our fast-growing world.

TRANSLATION

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. In the United States of America, some social workers have argued for a focus on social reform, political activism, and systemic causes of poverty.
2. Others have advocated an emphasis on direct practice, the pragmatic assessment of the problems of individual clients and families using targeted material assistance and psychotherapeutic intervention.
3. In the United Kingdom, a social worker is a trained professional with a recognised social work qualification, employed most commonly in the public sector by local authorities.
4. In the UK, the title “social worker” is protected by law and can be used only by people who have a recognised qualification and are registered with the Social Care Council.

Exercise 16. Translate the following text from Ukrainian into English.

Соціальна робота - універсальний соціальний інститут: її носії надають допомогу всім індивідам незалежно від соціального статусу, національності, релігії, раси, статі, віку та інших обставин. Єдиний критерій у цьому питанні – потреба у допомозі та неможливість самотужки впоратися з життєвою скрутою.

Хоча серед осіб, які займаються соціальною роботою, чимало людей, які належать до тієї чи іншої конфесії, проте сам інститут соціальної роботи має світський характер, будучи атрибутом громадянського товариства.

Section 3. Revision

Do the test given below to revise the material learned

Exercise 17. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1) expert knowledge	a) ізольований
2) social injustice	b) невідкладні проблеми
3) core values	c) допомагати біднякам
4) marginalized	d) принципи прав людини
5) to assist the poor	e) втручатися
6) immediate problems	f) експертні завдання
7) to intervene	g) робітники, які надають безпосередні послуги з догляду
8) principles of human rights	h) соціальна несправедливість
9) domestic violence	i) ключові цінності
10) direct-care workers	j) домашнє насилля

Exercise 18. Make word partnerships with the adjectives on the left and the nouns on the right

social	activities
social work	aid
economic	well-being
collective	workers
financial	maladjustments

Exercise 19. Match these words and phrases on the left with their definitions on the right.

1) social work	a) the condition of having no job
2) unemployment	b) poor people
3) charitable work	c) being without food, money, etc.
4) the indigent	d) the profession or work providing people in need with social services
5) poverty	e) giving help, money, food, etc., to those in need

Exercise 20. Match the words in both columns close in meaning.

1) untrained	a) to improve
2) to enhance	b) a setting
3) a benefit	c) a neighbourhood
4) an environment	d) unskillful
5) a community	e) an advantage

Exercise 21. Put an appropriate preposition in the following gaps if it is necessary.

1. People in need are often unable to rely _____ community support systems.
2. Philanthropic activities focused primarily ____ solving the immediate problems of the indigent.
3. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental ____ social work.
4. Social work is concerned _____ individual and personal problems.
5. Social workers work to provide care ____ people in need.
6. “Clients” is used to refer ____ individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
7. Social workers’ efforts are aimed _____ achieving the maximum possible benefit for those individuals who are ____ need.
8. Social workers show respect ____ the client’s choice.
9. It is very important to help people _____ mental and emotional disorders.
10. The goal of social work is to enhance human well-being with particular attention ____ the needs of people who are vulnerable.

UNIT II
JOB DESCRIPTION
Section 1

Vocabulary	
approach, <i>n</i>	підхід
appropriate, <i>adj</i>	підходящий, відповідний
casework, <i>n</i>	вивчення умов життя неблагополучних сімей та допомога
common-interest groups	групи за інтересами
contractual, <i>adj</i>	договірний
deal (with), <i>v</i>	мати справу з
decade, <i>n</i>	десятиліття
fluctuate, <i>v</i>	сумніватися; змінюватись
gain experience	отримувати досвід
hinder, <i>v</i>	заважати, перешкоджати; бути перешкодою
large-scale, <i>adj</i>	широкий, масовий
leading, <i>adj</i>	ведучий; керівний; передовий
legislation, <i>n</i>	законодавство
maintain, <i>v</i>	утримувати
obtain, <i>v</i>	Отримувати
occupational, <i>adj</i>	професійний
outlook, <i>n</i>	вид, перспектива; бачення на майбутнє
overcome, <i>v</i>	побороти, виграти; перемогти
overlap, <i>v</i>	частково співпадати
part-time, <i>adj</i>	зайнятий неповний робочий день
personnel, <i>n</i>	персонал, особовий склад; кадри
planner, <i>n</i>	планувальник; проектувальник
prevalent, <i>adj</i>	(широко) поширений
proponent, <i>n</i>	ініціатор
recession, <i>n</i>	спад, зниження
referral, <i>n</i>	направлення (до лікаря, на роботу тощо)
require, <i>v</i>	потребувати; вимагати
restriction, <i>n</i>	обмеження
retain, <i>v</i>	утримувати; підтримувати; зберігати
rural, <i>adj</i>	сільський
self-help programs	програми самодопомоги
statutory, <i>adj</i>	встановлений (законом)
substance-abuse, <i>n</i>	зловживання алкоголем, наркотичними речовинами тощо
tax, <i>n</i>	податок
trend, <i>n</i>	напрямок, тенденція
widespread, <i>adj</i>	широко поширений

Section 2. Vocabulary, reading and speaking

Discovering connections

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

1. Can you think of factors that led to considering social work as a profession?
2. When did it become a distinct profession?
3. What was the public's attitude to a new profession?
4. Do you know any educational institution to train people for jobs with social agencies?
5. What are the areas and settings of social work?
6. What methods do modern social workers use in their activities?

Exercise 2. Check the following words and word-groups in your dictionary.

Nouns: setting, supervisor, planner, personnel, legislation, approach.

Adjectives: paraprofessional, statutory.

Verbs: deal (with), volunteer.

READING

Text 1

Read the text and say how social work profession found its unique place in society

How Was Social Work Profession Born?

Working with the needy became a distinct profession in the late 1800's. However, at the beginning of the 20th century some experts declared that social work was not a profession. Despite their opinion, social workers continued to work with individuals and attempt to spark social reform. Gradually, the views of the public have changed. Social workers began to work in hospitals, with the Red Cross, and with schools. Social workers also began to work in private practice settings after World War I.

The establishment of social work in various settings as well as the development of schools of social work led the profession into a scientific and professional viewpoint.

The New York School of Philanthropy, now the Columbia University School of Social Work, was the first educational institution to train people for jobs with social agencies. However, the term social work did not come into widespread use until the early 1900's. By that time, the governments of many countries had started to provide social services. Governments financed these services by tax funds.

Today, most professional social workers deal directly with the people they serve. Others work as administrators, supervisors, planners, or teachers. Paraprofessional social workers do not require full professional training. They work as assistants to professional personnel in community centres and agencies and mental health centres. Many paraprofessional social workers have a part-time position, and others volunteer their services.

Social work has changed greatly since its early days. It is now a large-scale enterprise. And it is growing.

Today it takes place in a variety of settings in the statutory, voluntary and private sectors. The areas of work are as follows:

- Community Children and Families Social Work;
- People with Physical Disabilities;
- Older People and their Carers;
- People with Mental Health Problems;
- Other Community Care;
- Criminal Justice.

93 % of social workers is employed in either the health and social services or government industries. Relatively few social workers are employed in private practice offices.

Modern social workers use a wide variety of methods in their activities. Traditionally, they use three basic approaches – casework, group work, and community organization work. Casework involves direct contact between a social worker and the individuals and families being helped. Group work involves programs in which the social worker deals with several people at the same time. Community organization work focuses on neighbourhoods and their large groups of people. Since the mid-1900's, social workers have increasingly combined the three basic approaches.

READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 3. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Social work has always been a distinct profession.
2. Social work profession found its place only in the medical setting.
3. World War I changed the views of the public on social work.
4. There were established social work educational institutions only in the 20th century.
5. Today social work settings employ both professionals and volunteers.
6. Social work has not changed since the 19th century.
7. Social work today takes place in a variety of settings in the statutory, voluntary and private sectors.
8. Casework, group work, and community organization work are the basic methods used by social workers.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. At the beginning of the 20th century, some professional experts declared that ____.
2. Governments finance social services by ____.
3. Paraprofessional social workers do not require ____.
4. The main areas of social work are ____.
5. Group work involves ____.
6. Community organisation work concentrates on ____.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 5. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1) mental health centres	a) повна професійна підготовка
2) private practice settings	b) спеціаліст без вищої освіти
3) paraprofessional	c) державний сектор
4) tax funds	d) неповний робочий день
5) pull professional training	e) центри психічного здоров'я
6) a part-time position	f) куратор
7) the statutory sector	g) сфера приватної практики
8) supervisor	h) надходження від податків

Exercise 6. Here are the definitions to the notions. Work out the notions. Words for reference: community organization work, the Red Cross, community centre, planner, community, group work, supervisor, casework, assistant.

1. A system of making a social worker responsible for particular clients on a long-term basis.
2. An international organization founded in 1864 and dedicated to the medical care of the sick or wounded in wars and natural disasters.
3. Somebody whose job is to oversee and guide the work or activities of a group of other people.
4. Somebody whose job is to plan the development of an area.
5. Somebody who is trained to give support to a professional person such as a teacher or a doctor.
6. The public or society in general.
7. Programs in which the social worker deals with several people at the same time.
8. This method focuses on neighbourhoods and their large groups of people.
9. A building used for a range of community activities.

Exercise 7. Make word combinations. Use them in the sentences of your own.

1) distinct	a) social services
2) to spark	b) offices
3) to provide	c) social reform
4) private practice	d) profession

Exercise 8. Form the following groups of derivatives. Make four sentences of your own using the words from the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
declaration		
		educational
requirement		

	supervise	
		voluntary
		various

Exercise 9. Insert the necessary preposition.

- 1) The Columbia University School of Social Work was the first educational institution to train people ___ jobs with social agencies.
- 2) ___ the beginning of the 20th century social work was not considered to be a profession.
- 3) After World War I, social workers began to work ___ Red Cross.
- 4) The development of schools of social work led the profession _____ a professional viewpoint.
- 5) Working with the needy became a distinct profession ___ the late 1800's.
- 6) Paraprofessional social workers work ___ assistants ___ professional personnel.
- 7) The term social work did not come ___ widespread use until the early 1900's.
- 8) Group workers deal ___ several people at the same time.
- 9) Community organization work focuses ___ neighbourhoods.
- 10) Most social workers are employed ___ the health and social services.

Text 2

Skim the text to say what the employment of social workers is going to be like in future.

Job Outlook

Competition for social worker jobs is expected in cities, where demand for services often is highest and training programs for social workers are prevalent. However, opportunities should be good in rural areas, which often find it difficult to attract and retain qualified staff. By specialty, job prospects may be best for those social workers with a background in gerontology and substance abuse treatment.

Employment of social workers is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through 2014. The rapidly growing elderly population and the aging baby boom generation will create greater demand for health and social services, resulting in particularly rapid job growth among gerontology social workers. Many job openings also will stem from the need to replace social workers who leave the occupation.

Employment of social workers in private social service agencies also will increase. However, agencies increasingly will restructure services and hire lower paid social and human service assistants instead of social workers. Employment in state/national and local government agencies may grow somewhat in response to increasing needs for public welfare, family services, and child protection services; however, many of these services will be contracted out to private agencies. Employment levels in public and private social services agencies may fluctuate, depending on need and government funding levels.

Opportunities for social workers in private practice will expand, but growth may be somewhat hindered by restrictions that managed care organizations put on mental health services. The growing popularity of employee assistance programs is expected to spur demand for private practitioners, some of whom provide social work services to corporations on a contractual basis. However, the popularity of employee assistance programs will fluctuate with the business cycle, because businesses are not likely to offer these services during recessions.

REPORT WRITING

Exercise 10. Conduct a mini-research on potential employment spheres for social workers in Belarus. Use any source available. II. Write a report on your research findings and share it with the rest of the group. See Appendices.

2. Writing a Report.

Exercise 11. Write a report on your research findings and share it with the rest of the group. See Appendices. 2. Writing a Report.

Text 3

Exercise 12. Go through the text and get ready to speak according to the following items.

1. Settings that social workers are employed in.
2. Types of social workers.
3. Social workers as social welfare policies makers.

Types of Social Workers

Social workers may be employed in varied settings. Social caseworkers deal directly with the individual or the family. They work in family-service agencies, medical and psychiatric hospitals and clinics, public agencies, substance-abuse clinics, and industrial settings. In the last two decades, there has been a trend toward professionals working in private practice rather than in the non-profit or public sector. After determining the nature of the client's problem, the clinical social worker tries to help the person overcome these difficulties or obtain appropriate assistance. In recent years the areas of specialization within social work have increased greatly.

The social group worker is usually concerned with planning or leading activities of large groups of persons. This type of social work is often carried out in recreation centres and in hospitals and other therapeutic settings.

Social planners are social workers who conduct research and help develop social welfare policies, frequently acting as proponents of social legislation. Community organizers act as area-wide coordinators of all the programs of different agencies so as best to meet community needs for health and welfare services. They also facilitate self-help programs initiated by local common-interest groups, for example, by training local leaders to analyse and solve the problems of a community. Community organizers work actively, as do other types of social workers, in community councils of social agencies and in community-action groups. At times the role of community organizers overlaps that of the social planners.

Text 4

Exercise 13. Read the text and speak about the main requirements to perform social work functions professionally.

Academic Program

Graduate programs in social work begin with learning the foundations of social work to ensure that all graduates have the same knowledge base upon entering the social work profession. Foundation courses focus on studying theories, issues, and practice methods dealing with both human behaviour and the social environment. After the foundation is established, students choose a practice method and a social problem area. For example if you are interested in developing policy on pensioner's issues, you would choose social policy (the method or the way you would like to work) and gerontology (the problem area or the population you would like to work with).

To receive a degree, fellows must take all of the courses required by the department and the university. In addition to coursework, most universities require that students take examinations, write papers, or conduct a research project. In Social Work, students are also required to gain practical experience working in the field – also called a practicum or internship – where the knowledge gained in the classroom is integrated into supervised social work experience. Students often do fieldwork and attend classes at the same time.

Minimum education and experience necessary for a social worker in the USA is

- Bachelor's degree in social work from an accredited school of social work;
- Bachelor's degree in a human services field from an accredited college or university and one year directly related experience; Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and two years directly related experience.

Directly related experience is defined as human services experience in the areas of case management, assessment and referral, supportive counselling, intervention, psycho-social therapy and treatment planning.

For more advanced work and in order to work independently, a Master's degree in social work is required.

Degrees must be received from appropriately accredited institutions.

SPEAKING

Exercise 14. Work in pairs. Swap your ideas on the following statements.

1. The desire to help the indigent led to considering social work as a distinct profession.
2. Today social work takes place only in some spheres of people's life.
3. Social work hasn't changed since its early days.
4. You don't need any degree to do social work professionally.

TRANSLATION

Exercise 15. Translate the following text from English into Ukrainian.

During the first two decades of operation, Hull House attracted many female residents who later became prominent and influential reformers at various levels. The settlement was also gradually drawn into advocating for legislative reforms at the municipal, state, and federal levels, addressing issues such as child labour, women's suffrage, and immigration policy. Some claim that the work of the Hull House marked the beginning of what we know today as "Social Welfare". At the neighbourhood level, Hull House established the city's first public playground and bathhouse, pursued educational and political reform, and investigated housing and working issues. At the municipal level, their pursuit of legal reforms led to the first juvenile court in the United States, and their work influenced urban planning. At the state level, Hull House influenced legislation on child labour laws, occupational safety and health provisions, compulsory education, immigrant rights, and pension laws.

Section 3. Revision

Do the test given below to revise the material learned

Exercise 16. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1) volunteer	a) набути широкого поширення
2) the statutory sector	b) мистецтво, майстерність
3) occupational safety	c) самостійна професія
4) to come into widespread use	d) сфера приватної практики
5) a distinct profession	e) повна професійна підготовка
6) an expertise	f) доброволець
7) a private practice setting	g) професійна безпека
8) full professional training	h) державний сектор

Exercise 17. Make word partnerships with the adjectives on the left and the nouns on the right.

1) basic	a) viewpoint
2) professional	b) approach
3) scientific	c) justice
4) social	d) personnel
5) criminal	e) agencies

Exercise 18. Match these words and phrases on the left with their definitions on the right.

1) a casework	a) a person who manages
2) a supervisor	b) a person who makes plans
3) a community centre	c) social work approach based on close study of the personal histories and circumstances of individuals and families

4) a planner	d) a building used by members of a community for social gatherings, educational activities, etc.
5) paraprofessional	e) working as an assistant to a professional

Exercise 19. Match the words in both columns close in meaning.

1) the needy	a) a manager
2) an administrator	b) a locality
3) a neighbourhood	c) the deprived
4) to perform	d) to carry out
5) non-professional	e) amateur

Exercise 20. Put an appropriate preposition in the following gaps if it is necessary.

1. ___times the role of community organizers overlaps that of the social planners.
2. The New York School of Philanthropy was the first educational institution to train people ___jobs with social agencies.
3. Today, most professional social workers deal directly _____ the people they serve.
4. Relatively few social workers are employed _____ private practice offices.
5. Community organization work focuses ___neighbourhoods.
6. Paraprofessional social workers work as assistants _____ professional personnel.
7. In cities demand _____social services often is highest.
8. Opportunities _____social workers in private practice will expand.
9. _____the beginning of the 20th century some people declared that social work was not a profession.
10. The term “social work” did not come _____ widespread use until the early 1900’s.

UNIT III
SOCIAL WELFARE
Section 1

Vocabulary	
affordable, <i>adj</i>	доступний, бюджетний
allocation, <i>n</i>	Розподіл
allotment, <i>n</i>	Виділення
assignment, <i>n</i>	розподіл, призначення
assistance, <i>n</i>	сприяння, допомога
availability, <i>n</i>	доступність, наявність
be entitled (to), <i>v</i>	мати право на
beneficiary, <i>n</i>	одержувач, бенефіціар
benefit, <i>n</i>	допомога, пільга, виплата
benefit, <i>v</i>	приносити користь, отримувати користь
claim sth, <i>v</i>	вимагати; заявляти, затверджувати
complicated, <i>adj</i>	складний, важкий для розуміння
contribution, <i>n</i>	вклад, внесок, участь
death grant, <i>n</i>	допомога у зв'язку зі смертю
dependent, <i>adj</i>	той, що знаходиться на утриманні
disability, <i>n</i>	інвалідність
(the) disabled, <i>n</i>	люди з обмеженими можливостями
(the) disadvantaged, <i>n</i>	вразливі категорії населення
disburse, <i>v</i>	платити, виплачувати
distinguish, <i>v</i>	розрізняти, відрізняти
distribution, <i>n</i>	розподіл
domestic abuse, <i>n</i>	домашнє насильство
earn, <i>v</i>	заробляти
eligibility, <i>n</i>	право на щось
enact, <i>v</i>	приписувати, ухвалювати
environmental safety, <i>n</i>	охорона навколишнього середовища
equitable, <i>adj</i>	справедливий
expenses, <i>n</i>	витрати
food stamp, <i>n</i>	продовольча картка, талон
fund-raising, <i>adj</i>	спрямований на збирання коштів
government official, <i>n</i>	державний діяч
governmental authorities, <i>n</i>	державні органи
governmental regulation, <i>n</i>	урядова постанова
health care, <i>n</i>	охорона здоров'я
household, <i>n</i>	домашнє господарство
housing, <i>n</i>	житлові умови
housing benefit, <i>n</i>	допомога на оплату житла

implement, <i>v</i>	виконувати, здійснювати
income, <i>n</i>	дохід
inconsistent, <i>adj</i>	несумісний, невідповідний
industrial accident, <i>n</i>	нещасний випадок на виробництві
in-kind payment, <i>n</i>	оплата не грошима, натурою
insurance, <i>n</i>	страхування; гарантія
international relations, <i>n</i>	міжнародні відносини
juvenile delinquency, <i>n</i>	злочинність неповнолітніх
law, <i>n</i>	закон
legislative body, <i>n</i>	законодавчий орган
mandatory, <i>adj</i>	обов'язковий
maternity benefit, <i>n</i>	грошова допомога у зв'язку з народженням дитини
minority, <i>n</i>	меншість
national insurance contribution, <i>n</i>	внесок у фонд соціальних страхувань
nutrition program, <i>n</i>	програма забезпечення харчування
out-of-wedlock, <i>adj</i>	позашлюбний
payroll fund, <i>n</i>	фонд заробітної платні
provide (for smb), <i>v</i>	забезпечувати когось засобами до існування
provide, <i>v</i>	надавати, забезпечувати
provision, <i>n</i>	становище, умова
public policy, <i>n</i>	державна політика
reach breaking point	досягти межі
retirement, <i>n</i>	вихід на пенсію
sickness benefit, <i>n</i>	виплати за лікарняним листом
social benefits, <i>n</i>	соціальні пільги, виплати
social policy, <i>n</i>	соціальна політика
social security, <i>n</i>	соцзабезпечення, соціальний захист
solidarity, <i>n</i>	солідарна відповідальність
survivors insurance, <i>n</i>	страхування з нагоди втрати годувальника
tax, <i>n</i>	податок
temporary, <i>adj</i>	тимчасовий
unemployment benefit, <i>n</i>	виплати по безробіттю
victim, <i>n</i>	жертва
welfare, <i>n</i>	соціальне забезпечення, соціальний захист населення
work performance, <i>n</i>	продуктивність праці
work-related injury, <i>n</i>	виробнича травма

Section 2. Vocabulary, reading and speaking

Discovering connections

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about the social welfare system in Ukraine? What are the primary sources of funding available for the Ukrainian social welfare system?
2. Which forms of social welfare support can you think of?
3. In your opinion, which groups of people should social welfare be available to? Do you know anyone who received or receives social welfare in any form?
4. What challenges can the welfare system face in any country?
5. How do you think who is responsible for administering a social welfare system? Which tools are used to do this?

Exercise 2. Check the following words and word-groups in your dictionary.

Nouns: policy, government authorities, assignment, allocation, law, provisions, the disadvantaged, welfare, social benefits.

Adjectives: affordable, underprivileged, mandatory, equitable.

Verbs: enact, clarify, distinguish, earn, provide for oneself.

READING

Text 1

Read the text and say what a social policy is and which social policies there are.

Types of Social Policy

A social policy is a decision made by public or governmental authorities, regarding the assignment and allocation of resources, rights, and responsibilities, expressed in laws and governmental regulations.

A social policy is created when a legislative body enacts a law, usually at the national level but in some cases, at the regional or city level. Once the law is enacted, high-level government officials and various governmental legal departments will usually prepare a set of rules and regulations that clarify the provisions of the law and describe in detail how the law is to be implemented.

Lawmakers and government officials formulate policies on a wide variety of topics. Thus, there are public policies on international relations, economics, the tax structure, the military, environmental safety, education and the like. For the most part, social policies address issues related to the social well-being of people within society. Social policies focus on such concerns as marriage, divorce, adoption, domestic abuse, the special needs of the elderly, juvenile delinquency, mental health, discrimination against minority groups, training and job opportunities for the disadvantaged, economic assistance to the poor, availability of the affordable housing, immigration, and other similar concerns. The term social welfare policy is often applied to those social policies that focus primarily on the distribution of economic benefits to those in need (e.g. public assistance, food stamps, subsidized housing, subsidized health care, or subsidized child care).

Clearly, the vast majority of social policies are public policies. However, some social policies fall into the category that can be called private social welfare policy (nongovernmental social policy). In this category are the national-level policies of large private agencies, the policies of fund-raising organizations and policies formulated by community-wide social welfare planning bodies.

The European commission on unification of social policies distinguishes two different types of social welfare policy.

The first, known as the Bismarck policy (named after its founder, the German chancellor Bismarck), links social support to work performance and record. Social benefits are earned through lifetime contributions into the welfare system. Social security payments are made out of insurance funds, managed jointly by employers and employees. It is also believed that these funds should not receive support from the budget. Underprivileged households can benefit from national solidarity plans, implemented through local welfare agencies or charitable organizations.

The second type, known as the Beveridge plan, is based on the right of every individual to social support in the event of an illness, retirement, or in any other circumstances that limit their ability to provide for themselves. The countries that have chosen this system have mandatory disability insurance plans and provide the elderly with so-called “social pensions,” as opposed to “professional pensions.” Funding for such a system comes through taxation. The Beveridge plan is thus based on national solidarity and equitable distribution of benefits.

READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 3. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Lawmakers provide social policies covering different spheres of the life of a society.
2. Social policies do not touch upon the issues of marriage, divorce, adoption, etc.
3. The term social welfare policy means the same as the notion of social policy.
4. The private social welfare policy is often called nongovernmental social policy.
5. There is the single approach to social welfare policy according to the European commission on unification of social policies.
6. According to the Beveridge plan, insurance benefits must be paid to the rich and the poor on the same terms.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. A social policy is a decision made by ____.
2. Social policies focus on such concerns as ____.
3. The term social welfare policy is often applied to ____.
4. The first type, known as the Bismarck policy, links ____.
5. The second type, known as the Beveridge plan, is based on ____.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 5. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1) allocation	a) проблема, питання
2) governmental regulation	b) купони на безкоштовну їжу
3) lawmaker	c) державний діяч
4) government official	d) можливість працевлаштування
5) tax structure	e) розподіл
6) issue	f) злочинність серед неповнолітніх
7) legislative body	g) система податків
8) job opportunities	h) субсидоване житло
9) juvenile delinquency	i) законодавчий орган
10) food stamps	j) положення, умова
11) subsidized housing	k) постанова уряду
12) provision	l) законодавець, парламентарій

Exercise 6. Here are the definitions to the notions. Work out the notions. Words for reference: benefit, social pension, law, the disadvantaged, professional pension.

1. A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves.

2. Without the money, possessions, education, opportunities that the average person has.

3. An amount of money that is paid regularly to people who are unemployed, ill, or too old to work.

4. Insurance against being unable to work because of an illness, injury, or medical condition.

5. An amount of money paid regularly by the government to a person who does not work any more because they are too old or have become ill.

Exercise 7. Make word combinations. Use them in the sentences of your own.

1) governmental	a) abuse
2) domestic	b) support
3) special	c) contributions
4) lifetime	d) department
5) social	e) needs

Exercise 8. Form the following groups of derivatives. Make four sentences of your own using the words from the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
decision		
	govern	
		assisted
allocation		
	regulate	

		economic
support		
	retire	

Exercise 9. Insert the necessary preposition.

1. A social policy is a decision made ___ public or governmental authorities.
2. ___the most part, social policies address issues related ___the social well-being of people ___society.
3. Lawmakers and governmental officials formulate policies ___ a wide variety ___topics.
4. The European commission _____ unification _____ social policies distinguishes two different types ___social welfare policy.
5. The term social welfare policy is often applied ___ those social policies that focus primarily ___the distribution of economic benefits to those need.
6. Some social policies fall ___ the category that can be called private social welfare policy.
7. The first type, known ___ the Bismarck policy (named ___ the German chancellor Bismarck), links social support ___ work performance and record.
8. Social benefits are earned ___lifetime contributions ___the welfare system.

SPEAKING

Discussion “Social Welfare Policy around the Globe.” Search for information on the social welfare policy in the country of your choice, analyse its advantages and disadvantages. Be ready to give a 4-minute presentation on the chosen social welfare policy. See Appendices. 6. Making a Presentation.

Text 2

Welfare Programmes in the USA and UK

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. Skim the article for the main characteristics of welfare programmes in the country described.

Student A: Read article 1.

Student B: Read article 2.

Article 1. Social Welfare in the UK

Britain can claim to have been the first country in the world to have accepted that it is part of the job of government to help any citizen in need and to have set up what is generally known as a “welfare state.”

The most straightforward way in which people are helped is by direct payments of government money. Any adult who cannot find paid work, or any family whose total income is not enough for its basic needs, is entitled to financial help. This help comes in various ways and is usually paid by the Department of Social Security.

Anyone below the retirement age of sixty-five who has previously worked for a certain minimum period can receive unemployment benefit (known as “the dole”). This is organized by the Department of Employment.

All retired people are entitled to the standard old-age pension, provided that they have paid their national insurance contributions for most of their working lives. After a certain age, even people who are still earning can receive their pension (though at a slightly reduced rate).

Some people are entitled to neither pension nor unemployment benefit (because they have not previously worked for long enough or they have been unemployed for a long time). These people can apply for income support and if they have no significant savings, they will receive it. Income support is also sometimes paid to those with paid work but who need extra money, for instance because they have a particularly large family or because their earnings are especially low.

A wide range of other benefits exist. For example, child benefit is a small weekly payment for each child, usually paid direct to mothers. Other examples are housing benefit (distributed by the local authority, to help with rent payments), sickness benefit, maternity benefit and death grants (to cover funeral expenses).

The system, of course, has its imperfections. On the one hand, there are people who are entitled to various benefits but who do not receive them. They may not understand the complicated system and not to know what they are entitled to, or they may be too proud to apply. On the other hand, there are people who have realized that they can have a higher income when not working than they can when they are employed.

The whole social security system is coming under increasing pressure because of the rising numbers of both unemployed people and pensioners. It is believed that if everybody actually claimed the benefits to which they are entitled, the system would reach breaking point.

Article 2. Current Programs in the US Social Welfare

American social welfare is furthered currently by two major categories of cash support programs. Social insurances, referred to as “social security,” are based on the prior earnings and payroll contributions of an individual, while public assistance, commonly known as “welfare,” is based on the financial need of an individual.

The social insurance programs are Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, and Workers Compensation. Those individuals contributing payroll taxes for a minimum of 10 years are covered permanently under the Old Age program. The “disability insurance” part of social security assists adults who are unable to engage in substantial employment. “Survivors insurance” covers children under 18 years of age, dependent parents, and dependent widowers or widows who receive benefits when an insured worker dies. Workers compensation provides victims of work-related injuries with cash, medical care, and rehabilitation services.

The second major category of American cash support programs is called “public assistance.” They are based on individual need. Need is determined by a

means test. The three primary public assistance programs in the US are Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income, and General Assistance. The Supplemental Security Income program assists poor people aged 65 or older as well as blind people and people with disabilities. General Assistance is a program for the needy who do not qualify for previously described federal assistance. Benefits include cash and/or in-kind payments.

The federal government supports a number of health services for the poor, including services for war veterans, Native Americans, women and children. Medicare and Medicaid, the two major public health care programs in the US, are “in-kind” services, meaning no cash support is given directly to the individual. Medicare covers most hospital and medical costs for people aged 65 and over as well as for those on social security disability. Medicaid helps to finance health care for the poor.

The federal government provides food programs to poor Americans. Public, private nonprofit and for-profit organizations all cooperate in the provision of these programs. For example, child nutrition programs reach out to poor children in schools, childcare centers, and summer camps. People participating in the food stamp program receive a monthly allotment of stamps.

A wide range of other publicly-funded programs contribute to American social welfare. Many of these services are funded by government but delivered by private organizations. These services include child welfare programs such as child abuse and neglect prevention, foster care, adoption, shelter, and outreach services, childcare, education, and family planning services. In addition, the U.S. government supports employment and training programs for those seeking employment.

Exercise 11. Ask your partner about the welfare programme they have learnt about and make notes as you listen. In pairs, write a short summary comparing the welfare systems in the UK and USA. See Appendices. 4. Writing a Summary.

SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Swap your ideas on the following statements.

1. The national social policy looks for answers to the question of how best to maximize the well-being of people.
2. Developing social policy is a challenging task. If the decision makers either do not understand the problem or have erroneous beliefs about its causes the resulting social programs will be flawed.
3. There is a growing recognition that government needs to work with other groups (charities, businesses, grassroots organizations) in order to deliver effective social policies.
4. What impact can local level organizations have on social policies?
5. Are social welfare programmes good or evil?
6. “If a free society cannot help many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.” (John F. Kennedy)

TRANSLATION

Exercise 12. Translate the following text from Ukrainian into English.

Соціальне забезпечення – одне з поодиноких питань, щодо якого держави все ще зберігають суверенний контроль навіть у Європі. Кожна країна є вільною у формуванні своєї власної системи соціального забезпечення. Міжнародних правових інструментів щодо гармонізації законодавства у сфері соціального забезпечення не існує. Тому очевидні множинні відмінності між національними системами, що позначаються на праві людей на соціальне забезпечення, коли вони змінюють країни.

Проте існує низка міжнародних правових інструментів, які спонукають сторони змінювати своє законодавство для того, щоб пом'якшити негативні наслідки таких ситуацій та забезпечити у питаннях соціального забезпечення рівне ставлення до громадян та не громадян. Соціальна хартія – один із таких інструментів.

Section 3. Revision

Do the test given below to revise the material learned

Exercise 13. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.

1) a welfare state	a) державні органи
2) an old-age pension	b) програма забезпечення їжею
3) governmental authorities	c) посібник з хвороби
4) minimum subsistence budget	d) вимагати виплати допомоги
5) nutrition program	e) перевірка потреби
6) a sickness benefit	f) фонд заробітної платні
7) a means test	g) держава загального благоденства
8) to claim the benefits	h) посібник з вагітності та пологів
9) payroll fund	i) мінімальний споживчий бюджет
10) a maternity benefit	j) пенсія за віком

Exercise 14. Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

a) employer b) insurance c) benefit d) employee e) income

1. An ____ on an unpaid leave of absence does not receive pay for the holiday.
2. Our ____ wants to dictate his own terms.
3. He spent his ____ all on pleasure.
4. The details of different kinds of life _____ are quite beyond my responsibilities.
5. People who have lost their jobs have the right to unemployment ____.

Exercise 15. Make word partnerships with the adjectives on the left and the nouns on the right.

1) work-related	a) security
2) social	b) body
3) legislative	c) assistance
4) economic	d) housing
5) subsidized	e) injury

Exercise 16. Match these words and phrases on the left with their definitions on the right.

1) welfare	a) a regular government payment to the parents of children up to a certain age
2) the dole	b) financial and other assistance given to people in need
3) insurance	c) a means of protecting against risk or injury
4) a housing benefit	d) money received from the state while out of work
5) earnings	e) money payable to a relative after the death of a person
6) an insurance policy	f) a social security payment for people on very low earnings
7) a death grant	g) a person who is receiving a pension
8) a child benefit	h) a payment made by a local authority to an individual who can't afford to pay his housing
9) an income support	i) money or other payment earned
10) a pensioner	j) a contract of insurance providing financial protection for property, life, health, etc.

Exercise 17. Match the words in both columns close in meaning.

1) administer	a) concentrate
2) to be entitled	b) jobless
3) earnings	c) obligatory
4) assistance	d) manage
5) unemployed	e) fair
6) clarify	f) support
7) equitable	g) income
8) mandatory	h) explain
9) poor	i) to be qualified
10) focus	j) needy

Exercise 18. Put an appropriate preposition in the following gaps if it is necessary.

1. Any adult who cannot find paid work is entitled ___ financial help.
2. Tonight's programme focuses ___ the way that homelessness affects ___ the young.
3. Most benefits are available ___ everybody who qualifies ___ them.
4. These sorts of policies are made ___ local level.
5. Employers and employees make regular contributions ___ a pension fund.
6. What is your country's policy ___ immigration?
7. There are wide variations in the way pensioners have benefited ___ the system.

8. He has a wife and two young children to provide ____.
9. They received state funding ____the project.
10. The size of work pensions is tied ____the average monthly wage.

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