

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

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of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV**

Methodological guidelines
for practical work
on the subject

“FOREIGN LANGUAGE”

*(for 1st-year full-time students education level “bachelor”
specialty 206 – Landscape Gardening)*

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UNIT 1

LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

The great German poet Goethe once said: "He who knows no foreign language does not know his own one". Learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays. Some people learn foreign languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people from Russia go to different countries as tourists or to work. They cannot go without knowing the language of the country they are going to. A modern engineer or even a worker cannot work with an imported instrument or a machine if he is not able to read the instruction how to do it. Ordinary people need language to translation the instruction or the manual to the washing machine or a vacuum cleaner, medicine or even food-products.

Some people are as rule polyglots. Historians' diplomats need some languages for their work. If you want to be a classified specialist, you must learn English, the language of international communication.

English is one of the world languages. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also the major language of diplomacy. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English, most of the world's mail and telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. More than 350 million people speak English. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on earth, second after Chinese. It is the official language of the UK, the USA, of Australia and New Zealand; it is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the South Africa. Millions of people study and use English as a foreign language. In our country, English is very popular. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

Learning English is not an easy thing. It is a long process and takes a lot of time and patience. However, to know English today is necessary for every educated person. I want to know English because it is interesting for me to know foreign countries, their cultures and tradition. English will be of great use in my future profession connected with computers.

Read and translate the text:

English-Speaking Countries

English is spoken in many countries of the world. Do you know in what countries English is the national language?

First, you will remember Great Britain, the homeland of the English language. Great Britain is not a large country. It is much smaller than France or Norway and smaller than Finland. It has four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England is the largest part of the country and it has always been the strongest. English is the national language in all parts of Britain.

In the United States of America, the national language is also English. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country. Millions of people driven by poverty emigrated to the United States from different countries of Europe. They brought their

own languages and cultures. That is why American English differs from British English. American people say and write some English words differently from how people do in England. So America is called a "melting pot" because it has become a complex of many Old-World cultures and languages.

Canada is to the North of the United States. It is a very large country. In Canada many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada, they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.

If you look at the map of the world, you will see that Australia is the fifth continent. It is the smallest continent and the largest island on the map. Australia is also an English-speaking country. New Zealand is not far from Australia but it is very far from Britain. The national language in New Zealand is also English. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

Answer the questions:

1. Where was the English language born?
2. What are the four parts of Great Britain?
3. Which part of Britain is the largest?
4. What is the national language in Britain (the USA)?
5. Who brought the English language to America?
6. Why is called America a "melting-pot"?
7. Where is Canada?
8. What languages are spoken in Canada?

Tell about yourself:

1. My name is.....
2. My full name is
3. I was born on ofin
4. I am years old.
5. From till I studied at school in
6. I live in
7. From 2015, I studied at in
8. My favourite subjects are
9. I will become a
10. My best friend
11. I have (about family)
12. My father is
13. He was born in
14. He works as a
15. My mother is.....
16. She was born in
17. She works as a
18. My address is ...

UNIT 2

HARRY BARKER

Harry Barker was born on 16th September 1965 in a farmer's family. He spent his early years on his father's farm. They always had a lot of animals. Harry usually helped his parents and worked on the farm. He fed the cows, sheep and horses, watered the plants in the garden. He often asked his father questions about his animals and got answers. Harry was interested in medicine. He wanted to know how to help the animals. But his dream was how to help people: he wanted to become a doctor, a children's doctor.

When Harry was eighteen, he left his home for London and began doing medicine. His university years were the happiest years of his life. He did what he liked doing. When Harry was 23 he met Margaret. They married and had two children — a boy and a girl. They are a happy family. Now Harry is working in a new hospital in the south-west of London. He loves his job and is making a wonderful career. His little patients and their parents like him very much because he is a very good doctor.

1. Harry's father was a
2. When a young boy, Harry was interested in
3. Harry's dream was to be a
4. When Harry was 18, he went to
5. Now Harry is a children's doctor in a
6. His patients like Harry Barker because

Answer the questions:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Are you a student?
4. What college are you in?
5. Where are you from?
6. Are your parents there?
7. Are you fond of your hometown?
8. It is a beautiful town, isn't it?
9. Is your hometown far from here?
10. Have you got many friends?
11. Who is your best friend?
12. Is he/she a student?
13. How old is he/she?
14. Is he/she married or single?

Translate the text:

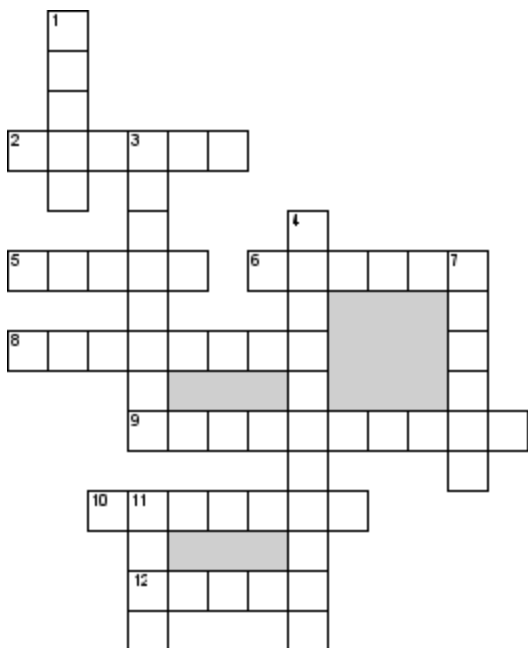
1. My name is Leonard.
2. I live in Glasgow.
3. My father is a surgeon and my mother is a secretary.
4. I am the only child in the family.
5. I study at college.
6. My favourite subjects are English, History and Geography.
7. I like reading historical books, mainly about the history of my native land.
8. My hobby is playing chess.
9. I play chess with my friends and my group mates twice a week.
10. I have many friends. Many of them are my group mates.

Translate the sentences:

1. I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a

student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

Do the crossword:



По горизонталі

- 2. Aunt's son
- 5. Mother's brother
- 6. Child without parents
- 8. Daughter's son
- 9. Father's second wife
- 10. Mother and father
- 12. Brother's daughter

По вертикалі

- 1. Woman whose husband died
- 3. Brother and sister
- 4. Mother's mother
- 7. Sister's son
- 11. Father's sister

Fill in the gaps:

- 1. I have an В мене є дядя.
a) uncle b) aunt c) son
- 2. They have a В них є дочка.
a) daughter b) son c) grandmother
- 3. My ... live in Samara. Мої бабця і дідусь живуть в Харкові.
a) parents b) grandparents c) friends
- 4. His ... is a pensioner. Його дідусь - пенсіонер.
a) grandmother b) father-in-law c) grandfather
- 5. Her... is fifty years old. Її бабусі п'ятдесят років.
a) grandmother b) stepfather c) stepmother
- 6. Their... is a student. Їхній синстудент.
a) son b) nephew c) niece
- 7. Do you have a ...? В тебе є сестра?
a) brother b) father c) sister
- 8. She has... В неї є брат.
a) cousin b) brother c) son
- 9. I love my.... Я люблю своїх батьків.
a) parents b) relatives c) grandparents
- 10. His ... is a pupil. Його племінник - учень.
a) niece b) nephew c) friend
- 11. What is their...? Хто їхня племінниця за професією?
a) niece b) girl-friend c) mother

12. What are you ...? . Хто твоя мама за професією?

a) stepmother b) father c) mother

13. His ... is in Moscow. Його батько в Києві.

a) grandfather b) great-grand mother c) father

Answer the questions:

1. What is your name?

2. How old are you?

3. Where are you from?

4. Have you got a family?

5. Are you a family of four or three?

6. Have you got a sister or a brother?

7. What is her (his) name?

8. How old is she (he)?

9. Do you like to play with your sister (brother)?

10. What is she (he)?

11. What is your father's name?

12. What is he?

13. Where does he work?

14. What is your mother's name?

15. What is she?

16. Where does she work?

17. Have you got other relatives?

18. What can you tell us about your relatives?

19. Do you love your family?

UNIT 3

My Friend

Nobody can live in isolation. It is very important for every person to have a friend. You can be sincere and outspoken with your friend. He can help you in difficult situations and give an advice. Friends must share with you likes and dislikes. So friendship is a real treasure. But it is difficult to find a really devoted and reliable friend, who will never betray you. As for me, I have a lot of friends and all of them are very important to me. In fact, sometimes I wonder what I would do without them. Friends mean a lot to me because I think it is important to have people around you who you can talk to about personal issues and who you can trust. Of course, it's also important to have friends with whom you can share new experiences and have fun with. We spend time together and like the same things and so we are not afraid to express our opinions with them. I've experienced a lot with my friends because I've known them for a long time and we have done a lot together. There is never a boring moment when I'm with my friends. For me a friend should be loyal, trusting and supportive.

Finish the sentences:

1. Friends are important to me because...

2. I need a friend when...

3. Friends think that I am...

4. Friends like me because...

5. I feel happy when a friend...
6. I feel unhappy when a friend...
7. My friends make me angry when...
8. When a friend teases me, I usually...
9. I like being with people whom...
10. I would rather not waste time with people who...
11. I enjoy talking with my friends about...
12. Some things I enjoy doing with my friends are...
13. A special quality that I admire in friends is...
14. Something I could do to become a better friend is...
15. Someone I would like to know better is...

Make a story about your friend:

My best friend's
 name is _____
 nickname is _____
 age is _____
 birthday is _____
 birthplace is _____
 My best friend's favorite
 food is _____
 hobby or interest is _____
 sport or game is _____
 type of book is _____
 kind of music is _____
 movie is _____
 subject at school is _____
 television program is _____
 My best friend
 likes to _____
 is afraid of _____
 gets mad when _____
 worries about _____
 is happy when _____

Translate the text:

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have many friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends tend to look at things the same way you do because they have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.

Let us talk more about friendship. Our talks and discussions will sure help you to identify the special qualities that you possess as a person clarify your values, and decide what characteristics to look for in friends. Maybe it will help you in making friends and resolving difficulties when they threaten your friendship.

YOUTH PROBLEMS

All people have problems. Some of them have many problems, the others have one or two problems only. Young people have as many problems as the grown-ups. It is possible to solve some problems but sometimes we can not solve this or that problem.

It is a problem to get a good education. It is necessary to pay for a good education. I can't enter the Institute without good knowledge. To get it, it is necessary to pay for it. Many young people want to enter university because they don't want to go to the army in this time. Now people want to be well-educated, because now the majority of firms and companies employ only higher qualified people, but universities can't educate all of them free, so those who don't have enough money can't get enough knowledge.

I am sure that all teenagers want to have a lot of money to dress well, to go to the clubs, to buy presents, etc. How can they solve all these problems? They have to earn money. I think it is possible to do it.

The problem of the youth unemployment is one of the most important ones. The number of the young people looking for job is constantly increasing. In Russia young people are looking for job not only for the sake of earning money, but because they want to be independent from their parents.

I think that young people have problems with their parents. What are they? All young people want to be independent; they want their parents to listen to their opinion, not to interfere in their private life. Some parents can't find a common language with each other. Our parents don't like our clothes and our music. They often try to treat us like small children. But if you really want to solve this problem you must try to understand each other.

Drinking and taking drugs are the most actual problems of the modern society. As for drinking, teenagers don't understand the harm it does to their health. Million young people today are using drugs, and most of them will die. A lot of teenagers have drug addiction *зависимость*. And sometimes they use drugs not because of that they want. And it often leads to bad ends.

The greatest problem among youth is tobacco smoking. Do you know that every year three million people die of smoking? Do you know that your life is 25% shorter if you smoke? But in Russia more than 76% smoke.

We also face the problem how to spend our free time. We can do it in different ways. Some of teenagers spend their free time in different night clubs. Other young people spend their free time in the streets.

There are many youth organizations in our country, which unite young men on different principles. Each of them has their own moral qualities. There are some informal organizations, for example: skinheads, hippies, punks and so on. Now there exists the problem of misunderstanding between different youth groups.

Youth is also the time to meet your first love. It is of course wonderful but as it is widely known that first love often has an unhappy end. The typical teenager problem is that “nobody understands me”.

Match the definitions:

Grouping	distinctive features
1. Football fans	a. Wear wide clothes, Wear caps, Wear metal chains, Listen to rap (or read rap)
2. Punks	b. brightly coloured hair, metal chains, aggressive music
3. Bikers	c. Collect information, Listen to music, Visit concerts
4. Rappers	d. Deep understanding of computers, Sit at the computer from morning till night
5. Hackers	e. Long black clothes, Interests about the life beyond the grave
6. Goths	f. Symbols of the favourite sport team, the anthem of the team, Follow the favourite team
7. Music fans	g. bike, leather jackets .army boots

Translate the text:

Relationship between parents and children

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life. Being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But we must know that for teenagers it is the most difficult time. That`s why parents must help their children solve youth problems. It can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. Lack of the love and attention to children can make them unhappy. As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with my schoolwork, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they have always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I`m still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o`clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn`t seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

UNIT 4

A Modern Flat

My friend's parents have a new flat on the second floor of a 16-storeyed block of flats. It has all modern conveniences (gas in the kitchen and central heating everywhere). There are four rooms (a sitting-room, a dining-room, two bedrooms), a

kitchen, a toilet, a hall and a bathroom. One room is Pete's bedroom and another – his parents' bedroom.

Pete's bedroom is not large but it is rather cosy and comfortable. It has two windows. The windows face a garden in front of the house. There is a daybed in the room, a bookcase where Pete keeps his books, a desk at which he usually sits and does his homework and a chair.

His parents' sitting-room is a large room with two windows and two doors. One door is leading to the hall, another to the balcony. There is a sofa in the room. There are also two armchairs, a table, a wall fitment at one of the walls, a TV set in the corner of the room and a bookcase. The nets are white and the curtains are green.

The dining-room is also very nice. There is an extending table in the middle of the room. There are four chairs around the table. At one of the walls there is a cupboard wall unit for plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons. A lamp with a nice lampshade hanging from the ceiling above the table makes the room nice and cosy. Pete's mother is very proud of her kitchen. There is a gas stove with a kitchen cabinet next to it. There are also several kitchen units, a sink with two taps (for cold and hot water), wall units on the walls.

Look at the picture of the kitchen. Isn't it nice? In the hall there is a big built-in cupboard where they keep a vacuum-cleaner, bags and other things. There is also a hat and coat rack in the hall.

Read the dialogue:

DIALOGUE

A. Where do you live?

B. 10, Pushkin street, flat 6.

A. Do you live on the first floor?

B. Yes, I do. You see, there are four flats on the ground floor, numbers 1 to 4. Ours is six, on the first floor.

A. How many rooms have you got?

B. Three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a big hall.

A. Is there a lift in your block of flats?

B. Certainly. But we don't use it.

A. I think your family likes the new flat.

B. Of course? it is very nice and cosy.

Translatethesentences:

1. Наша квартира на третьйму поверсі.

2. Наша вітальня світла і зручна.

3. На кухніє плита, холодильник, стіл и чотири стільця.

4. У ванній кімнаті є ванна, крани з с гарячою і холодною водою і раковина.

5. Я допомагаю матусі по дому.

Answer the questions:

1. Where do you live?

2. Do you live in a large or a small house?

3. Is your flat comfortable?

4. Is your room cosy?

5. How many rooms are there in your flat?
6. What are they?
7. You have got a kitchen and a bathroom, haven't you?
8. Have you got modern furniture?
9. What is there in your living-room?
10. Will you describe your room?
11. Is your kitchen large or small?
15. Do you like your flat?
16. What do you usually do at home?

Choose the word:

1. There is a _____ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any _____ in my room? (Cooker, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no _____ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there _____ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my _____ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large _____ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a _____ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some _____ in the dining room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your _____? (Kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have two _____ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)
11. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

MY HOME

We have a nice flat rather far from the center of the city. It is in Gagarin Avenue. As there are sixteen storeys in the building it has two lifts. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences such as central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the living-room we have a square dinner-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. The walls of the living-room are light-green. The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it.

The third room is the study. There is not much furniture in it, only the most necessary pieces. It has a writing-desk with a desk-armchair standing before it. There are books on the shelves all round the walls. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion the study is the best room in our flat.

Translate the phrases:

rather far from; sixteen storeys; on the fourth floor; all modern conveniences; central heating; a hall; the most comfortable room; to the right of ...; a wall-unit; a sideboard;

a wardrobe; two cosy armchairs; light-green; the study; the most necessary pieces; a writing-desk; a desk-armchair; all round the walls; the right-hand corner; in the left-hand corner; a cushion; in my opinion.

Translate the sentences:

1. У вас нова квартира?
2. Наша домівка у новому районі.
3. Ваша квартира зі всіма зручностями?
4. Вітальня – сама велика кімната у квартирі.
5. Моя кімната сама маленька.
6. Вона дуже затишна і світла.
7. В кімнаті не дуже багато меблів.
8. Направо від вікна – мій письмовий стіл.
9. Перед столом – крісло.
10. Стіни моєї кімнати світло-коричневі.

Answer the questions:

1. In what street is your house?
2. On which floor is your flat?
3. Is it far from your school?
4. Your flat has all modern conveniences, hasn't it?
5. How many rooms are there in your flat?
6. Which room is the largest?
7. Have you a colour TV set at home?
8. Have you got a telephone?
9. In which room is it?
10. Which is the most comfortable room in your flat?

Ask your friend:

Example: What her address is. What is her address?

1. on which floor her flat is
2. how many storeys there are in their house _
3. how many windows there are in her room
4. where the writing-desk is
5. what the colour of the walls in her room is
6. what furniture there is in her room
7. there is central heating in her house
8. her flat is larger than her friend's
9. which room in her flat is the largest one
10. which room in her flat is the most comfortable one

UNIT 5

My Working Day

Hello. My name is Vlad Volkov and I am a college student. I am in my first year now. I want to tell you about my usual working day. It is 6.30 am and my younger brother Alexei is knocking at the door of my bedroom. "Will you jog with me today?" he asks. Every morning begins this way for me. I went jogging last year but then I have become lazier and Alexei uses every chance to mock at me. He goes jogging regularly

and he is a good sportsman by the way – so his coach says. Alexei goes in for tennis and he has been playing football since he went to primary school. He is the best forward in his team.

Alexei goes away and I stay in bed a little while longer. Anyway, it is time to get up. I go to the bathroom and take a shower and clean my teeth, then come back to my room and switch on the television to watch the news while I am brushing my hair, shaving and putting my clothes on.

Now it is time for breakfast. All my family is at table – my mother, my father, Alexei and myself. We have scrambled eggs and bacon, a cup of tea and sandwiches. We chat and discuss news. I think it is right time to introduce my family members to you. My mother's name is Mary. She is a children's doctor. My father's name is Alexander and he is an engineer. Alexei is still a pupil. He is four years my junior. Oh, I have not yet told you about my elder sister. Her name is Nina. She is married. Her husband and she rent a flat not far from our place.

After breakfast, I look through my notes — just in case I have left something behind, put on my coat, then say good-bye to my mother and leave home. My father gives me a lift to the college in his car. He starts working later than my classes begin.

I arrive at my college just in time to say hello to my fellow-students before the bell goes. As a rule, we have three or four periods every day. We go to college five days a week. Saturday and Sunday are our days off. We have lectures and seminars. Sometimes we work in the workshops. To my mind, these are the most interesting lessons. My friends say that we will be having a test in English today. I think that writing tests in grammar is more difficult than speaking English. I hope I will not fail.

During the breaks, we go to the gym and play a round or two of basketball or volleyball. My friend John and I are fond of reading fantasy and we discuss the latest book by Nick Perumov. He asks me if I liked the book that he had given me. I tell him that I will have read the book by the end of the week.

At 1 pm, we have a long break. We go to the canteen and have a roll and a cup of juice. Then there is one more period, which is Mathematics. It is my favourite subject. The classes are over at 2.40 pm. Sometimes I go to the library to study there, but today I do not.

On my way home, I see my girlfriend Lena. She smiles at me and we walk together for a while. I suddenly remember that we will have been dating for a year next week. I will go and look for a present for her tomorrow. When we first met at a party, I told her that she was the prettiest girl in the world and I had been looking for her all my life. Now I think that she is not only the most beautiful girl, but also the best friend. I am fond of her. She is still a pupil; she is leaving school this year. Lena's dream is to enter Moscow State University.

I come to my place at about 4 pm. Mother is already at home. She is cooking in the kitchen. Soon my father and brother arrive and we have dinner together. After dinner, I do my lessons for tomorrow, watch television and read. I do not go out because the weather has become worse. I go to bed at about 11.30 pm.

Translate the text:

Tony is Italian. He is a student at an English college and studies mathematics. He is in his second year. Tony lives in an English family. Their surname is Tomson. There are five of them: Mr and Mrs Tomson, their son Andrew, an elder daughter Jane and younger Maggy. Their house is in Oxford. In the morning Tony jogs, then he has breakfast. For breakfast he drinks a glass of orange juice and eats bacon and eggs. Then he goes to college. As a rule, he has 3 or 4 lectures or seminars. Then he studies in the library with his friends. He comes home at five and has dinner with the Tomsons. In the evenings he goes to a sport hall and plays volley-ball or basket-ball. After supper he prepares his homework for the next day or goes for a walk, if the weather is fine. Usually he goes to bed at eleven pm.

Translate the text:

- 1) я хочу розповісти вам про
- 2) бути студентом...
- 3) по буднях
- 4) у робочі дні
- 5) прокидатися
- 6) вставати в 7 годин ранку
- 7) приймати душ
- 8) чистити зуби
- 9) одягатися
- 10) у мене займає час, щоб добратися до ...
- 11) їздити на трамваї (тролейбусі, автобусі)
- 12) запізнюватися на заняття
- 13) закінчуватися пізно ввечері
- 14) пропускати заняття
- 15) здат екзамени успішно
- 16) час від часу
- 17) готуватися до занять
- 18) я кправило
- 19) втомлюватися
- 20) вільний час.

Write about your working day:

1. When do you usually get up? Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Does your alarm clock wake you up or do you wake up yourself?
4. Who usually makes breakfast for you?
5. What do you usually have for breakfast?
6. When do you usually leave your house?
7. How long does it take you to get to your college?
8. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
9. How many lectures do you usually have every day?
10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?

12. How long does it take you to do your homework?
13. How do you usually spend your evenings?
14. Do you have much free time on weekdays?
15. What time do you usually go to bed?

My Day off

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off – Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV.

Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books.

After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller – blading near the Opera theatre.

I like roller – blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Answer the questions:

1. How does your typical day go?
2. When do you usually get up?
3. Do you jog in the morning?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you have for breakfast?
6. How much time does it take you to get to your school, university, office, etc.?
7. What transport do you use to get to your office, school, etc.?
8. Do you work hard?
9. When do you have lunch or dinner?
10. What do you do when you have break?
11. Do you go shopping after classes, work, etc.?
12. When do you come back home?
13. What do you do in the evening?
14. Do you walk with your dog?
15. Do you watch TV in the evening? How much time do you spend watching TV?
16. Do you read books, newspapers in the evening?
17. Do you help your mother to cook dinner, supper?
18. When do you go to bed?
19. Do you sleep late on Saturday and Sunday?

20. How are Saturday and Sunday evenings spent?

Translate the phrases:

on week-days; the alarm-clock; to open a window wide; the bright sun; the singing of birds; a cheerful working mood; all the same; to start getting ready for something; to be short of time; to be through with something; to tidy up the room; neither...nor; in any weather; inclination; six times a week.

Change the sentences:

Example: Shall we go to the cinema today? Let us go to the cinema today.

1. Shall we walk home? 2. Shall we switch, on the radio? 3. Shall we buy something for dinner? 4. Shall we tidy up the room? 5. Shall we have dinner? 6. Shall we do the shopping on Monday? 7. Shall we go to the country on Sunday? 8. Shall we dust the books on the shelves? 9. Shall we air the room? 10. Shall we turn on the light?

Translate the sentences:

1. Де ти зазвичай обідаєш? 2. Всі дні тижня я дуже зайнятий. 3. Я живу зовсім поруч зі школою. 4. Давай зробимо цю вправу разом. 5. Ви живете в місті або передмісті? 6. Коли закінчуються ваші заняття? 7. По дорозі в школу я зустрічаю своїх друзів. 8. У Кейт заняття в школі 6 раз в тиждень. 9. Ви часто ходите в бібліотеку? 10. Іноді вони ходять в кіно або театр.

UNIT 6

YOUR PASTIME AND HOBBY.

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste, you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago, my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on disc booklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. In addition, I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, and girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather, we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

Answer the questions:

1. What is a hobby?

2. What do you usually do in your free time? (dancing; drawing; collecting stamps, coins, books; working in the garden; reading books; taking photographs; playing sports and games)
3. Is this a hobby?
4. Do you have many different hobbies?
5. Do you know what your friend's hobbies are?
6. Do you think hobbies make people's lives more interesting? Why?
7. Do you learn more interesting things about the world, people, countries and nature if you have a hobby?
8. Are you fond of playing computer games?
9. Are you interested in sports?

Make a glossary:

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
aircraft modeling	авіамоделізм
aquaria	акваріумістика
basejumping	бейсджампінг
basketball	баскетбол
billiards	більярд
bowling	боулінг
break dance	брейк-данс
breeding animals	разводититварин
cards	карти
carving	різьба по дереву
cinema	Кіно
circus	цирк
chat	спілкування в чаті
checkers	шашки
chess	шахи
computer games	комп'ютерні ігри
crosswords	кросворди
collecting antiques	колекціонування предметів старини
collecting knives	колекціонування ножів
collecting pens	колекціонування ручек
collecting stamps	колекціонування марок

collecting vintage cars	колекціонування ретро автомобілей
crosswords	Кросворди
cycling	кататися на велосипеді
diggerstvo	диггерство
diving	дайвінг
domino	доміно
draw	малювати
equestrian sport	кінний спорт
feng shui	фен-шуй
fishing	рибалка
fitness	фітнес
football	футбол
gardening	займатися садоводством
graffiti	графіті
hockey	хоккей
hunting	полювання
karting	картинг
learning foreign languages	вивчення іноземних мов
motorcycle racing	гонки на мотоциклі
mountaineering	альпінізм
mushrooming	збирати гриби
music	музика
parkour	паркур
photo	фотографія
play the guitar	грати на гітарі
play the piano	грати на піаніно
play the accordion	грати на баяні
reading	читання
rock climbing	скалолазання
rollers	ролики

running	біг
sing	Співати
scanwords	сканворди
shopping	шопінг
skateboarding	скейтбордінг
skiing	лиж
skydiving	стрибки з парашутом
sledge	санки
snowboarding	сноубординг
steam-bath	баня
swimming	плавання
tattoo	татуювання
tennis	теніс
theatre	театр
tourism	туризм
volleyball	волейбол
watch TV	дивитися телевізор
writing poetry	писати вірши

UNIT 7

Television in Our life

Television now plays an important role in our life. It is difficult to say if it is good or bad for us. It is clear, that television has advantages and disadvantages.

However, are there more advantages than disadvantages? In the first place, television is an entertainment. Nevertheless, it is not only a convenient entertainment. For a family of three, four or five, for example, it is more convenient and less expensive to sit comfortably at home than to go out to find entertainment in other places. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre or cinema. They turn on the TV-set and can watch interesting films, concerts, football matches.

However, some people think that it is bad to watch TV. Those who watch TV need do nothing. We are passive when we watch TV. Television shows us many interesting programmes. Again, there is a disadvantage here: we watch TV every evening, and it begins to dominate our lives.

My friend told me that when his TV-set broke down, he and his family found that they had more time to do things and to talk to each other. There are other arguments for and against television.

Very often, the programmes are bad. Sometimes they show too much violence in films and news programmes. There is also too much pop music and ads. Ads overall are convenient for grown-ups. Nevertheless, is it good for children to watch all those ads where they show all kinds of underwear and what not?

Read the dialogue:

- I assure you that TV has positive and negative influences.
- Certainly I am not opposed to this question. However, I think need not worry about it; the TV leadership knows its way about and can find a necessary way out.
- I will say this for TV it taught me a lot.
- Sure, some TV programmes are valuable. Nowadays cable television, satellite televisions are widely spread.
- I prefer current affairs and nature life programmes.
- I see as to me I am fond sports programmes and sitcoms.
- Of course TV has much positive influence. It is modern, can be portable, interesting and exciting.
- But from the other hand. TV becomes commercial; there are too many thrillers, soap operas much violence.
- And the screen time is too expensive.
- I am annoyed with the advertisement.
- So do me. I think they should reduce the time of the advertisement.
- No matter how negative TV seems to be it has great future.

Your favorite TV show:

Why do you think most of you like to watch (soap operas, talk shows, reality shows, feature films, etc)?

Sample answers:

- a) I like “Big races” on Channel I because I can see there my favourite TV, pop and movie stars in unusual situations. It helps me to understand what person they are in real life;
- b) My favourite TV program is “The Most Intelligent” on STS. Pupils from all regions of Russia can take part in this program and it is very interesting to watch how they compete against each other. It also helps me to check my own knowledge of different subjects.
- c) As for me I like top shows most because I learn a lot of useful information about relationships and social and health matters.
- d) My favourite program is “Star factory”. I like to watch young people from different backgrounds, learn about their relationships with each other, and how they learn to sing and dance. I always try to guess who will be the winner.
- e) My favourite program is “Animal World”. I am interested in biology, so, it expands my outlook and gives me a lot of additional information.
- F) As for me, I like to watch feature films, because they just help me to relax and to escape from the problems in my life.

UNIT 8

Music

I love music; I think people cannot live without it. They listen to music, dance to music or learn to play musical instruments. Music in the lives of different people is different: some compose music, others play music, and others only listen to it. We can hear music everywhere: in the streets, in the shops, on TV, over the radio, in the cars, in the parks, everywhere.

I think it is really does not matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. This style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks the words to music. Rap was not new. It started in the 70th. It was the music of city streets. Heavy metal is very noisy. This music was loud, angry and ugly. Dance music is a music used for dancing including jazz and pop music. Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. Jazz is a popular music first played by Negro groups in the Southern USA in the early 20th century. One kind of music is rock. It was born in the 50th in USA.

Many people are fond of music. They go to the concerts, visit Concert Halls and Opera Theatres. I enjoy listening music because it reflects my emotions. Sometimes I attend music halls and the concerts, when popular groups and singers are there. I like watching music programs on TV. I know more about popular talented groups and singers I like.

Some people go to music schools; they play different musical instruments, sing in the chorus, and try to compose music. Nowadays singers and songs become popular very quickly thanks to special radio programs and TV channels. Great Britain has produced more popular music stars than any other country.

Answer the questions:

1. Doyoulikemusic?
2. What kind of music do you like?
3. Are there many people fond of music?
4. Does music help you?
5. What are your favourite singers?
6. Did you go to the musical school?

Make a glossary:

1. **accordion**– акордеон; баян
2. **admire**– захоплюватися
3. **be fond of** – любити (що-небудь)
4. **blues** – блюз
5. **classicalmusic**– класична музика
6. **discomusic**– танцевальна музика
7. **enjoy**– любити, отримувати задоволення
8. **folk music** – народна музика
9. **guitar**– гітара
10. **hate** – ненавидіти

11. **heavy metal** – важкий рок
12. **jazz** – джаз
13. **listen to music** – слухати музику
14. **opera** – опера
15. **piano** – пианіно; рояль
16. **play (the) piano (violin) etc.** – грати на пианіно (скрипці)
17. **pop music** – естрадна музика
18. **prefer** – надавати перевагу
19. **rap** – реп (*музика в стилі речитатива*)
20. **rock** – рок
21. **saxophone** – саксофон
22. **violin** – скрипка

Fill in the gaps:

1. Do you like to ... music?
a) listen to b) play c) hear
2. I prefer... music.
a) classical b) folk c) pop-
3. She likes ... music.
a) classical b) pop c) folk
4. She can play the....
a) violin b) piano c) flute
5. Can he play the ...?
a) guitar b) violin c) flute
6. Can she play any musical... ?
a) choirs b) instruments c) ensembles
7. He... music.
a) composes b) comprises c) consists of
8. Musical... in schools is very important. .
a) training b) tuition c) education
9. This is a very famous
a) orchestra b) ensemble c) choir
10. Have you a school... ?
a) orchestra b) choir c) ensemble
11. Vera is a
a) musician b) performer c) singer
12. What is your favourite ... ?
a) singer b) musician c) performer
13. I like to ... to music.
a) reflect b) sing c) dance

BRITNEY SPEARS



Britney Spears is one of the world's famous pop princesses. But how did she become famous? Britney was born in Kentwood, Louisiana, the USA. The girl was born on 2nd December 1981. Even when she was very young, she loved music and singing. She sang popular songs at home and at school, and people said, she had a real talent for singing. The first person who asked Britney to sing for other people was her mum. And that was a success.

Britney travelled a lot when she was a little girl but it was difficult for her because she missed her friends who were at school in Kentwood. For a year she lived in New York. She studied drama and singing at a school for talented children. When Britney was eleven, she was in a television show the "Mickey Mouse Club" and that was a success too. After the "Mickey Mouse Club," Britney went to Kentwood to go to high school. After high school, Britney started working on her first album "Baby One More Time." She recorded it when she was sixteen. It became popular all over the world and in 2000, Britney recorded her second album "Oops! I Did It Again." In 2001, Britney acted in the film "Crossroads" and recorded her third album.

Now she has got a big house in Beverly Hills and a restaurant in New York. She opened it in June 2002. Britney always says, "Follow your dreams! Don't listen to anyone, who says you can't be successful!"

Fill in the table:

1981	Britney Spears was born.
1992	?
?	Britney Spears recorded her first album.
2000	?
2001	?
2002	?

Fill in the gaps:

1. Britney Spears is a famous American pop.....
2. Britney was born in Louisiana.
3. She was born on 1981. When she was a little girl, she had a talent for
4. She sang for her mother and other people and was a
5. Britney travelled in the country and lived in for a year.
6. In New York she went to a school for.....
7. When Britney was eleven..... "The Mickey Mouse Club".
8. After Britney left high school, she started It became popular.
9. The name of the second album was ""
10. In 2001 Britney acted in a film and recorded
11. Now Britney lives in
12. She opened a in New York.
13. Britney likes to say, "Follow !"
14. She knows every person can be

UNIT 9

BOOKS IN MY LIFE

1. I think nobody can do without books. 2. A book plays a very important part in our life. 3. We learn many things from books. 4. They help us in self-education and in solving problems of life. 5. They make our life richer and form our sense of beauty. 6. Every educated person has a home library and his favourite book. 7. But it is impossible to have all books you need or you are interested in at hand. 8. Then you go to a library. 9. There are many different libraries: children's, school, specialized, district and city libraries. 10. They have complete works by different authors, all kinds of literature, and a good choice of reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, magazines and newspapers. 11. If you want to prepare a report you must go to the library. 12. The librarian can help you to choose the book you need. 13. You can work in the reading-room of the library. 14. As for me I am a passionate reader. 15. I devote much time to reading. 16. I have a good library at home. 17. You can see a rich collection of historical novels, detective, fantastic and adventure books by M. Twain, M. Reed, L. Stevenson, P. Cooper, Agatha Christie, A. Clark, Vainier Brothers, A. Belyaev and others. 18. I am fond of Literature of Realism of the 19th century. 19. That is why I have complete works by L. Tolstoy, N. Gogol, I. Turgenev, W. Scott, J. Galsworthy and others. 20. One of my favourite books is «An American Tragedy» by Th. Dreiser. 21. The novel is based on real-life case. 22. The author describes the tragic story of a young American Clyde Griffiths corrupted by the morals of the society. 23. The book is very exciting. 24. It was screened.

Answer the questions:

1. Are you fond of reading?
2. What kind of books do you like to read? (poems, books about animals, books about nature, adventure books, books on history, books about travellers)
3. What kind of books do your parents like to read?
4. Where do you get books to read?
5. Do you have many books at home?
6. When did you learn to read?
7. What English and American writers do you know?
8. You learn a lot of interesting thing from books, don't you?
9. What is your favorite author?
10. What is your favorite book?
11. Is Mark Twain an American or an English writer?
12. Do you like books by Mark Twain?
13. Why do you like to read his books?

Say in what century these books were written.

Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift, 1726.
Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll, 1865.
Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, 1876.
Winnie-the-Pooh, A.A. Milne, 1926.
The Jungle Book, Rudyard Kipling, 1894.
Mary Poppins, Pamela Travers, 1934.

Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie is known all over the world as the Queen of Crime. She wrote 78 detective novels, 19 plays, and 6 romantic novels. Her books have been translated into 103 foreign languages. They are the third best-selling books in the world (after Shakespeare's works and the Bible). Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. The Mousetrap, her most famous play, is now the longest-running play in history of world theatre.

Agatha Christie was born in Devonshire. She was educated at home and took singing lessons in Paris. She began writing at the end of the First World War. Her first novel, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" was published in 1920. That was the first appearance of Hercules Poirot, who became one of the most famous private detectives since Sherlock Holmes.

Agatha Christie became generally recognized in 1926, after the publishing of her novel "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd". It is still considered her masterpiece. When Agatha Christie got tired of Hercules Poirot, she invented Miss Marple, a deceptively mild old woman with her own method of investigation. The last Poirot book, The Curtain, appeared shortly before the writer's death, and the last Miss Marple story, The Sleeping Murder, and her autobiography were published after her death.

Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing and a keen sense of humour with a great observation. Her plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense. He cannot guess who the criminal is. Fortunately, evil is always conquered in her novels. Agatha Christie's language is simple and good and it is pleasant to read her books in the original.

Answer the questions:

1. An English writer who was born in Ireland in 1667. His novel "The Gulliver's Travel" is known all over the world.
2. A famous English children's writer. His first book appeared in 1865. It was a fairy-tale about a small girl and her adventures in wonderful land.
3. An English writer, he was born in India. One of books was called "The Jungle Book" where the main hero is Mowgli.
4. The main hero of his book is Robinson Crusoe.
5. A British writer. He was born in Scotland and created a famous character – the detective Sherlock Holmes.
6. A modern English writer, she was born 1965, she wrote her first book at 5 or 6 years old, her first book about Harry Potter was published in 1997.

Choose the name of the book and the author.

1. Tom Sawyer	a) J. Swift
2. Harry Potter	b) D. Defoe
3. The Jungle Book	c) J. Rowling
4. Gulliver's Travel	d) J. London
5. Winnie-the-Pooh	e) M. Twain
6. Robinson Crusoe	f) R. Kipling
7. White Fang	g) A. Milne

Test “Famous English and American writers”.

1.wrote the story about Tom Sawyer.
a) Jack London b) Mark Twain c) William Shakespeare d) Agatha Christie
2. Jack London wrote stories about.....
a) the North b) Africa c) the South
3. The theatre, where W. Shakespeare played, was called.....
a) the Earth b) the Venus c) the Globe
4. Agatha Christie is famous for her.....
a) stories about animals b) soap operas c) detective stories
5.wrote a lot of plays and poems.
a) Agatha Christie b) W. Shakespeare c) James Chase
6. The native city of W. Shakespeare is.....
a) Oxford b) Stratford-on-Avon c) Dover

UNIT 10

Cinema

In England, the cinema is usually called “the pictures”. In America, the word “the movies” is often used. Cinema going is a favourite pastime in Britain. People go to the cinema once or twice a week. Cinema going is more popular in industrial towns in the North of England and Scotland than in the South. However, especially if it is cold and wet outside, many people like to stay at home to watch TV.

Cinemas in England are usually large and more comfortable than the theatres. Often there is a restaurant, so that it is possible to spend an afternoon and evening there (if you have enough money, of course). Behind the cinema screen, there is a stage, so that the building can be used for concerts and other performances.

British cinemagoers see mainly English and American films, though many of the foreign films are often shown in London and in the South of the country.

In our country cinema going is not so popular now as it was earlier. People prefer to stay at home and to watch TV or video.

I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies, but I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country. My favourite film is ... with ... starring. It is wonderful from the beginning to the end. There are many films, which are worth seeing, but this one is the best one to my mind.

Read and translate the words:

cinema	cameraman
comedy	rows of seats
film	screen
horror	box-office
movie	feature
melodrama	science fiction
thriller	film
to watch	documentary
TV	western
town	cartoon
TV	
video	

Match:

1. A film about space travel or life in an imaginary future.	A) A musical
2. A film about criminals and detectives.	B) A western
3. A film with lots of music and dance.	C) A comedy
4. A film about cowboys and life in the Wild West.	D) A science fiction film
5. A funny film with a happy ending.	E) A crime film
6. A film in which mysterious and frightening things happen.	F) A horror film

Answer the questions:

- Is cinema a popular art today?
- Do you often go to the cinema?
- Which of the two arts cinema and theatre is more popular?
- What are the most popular cinemas in the place where you live?
- What films do you prefer?
- What are famous cartoons made in the USA?

Fill in the gaps:

- Do you like to ... to the cinema?
a) go b) visit c) attend
- Have you ... the new film?
a) seen b) watched c) shot
- What is ... a movie theater today?
a) in b) off c) on
- I prefer....
a) comedies b) thrillers c) dramas
- Have you bought... ?
a) tickets b) bill c) masterpiece
- He is a famous
a) painter b) actress c) actor
- Who is the ... of the film?
a) producer b) illustrator c) artist
- Walt Disney is famous for his
a) entertainment films b) animated cartoons c) fairy tales
- We buy tickets at the
a) bill b) row c) box-office
- We sat in the third
a) row b) bill c) box-office

Bruce Willis

Bruce Willis was born on the 19th of March in 1955, on a military base in Germany. Bruce Willis has always had a strong personality and a gift for acting.

He was a very energetic teenager and became active in various drama clubs. His first leading role was in the very successful TV series *Moonlighting* and his first great film success was *Blind Date*. *Die Hard*, *Hudson Hawk*, *Armageddon* and a number of other unforgettable Hollywood hits followed.

Bruce Willis is of medium height and well built. What makes him so attractive are his smile and his laughing eyes. He looks great in expensive suits, but he prefers casual clothes.

Of course, he is not only well known for being good looking, but also as a talented actor with a complicated personality. He is a very sociable and outgoing person. His life and career have shown that with determination and strong will, you can succeed in whatever you choose to do.

Bruce Willis was married to film star Demi Moore, with whom he has three beautiful daughters. Unfortunately, his married life was not as successful as his career. That is why he got divorced. Of course, he loves his children and tries to spend much time as possible with them, although he sometimes feels he does not see them enough.

Bruce Willis is indeed a unique personality, whose character has many sides. One thing is for sure; his talent and fame will continue to shine for many years to come.

Match:

1. afternoon	a) серіали
2. America	b) Америка
3. cinema	c) Англія
4. comedies	d) вечір
5. comfortable	e) відео
6. concert	f) місто
7. country	g) день
8. England	h) гроші
9. evening	i) кіно
10. favourite	j) комедії
11. film	k) концерт
12. horror movies	l) улюблений
13. melodramas	m) мелодрами
14. money	n) популярний
15. popular	o) дивитися телевізор
16. thrillers	p) страна
17. to watch TV	q) телевізор
18. town	r) трілери
19. TV	s) зручний
20. video	t) фільм
21. soap operas	u) фільмижаків

Translate the text:

Walt Disney and his heroes

Walt Disney was born in Chicago. He had a talent for drawing and an interest in photography from early age. In 1923, he went with his brother Roy to Hollywood. In 1928 appeared his first "Mickey Mouse" film with sound that had great success.

Mickey Mouse became a household word нарицательным together with such companions as Minnie, Pluto, and – perhaps the favourite of them all – Donald Duck. "The Three Little Pigs" and «Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs» immediately spring приходятнаум to mind. After the Second World War Disney turned his attention to real-life nature studies and non-cartoon films with living actors.

In 1955 he created another miracle enterprise – "Disney-land", a huge amusement park in southern California. Disneyland is situated 27 miles south of Los Angeles. Of all the show places, none is as famous as Disneyland. Walt Disney created this kingdom of fantasy.

Walt Disney died in California at the age of 65. His works have given so much pleasure for many years to many people, young and old, in many countries.

UNIT 11 TRAVELLING

Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling. They travel by trains, buses, their own cars and motorcycles. People travel to see other countries and continents. People travel spending their time visiting museums and art galleries, places of interest, looking at the shop windows and dining at fine restaurants.

Many people travel in their own cars along the roads. Beautiful pine forests and silvery birches, picture-like rivers and numerous lakes attract lovers of nature. They travel not only to enjoy fine places, but also to see old monuments of sculpture and historical places of the country.

Hiking is becoming very popular. People like to spend their days off in the country. There are fine places near every town with forests, lakes and rivers. It is pleasant to spend a day-off.

Travelling by air has some pluses of course. It is convenient and much quicker than any other means of travelling. During the flight, the passengers do whatever they like. Some of them read, others sleep, looking, or talking. Sometimes they can see the land below. It looks like a topographical map.

Of course, the fastest way of travelling is by plane. However, many people travel by train. With a train, you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses. Train is the cheap means of travelling. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passengers. During your way on the train, you can read newspapers, books, look out of the window, drink the tea, and tell with your neighbors or sleep. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise. The ship stops excursions. When on board the ship people spend a lot of time on the upper deck.

Most travelers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – beautiful views of waterfalls, forests, unusual plants and animals. These photos will remind them of the happy time of holiday.

Translate the sentences:

1. Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling.
2. They travel by trains, buses, cars and motorcycles.

3. People travel to other countries and continents.
4. Many people travel in their own cars.
5. People like to spend their days off in the country.
6. The fastest way of travelling is by plane.
7. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses.
8. Train is the cheap means of travelling.
9. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.
10. Many people enjoy travelling by sea.
11. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise.

Learn the words:

1. airplane
2. cruise
3. flight
4. hiking
5. holidays
6. long distance train
7. passenger train
8. railroad
9. rest
10. spend
11. through train
12. to travel by car or by bus
13. travelling
14. travelling by car
15. travelling by sea
16. travelling by train
17. travelling on foot
18. vocations.

Be a Good Tourist

Tourism has developed much in the 20th century. The truth is that tourists who go to faraway or tropical countries often do nature much harm. Now the travelers are told to not only watch wildlife around them but also try to protect nature at the same time. Special guides are trying to teach lovers of nature how to behave. In the past, many travelers tried to shoot animals. Today they can only watch them and take pictures of them. Facts show, however, that even this is not always good for the animal world. For example, the people of Kenya have agreed to turn their land into animal reserves. Now it appears that the leopards in the parks cannot have a good rest at night because tourists drive in their cars late at night. The hotels on the Pacific coasts throw such bright light at night that big green turtles that come out from the sea cannot lay their eggs. Tourist hotels are sometimes built in the jungle and the monkey's jumps from the trees to hotel roofs. Beautiful butterflies in the Mexican highland make homes in the trees. Crowds of tourists come to look after the butterflies and trample the ground under the trees. Tens of thousands of Europeans come every year to the Canary Island to watch whales. Their boats frighten the whales that dive so deep that they often drown. The

government has decided to limit the number of boats with tourists. They also try to make people understand that we can have more by protecting nature than by using it carelessly.

UNIT 12

Sports in our life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning; train them self's in clubs and different sections. Other people like sport too; they only watch sports game on TV and listen the sports news. Whey prefers reading interesting stores about sports men but they do not go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject in school. Pupils have physical training twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sport ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air. Many different competitions are held at school. A great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winner.

Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you do not catch cold. Children and grown-ups must take care of them health and do morning exercises regularly. There are some popular kinds of sport in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing and other. Athletic is one of the most popular kinds of sport. It includes running, jamming and others.

My favorite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. I prefer to rest by the lake or river and swim there. My friend goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer. His hobby helps him in his every day life.

Learn the words:

1. amateur – любительський
2. attention – увага
3. bodybuilding – бодібілдинг
4. compulsory – обов'язковий
5. diving – дайвінг
6. facilities – устаткування
7. fencing – фехтування
8. figure skater – фігуріст
9. gym – тренажерний зал
10. healthy – здоровий
11. high jumper – стрибун в висоту
12. indoors – в приміщенні
13. out-of-doors – на повітрі
14. professional – професійний
15. record – рекорд
16. roller skates – роликові ковзани
17. rowing – гребля
18. sailing – вітрильний спорт
19. skating – ковзани
20. skating-rink – каток

21. skiing – лижний спорт
22. sporting society – спортивне товариство
23. swimming pool – плавательний басейн
24. to be fit – бути в формі
25. to do sports – займатися спортом
26. totally – повністю
27. tournament – турнір, чемпіонат
28. weight lifting – підняття тяжкості
29. weightlifter – тяжелоатлет
30. wrestling – боротьба.

Answer the questions:

1. Why is sport so popular in our country?
2. Do you go in for any kind of sport?
3. What is your favourite kind of sport?
4. What is the most popular kind of sport in our country?
5. Did you take part in any sport contests?
6. Do you play football or any other ball game?
7. Which ball game do you like best?
8. How many players make up a football team (a basket-ball team, a hockey team)?
9. How long does a football match last?
10. Are you a football fan? Which team do you cheer for?
11. What interesting (exciting) football match did you see? What was the score?
12. Are you a good skater?
13. Can you swim?
14. What outdoor and indoor games do you know?
15. What stadium is the best in our country?
16. When and where were the last Olympic Games held?
17. What world records were set there by our sportsmen?
18. When and where will the next Olympics be held?

SPORT IN BRITAIN AND THE USA

Sport play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, and darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby.

Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In a game players may carry the ball. Teams of 15 men with an oval ball play Rugby.

Golf, one of the most popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland. Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis originated in England in 1880. However, the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships. Wimbledon is known worldwide as the centre of lawn tennis.

Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22 when the weather is fine. Millions of people watch on TV live and at full length the Championships.

Steeplechase, a cross-country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross-country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horseracing, motorcar racing, boat racing, dog racing, donkey racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge; it first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. Many people come to watch it.

The emphasis on physical fitness has involved increasing number of Americans in activities that provide the necessary physical conditioning and at the same time other enjoyment and recreation. The American participants are attracted by such sports and activities as swimming, tennis, marathons, track and field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton. Nevertheless, the four major American sports are hockey, baseball, football and basketball.

The large choice of sports in America can be explained by the variety and size of the country, its different climates and the people's love of competitions of any type. In addition, public sport's facilities have always been available in great number for participants. American schools and colleges use sports activities as a way of teaching social values. Among these are teamwork and sportsmanship. The average high school offers its students a great variety of sports, including rowing, wrestling, tennis and golf. In addition, this may explain why the Americans have traditionally done well in many of these sports. As a result, being intelligent and being good in sports is regarded as things that can go together, as an ideal. There are many colleges, which have excellent academic reputation and are good in sports.

At present professional sportsmen are concerned with getting a good education that will allow them to find good jobs when their playing days are over.

There are no separate "universities" for sports in the USA. Recently peculiar USA sports such as skateboarding, wind-surfing, hang-gliding has gained international popularity. The most unusual sport that first reached popularity in the USA is triathlon. It includes swimming, bicycle racing and long-distance running and is becoming more and more popular in Europe.

Everyone in America can participate in sports activities.

Choose the right variant:

1. I like....

a) play sport games b) go in for sports c) watch sport competitions

2. Mary is fond of....

a) table tennis b) wrestling c) skiing

3. Henry likes to

a) ski b) skate c) swim

4. ... is my favourite kind of sport.
 a) wrestling b) skiing c) skating
5. Do you like ... ?
 a) wrestling b) judo c) rugby
6. I like
 a) rugby b) racing c) boxing
7. Bill is fond of....
 a) boxing b) hockey c) wrestling
8. She enjoys
 a) water-skiing b) tobogganing c) swimming
9. Does he like ... ?
 a) skating b) tobogganing c) racing
10. He goes in for....
 a) hockey b) rugby c) football
11. Vera goes in for....
 a) tobogganing b) figure skating c) judo
12. They like to play....
 a) basketball b) volleyball c) football
13. His father is fond of....
 a) swimming b) diving c) wrestling

Match:

1. The sport of moving through the water in a boat without sails	1. Badminton
2. the sport of going on horseback	2. Boxing
3. a game played between two teams of eleven players	3. Cricket
4. an outdoor game, popular in Britain played in summer with a ball by two teams of 11 players each, usually dressed in white	4. Football
5. a game in which the players use rackets to hit a small object called a shuttlecock over a high net	5. Horseracing
6. a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net	6. ice hockey
7. a game played by two teams of 6 players each that is played on an ice field	7. Rowing
8. the sport of fighting with fists	8. Rugby
9. the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball	9. Tennis

The English Language

English is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. A lot of people speak English in China, Japan, India, Africa and other countries- It is one of 6 official languages of the United Nations. It is studied as a foreign language in many schools.

England's history helps to understand the present condition of English. Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons» Hundreds of French words came into English. These French words didn't crowd out corresponding

Anglo-Saxon words. There exist «act» and «deed», «beautiful» and «pretty», «form» and «shape».

Many new words were brought by traders and travellers. These words came from all parts of the worlds «umbrella» – from Italian, «skates» – from Dutch» «tea» – from Chinese» «cigar» – from Spanish.

Some words came into English directly from Latin, which was the language of the church and the universities in the Middle Ages.

Some of the English words of today are derivatives. One way of creating new words is to put together two or more older English words. For example, the words «railway», «football», «newspaper» are made in this way.

Many of the new English words – especially new scientific ones – have been made from Latin and Greek words instead of English ones. «Telephone» for instance, was made from Greek words «far» and «talk».

Questions:

1. In what countries is English spoken as the mother tongue?
2. From what languages are some English words borrowed?
3. Did French words crowd out corresponding Anglo-Saxon ones?
4. What English words that came from all parts of the world do you know?
5. Why are there so many words with Latin roots in the English language?
6. What ways of creating new words do you know?

Vocabulary:

mother tongue – рідна мова

United Nations — Організація Об'єднаних Націй

to borrow – запозичувати

Angles and Saxons – англійці сакси

to crowd out – витіснити

to exist – існувати

trader – купець

directly – безпосередньо

derivative – похідне слово.

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